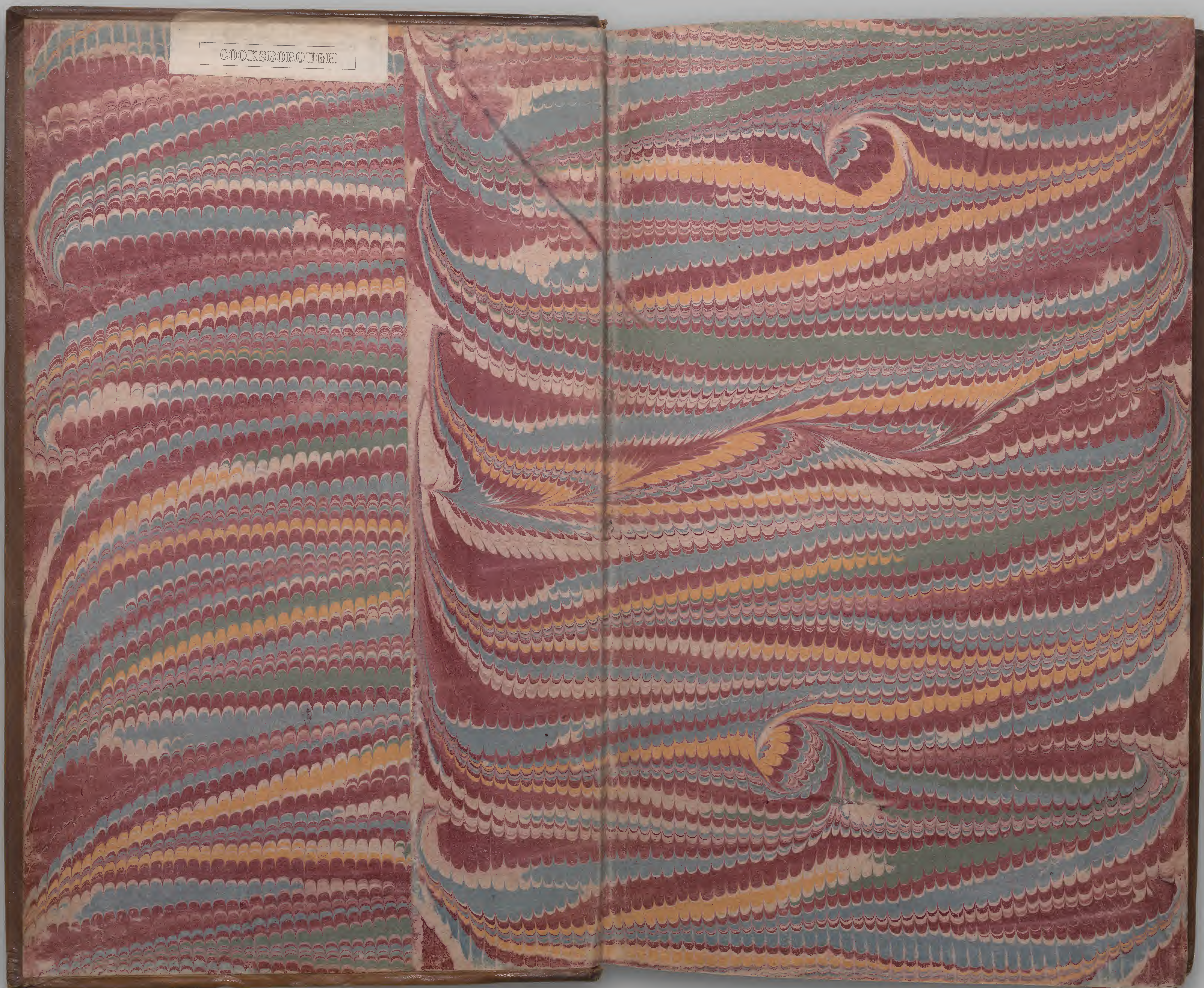


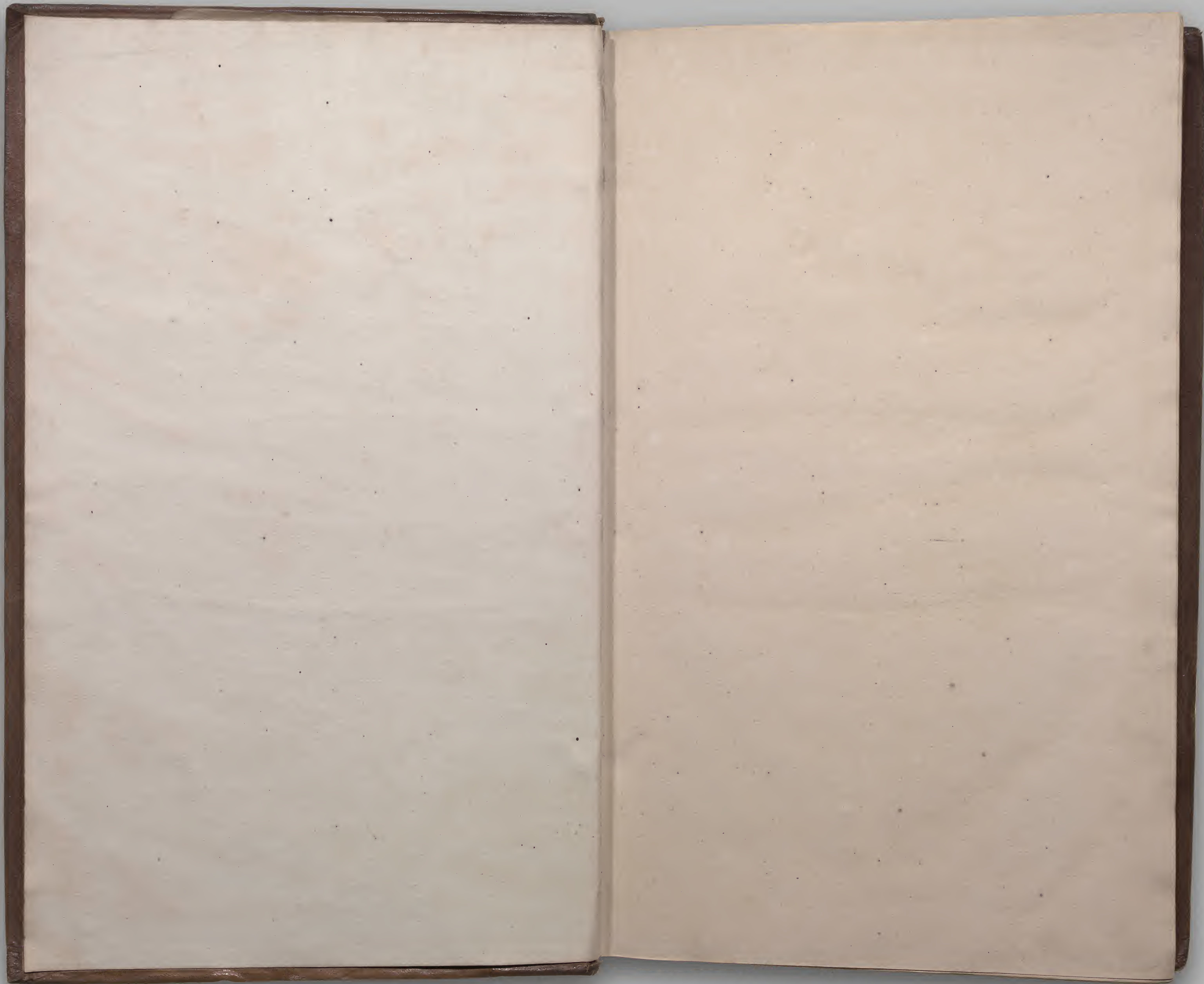


SAMUEL JOHNSON *A Dictionary of the English Language* LONDON, 1755 THE WARNOCK LIBRARY Octavo











Q.

QUA

**Q** Is a consonant borrowed from the Latin or French, for which, though *q* is commonly placed in the Saxon alphabet, the Saxons generally used *cp*, *cw*; as *cpellan* or *cwellan*, to quell: *qu* is, in English, pronounced as by the Italians and Spaniards *cu*; as *quail*, *quench*, except *quoit*, which is spoken, according to the manner of the French, *coit*: the name of this letter is *cue*, from *queue*, French, tail; its form being that of an O with a tail.

**QUAB.** *n. f.* [derived, by Skinner, from *gobio*, the Latin name.] A sort of fish.

**To QUACK.** *v. n.* [*quacken*, Dutch, to cry as a goose.]

1. To cry like a duck. This word is often written *quaake*, to represent the sound better.

Wild-ducks *quack* where grasshoppers did sing. *King.*

2. To chatter boastfully; to brag loudly; to talk ostentatiously. Believe mechanick virtuosi Can raise them mountains in Potofi, Seek out for plants with signatures, To *quack* of universal cures. *Hudibras*, p. iii.

**QUACK.** *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. A boastful pretender to arts which he does not understand. The change, schools and pulpits are full of *quacks*, jugglers and plagiarists. *L'Estrange.*

Some *quacks* in the art of teaching, pretend to make young gentlemen masters of the languages, before they can be masters of common sense. *Felton on the Classics.*

2. A vain boastful pretender to physick; one who proclaims his own medical abilities in publick places. At the first appearance that a French *quack* made in Paris: a little boy walked before him, publishing with a shrill voice, "My father cures all sorts of distempers;" to which the doctor added in a grave manner, "The child says true." *Addison.*

3. An artful tricking practitioner in physick. Despairing *quacks* with curses fled the place, And vile attorneys, now an useless race. *Pope.*

**QUACKERY.** *n. f.* [from *quack*.] Mean or bad acts in physick.

**QUACKSALVER.** *n. f.* [*quack* and *salve*.] One who brags of medicines or salves; a medicalist; a charlatan. Saltimbancos, *quacksalvers* and charlatans deceive the vulgar in lower degrees; were *Æsop* alive, the piazza and the pont neuf could speak their fallacies. *Brown.*

Many poor country vicars, for want of other means, are driven to their shifts; to turn mountebanks, *quacksalvers* and empiricks. *Burton on Melancholy.*

**QUADRAGESIMAL.** *adj.* [*quadragesimal*, Fr. *quadragesima*, Latin.] Lenten; belonging to Lent; used in Lent. I have composed prayers out of the church collects, adventual, *quadragesimal*, paschal, or pentecostal. *Sanderfon.*

**QUADRANGLE.** *n. f.* [*quadratus* and *angulus*, Latin.] A square; a surface with four right angles. My choler being overblown With walking once about the *quadrangle*, I come to talk. *Shakesp. Henry VI.*

The escurial hath a *quadrangle* for every month in the year. *Howel.*

**QUADRANGULAR.** *adj.* [from *quadrangle*.] Square; having four right angles. Common salt shooteth into little crystals, coming near to a cube, sometimes into square plates, sometimes into short *quadrangular* prisms. *Grew's Cofmol.*

Each environed with a crust, conforming itself to the planes, is of a figure *quadrangular*. *Woodward.*

I was placed at a *quadrangular* table, opposite to the mace-bearer. *Spectator*, N<sup>o</sup> 617.

**QUADRANT.** *n. f.* [*quadrans*, Lat.]

1. The fourth part; the quarter. In sixty-three years may be lost eighteen days, omitting the intercalation of one day every fourth year, allowed for this *quadrant* or six hours supernumerary. *Brown.*

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2. The quarter of a circle.

The obliquity of the ecliptick to the equator, and from thence the diurnal differences of the sun's right ascensions, which finish their variations in each *quadrant* of the circle of the ecliptick, being joined to the former inequality, arising from the excentricity, makes these quarterly and seeming irregular inequalities of natural days. *Holder on Time.*

3. An instrument with which altitudes are taken. Some had compasses, others *quadrants*. *Tatler*, N<sup>o</sup> 81.

Thin taper sticks must from one center part; Let these into the *quadrant's* form divide. *Gay.*

**QUADRANTAL.** *adj.* [from *quadrant*.] Included in the fourth part of a circle. To fill that space of dilating, proceed in strait lines, and dispose of those lines in a variety of parallels: and to do that in a *quadrantal* space, there appears but one way possible; to form all the interfections, which the branches make, with angles of forty-five degrees only. *Derham's Physico-Theol.*

**QUADRATE.** *adj.* [*quadratus*, Latin.]

1. Square; having four equal and parallel sides.

2. Divisible into four equal parts. The number of ten hath been extolled, as containing even, odd, long and plain, *quadrate* and cubical numbers. *Brown.*

Some tell us, that the years Moses speaks of were somewhat above the monthly year, containing in them thirty-six days, which is a number *quadrate*. *Hakewill on Providence.*

3. [*Quadrans*, Lat.] Suited; applicable. This perhaps were more properly *quadrant*.

The word consumption, being applicable to a proper or improper consumption, requires a general description, *quadrate* to both. *Harvey on Consumptions.*

**QUADRATE.** *n. f.*

1. A square; a surface with four equal and parallel sides. And 'twixt them both a *quadrate* was the base, Proportion'd equally by seven and nine; Nine was the circle set in heaven's place, All which compacted, made a goodly diapase. *Fa. Queen.*

Whether the exact *quadrate* or the long square be the better, is not well determined; I prefer the latter, provided the length do not exceed the latitude above one third part. *Wotton.*

The powers militant That stood for heav'n, in mighty *quadrate* join'd Of union irresistible, mov'd on In silence their bright legions. *Milton.*

To our finite understanding a *quadrate*, whose diagonal is commensurate to one of the sides, is a plain contradiction. *More's Divine Dialogues.*

2. [*Quadrat*, Fr.] In astrology, an aspect of the heavenly bodies, wherein they are distant from each other ninety degrees, and the same with quartile. *Ditt.*

**To QUADRATE.** *v. n.* [*quadro*, Lat. *quadrer*, Fr.] To suit; to be accommodated. Aristotle's rules for Epick poetry, which he had drawn from his reflections upon Homer, cannot be supposed to *quadrate* exactly with the heroick poems, which have been made since his time; as it is plain, his rules would have been still more perfect, could he have perused the *Æneid*. *Addison.*

**QUADRATIC.** *adj.* Four square; belonging to a square. *Ditt.*

**QUADRATIC equations.** In algebra, are such as retain, on the unknown side, the square of the root or the number sought: and are of two sorts; first, simple quadratics, where the square of the unknown root is equal to the absolute number given; secondly, affected quadratics, which are such as have, between the highest power of the unknown number and the absolute number given, some intermediate power of the unknown number. *Harris.*

**QUADRATURE.** *n. f.* [*quadratura*, Fr. *quadratura*, Latin.]

1. The act of squaring. The speculations of algebra, the doctrine of infinites, and the *quadrature* of curves should not intrench upon our studies of morality. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

2. The



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2. The first and last quarter of the moon.  
It is full moon, when the earth being between the sun and moon, we see all the enlightened part of the moon; new moon, when the moon being between us and the sun, its enlightened part is turned from us; and half moon, when the moon being in the quadratures, we see but half the enlightened part. *Locke.*
3. The state of being square; a quadrate; a square.  
All things parted by th' empyreal bounds,  
His quadrature from thy orbicular world. *Milton.*
- QUADRENNIAL. *adj.* [quadrannium, from quatuor and annus, Latin.]  
1. Comprising four years.  
2. Happening once in four years.
- QUADRABLE. *adj.* [from quadra, Lat.] That may be squared.  
Sir Isaac Newton discovered a way of attaining the quantity of all quadrable curves analytically, by his method of fluxions, some time before the year 1688. *Derham.*
- QUADRIFID. *adj.* [quadrifidus, Lat.] Cloven into four divisions.
- QUADRILATERAL. *adj.* [quadrilaterus, Fr. quatuor and later, Lat.] Having four sides.  
Tin incorporated with crystal, disposes it to shoot into a quadrilateral pyramid, sometimes placed on a quadrilateral base or column. *Woodward on Fossils.*
- QUADRILATERALNESS. *n. f.* [from quadrilateral.] The property of having four right lined sides, forming as many right angles. *Diſc.*
- QUADRILLE. *n. f.* A game at cards. *Diſc.*
- QUADRIN. *n. f.* [quadrinus, Lat.] A mite; a small piece of money, in value about a farthing. *Bailey.*
- QUADRINOMICAL. *adj.* [quatuor and nomen, Lat.] Consisting of four denominations. *Diſc.*
- QUADRIPARTITE. *adj.* [quatuor and partitus, Lat.] Having four parties; divided into four parts.
- QUADRIPARTITELY. *adv.* [from quadripartite.] In a quadrupartite distribution.
- QUADRIPARTITION. *n. f.* A division by four, or the taking the fourth part of any quantity or number. *Diſc.*
- QUADRIPHYLLOUS. *adj.* [quatuor and φύλλον.] Having four leaves.
- QUADRIREME. *n. f.* [quadrivemis, Lat.] A galley with four banks of oars.
- QUADRISYLLABLE. *n. f.* [quatuor and syllable.] A word of four syllables.
- QUADRIVALES. *n. f.* [quatuor and valvae, Lat.] Doors with four folds.
- QUADRIVIAL. *adj.* [quadrivium, Lat.] Having four ways meeting in a point.
- QUADRUPED. *n. f.* [quadrupede, Fr. quadrupes, Lat.] An animal that goes on four legs, as perhaps all beasts.  
The different flexure and order of the joints is not disposed in the elephant, as in other quadrupeds. *Brown.*  
The fang teeth, eye teeth, or dentes canini of some quadruped. *Woodward on Fossils.*  
Most quadrupeds, that live upon herbs, have incisor teeth to pluck and divide them. *Arbutnot.*  
The king of brutes,  
Of quadrupeds I only mean. *Swift.*
- QUADRUPED. *adj.* Having four feet.
- The cockney, travelling into the country, is surprized at many actions of the quadruped and winged animals. *Watts.*
- QUADRUPLE. *adj.* [quadruple, Fr. quadruplus, Lat.] Fourfold; four times told.  
A law, that to bridle theft doth punish thieves with a quadruple restitution, hath an end which will continue as long as the world itself continueth. *Hooker.*  
The lives of men on earth might have continued double, treble or quadruple, to any of the longest times of the first age. *Raleigh's History of the World.*  
Fat refreshes the blood in the penury of aliment during the winter, and some animals have a quadruple caul. *Arbutnot.*
- TO QUADRUPLICATE. *v. a.* [quadruplex, Fr. quadruplex, Lat.] To double twice; to make fourfold.
- QUADRUPLICATION. *n. f.* [from quadruplicate.] The taking a thing four times.
- QUADRUPLY. *adv.* [from quadruple.] To a fourfold quantity.  
If the person accused maketh his innocence appear, the accuser is put to death, and out of his goods the innocent person is quadruply recompensed. *Swift.*
- QUERE. [Latin.] Enquire; seek; a word put when any thing is recommended to enquiry.  
Quere, if 'tis steeped in the same liquor, it may not prevent the fly and grub. *Martimer's Husbandry.*
- TO QUAFF. *v. a.* [of this word the derivation is uncertain: Junius, with his usual idleness of conjecture, derives it from the Greek, κωφίσις in the Eolick dialect used for κωφίσις. Skinner from go off, as go off, quoff, quaff, quaff. It comes from coffer, Fr. to be drunk.] To drink; to swallow in large draughts.  
He calls for wine; a health, quoth he, as if  
H' ad been abroad carousing to his mates

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- After a storm, quafft off the muscadei,  
And threw the fops all in the sexton's face; *Shakeſp.*  
I found the prince,  
With such a deep demeanour in great sorrow,  
That tyranny, which never quafft but blood,  
Would, by beholding him, have wafht his knife  
With gentle eye drops. *Shakeſp. Henry IV. p. ii.*  
On flow'rs repos'd, and with rich flow'rets crown'd,  
They eat, they drink, and in communion sweet  
Quaff immortality and joy. *Milton's Par. Loſt, b. v.*
- TO QUAFF. *v. n.* To drink luxuriously.  
We may contrive this afternoon,  
And quaff carouses to our miſtreſs' health. *Shakeſp.*  
Belthazzer, quaffing in the sacred vessels of the temple, sees  
his fatal sentence writ by the fingers of God. *South.*  
Twelve days the gods their solemn revels keep,  
And quaff with blameless Ethiops in the deep. *Dryden.*
- QUAFFER. *n. f.* [from quaff.] He who quaffs.
- TO QUAFFER. *v. n.* [a low word, I suppose, formed by chance.] To feel out. 'Tis seems to be the meaning.  
Ducks, having larger nerves that come into their bills than geese, quaffer and grope out their meat the most. *Derham.*
- QUAGGY. *adj.* [from quagmire.] Boggy; soft; not solid. *Anſ.*  
This word is somewhere too in *Clarissa*.
- QUAGMIRE. *n. f.* [that is, quakemire.] A shaking marsh; a bog that trembles under the feet.  
The fen and quagmire, to marsh by kind,  
Are to be drained. *Tuſſer.*  
Your hearts I'll stamp out with my horse's heels,  
And make a quagmire of your mingled brains. *Shakeſp.*  
Poor Tom! whom the foul fiend hath through ford and whirlpool, o'er bog and quagmire.  
The wet particles might have easily ever mingled with the dry, and so all had either been sea or quagmire. *More.*  
The brain is of such a clammy confidence, that it can no more retain motion than a quagmire. *Glarvill's Scyll.*
- QUAID. *part.* [of this participle I know not the verb, and believe it only put by Spenser, who often took great liberties, for quailed, for the poor convenience of his rhyme.] Crushed; dejected; depressed.  
Therewith his sturdy courage soon was quaid,  
And all his senses were with sudden dread dismay'd. *F. Qu.*
- QUAIL. *n. f.* [quaglia, Italian.] A bird of game.  
His quails ever  
Beat mine, in-hoop'd at odds. *Shakeſp. Ant. and Cleop.*  
Hen birds have a peculiar sort of voice, when they would call the male, which is so eminent in quails, that men, by counterfeiting this voice with a quail pipe, easily drew the cocks into their snares. *Ray on the Creation.*
- A fresher gale  
Sweeping with shadowy gust the field of corn,  
While the quail clamours for his running mate. *Thomson.*
- QUAILPIPE. *n. f.* [quail and pipe.] A pipe with which fowlers allure quails.  
A dish of wild fowl furnished conversation, which concluded with a late invention for improving the quailpipe. *Addison's Spectator, N° 108.*
- TO QUAIL. *v. n.* [quelen, Dutch.] To languish; to sink into dejection; to lose spirit. *Spenser.*  
He writes there is no quailing now;  
Because the king is certainly posselt  
Of all our purposes. *Shakeſp. Henry IV. p. i.*  
This may plant courage in their quailing breasts,  
For yet is hope of life and victory. *Shakeſp.*  
After Solyman had with all his power in vain besieged Rhodes, his haughty courage began to quail, so that he was upon point to have raised his siege. *Knusler.*
- While rocks stand,  
And rivers stir, thou can't not shrink or quail;  
Yea, when both rocks and all things shall disband,  
Then shalt thou be my rock and tower. *Herbert.*  
When Dido's ghost appear'd,  
It made this hardy warrior quail. *Wandering Pr. of Troy.*  
At this the errant's courage quails. *Cleveland.*  
To pass the quailing and withering of all things by the recess, and their reviving by the recesses of the sun, the sap in trees precisely follows the motion of the sun. *Hakewill.*
- TO QUAIL. *v. a.* [cpellan, Saxon.] To crush; to quell; to depress; to sink; to overpower.  
To drive him to despair, and quite to quail;  
He shewed him painted in a table plain  
The damned ghosts. *Fairy Queen, b. i.*  
Three, with fiery courage, he assails;  
Three, all as kings adorn'd in royal wife:  
And each successive after other quails,  
Still wond'ring whence so many kings should rise. *Daniel.*
- QUAINT. *adj.* [quaint, Fr. cmptus, Lat.]  
1. Nice; scrupulously, minutely, superfluously exact; having petty elegance.  
Each ear sucks up the words a true love scattereth,  
And plain speech oft, than quaint phrase framed is. *Sidney.*

QUA

- You were glad to be employ'd,  
To shew how quaint an orator you are. *Shakeſp.*  
He spends some pages about two similitudes; one of mine, and another quainter of his own. *Stillingfleet.*
2. Subtle; artful. Obsolete.
3. Neat; pretty; exact.  
But for a fine, quaint, graceful and excellent fashion, yours is worth ten on's. *Shakeſp.*  
Her mother hath intended,  
That, quaint in green, she shall be loose enrob'd  
With ribbands pendent, flaring 'bout her head. *Shakeſp.*  
I never saw a better fashion'd gown,  
More quaint, more pleasing, nor more commendable. *Sha.*
4. Subtly excogitated; finespun.  
I'll speak of frays,  
Like a fine bragging youth, and tell quaint lies,  
How honourable ladies sought my love,  
Which I denying they fell sick and died.  
He his fabrick of the heav'n's  
Hath left to their disputes, perhaps to move  
His laughter at their quaint opinions wide  
Hereafter. *Milton's Par. Loſt, b. viii.*
5. Quaint is, in Spenser, quailed; deprefed. I believe 'by a very licentious irregularity.  
With such fair light him Guyon fail'd:  
Till at the last, all breathless, weary and faint,  
Him spying, with fresh onset he assail'd,  
And kindling new his courage, seeming quaint,  
Struck him so hugely, that through great constraint  
He made him stoop. *Fairy Queen, b. ii.*
6. Affecting; foppish. This is not the true idea of the word, which Swift seems not to have well understood.  
To this we owe those monstrous productions, which under the name of trips, spies, amusements, and other conceited appellations, have overrun us; and I wish I could say, those quaint fopperies were wholly absent from graver subjects. *Sw.*
- QUAINTLY. *adv.* [from quaint.]  
1. Nicely; exactly; with petty elegance.  
When was old Sherwood's hair more quaintly curl'd,  
Or nature's cradle more enchas'd and pur'd. *B. Johnson.*
2. Artfully.  
Breathe his faults so quaintly,  
That they seem the taints of liberty,  
The flash and outbreak of a fiery mind. *Shakeſp.*
3. Ingeniously with success. This is not the true sense.  
As my Buxonia  
With gentle finger stroak'd her milky care,  
I quaintly stole a kiss. *Gay.*
- QUAINTNESS. *n. f.* [from quaint.] Nicety; petty elegance.  
There is a certain majesty in simplicity, which is far above all the quaintness of wit. *Pope.*
- TO QUAKE. *v. n.* [cpacan, Saxon.]  
1. To shake with cold or fear; to tremble.  
Dorus threw Pamela behind a tree, where she stood quaking like the partridge on which the hawk is even ready to seize. *Sidney, b. i.*  
If Cupid hath not spent all his quiver in Venice, thou wilt quake for this. *Shakeſp.*  
Do such business as the better day  
Would quake to look on. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*  
Who honours not his father,  
Henry the fifth, that made all France to quake,  
Shake he his weapon at us, and pass by. *Shakeſp.*  
The mountains quake at him; and the hills melt, and the earth is burnt at his presence. *Nab. i. 5.*  
Son of man eat thy bread with quaking, and drink thy water with trembling and carefulness. *Ezek. xii. 18.*  
In fields they dare not fight where honour calls,  
The very noise of war their souls does wound,  
They quake but hearing their own trumpets found. *Dryden.*
2. To shake; not to be solid or firm.  
Next Smedley di'd; slow circles dimpled o'er  
The quaking mud, that clos'd and op'd no more. *Pope.*
- QUAKE. *n. f.* [from the verb.] A shudder; a tremulous agitation.  
As the earth may sometimes shake,  
For winds shut up will cause a quake;  
So often jealousy and fear  
Stol'n to mine heart, cause tremblings there. *Suckling.*
- QUAKING-GRASS. *n. f.* An herb.
- QUALIFICATION. *n. f.* [qualification, Fr. from qualify.]  
1. That which makes any person or thing fit for any thing.  
It is in the power of the prince to make piety and virtue become the fashion, if he would make them necessary qualifications for preferment. *Swift.*
2. Accomplishment.  
Good qualifications of mind enable a magistrate to perform his duty, and tend to create a publick esteem of him. *Atter.*
3. Abatement; diminution.  
Neither had the waters of the flood infused such an impurity, as thereby the natural and powerful operation of all

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- plants, herbs and fruits upon the earth received a qualification and harmful change. *Raleigh's History of the World.*
- TO QUALIFY. *v. a.* [qualifier, Fr.]  
1. To fit for any thing.  
Place over them such governors, as may be qualified in such manner as may govern the place. *Bacon's Advice to Villiers.*  
I bequeath to Mr. John Whiteway the sum of one hundred pounds, in order to qualify him for a surgeon. *Swift's Will.*
2. To furnish with qualifications; to accomplish.  
That which ordinary men are fit for, I am qualified in; and the best of me is diligence. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*  
She is of good esteem;  
Her dowry wealthy, and of worthy birth,  
Beside so qualified, as may becom  
The spouse of any noble gentleman. *Shakeſp.*
3. To make capable of any employment or privilege.  
The spoule of any noble gentleman.
4. To abate; to soften; to diminish.  
I have heard,  
Your grace hath ta'en great pains to qualify  
His rigorous course. *Shakeſp. Merchant of Venice.*  
I do not seek to quench your love's hot fire,  
But qualify the fire's extreme rage,  
Lest it should burn above the bounds of reason. *Shakeſp.*  
I have drunk but one cup to-night, and that was craftily qualified too; and behold what innovation it makes here. *Sha.*  
They would report that they had records for twenty thousand years, which must needs be a very great untruth, unless we will qualify it, expounding their years not of the revolution of the sun, but of the moon. *Abbot.*  
It hath so pleased God to provide for all living creatures, wherewith he hath filled the world, that such inconveniences, as we contemplate afar off, are found, by trial and the witness of men's travels, to be so qualified, as there is no portion of the earth made in vain. *Raleigh's Hist. of the World.*  
So happy 'tis you move in such a sphere,  
As your high majesty with awful fear  
In human breasts might qualify that fire;  
Which kindled by those eyes had flamed higher. *Waller.*  
Children should be early instructed in the true estimate of things, by opposing the good to the evil, and compensating or qualifying one thing with another. *L'Estrange.*  
My proposition I have qualified with the word, often; thereby making allowance for those cases, wherein men of excellent minds may, by a long practice of virtue, have rendered even the heights and rigours of it delightful. *Atterbury.*
5. To ease; to alluage.  
He balms and herbs therto apply'd,  
And evermore with mighty spells them charm'd,  
That in short space he has them qualify'd,  
And him restor'd to health, that would have dy'd. *Spenser.*
6. To modify; to regulate.  
It hath no larine or throttle to qualify the found. *Brown.*
- QUALITY. *n. f.* [qualitas, Lat. qualis, Fr.]  
1. Nature relatively considered.  
These, being of a far other nature and quality, are not so strictly or everlastingly commanded in scripture. *Hooker.*  
Other creatures have not judgment to examine the quality of that which is done by them, and therefore in that they do, they neither can accuse nor approve themselves. *Hooker.*  
Since the event of an action usually follows the nature or quality of it, and the quality follows the rule directing it, it concerns a man, in the framing of his actions, not to be deceived in the rule. *South.*  
The power to produce any idea in our mind, I call quality of the subject, wherein that power is. *Locke.*
2. Property; accident.  
In the division of the kingdom, it appears not which of the dukes he values most; for qualities are so weighed, that curiosity in neither can make choice of either's moiety. *Shak.*  
No sensible qualities, as light and colour, heat and sound, can be subsistent in the bodies themselves absolutely considered, without a relation to our eyes and ears, and other organs of sense: these qualities are only the effects of our sensation, which arise from the different motions upon our nerves from objects without, according to their various modification and position. *Bentley.*
3. Particular efficacy.  
O, mickle is the powerful grace, that lies  
In plants, herbs, stones, and their true qualities. *Shakeſp.*
4. Disposition; temper.  
To-night we'll wander through the streets, and note  
The qualities of people. *Shakeſp. Ant. and Cleopatra.*
5. Virtue or vice.  
One doubt remains, said I, the dames in green,  
What were their qualities, and who their queen? *Dryden.*
6. Accomplishment; qualification.  
He had those qualities of horsemanship, dancing and fencing, which accompany a good breeding. *Clarendon.*
7. Character.  
The attorney of the dutchy of Lancaster partakes of both qualities, partly of a judge in that court, and partly of an attorney general. *Bacon's Advice to Villiers.*  
We,



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We, who are hearers, may be allowed some opportunities in the quality of standers-by. *Swift.*

8. Comparative or relative rank.  
It is with the clergy, if their persons be respected, even as it is with other men; their *quality* many times far beneath that which the dignity of their place requireth. *Hooker.*  
We lived most joyful, obtaining acquaintance with many of the city, not of the meanest *quality*. *Bacon.*  
The masters of these horses may be admitted to dine with the lord lieutenant: this is to be done, what *quality* forever the persons are of. *Temple.*

9. Rank; superiority of birth or station.  
Let him be so entertained, as suits with gentlemen of your knowing to a stranger of his *quality*. *Shakefp. Cymbeline.*

10. Persons of high rank. Collectively.  
I shall appear at the masquerade dressed up in my feathers, that the *quality* may see how pretty they will look in their travelling habits. *Addison's Guardian, N° 112.*  
Of all the fervile herd, the worst is he,  
That in proud dullness joins with *quality*,  
A constant critick at the great man's board,  
To fetch and carry nonsense for my lord. *Pope.*

QUALM. *n. f.* [cpealm, Saxon, a sudden stroke of death.] A sudden fit of sickness; a sudden seizure of sickly languor.  
Some sudden *qualm* hath struck me to the heart,  
And dimm'd mine eyes, that I can read no further. *Shak.*  
Some distill'd carduus benedictus, laid to your heart, is the only thing for a *qualm*. *Shakefp.*  
Compar'd to these storms, death is but a *qualm*,  
Hell somewhat lightfome, the Bermudas calm. *Donne.*  
I find a cold *qualm* come over my heart, that I faint, I can speak no longer. *Howel.*

All maladies  
Of ghastly spasm, or racking torture, *qualms*  
Of heart-sick agony. *Milton's Par. Lost.*  
For who, without a *qualm*, hath ever look'd  
On holy garbage, though by Homer cook'd. *Rowson.*  
They have a sickly uneasiness upon them, shifting and changing from one error, and from one *qualm* to another, hankering after novelties. *L'Estrange's Fables.*  
Thy mother well deserves that short delight,  
The nauseous *qualms* of ten months and travail to requite. *Dryden's Virgil.*

When he hath stretch'd his vessels with wine to their utmost capacity, and is grown weary and sick, and feels those *qualms* and disturbances that usually attend such excesses, he resolves, that he will hereafter contain himself within the bounds of sobriety. *Calany.*

The *qualms* or ruptures of your blood  
Rise in proportion to your food. *Prior.*

QUALMISH. *adj.* [from *qualm*.] Seized with sickly languor.  
I am *qualmish* at the smell of leek. *Shakefp.*  
You drop into the place,  
Careless and *qualmish* with a yawning face. *Dryden.*

QUANDARY. *n. f.* [*qu'en dirai je*, Fr. *Skinner.*] A doubt; a difficulty; an uncertainty. A low word.

QUANTITATIVE. *adj.* [quantitativus, Lat.] Estimable according to quantity.  
This explication of rarity and density, by the composition of substance with quantity, may peradventure give little satisfaction to such who are apt to conceive therein no other composition or resolution, but such as our senses shew us, in compounding and dividing bodies according to *quantitative* parts. *Digby on Bodies.*

QUANTITY. *n. f.* [quantitas, Fr. *quantitas*, Lat.]  
1. That property of any thing which may be encreased or diminished.  
*Quantity* is what may be increased or diminished. *Cheyne.*  
2. Any indeterminate weight or measure.  
3. Bulk or weight.  
Unskill'd in hellebore, if thou shou'dst try  
To mix it, and mistake the *quantity*,  
The rules of physick wou'd against thee cry. *Dryden.*

4. A portion; a part.  
If I were saw'd into *quantities*, I should make four dozen of such bearded hermits slaves as master Shallow. *Shakefp.*

5. A large portion.  
The warm antiscorbutical plants, taken in *quantities*, will occasion stinking breath, and corrupt the blood. *Arbutnot.*

6. The measure of time in pronouncing a syllable.  
The easy pronunciation of a mute before a liquid does not necessarily make the preceding vowel, by position, long in *quantity*; as patrem. *Holder's Elements of Speech.*

QUANTUM. *n. f.* [Latin.] The quantity; the amount.  
The *quantum* of presbyterian merit, during the reign of that ill-advised prince, will easily be computed. *Swift.*

QUARANTAIN. *n. f.* [*quarantain*, Fr.] The space of forty QUARANTINE. } days, being the time which a ship, suspected of infection, is obliged to forbear intercourse or commerce. Pass your *quarantine* among some of the churches round this town, where you may learn to speak before you venture

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to expose your parts in a city congregation. *Swift.*

QUARREL. *n. f.* [*querelle*, Fr.]  
1. A brawl; a petty fight; a scuffle.  
If I can fasten but one cup upon him,  
With that which he hath drank to-night already,  
He'll be as full of *quarrel* and offence,  
As my young mistress's dog. *Shakefp. Othello.*

2. A dispute; a contest.  
The party, which in this present *quarrel* striveth against the current and stream of laws, was a long while nothing feared. *Hooker's Dedication.*  
As if earth too narrow were for fate,  
On open seas their *quarrels* they debate;  
In hollow wood they floating armies bear,  
And forc'd imprison'd winds to bring 'em near. *Dryden.*

3. A cause of debate.  
I could not die any where so contented, as in the king's company; his cause being just, and his *quarrel* honourable. *Shakefp. Henry V.*  
If not in service of our God we fought,  
In meaner *quarrel* if this sword were shaken,  
Well might thou gather in the gentle thought,  
So fair a prince's should not be forsaken. *Fairfax.*

4. Something that gives a right to mischief or reproof.  
He thought he had a good *quarrel* to attack him. *Holingsh.*  
Wives are young men's mistresses, companions for middle age, and old men's nurses; so a man may have a *quarrel* to marry when he will. *Bacon's Essays.*

5. Objection; ill will.  
Herodias had a *quarrel* against him, and would have killed him, but he could not. *Mar. vi. 19.*  
We are apt to pick *quarrels* with the world for every little foolery. *L'Estrange.*  
I have no *quarrel* to the practice; it may be a diverting way. *Felton on the Claphams.*

6. In *Shakespeare*, it seems to signify any one peevish or malicious.  
Better  
She ne'er had known pomp, though't be temporal;  
Yet if that *quarrel*, fortune, do divorce  
It from the bearer, 'tis a sufficient pang.  
As foul and body's fevering. *Shakefp. Henry VIII.*

7. [From *quadreau*, Fr. *quadrella*, Italian.] An arrow with a square head.  
It is reported by William Brito, that the arcuballista or arbalist was first shewed to the French by our king Richard I. who was shortly after slain by a *quarrel* thereof. *Camden.*  
Twang'd the string, out flew the *quarrel* long. *Fairfax.*

TO QUARREL. *v. n.* [*quereller*, Fr.]  
1. To debate; to scuffle; to squabble.  
I love the sport well, but I shall as soon *quarrel* at it as any man. *Shakefp.*  
Your words have taken such pains, as if they labour'd  
To bring manslaughter into form, set *quarrelling*  
Upon the head of valour. *Shakefp. Timon of Athens.*  
Wine drunken with excess, maketh bitterness of the mind,  
with brawling and *quarrelling*. *Ecclus. xxxi. 29.*  
Beasts called sociable, *quarrel* in hunger and lust; and the bull and ram appear then as much in fury and war, as the lion and the bear. *Temple's Miscellanies.*

2. To fall into variance.  
Our discontented counties do revolt;  
Our people *quarrel* with obedience. *Shakefp. King John.*

3. To fight; to combat.  
When once the Persian king was put to flight,  
The weary Macedons refus'd to fight;  
Themselves their own mortality confess'd,  
And left the son of Jove to *quarrel* for the rest. *Dryden.*

4. To find fault; to pick objections.  
To admit the thing, and *quarrel* about the name, is to make ourselves ridiculous. *Bramhall against Hobbs.*  
They find out miscarriages wherever they are, and forge them often where they are not; they *quarrel* first with the officers, and then with the prince and state. *Temple.*  
In a poem elegantly writ,  
I will not *quarrel* with a slight mistake. *Rowson.*  
I *quarrel* not with the word, because used by Ovid. *Dryd.*

QUARRELLER. *n. f.* [from *quarrel*.] He who quarrels.

QUARRELOUS. *adj.* [*querellus*, Fr.] Petulant; easily provoked to enmity; quarrelsome.  
Ready in gybes, quick answered, saucy, and  
As *quarrelous* as the weazel. *Shakefp. Cymbeline.*

QUARRELSOME. *adj.* [from *quarrel*.] Inclined to brawls; easily irritated; irascible; choleric; petulant.  
Choleric and *quarrelsome* persons will engage one into their quarrels. *Bacon's Essays.*

There needs no more to the setting of the whole world in a flame, than a *quarrelsome* plaintiff and defendant. *L'Estr.*

QUARRELSOMELY. *adv.* [from *quarrelsome*.] In a quarrelsome manner; petulantly; cholericly.

QUARRELSOMENESS.

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QUARRELSOMENESS. *n. f.* [from *quarrelsome*.] Cholericness; petulance.

QUARRY. *n. f.* [*quarrè*, Fr.]  
1. A square.  
To take down a *quarry* of glass to scowre, sodder, band, and to set it up again, is three halfpence a foot. *Mortimer.*

2. [*Quadreau*, Fr.] An arrow with a square head.  
The shafts and *quarries* from their engines fly  
As thick as falling drops in April showers. *Fairfax.*

3. [From *querrir*, to seek, Fr. *Skinner*; from *carry*, *Kennet*.] Game flown at by a hawk.  
Your wife and babes  
Savagely slaughter'd; to relate the manner,  
Were on the *quarry* of these murder'd deer  
To add the death of you. *Shakefp. Macbeth.*  
She dwells among the rocks, on every side  
With broken mountains strongly fortify'd;  
From thence whatever can be seen surveys,  
And stooping, on the slaughter'd *quarry* preys. *Sandys.*  
So scented the grim feature, and up turn'd  
His nostrils wide into the murky air,  
Sagacious of his *quarry*. *Milton.*

They their guns discharge;  
This heard some ships of ours, though out of view,  
And swift as eagles to the *quarry* flew.  
An hollow crystal pyramid he takes,  
In firmamental waters dipt above,  
Of it a broad extinguisher he makes,  
And hoods the flames that to their *quarry* strove. *Dryden.*  
No toil, no hardship can restrain  
Ambitious man inur'd to pain;  
The more confin'd, the more he tries,  
And at forbidden *quarry* flies. *Dryden's Horace.*  
Ere now the god his arrows had not try'd,  
But on the trembling deer or mountain goat,  
At this new *quarry* he prepares to shoot. *Dryden.*  
Let reason then at her own *quarry* fly,  
But how can finite grasp infinity. *Dryden.*

4. [*Quarriere*, *quarrel*, Fr. from *carrig*, Irish, a stone, Mr. *Lye*; *craige*, Erse, a rock.] A stone mine; a place where they dig stones.  
The same is said of stone out of the *quarry*, to make it more durable. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*  
Pyramids and tow'rs  
From diamond *quarries* hewn, and rocks of gold. *Milton.*  
Here though grief my feeble hands up lock,  
Yet on the softest *quarry* would I score  
My plaining verse as lively as before. *Milton.*  
An hard and unrelenting she,  
As the new-crufted Niobe;  
Or, what doth more of statue carry,  
A nun of the Platonick *quarry*. *Cleveland.*  
He like Amphion makes those *quarries* leap  
Into fair figures from a confus'd heap. *Waller.*  
Could necessity infallibly produce *quarries* of stone, which are the materials of all magnificent structures. *Mare.*  
For them alone the heav'ns had kindly heat  
In eastern *quarries*, ripening precious dew. *Dryden.*  
As long as the next coal-pit, *quarry* or chalk-pit will give abundant attestation to what I write, to these I may very safely appeal. *Woodward's Nat. Hist.*

TO QUARRY. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To prey upon. A low word not in use.  
With cares and horrors at his heart, like the vulture that is day and night *quarrying* upon Prometheus's liver. *L'Estrange.*

QUARRYMAN. *n. f.* [*quarry* and *man*.] One who digs in a quarry.  
One rhomboidal bony scale of the needle-fish, out of Stunsfield quarry, the *quarryman* assured me was flat, covered over with scales, and three foot long. *Woodward.*

QUART. *n. f.* [*quart*, Fr.]  
1. The fourth part; a quarter. Not in use.  
Albanact had all the northern part,  
Which of himself Albania he did call,  
And Camber did possess the western *quart*. *Fairy Queen.*

2. The fourth part of a gallon.  
When I have been dry, and bravely marching, it hath served me instead of a *quart* pot to drink in. *Shakefp.*  
You have made an order, that ale should be sold at three halfpence a *quart*. *Swift's Miscellanies.*

3. [*Quarte*, Fr.] The vessel in which strong drink is commonly retailed.  
You'd rail upon the hostess of the house,  
And say you would present her at the leet,  
Because she bought stone jugs and no seal'd *quarts*. *Shakefp.*

QUARTAN. *n. f.* [*febris quartana*, Lat.] The fourth day ague.  
It were an uncomfortable receipt for a *quartan* ague, to lay the fourth book of Homer's Iliads under one's head. *Brown.*  
Call her the metaphysics of her sex,  
And say she tortures wits, as *quartans* vex  
Physicians. *Cleveland.*  
Among these, *quartans* and tertians of a long continuance most menace this symptom. *Harvey on Consumptions.*

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A look so pale no *quartan* ever gave,  
Thy dwindled legs seem crawling to the grave. *Dryden.*

QUARTATION. *n. f.* [from *quartus*, Lat.] A chymical operation.  
In *quartation*, which refiners employ to purify gold, although three parts of silver be so exquisitely mingled by fusion with a fourth part of gold, whence the operation is denominated, that the resulting mass acquires several new qualities; yet, if you cast this mixture into aqua fortis, the silver will be dissolved in the menstruum, and the gold like a dark powder will fall to the bottom. *Boyle.*

QUARTER. *n. f.* [*quart*, *quartier*, Fr.]  
1. A fourth part.  
It is an accustomed action with her, to seem thus washing her hands; I have known her continue in this a *quarter* of an hour. *Shakefp. Macbeth.*  
Suppose the common depth of the sea, taking one place with another, to be about a *quarter* of a mile. *Burnet.*  
Observe what stars arise or disappear,  
And the four *quarters* of the rolling year.  
Supposing only three millions to be paid, 'tis evident that to do this out of commodities, they must, to the consumer, be raised a *quarter* in their price; so that every thing, to him that uses it, must be a *quarter* dearer. *Locke.*

2. A region of the skies, as referred to the seaman's card.  
I'll give thee a wind.  
—I myself have all the other,  
And the very points they blow,  
And all the *quarters* that they know  
I th' shipman's card. *Shakefp. Macbeth.*  
His praise, ye winds! that from four *quarters* blow,  
Breathe soft or loud. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. v.*  
When the winds in southern *quarters* rise,  
Ships, from their anchors torn, become their sport,  
And sudden tempests rage within the port. *Addison.*

3. A particular region of a town or country.  
The like is to be said of the populousness of their coasts and *quarters* there. *Abbot's Description of the World.*  
No heaven shall be seen in thy *quarters*. *Exodus xiii. 7.*  
The sons of the church being so much dispersed, though without being driven, into all *quarters* of the land, there was some extraordinary design of divine wisdom in it. *Sprat.*  
A bungling cobbler, that was ready to starve at his own trade, changes his *quarter*, and sets up for a doctor. *L'Estr.*

4. The place where soldiers are lodged or stationed.  
Where is lord Stanley quarter'd?  
—Unlefs I have mistaken his *quarters* much,  
His regiment lies half a mile  
South from the mighty power of the king. *Shakefp.*  
The *quarters* of the several chiefs they shew'd,  
Here Phenix, here Achilles made abode. *Dryden.*  
It was high time to shift my *quarters*. *Spektator.*

5. Proper station.  
They do best, who, if they cannot but admit love, yet make it keep *quarter*, and sever it wholly from their serious affairs. *Bacon's Essays.*  
Swift to their several *quarters* hasted then  
The cumbrous elements. *Milton.*

6. Remission of life; mercy granted by a conqueror.  
He magnified his own clemency, now they were at his mercy, to offer them *quarter* for their lives, if they gave up the castle. *Clarendon, b. viii.*  
When the cocks and lambs lie at the mercy of cats and wolves, they must never expect better *quarter*. *L'Estrange.*  
Discover the opinion of your enemies, which is commonly the truest; for they will give you no *quarter*, and allow nothing to complaisance. *Dryden.*

7. Treatment shown by an enemy.  
To the young if you give any tolerable *quarter*, you indulge them in their idleness, and ruin them. *Collier.*  
Mr. Wharton, who detected some hundreds of the bishop's mistakes, meets with very ill *quarter* from his lordship. *Swift.*

8. Friendship; amity; concord. Not now in use.  
Friends, all but now,  
In *quarter*, and in terms like bride and groom  
Divesting them for bed, and then, but now  
Swords out, and tilting one at other's breasts. *Shakefp.*

9. A measure of eight bulhels.  
There may be kept in it fourteen thousand *quarters* of corn, which is two thousand *quarters* in each loft. *Mortimer.*

10. False *quarter* is a cleft or chink in a *quarter* of a horse's hoof from top to bottom; it generally happens on the inside of it, that being the weakest and thinnest part.  
TO QUARTER. *v. a.* [from the noun.]  
1. To divide into four parts.  
A thought that *quarter'd*, hath but one part wisdom,  
And ever three parts coward. *Shakefp. Hamlet.*

2. To divide; to break by force.  
You tempt the fury of my three attendants,  
Lean famine, *quartering* steel, and climbing fire. *Shakefp.*  
Mothers shall but smile, when they behold  
Their infants *quarter'd* by the hands of war. *Shakefp.*



# QUA

3. To divide into distinct regions.  
Then sailors *quarter'd* heav'n, and found a name  
For ev'ry fixt and ev'ry wand'ring star. *Dryden.*
4. To station or lodge soldiers.  
When they hear the Roman horses neigh,  
Behold their *quarter'd* fires,  
They will waste their time upon our notes,  
To know from whence we are. *Shakefp. Cymbeline.*  
Where is lord Stanley *quarter'd*?  
—His regiment lies half a mile south. *Shakefp. Rich. III.*  
They o'er the barren shore pursue their way,  
Where *quarter'd* in their camp, the fierce Thelalians lay. *Dryden.*  
You have *quartered* all the foul language upon me, that  
could be raked out of Billingsgate. *Spectator, N° 595.*
5. To lodge; to fix on a temporary dwelling.  
They mean this night in Sardis to be *quarter'd*. *Shakefp.*
6. To diet.  
He fed on vermin;  
And when these fail'd, he'd suck his claws;  
And *quarter* himself upon his paws. *Hudibras, p. i.*  
To bear as an appendage to the hereditary arms.  
The first ordinary and natural, being compounded of arg-  
ent and azure, is the coat of Beauchamp of Hack in the  
county of Somerset, now *quartered* by the earl of Hertford. *Peacocks on Blazoning.*
- QUARTERAGE. *n. f.* [from *quarter*.] A quarterly allowance;  
He us'd two equal ways of gaining;  
By hindring justice or maintaining;  
To many a whore gave privileges,  
And whipp'd for want of *quarterage*. *Hudibras, p. iii.*
- QUARTERDAY. *n. f.* [from *quarter* and *day*.] One of the four  
days in the year, on which rent or interest is paid.  
The usurer would be very well satisfied to have all the time  
annihilated, that lies between the present moment and next  
*quarterday*. *Addison's Spectator, N° 93.*
- QUARTERDECK. *n. f.* [from *quarter* and *deck*.] The short upper  
deck.
- QUARTERLY. *adj.* [from *quarter*.] Containing a fourth part.  
The moon makes four *quarterly* seasons within her little  
year or month of consecution. *Holder on Time.*  
From the obliquity of the ecliptick to the equator arise  
the diurnal differences of the sun's right ascension, which  
finish their variations in each quadrant of the ecliptick, and  
this being added to the former inequality from eccentricity,  
makes these *quarterly* and seemingly irregular inequalities of  
natural days. *Bentley.*
- QUARTERLY. *adv.* Once in a quarter of a year.
- QUARTERMASTER. *n. f.* [from *quarter* and *master*.] One who re-  
gulates the quarters of soldiers.  
The *quartermaster* general was marking the ground for the  
encampment of the covering army. *Tatler, N° 62.*
- QUARTERN. *n. f.* A gill or the fourth part of a pint.
- QUARTERSTAFF. *n. f.* A staff of defence: so called, I be-  
lieve, from the manner of using it; one hand being placed at  
the middle, and the other equally between the middle and  
the end.  
His *quarterstaff*, which he could ne'er forsake,  
Hung half before, and half behind his back. *Dryden.*  
Immense riches he squandered away at *quarterstaff*  
and cudgel play, in which he challenged all the country. *Arbut.*
- QUARTILE. *n. f.* An aspect of the planets, when they are  
three signs or ninety degrees distant from each other, and is  
marked thus □. *Harris.*  
Mars and Venus in a *quartile* move  
My pangs of jealousy for Arie's love. *Dryden.*
- QUARTO. *n. f.* [from *quartus*, Lat.] A book in which every sheet,  
being twice doubled, makes four leaves.  
Our fathers had a just value for regularity and systems;  
then folio's and *quarto's* were the fashionable sizes, as volumes  
in octavo are now. *Watts.*
- TO QUASH. *v. a.* [from *quassen*, Dutch; *squacciare*, Italian; *quass*,  
Latin.]  
1. To crush; to squeeze.  
The whales  
Against sharp rocks like reeling vessels *quash'd*,  
Though huge as mountains, are in pieces dash'd. *Waller.*
2. To subdue suddenly.  
'Twas not the spawn of such as these,  
That dy'd with Punick blood the conquer'd seas,  
And *quash'd* the stern Æacides. *Roscommon.*  
Our the confederates keep pace with us in *quashing* the re-  
bellion, which had begun to spread itself among part of the  
fair sex. *Addison's Freeholder, N° 15.*
3. [Cassus, Lat. *casser*, Fr.] To annul; to nullify; to make  
void: as, the indictment was *quashed*.  
To QUASH. *v. n.* To be shaken with a noise.  
A thin and fine membrane strait and closely adhering to  
keep it from *quashing* and shaking. *Ray on the Creation.*  
The water in this droply, by a sudden jirk, may be heard  
to *quash*. *Sharp's Surgery.*
- QUASH. *n. f.* A pompion. *Anjworb.*

# QUE

- QUATERCOUSINS. *As, they are not quater-cousins, as it is  
commonly spoken cato-cousins, plus ne sont pas de quater cousins,  
they are not of the four first degrees of kindred, that is, they  
are not friends. Skinner.*
- QUATERNARY. *n. f.* [from *quaternarius*, Lat.] The number four.  
The objections against the *quaternary* of elements and ter-  
nary of principles, needed not to be oppos'd so much against  
the doctrines themselves. *Boyle.*
- QUATERNION. *n. f.* [from *quaternio*, Lat.] The number four.  
Air and the elements! the eldest birth  
Of nature's womb, that in *quaternion* run  
Perpetual circle, multiform; and mix'  
And nourish all things; let your ceaseless change  
Vary to our great maker still new praise. *Milton.*  
I have not in this scheme of these nine *quaternions* of conso-  
nants, distinct known characters, whereby to express them,  
but must repeat the same. *Holder's Elements of Speech.*
- QUATERNITY. *n. f.* [from *quaternus*, Lat.] The number four.  
The number of four stands much admired, not only in the  
*quaternity* of the elements, which are the principles of bodies,  
but in the letters of the name of God. *Brown.*
- QUATRAIN. *n. f.* [from *quatrain*, Fr.] A stanza of four lines  
rhyming alternately: as,  
Say, Stella, what is love; whose fatal pow'r  
Robs virtue of content, and youth of joy?  
What nymph or goddess in a luckless hour  
Disclos'd to light the mischief-making boy. *Mr. Mulso.*  
I have writ my poem in *quatrains* or stanza's of four in al-  
ternate rhyme, because I have ever judg'd them of greater  
dignity for the found and number, than any other verse in  
use. *Dryden.*
- TO QUAY. *v. n.* [from *quay*, Saxon.]  
1. To shake the voice; to speak or sing with a tremulous  
voice.  
Miso sitting on the ground with her knees up, and her  
hands upon her knees tuning her voice with many a *quavering*  
cough, thus discours'd. *Sidney, b. ii.*  
The division and *quavering*, which please so much in mu-  
sic, have an agreement with the glittering of light playing  
upon a wave. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*
- Now sportive youth  
Carol incoadite rhythms with suiting notes,  
And *quaver* unharmonious. *Philips.*  
We shall hear her *quavering* them half a minute after us,  
to some sprightly airs of the opera. *Addison.*
2. To tremble; to vibrate.  
A membrane, stretched like the head of a drum, is to re-  
ceive the impulse of the sound, and to vibrate or *quaver* ac-  
cording to its reciprocal motions. *Ray on the Creation.*  
If the eye and the finger remain quiet, their colours vanish  
in a second minute of time, but if the finger be moved with  
a *quavering* motion, they appear again. *Newton's Opticks.*
- QUAY. *n. f.* [from *quai*, Fr.] A key; an artificial bank to the sea  
or river, on which goods are conveniently unladen.
- QUEAN. *n. f.* [from *quean*, Saxon, a barren cow; *hopen*, in the  
laws of Canute, a strumpet.] A worthless woman, gene-  
rally a strumpet.  
As fit as the nail to his hole, or as a scolding *quean* to a  
wrangling knave. *Shakefp.*  
This well they understand like cunning *queans*,  
And hide their nastiness behind the scenes. *Dryden.*  
Such is that sprinkling, which some careless *quean*  
Flirts on you from her mop. *Swift.*
- QUEASINESS. *n. f.* [from *queasy*.] The sickness of a nauseated  
stomach.
- QUEASY. *adj.* [of uncertain etymology.]  
1. Sick with nausea.  
He, *queasy* with his insolence already,  
Will their good thoughts call from him. *Shakefp.*  
Whether a rotten state and hope of gain,  
Or to disuse me from the *queasy* pain  
Of being belov'd and loving,  
Out-pull me first. *Dante.*
2. Fastidious; squeamish.  
I, with your two helps, will so practise on Benedick, that,  
in despite of his quick wit and his *queasy* stomach, he shall  
fall in love with Beatrice. *Shakefp.*  
The humility of Gregory the great would not admit  
the stile of bishop, but the ambition of Boniface made no scruple  
thereof, nor have *queasy* resolutions been harboured in their  
successors ever since. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*  
Men's stomachs are generally so *queasy* in these cases, that  
it is not safe to overload them. *Government of the Tongue.*  
Without question,  
Their conscience was too *queasy* of digestion. *Dryden.*
3. Causing nausea.  
I have one thing of a *queasy* question,  
Which I must ask. *Shakefp. King Lear.*
- TO QUECK. *v. n.* To shrink; to show pain; perhaps to com-  
plain.  
The lads of Sparta were accustomed to be whipped at altars,  
without so much as *quecking*. *Bacon.*

# QUE

- QUEEN. *n. f.* [from *queen*, Saxon, a woman; the wife of a  
king.]  
1. The wife of a king.  
He was laid  
In a most curious mantle, wrought by the hand  
Of his *queen* mother. *Shakefp. Cymbeline.*
2. A woman who is sovereign of a kingdom.  
That *queen* Elizabeth lived sixty-nine, and reigned forty-  
five years, means no more than, that the duration of her  
existence was equal to sixty-nine, and the duration of her  
government to forty-five annual revolutions of the sun. *Locke.*  
Have I a *queen*  
Past by my fellow rulers of the world?  
Have I refus'd their blood to mix with yours;  
And rais'd new kings from so obscure a race? *Dryden.*
- TO QUEEN. *v. n.* To play the queen.  
A threepence bow'd would hire me,  
Old as I am, to *queen* it. *Shakefp. Henry VIII.*  
Of your own state take care: this dream of mine,  
Being now awake, I'll *queen* it no inch farther,  
But milk my ewes and weep. *Shakefp. Winter's Tale.*
- QUEEN-APPLE. *n. f.* A species of apple.  
The *queen-apple* is of the summer kind, and a good cyder  
apple mixed with others. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*  
Her cheeks with kindly claret spread,  
Aurora like new out of bed,  
Or like the fresh *queen-apple's* side,  
Blushing at sight of Phoebus' pride. *Sidney, b. ii.*
- QUEENING. *n. f.* An apple.  
The winter *queening* is good for the table. *Mortimer.*
- QUEER. *adj.* [Of this word the original is not known: a cor-  
respondent supposes a *queer* man to be one who has a *queer*  
to his name in a list.] Odd; strange; original; particular.  
He never went to bed till two in the morning, because he  
would not be a *queer* fellow; and was every now and then  
knocked down by a constable, to signalize his vivacity. *Speet.*
- QUEERLY. *adv.* [from *queer*.] Particularly; oddly.
- QUEERNESS. *n. f.* [from *queer*.] Oddness; particularity.
- QUEEST. *n. f.* [from *queest*, Lat. *Skinner*.] A ringdove; a  
kind of wild pigeon.
- TO QUELL. *v. a.* [from *quell*, Saxon.] To crush; to subdue;  
originally, to kill.  
What avails  
Valour or strength, though matchless, *quell'd* with pain,  
Which all subdues, and makes remits the hands  
Of mightiest? *Milton's Par. Lost, b. vi.*
- Compulsion *quell'd*  
His best of man, and gave him up to tears  
A space; till firmer thoughts restrain'd excess. *Milton.*  
This *quell'd* her pride, but other doubts remain'd,  
That once disdain'd, she might be disdain'd. *Dryden.*  
He is the guardian of the publick quiet, appointed to re-  
strain violence, to *quell* seditions and tumults, and to preserve  
that peace which preserves the world. *Atterbury.*
- TO QUELL. *v. n.* To die. *Speet.*
- QUELL. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Murder. Not in use.  
What can not we put upon  
His spongy followers, who shall bear the guilt  
Of our great *quell*. *Shakefp. Macbeth.*
- QUELLER. *n. f.* [from *quell*.] One that crushes or subdues.  
Hail son of the most high,  
Queller of Satan, on thy glorious work  
Now enter. *Milton's Paradise Regain'd, b. iv.*
- QUELQUECHOSE. [French.] A trifle; a kickshaw.  
From country galls to constitures of court,  
Or city's *quelquechose*, let not report  
My mind transport. *Dante.*
- TO QUEME. *v. n.* [from *queman*, Saxon.] To please. An old  
word. *Skinner.*
- TO QUENCH. *v. a.*  
1. To extinguish fire.  
Since stream, air, sand, mine eyes and ears conspire,  
What hope to *quench*, where each thing blows the fire. *Sidney.*  
No English soul  
More stronger to direct you than yourself;  
If with the lap of reason you would *quench*,  
Or but allay, the fire of passion. *Shakefp. Henry VIII.*  
This is the way to kindle, not to *quench*.  
A little fire is quickly trodden out,  
Which, being suffer'd, rivers cannot *quench*. *Shakefp.*  
The fire had power in the water, forgetting his own virtue;  
and the water forgot his own *quenching* nature. *Wisd. xix. 20.*  
Milk *quencheth* wild-fire better than water, because it  
entrench better. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*  
Subdu'd in fire the stubborn metal lies;  
One draws and blows reciprocating air,  
Others to *quench* the hissing mals prepare. *Dryden.*  
You have already *quench'd* sedition's brand,  
And zeal, which burnt it, only warms the land. *Dryden.*  
When your work is forged, do not *quench* it in water to  
cool it, but throw it down upon the floor or hearth to cool of  
itself; for the *quenching* of it in water will harden it. *Moxon.*

# QUE

2. To still any passion or commotion.  
But if all aim but this be levell'd false;  
The supposition of the lady's death  
Will *quench* the wonder of her infamy. *Shakefp.*
3. To allay thirst.  
Every draught to him, that has *quenched* his thirst, is but a  
further quenching of nature, a provision for rheum and dif-  
eases, a drowning of the spirits. *South.*
4. To destroy.  
When death's form appears, the feareth not  
An utter *quenching* or extinguishment;  
She would be glad to meet with such a lot,  
That so she might all future ill prevent. *Davies.*  
Covered with skin and hair keeps it warm, being naturally  
very cold, and also to *quench* and dissipate the force of any  
stroke, and retund the edge of any weapon. *Ray.*
- TO QUENCH. *v. n.* To cool; to grow cool.  
Dost thou think, in time  
She will not *quench*, and let instructions enter  
Where folly now possesses? *Shakefp. Cymbeline.*
- QUE'NCHABLE. *adj.* [from *quench*.] That may be quenched.
- QUE'NCHER. *n. f.* [from *quench*.] Extinguisher; one that  
quenches.
- QUE'NCHLESS. *adj.* [from *quench*.] Unextinguishable.  
Come, bloody Clifford, rough Northumberland,  
I dare your *quenchless* fury to more rage. *Shakefp.*  
The judge of torments, and the king of tears,  
He fills a burnish'd throne of *quenchless* fire. *Crawshaw.*
- QUE'RELE. *n. f.* [from *querela*, Lat. *querelle*, Fr.] A complaint to  
a court.  
A circumduction obtains not in causes of appeal, but in  
causes of first instance and simple *querels* only. *Ayliffe.*
- QUE'RENT. *n. f.* [from *querens*, Latin.] The complainant; the  
plaintiff.
- QUERIMONIOUS. *adj.* [from *querimonia*, Latin.] Querulous;  
complaining.
- QUERIMONIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *querimonious*.] Querulously;  
with complaint.  
To thee, dear Thom, myself addressing,  
Most *querimoniously* confessing. *Denham.*
- QUERIMONIOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *querimonious*.] Complain-  
ing temper.
- QUERIST. *n. f.* [from *quero*, Lat.] An enquirer; an asker  
of questions.  
I shall propose some considerations to my gentle *querist*. *Speet.*  
The juggling sea god, when by chance trepan'd  
By some instructed *querist* sleeping on the strand,  
Impatient of all answers, strait became  
A stealing brook. *Swift's Miscellanies.*
- QUERN. *n. f.* [from *quern*, Saxon.] A handmill.  
Skim milk, and sometimes labour in the *quern*,  
And bootless make the breathless huswife churn. *Shakefp.*  
Some apple-colour'd corn  
Ground in fair *querns*, and some did spindles turn. *Chapm.*
- QUERPO. *n. f.* [corrupted from *cuervo*, Spanish.] A dress  
close to the body; a waistcoat.  
I would fain see him walk in *querpo*, like a cased rabbit,  
without his holy furr upon his back. *Dryden.*
- QUERRY, for *querry*. *n. f.* [from *querry*, Fr.] A groom belonging  
to a prince, or one conversant in the king's stables, and having  
the charge of his horses; also the stable of a prince. *Bailey.*
- QUERULOUS. *adj.* [from *querulus*, Latin.] Mourning; habitually  
complaining.  
Although they were a people by nature hard-hearted, *que-  
rulous*, wrathful and impatient of rest and quietness, yet was  
there nothing of force to work the subversion of their state,  
till the time before-mentioned was expired. *Hooker.*  
The pressures of war have cowed their spirits, as may be  
gathered from the very accent of their words, which they  
prolate in a whining kind of *querulous* tone, as if still com-  
plaining and crest-fallen. *Hovel's Vocal Forest.*  
Though you give no countenance to the complaints of the  
*querulous*, yet curb the insolence of the injurious. *Locke.*
- QUERULOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *querulous*.] Habit or quality of  
complaining mournfully.
- QU'RY. *n. f.* [from *quere*, Lat.] A question; an enquiry to  
be resolved.  
I shall conclude, with proposing only some *queries*, in order  
to a farther search to be made by others. *Newton.*  
This shews the folly of this *query*, that might always be  
demanded, that would impudently and absurdly attempt to tie  
the arm of omnipotence from doing any thing at all, because  
it can never do its utmost. *Bentley.*
- TO QU'RY. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To ask questions.  
Three Cambridge sophs  
Each prompt to *query*, answer and debate. *Pope.*
- QUEST. *n. f.* [from *quest*, Fr.]  
1. Search; act of seeking.  
None but such as this bold ape unblest,  
Can ever thrive in that unlucky *quest*. *Hubbard's Tale.*  
If lusty love should go in *quest* of beauty,  
Where should he find it fairer than in Blanch. *Shakefp.*  
Fair



# QUE

Fair silver bukin'd nymphs,  
I know this *quest* of yours and free intent  
Was all in honour and devotion meant.  
To the great mistress of your princely shrine. *Milton.*  
An aged man in rural weeds,  
Following, as seem'd, the *quest* of some stray ewe. *Milton.*  
One for all  
Myself expose, with lonely steps to tread  
Th' unfounded deep, and the void immense  
To search with wand'ring *quest* a place foretold  
Should be. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. ii.*  
Since first break of dawn, the fiend,  
Mere serpent in appearance, forth was come,  
And on his *quest*, where likeliest he might find  
The only two of mankind. *Milton.*  
'T would be not strange, should we find Paradise at this  
day where Adam left it; and I the rather note this, because  
I see there are some so earnest in *quest* of it. *Woodward.*  
There's not an African,  
That traverses our vast Numidian deserts  
In *quest* of prey, and lives upon his bow,  
But better practises these boasted virtues. *Addison's Cato.*  
We see them active and vigilant in *quest* of delight. *Spekt.*  
2. [For *inquest*.] An empanell'd jury.  
What's my offence?  
Where is the evidence, that doth accuse me?  
What lawful *quest* have given their verdict up  
Unto the frowning judge. *Shakespeare. Richard III.*  
3. Searchers. Collectively.  
You have been hotly call'd for,  
When, being not at your lodging to be found,  
The senate sent above three several *quests*  
To search you out. *Shakespeare. Othello.*  
4. Enquiry; examination.  
O place and greatness! millions of false eyes  
Are stuck upon thee; volumes of report  
Run with these false and most contrarious *quests*  
Upon thy doings. *Shakespeare. Measure for Measure.*  
5. Request; desire; solicitation.  
Gad not abroad at every *quest* and call  
Of an untrained hope or passion. *Herbert.*  
To *QUEST. v. n.* [*quæter*, Fr. from the noun.] To go in  
search.  
*QUESTANT. n. f.* [from *quester*, Fr.] Seeker; endeavourer  
after.  
See, that you come  
Not to woo honour, but to wed it; when  
The bravest *questant* thinks, find what you seek,  
That fame may cry you loud. *Shakespeare.*  
*QUESTION. n. f.* [*questio*, Fr. *questio*, Latin.]  
1. Interrogatory; any thing enquired.  
Because he that knoweth least is fittest to ask *questions*, it is  
more reason for the entertainment of the time; that ye ask  
me *questions*, than that I ask you. *Bacon.*  
2. Enquiry; disquisition.  
It is to be put to *question*, whether it be lawful for christian  
princes to make an invasive war simply for the propagation of  
the faith. *Bacon's Holy War.*  
3. A dispute; a subject of debate.  
There arose a *question* between some of John's disciples and  
the Jews about purifying. *Jo. iii. 25.*  
4. Affair to be examined.  
In points of honour to be try'd,  
Suppose the *question* not your own. *Swift.*  
5. Doubt; controversy; dispute.  
This is not my writing,  
Though I confess much like the character:  
But out of *question* 'tis Maria's hand. *Shakespeare.*  
'Tis time for him to shew himself, when his very being is  
called in *question*, and to come and judge the world, when  
men begin to doubt whether he made it. *Tillotson.*  
The doubt of their being native impressions on the mind,  
is stronger against these moral principles than the other; not  
that it brings their truth at all in *question*. *Locke.*  
Our own earth would be barren and desolate, without the  
benign influence of the solar rays, which without *question* is  
true of all the other planets. *Bentley.*  
6. Judicial trial.  
But whosoever be found guilty, the communion book hath  
surely deserved least to be called in *question* for this fault.  
*Hooker, b. v. f. 31.*  
7. Examination by torture.  
Such a presumption is only sufficient to put the person to  
the rack or *question*, according to the civil law, and not bring  
him to condemnation. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*  
8. State of being the subject of present enquiry.  
If we being defendants do answer, that the ceremonies in  
*question* are godly, comely, decent, profitable for the church,  
their reply is childish and unorderly to say, that we demand  
the thing in *question*, and shew the poverty of our cause,  
the goodness whereof we are fain to beg that our adversaries  
would grant. *Hooker, b. iv. f. 4.*

# QUE

If he had said, it would purchase six shillings and three-  
pence weighty money, he had proved the matter in *question*. *Locke.*  
Nor are these assertions that dropped from their pens by  
chance, but delivered by them in places where they profess to  
state the points in *question*. *Atterbury's Preface.*  
9. Endeavour; search. Not in use.  
As it more concerns the Turk than Rhodes,  
So may he with more facile *questum* bear it;  
For that it stands not in such warlike brace,  
But altogether lacks the abilities  
That Rhodes is dress'd in. *Shakespeare.*  
To *QUESTION. v. n.* [from the noun.]  
1. To enquire.  
Suddenly out of this delightful dream  
The man awoke, and would have *question'd* more;  
But he would not endure the woful theme. *Spenser.*  
He that *questioneth* much shall learn much, and content  
much; but especially if he apply his questions to the skill of  
the persons whom he asketh. *Bacon's Essays.*  
2. To debate by interrogatories.  
I pray you think you *question* with a Jew;  
You may as well use *question* with the wolf,  
Why he hath made the ewe bleat for the lamb. *Shakespeare.*  
To *QUESTION. v. a.* [*questionner*, Fr.]  
1. To examine one by questions.  
*Question* your royal thoughts, make the case yours;  
Be now the father, and propose a son;  
Hear your own dignity so much prophand;  
And then imagine me taking your part,  
And in your pow'r to silencing your son. *Shakespeare.*  
But hark you, Kate,  
I must not have you henceforth *question* me,  
Whither I go. *Shakespeare. Henry IV, p. i.*  
This construction is not so undubitably to be received, as  
not at all to be *questioned*. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*  
2. To doubt; to be uncertain of.  
O impotent estate of human life!  
Where fleeting joy does lasting doubt inspire,  
And most we *question* what we most desire. *Prior.*  
3. To have no confidence in; to mention as not to be trusted.  
Be a design never so artificially laid, if it chances to be de-  
feated by some cross accident, the man is then run down, his  
counsels derided, his prudence *questioned*, and his person  
despised. *South's Sermons.*  
*QUESTIONABLE. adj.* [from *question*.]  
1. Doubtful; disputable.  
Your accustomed clemency will take in good worth, the  
offer of these my simple labours, bestowed for the necessary  
justification of laws heretofore made *questionable*, because not  
perfectly understood. *Hooker's Dedication.*  
That persons drowned float, the ninth day when their gall  
breaketh, is a *questionable* determination, both in the time  
and cause. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*  
It is *questionable*, whether the use of steel springs was  
known in those ancient times. *Wilkins's Math. Magick.*  
It is *questionable*, whether Galen ever saw the dissection  
of a human body. *Baker's Reflections on Learning.*  
2. Suspicious; liable to suspicion; liable to question.  
Be thy advent wicked or charitable,  
Thou com'st in such a *questionable* shape,  
That I will speak to thee. *Shakespeare. Hamlet.*  
*QUESTIONARY. adj.* [from *question*.] Enquiring; asking  
questions.  
I grow laconick even beyond laconicism; for sometimes I  
return only yes or no to *questionary* epistles of half a yard  
long. *Pope to Swift.*  
*QUESTIONABLENESS. n. f.* [from *question*.] The quality of  
being questionable.  
*QUESTIONER. n. f.* [from *question*.] An enquirer.  
*QUESTIONLESS. adv.* [from *question*.] Certainly; without  
doubt.  
*Questions* hence it comes that many were mistaken. *Ral.*  
*Questions* duty moves not so much upon command as  
promise; now that which proposes the greatest and most suit-  
able rewards to obedience, and the greatest punishments to  
disobedience, doubtless is the most likely to enforce the one  
and prevent the other. *South.*  
*QUESTMAN. n. f.* [*quest*, man, and *monger*.] Starter of  
*QUESTMONGER. n. f.* law suits or prosecutions.  
Their principal working was upon penal laws, wherein  
they spared none, great nor small, but raked over all new and  
old statutes, having ever a rabble of promoters, *questmongers*,  
and leading jurors at their command. *Bacon.*  
*QUESTTRIST. n. f.* [from *quest*.] Seeker; pursuer.  
Six and thirty of his knights,  
Hot *questtrists* after him, met him at the gate,  
Are gone with him tow'rd Dover. *Shakespeare. King Lear.*  
*QUESTUARY. adj.* [from *questus*, Lat.] Studious of profit.  
Although lapidaries and *questuary* enquirers affirm it, yet  
the writers of minerals conceive the stone of this name to be  
a mineral concretion, not to be found in animals. *Brown.*  
*QUIB. n. f.*

# QUI

*QUIB. n. f.* A farcasm; a bitter taunt. *Ans.* The same per-  
haps with *quip*.  
To *QUIBBLE. v. n.* [from the noun.] To pun; to play on  
the found of words.  
The first service was neats tongues sliced, which the phi-  
losophers took occasion to discourse and *quibble* upon in a  
grave formal way. *L'Estrange.*  
*QUIBBLE. n. f.* [from *quidlibet*, Latin.] A low conceit de-  
pending on the found of words; a pun.  
This may be of great use to immortalize puns and *quibbles*,  
and to let posterity see their forefathers were blockheads. *Add.*  
*Quirks* or *quibbles* have no place in the search after truth. *Watts.*  
*QUIBLER. n. f.* [from *quibble*.] A punster.  
*QUICK. adj.* [cpic, Saxon.]  
1. Living; not dead.  
They swallowed us up *quick*, when their wrath was kindled  
against us. *Psaln cxiv. 3.*  
If there be *quick* raw flesh in the risings, it is an old le-  
prosy. *Lev. xiii. 10.*  
The *quick* and the dead. *Common Prayer.*  
As the sun makes; here noon, there day, there night  
Melts wax, dries clay, makes flow'rs, some *quick*, some  
dead. *Davies.*  
Thence shall come,  
When this world's dissolution shall be ripe,  
With glory and pow'r to judge both *quick* and dead. *Milt.*  
2. Swift; nimble; done with celerity.  
Prayers whereunto devout minds have added a piercing  
kind of brevity, thereby the better to express that *quick* and  
speedy expedition, wherewith ardent affections, the very  
wings of prayer, are delighted to present our suits in heaven. *Hooker, b. v. f. 33.*  
3. Speedy; free from delay.  
Oft he to her his charge of *quick* return  
Repeated. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. ix.*  
4. Active; spritely; ready.  
A man of great fagacity in business, and he preserved so  
great a vigour of mind even to his death, when near eighty,  
that some, who had known him in his younger years, did  
believe him to have much *quicker* parts in his age than  
before. *Clarendon.*  
A man must have passed his noviciate in finning, before  
he comes to this, be he never so *quick* a proficient. *South.*  
The animal, which is first produced of an egg, is a blind  
and dull worm; but that which hath its resurrection thence,  
is a *quick* eyed, volatile and sprightly fly. *Grew's Casinol.*  
*QUICK. adv.* Nimble; speedily; readily.  
Ready in gybes, *quick* answer'd, faucy, and  
As quarrelous as the weazel. *Shakespeare. Cymbeline.*  
This shall your understanding clear  
Those things from me that you shall hear,  
Conceiving much the *quicker*. *Dryden's Nymphid.*  
They gave those complex ideas, that the things they were  
continually to give and receive information about, might be  
the easier and *quicker* understood. *Locke.*  
This is done with little notice, if we consider how very  
*quick* the actions of the mind are performed, requiring not  
time, but many of them crowded into an instant. *Locke.*  
*QUICK. n. f.*  
1. A live animal.  
Peeping close into the thick,  
Might see the moving of some *quick*,  
Whose shape appeared not;  
But were it fairy, fiend or snake,  
My courage earned it to wake,  
And manful therat shot. *Spenser.*  
2. The living flesh; sensible parts.  
If Stanley held, that a son of king Edward had still the  
better right, it was to teach all England to say as much; and  
therefore that speech touched the *quick*. *Bacon.*  
Seiz'd with sudden smart,  
Stung to the *quick*, he felt it at his heart. *Dryden.*  
The thoughts of this disgraceful composition so touches me  
to the *quick*, that I cannot sleep. *Arbutnot's Hist. of J. Bull.*  
Scarifying gangrenes, by several incisions down to the  
*quick*, is almost universal, and with reason, since it not only  
discharges a pernicious ichor, but makes way for topical ap-  
plications. *Sharp's Surgery.*  
3. Living plants.  
For inclosing of land, the most usual way is with a ditch  
and bank set with *quick*. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*  
*QUICKBEAM. n. f.* [*quick*, beam, or *quickentree*.]  
*Quickbeam* or wild forb, by some called the Irish ash, is a  
species of wild ash, preceded by blossoms of an agreeable  
scent. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*  
To *QUICKEN. v. a.* [cpiccan, Saxon.]  
1. To make alive.  
All they that go down into the dust, shall kneel before him;  
and no man hath *quicken'd* his own soul. *Psaln xxii. 30.*  
I will never forget thy commandments; for with them  
thou hast *quicken'd* me. *Psaln cxix.*

# QUI

This my mean task would be  
As heavy to me, as 'tis odious; but  
The mistress which I serve, *quickens* what's dead,  
And makes my labours pleasures. *Shakespeare. Tempest.*  
To *quicken* with kissing; had my lips that power,  
Thus would I wear them out. *Shakespeare. Ant. and Cleop.*  
Fair soul, since to the fairest body join'd  
You give such lively life, such *quick'ning* pow'r,  
And influence of such celestial kind,  
As keeps it still in youth's immortal flower. *Davies.*  
He throws  
His influence round, and kindles as he goes;  
Hence flocks and herds, and men, and beasts and fowls  
With breath are *quicken'd*, and attract their souls. *Dryden.*  
2. To hasten; to accelerate.  
You may sooner by imagination *quicken* or slack a mo-  
tion, than raise or cease it; as it is easier to make a dog go  
faster, than to make him stand still. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*  
Others were appointed to consider of penal laws and pro-  
clamations in force, and to *quicken* the execution of the most  
principal. *Hayward.*  
Though any commodity should shift hands never so fast,  
yet, if they did not cease to be any longer traffick, this would  
not at all make or *quicken* their vent. *Locke.*  
3. To sharpen; to actuate; to excite.  
Though my senses were astonish'd, my mind forced them  
to *quicken* themselves; because I had learnt of him, how little  
favour he is wont to shew in any matter of advantage. *Stidney.*  
It was like a fruitful garden without an hedge, that *quicken'd*  
the appetite to enjoy so tempting a prize. *South.*  
They endeavour by brandy to *quicken* their taste already  
extinguish'd. *Tatler, N<sup>o</sup> 57.*  
This review he makes use of, as an argument of great  
force to *quicken* them in the improvement of those advantages  
to which the mercy of God had called them by the gospel. *Rogers's Sermons.*  
The desire of fame hath been no inconsiderable motive to  
*quicken* you in the pursuit of those actions, which will best  
deserve it. *Swift.*  
To *QUICKEN. v. n.*  
1. To become alive: as, a woman quickens with child.  
These hairs, which thou dost ravish from my chin,  
Will *quicken* and accuse thee; I'm your host;  
With robbers hands, my hospitable favour  
You should not ruffle thus. *Shakespeare. King Lear.*  
They rub out of it a red dust, that converteth after a while  
into worms, which they kill with wine when they begin to  
*quicken*. *Sandys's Journey.*  
The heart is the first part that *quicken's*, and the last that  
dies. *Ray on the Creation.*  
2. To move with activity.  
Sees by degrees a purer blush arise,  
And keener lightnings *quicken* in her eyes. *Pope.*  
*QUICKENER. n. f.* [from *quicken*.]  
1. One who makes alive.  
2. That which accelerates; that which actuates.  
Love and enmity, aversion and fear are notable whetters  
and *quickeners* of the spirit of life in all animals. *More.*  
*QUICKLIME. n. f.* [*calx viva*, Lat. *quick* and *lime*.] Lime  
unquenched.  
After burning the stone, when lime is in its perfect and un-  
altered state, it is called *quicklime*. *Hill's Materia Medica.*  
*QUICKLY. adv.* [from *quick*.] Nimble; speedily; actively.  
Thou com'st to use thy tongue: thy story *quickly*. *Shak.*  
Pleasure dwells no longer upon the appetite than the ne-  
cessities of nature, which are *quickly* and easily provided for;  
and then all that follows is an oppression. *South.*  
*QUICKNESS. n. f.* [from *quick*.]  
1. Speed; velocity; celerity.  
What any invention hath in the strength of its motion, is  
abated in the slowness of it; and what it hath in the extra-  
ordinary *quickness* of its motion, must be allowed for in the  
great strength that is required unto it. *Wilkins.*  
Joy, like a ray of the sun, reflects with a greater ardour  
and *quickness*, when it rebounds upon a man from the breast  
of his friend. *South's Sermons.*  
2. Activity; briskness.  
The best choice is of an old physician and a young lawyer;  
because, where errors are fatal, ability of judgment and mo-  
deration are required; but where advantages may be wrought  
upon, diligence and *quickness* of wit. *Watson.*  
The *quickness* of the imagination is seen in the invention,  
the fertility in the fancy, and the accuracy in the expression.  
*Dryden.*  
3. Keen sensibility.  
Would not *quickness* of sensation be an inconvenience to an  
animal, that must lie still. *Locke.*  
4. Sharpness; pungency.  
Thy generous fruits, though gather'd ere their prime, }  
Still shew'd a *quickness*; and maturing time }  
But mellow what we write to the dull sweets of rhyme. }  
*Dryden.*  
Ginger



# QUI

Ginger renders it brisk, and corrects its windiness, and juice of corianders whereof a few drops tinge and add a pleasant quickness. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

**QUICKSAND.** *n. f.* [quick and sand.] Moving sand; unsoft ground.

What is Edward, but a ruthless sea? *Shakefp.*  
What Clarence, but a quicksand of deceit? *Shakefp.*  
Undergirding the ship, and fearing lest they should fall into the quicksands, they strike sail, and so were driven. *Act xvii.*  
But when the vessel is on quicksands cast,  
The flowing tide does more the sinking haste. *Dryden.*  
Trajan, by the adoption of Nerva, stems the tide to her relief, and like another Neptune shoves her off the quicksands. *Addison on Ancient Medals.*  
I have marked out several of the shoals and quicksands of life, in order to keep the unwary from running upon them. *Addison.*

**To QUICKSET.** *v. a.* [quick and set.] To plant with living plants.

In making or mending, as needeth thy ditch,  
Get set to quickset it, learn cunningly which. *Tusser.*  
A man may ditch and quickset three poles a day, where the ditch is three foot wide and two foot deep. *Mortimer.*

**QUICKSET.** *n. f.* [quick and set.] Living plant set to grow.

Plant quicksets and transplant fruit trees towards the de-  
crease. *Evelyn's Kalendar.*  
Nine in ten of the quickset hedges are ruined for want of skill. *Swift's Miscellanies.*

**QUICKSIGHTED.** *adj.* [quick and sight.] Having a sharp sight.

No body will deem the quicksighted amongst them to have very enlarged views in ethics. *Locke.*  
No article of religion hath credulity enough for them; and yet these same cautious and quicksighted gentlemen can swallow down this foolish opinion about percipient atoms. *Bentley.*

**QUICKSIGHTEDNESS.** *n. f.* [from quicksighted.] Sharpness of sight.

The ignorance that is in us no more hinders the know-  
ledge that is in others, than the blindness of a mole is an argu-  
ment against the quicksightedness of an eagle. *Locke.*

**QUICKSILVER.** *n. f.* [quick and silver; argentum vivum, Lat.]  
Quicksilver, called mercury by the chymists, is a naturally fluid mineral, and the heaviest of all known bodies next to gold, and is the more heavy and fluid, as it is more pure; its nature is so homogeneous and simple, that it is a question whether gold itself be more so: it penetrates the parts of all the other metals, renders them brittle, and in part dissolves them: it is wholly volatile in the fire, and may be driven up in vapour by a degree of heat very little greater than that of boiling water: it is the least tenacious of all bodies, and every smaller drop may be again divided by the lightest touch into a multi-  
tude of others, and is the most divisible of all bodies: mer-  
cury very readily mixes with gold, silver, lead and tin, by chymical operations, but not without difficulty with copper and iron; and it mixes easily with zink and bismuth among the fermetals: the specific gravity of pure mercury is to water as 14020 to 1000, and as it is the heaviest of all fluids, it is also the coldest, and when heated the hottest: of the various ores, in which mercury is found, cinnabar is the richest and most valuable, which is extremely heavy, and of a bright and beautiful red colour: native cinnabar is principally found in the mines of Friuli, belonging to the Venetians, in Italy, and some others in Spain, Hungary, and the East Indies: quicksilver is also found sometimes in its pure and fluid state lodged in cavities of hard stones in the cinnabar mines, and the purer ores are chiefly composed of cinnabar in small quantities, mixed with various other substances: the ancients all esteemed quicksilver a poison, nor was it brought into internal use till about two hundred and twenty years ago, which was first occasioned by the shepherds, who ventured to give it their sheep to kill worms, and as they received no hurt by it, it was soon concluded, that men might take it safely: in time, the diggers in the mines, when they found it crude, swal-  
lowed it in vast quantities, in order to sell it privately, when they had voided it by stool: but too free a use of so powerful a medicine cannot be always without danger: the miners seldom follow their occupation above three or four years, and then die in a most miserable condition; and the artificers, who have much dealing in it, are generally seized with paralytick disorders: however, under proper regulation, it is a most excellent medicine. *Hill's Materia Medica.*

Mercury is very improperly called a metal, for though it has weight and similarity of parts, it is neither dissolvable by fire, malleable nor fixed: it seems to constitute a particular class of fossils, and is rather the mother or basis of all metals, than a metal itself: mercury is of considerable use in gilding, making looking-glasses, in refining gold, and various other mechanical operations besides medicine. *Chambers.*

Cinnabar maketh a beautiful purple like unto a red rose; the best was wont to be made in Libia of brimstone and quicksilver burnt. *Peacham on Drawing.*

# QUI

**QUICKSILVERED.** *adj.* [from quicksilver.] Overlaid with quicksilver.

Metal is more difficult to polish than glass, and is after-  
wards very apt to be spoiled by tarnishing, and reflects not so much light as glass quicksilvered over does: I would propound to use instead of the metal a glass ground concave on the fore-  
side, and as much convex on the backside, and quicksilvered over on the convex side. *Newton's Opticks.*

**QUIDDAM.** [Latin.] Somebody.

For envy of so many worthy quiddams, which catch at the garland, which to you alone is due, you will be persuaded to pluck out of the hateful darkness those so many excellent poems of yours, which lie hid, and bring them forth to eternal light. *Spenser.*

**QUIDDANY.** *n. f.* [cydonium, cydoniatum, Lat. quiddan; German, a quince.], Marmalade; confection of quinces made with sugar.

**QUIDDIT.** *n. f.* [corrupted from quiddit, Lat. or from que dit, Fr.] A subtlety; an equivocation. A low word.

Why may not that be the skull of a lawyer? where be his quiddits now? his quilllets? his cases? and his tricks? *Shak.*

**QUIDDITY.** *n. f.* [quidditas, low Latin.]

1. Efficacy; that which is a proper answer to the question, quid est? a scholastick term.

He could reduce all things to acts,  
And knew their natures and abstracts,  
Where entity and quiddity,  
The ghosts of defunct bodies fly. *Hudibras, p. i.*

2. A trifling nicety; a cavil; a captious question.

Misnomer in our laws, and other quiddities, I leave to the professors of law. *Camden's Remains.*

**QUIESCENCE.** *n. f.* [from quiesco, Lat.] Rest; repose.

Whether the earth move or rest, I undertake not to deter-  
mine: my work is to prove, that the common inducement to the belief of its quiescence, the testimony of sense, is weak and frivolous. *Glanvill's Scaph.*

**QUIESCENT.** *adj.* [quiescens, Latin.] Resting; not being in motion; not moving; lying at repose.

Though the earth move, its motion must needs be as in-  
ferrible as if it were quiescent. *Glanvill's Scaph.*

The right side, from whence the motion of the body be-  
ginneeth, is the active or moving side; but the snifter is the weaker or more quiescent side. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

Sight takes in at a greater distance and more variety at once, comprehending also quiescent objects, which hearing does not. *Holder's Elements of Speech.*

If it be in some part movent, and in some part quiescent, it must needs be a curve line, and so no radius. *Grew.*

Prefusion or motion cannot be propagated in a fluid in right lines beyond an obstacle which stops part of the motion, but will bend and spread every way into the quiescent medium, which lies beyond the obstacle. *Newton's Opticks.*

**QUIET.** *adj.* [quiet, Fr. quietus, Latin.]

1. Still; free from disturbance.

Breaking off the end for want of breath,  
And flying soft, as down to sleep her laid,  
She ended all her woe in quiet death. *Fa. Queen.*

This life is best,  
If quiet life is best; sweeter to you,  
That have a sharper known. *Shakefp. Cymbeline.*

2. Peaceable; not turbulent; not offensive; mild.

Let it be in the ornament of a meek and quiet spirit. *1 Pet.*

3. Still; not in motion.

They laid wait for him, and were quiet all the night. *Judges xvi. 2.*

4. Smooth; not ruffled.

Happy is your grace,  
That can translate the stubbornness of fortune  
Into so quiet and so sweet a style. *Shakefp.*

**QUIET.** *n. f.* [quiet, Lat.] Rest; repose; tranquillity; free-  
dom from disturbance; peace; security.

They came into Laish unto a people that were at quiet and secure. *Judges xviii. 27.*

There fix'd their arms, and there renew'd their names,  
And there in quiet rules. *Dryden's Annals.*

Indulgent quiet, pow'r serene,  
Mother of joy and love. *Hughes.*

**To QUIET.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To calm; to lull; to pacify; to put to rest.

The lowest degree of faith, that can quiet the soul of man, is a firm conviction that God is placable. *Forbes.*

2. To still.

Putting together the ideas of moving or quieting corporal motion, joined to substance, we have the idea of an immaterial spirit. *Locke.*

**QUIETER.** *n. f.* [from quiet.] The person or thing that quiets.

**QUIETISM.** *n. f.* [from quiet.]

What is called by the poets apathy or dispassion, by the scepticks indisturbance, by the Molinists quietism, by common men peace of conscience, seems all to mean but great tranquillity of mind. *Temple.*

# QUI

**QUIETLY.** *adv.* [from quiet.]

1. Calmly; without violent emotion.

Let no man for his own poverty become more oppressing in his bargain, but quietly, modestly and patiently recommend his estate to God, and leave the success to him. *Taylor.*

2. Peaceably; without offence.

Although the rebels had behaved themselves quietly and modestly by the way as they went; yet they doubted that would but make them more hungry to fall upon the spoil in the end. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

3. At rest; without agitation.

**QUIETNESS.** *n. f.* [from quiet.]

1. Coolness of temper.

This cruel quietness neither returning to dislike nor pro-  
ceeding to favour; gracious, but gracious still after one manner. *Sidney, b. ii.*

That which we move for our better instruction sake, turneth into anger and choler in them; they grow altogether out of quietness with it; they answer fumingly. *Hooker.*

2. Peace; tranquillity.

Stop effusion of our christian blood,  
And 'stablish quietness on ev'ry side. *Shakefp. Henry VI.*

What miseries have both nations avoided, and what quiet-  
ness and security attained by their peaceable union? *Hayward.*

3. Stillness; calmness.

**QUIETSDOME.** *adj.* [from quiet.] Calm; still; undisturbed.

Not in use.

Let the night be calm and quiet some,  
Without tempestuous storms or sad affray. *Spenser.*

**QUIETUDE.** *n. f.* [quietudo, Fr. from quiet.] Rest; repose; tranquillity. Not in common use.

From the equal distribution of the phlegmatick humour, the proper alloy of fervent blood, will flow a future quietude and serenity in the affections. *Wotton on Education.*

**QUILL.** *n. f.*

1. The hard and strong feather of the wing, of which pens are made.

Birds have three other hard substances proper to them; the bill, which is of a like matter with the teeth, the shell of the egg, and their quills. *Bacon's Nat. History.*

2. The instrument of writing.

I will only touch the duke's own deportment in that island, the proper subject of my quill. *Wotton's Buckingham.*

Those lives they fail'd to rescue by their skill,  
Their muse would make immortal with her quill. *Garth.*

From him whose quills stand quiver'd at his ear,  
To him that notches sticks at Westminster. *Pope.*

3. Prick or dart of a porcupine.

Near these was the black prince of Monomotapa, by whose side was seen the quill darting porcupine. *Arbutnot and Pope.*

4. Reed on which weavers wind their threads.

The presumptuous damsel rashly dar'd  
The goddess' self to challenge to the field,  
Of works with loom, with needle, and with quill. *Spenser.*

The instrument with which musicians strike their strings.

His flying fingers and harmonious quill  
Strike sev'n distinguishing notes, and sev'n at once they fill. *Dryden's Æneis.*

**QUILLET.** *n. f.* [quidlibet, Lat.] Subtlety; nicety; fraudu-  
lent distinction.

Why may not that be the skull of a lawyer? where be his quiddits now? his quilllets? his cases? and his tricks? *Shak.*

A great foul weighs in the scale of reason, what it is to judge of, rather than dwell with too scrupulous a diligence upon little quilllets and niceties. *Digby.*

Ply her with love letters and billets,  
And bait them well for quirks and quilllets. *Hudibras.*

**QUILT.** *n. f.* [couette, Fr. kilt, Dutch; culcita, culcitra, Lat.] A cover made by stitching one cloth over another with some soft substance between them.

Quilts of roses and spices are nothing so helpful, as to take a cake of new bread, and bedew it with a little sack. *Bacon.*

In both tables, the beds were covered with magnificent quilts amongst the richer fort. *Arbutnot on Coins.*

She on the quilt sinks with becoming woe,  
Wrapt in a gown, for sickness and for woe. *Pope.*

**To QUILT.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To stitch one cloth upon another with something soft between them.

The sharp steel arriving forcibly  
On his horse neck before the quilted fell,  
Then from the head the body fundred quite. *Fairy Queen.*

A bag quilted with bran is very good, but it drieth too much. *Bacon's Natural History.*

Entellus for the strife prepares,  
Strip'd of his quilted coat, his body bares,  
Compos'd of mighty bone. *Dryden's Æneis.*

A chair was ready,  
So quilted, that he lay at ease reclin'd. *Dryden.*

Mayn't I quilt my rope? it galls my neck. *Arbutnot.*

**QUINARI.** *adj.* [quinarus, Lat.] Consisting of five.

This quinary number of elements ought to have been re-  
frained to the generality of animals and vegetables. *Boyle.*

# QUI

**QUINCE.** *n. f.* [coin, Fr. quiddan; German.]

1. The tree.

The quince tree is of a low stature; the branches are diffused and crooked; the flower and fruit is like that of the pear tree; but, however cultivated, the fruit is four and astrigent; and is covered with a kind of down: of this the species are six. *Miller.*

2. The fruit.

They call for dates and quinces in the pastry. *Shakefp.*

A quince, in token of fruitfulness, by the laws of Solon, was given to the brides of Athens upon the day of their marriage. *Peacham on Drawing.*

**To QUINCH.** *v. n.* [this word seems to be the same with quench, winch and quack.] To stir; to flounce as in resentment or pain.

Bestow all my soldiers in such sort as I have, that no part of all that realm shall be able to dare to quinch. *Spenser.*

**QUINCUNCIAL.** *adj.* [from quincunx:] Having the form of a quincunx.

Of a pentagonal or quincuncial disposition, Sir Thomas Brown produces several examples in his discourse about the quincunx. *Ray on the Creation.*

**QUINCUNX.** *n. f.* [Latin.]

Quincunx order is a plantation of trees, disposed originally in a square, consisting of five trees, one at each corner, and a fifth in the middle, which disposition, repeated again and again, forms a regular grove, wood or wilderness; and, when viewed by an angle of the square or parallelogram, presents equal or parallel alleys.

Brown produces several examples in his discourse about the quincunx. *Ray on the Creation.*

He whose lightning pierc'd th' Iberian lines,  
Now forms my quincunx, and now ranks my vines. *Pope.*

**QUINQUAGESIMA.** [Latin.] Quinquagesima Sunday, so called because it is the fiftieth day before Easter, reckoned by whole numbers; shrove Sunday. *Diet.*

**QUINQUANGULAR.** *adj.* [quinque and angulus, Lat.] Having five corners.

Each talus, environed with a crust, conforming itself to the sides of the talus, is of a figure quinquangular. *Woodw.*

Exactly round, ordinately quinquangular, or having the sides parallel. *More's Antidote against Atheism.*

**QUINQUARTICULAR.** *adj.* [quinque and articulus, Lat.] Con-  
sisting of five articles.

They have given an end to the quinquarticular controversy, for none have since undertaken to lay more. *Anderson.*

**QUINQUEFID.** *adj.* [quinque and fides, Lat.] Cloven in five.

**QUINQUEFOLIATED.** *adj.* [quinque and folium, Lat.] Having five leaves.

**QUINQUENNIAL.** *adj.* [quinquennis, Lat.] Lasting five years; happening once in five years.

**QUINCY.** *n. f.* [corrupted from quincy.] A tumid inflam-  
mation in the throat, which sometimes produces suffoca-  
tion. The throttling quincy 'tis my star appoints,  
And rheumatism I send to rack the joints. *Dryden.*

Great heat and cold, succeeding one another, occasion pleuritis and quincies. *Arbutnot on Air.*

**QUINT.** *n. f.* [quint, Fr.] A set of five.

For state has made a quint  
Of generals he's lifted in't. *Hudibras, p. iii.*

**QUINTAIN.** *n. f.* [quintain, Fr.] A post with a turning top.  
See QUINTIN.

My better parts  
Are all thrown down; and that, which here stands up,  
Is but a quintain, a mere lifeless block. *Shakefp.*

**QUINTESENCE.** *n. f.* [quinta essentia, Lat.]

1. A fifth being.

From their gross matter the abstracts the forms,  
And draws a kind of quintessence from things. *Davies.*

The ethereal quintessence of heav'n  
Flew upward, spirited with various forms,  
That rowl'd orbicular, and turn'd to stars. *Milton.*

They made fire, air, earth, and water, to be the four ele-  
ments, of which all earthly things were compounded, and supposed the heavens to be a quintessence or fifth sort of body distinct from all these. *Watts's Logic.*

2. An extract from any thing, containing all its virtues in a small quantity.

To me what is this quintessence of dust? man delights not me, nor woman neither. *Shakefp. Hamlet.*

Who can in memory, or wit, or will,  
Or air, or fire, or earth, or water find?  
What alchymist can draw, with all his skill,  
The quintessence of these out of the mind. *Davies.*

For I am a very dead thing,  
In whom love wrought new alchymy,  
For by his art he did express  
A quintessence even from nothingness,  
From dull privations and lean emptiness.  
Paracelsus, by the help of an intense cold, teaches to se-  
parate the quintessence of wine. *Boyle.*

Let there be light I said God; and forthwith light  
Ethereal, first of things, quintessence pure,  
Sprung from the deep. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. vii.*

When



# QUI

When the supreme faculties move regularly, the inferior passions and affections following, there arises a serenity and complacency upon the whole soul, infinitely beyond the greatest bodily pleasures, the highest *quintessence* and elixir of worldly delights.

*South's Sermons.*  
**QUINTESSENTIAL**, *adj.* [from *quintessence*.] Consisting of quintessence.

Venturous assertions as would have puzzled the authors to have made them good, specially considering that there is nothing contrary to the *quintessential* matter and circular figure of the heavens; so neither is there to the light thereof. *Hakew.*  
**QUINTIN**, *n. f.* [I know not whence derived; *Minshew* deduces it from *quintus*, Lat. and calls it a game celebrated every fifth year; *palus quintanus*, Lat. *Ans.* *quintaine*, Fr.] An upright post, on the top of which a cross post turned upon a pin, at one end of the cross post was a broad board, and at the other a heavy sand bag; the play was to ride against the broad end with a lance, and pass by before the sand bag coming round, should strike the tilter on the back.

At *quintin* he,  
In honour of his bridegroom,  
Hath challeng'd either wide countess;  
Come cut and long tail, for there be  
Six batchelors as bold as he,  
Adjusting to his company,  
And each one hath his livery. *Benj. Johnson.*

**QUINTUPLE**, *n. f.* [*quintuplus*, Lat.] Fivefold.  
In the country, the greatest proportion of mortality, one hundred and fifty-six, is above *quintuple* unto twenty-eight the least. *Graunt's Bills of Mortality.*

**QUIP**, *n. f.* [derived, by the etymologists, from *whip*.] A sharp jest; a taunt; a sarcasm.

Notwithstanding all her sudden *quips*,  
The least whereof would quell a lover's hope,  
Yet, spaniel like, the more she spurns my love,  
The more it grows, and fawneth on her still. *Shakefp.*  
If I sent him word his beard was not well cut, he would send me word, he cut it to please himself: this is called the *quip* modest. *Shakefp. As You Like it.*

Nymph bring with thee  
Jeft and youthful jollity,  
*Quips*, and cranks, and wanton wiles,  
Nods, and becks, and wreathed smiles. *Milton.*

To **QUIP**, *v. a.* To rally with bitter sarcasms. *Anfworth.*  
**QUIRE**, *n. f.* [*chœur*, Fr. *choro*, Italian.]

1. A body of singers; a chorus.  
The trees did bud and early blossoms bore,  
And all the *quire* of birds did sweetly sing,  
And told that garden's pleasures in their caroling. *Fa. Qu.*

Myself have lim'd a bush for her,  
And plac'd a *quire* of such enticing birds,  
That she will light to listen to their lays. *Shakefp.*

At thy nativity a glorious *quire*  
Of angels in the fields of Bethlehem sung  
To shepherds watching at their folds by night,  
And told them the Messiah now was born. *Milton.*

I may worship thee  
For ay, with temples vow'd and virgin *quires*. *Milton.*  
As in beauty she surpass'd the *quire*,  
So nobler than the rest was her attire. *Dryden.*

2. The part of the church where the service is sung.  
I am all on fire,  
Not all the buckets in a country *quire*  
Shall quench my rage. *Cleveland.*

Some run for buckets to the hallow'd *quire*,  
Some cut the pipes, and some the engines play. *Dryden.*  
The fox obscene to gaping toms retires,  
And wolves with howling fill the sacred *quires*. *Pope.*

3. [*Cabier*, Fr.] A bundle of paper consisting of twenty-four sheets.

To **QUIRE**, *v. n.* [from the noun.] To sing in concert.  
There's not the smallest orb which thou behold'st,  
But in his motion like an angel sings,  
Still *quiring* to the young-ey'd cherubims. *Shakefp.*

My throat of war be turn'd  
Which *quird* with my drum, into a pipe  
Small as an eunuch, or the virgin's voice  
That babies lull asleep. *Shakefp. Coriolanus.*

**QUIRISTER**, *n. f.* [from *quire*.] Chorister; one who sings in concert, generally in divine service.

The coy *quiristers*, that lodge within,  
Are prodigal of harmony. *Thomson's Spring.*

**QUIRK**, *n. f.* [of this word I can find no rational derivation.]  
1. Quick stroke; sharp fit.  
I've felt so many *quirks* of joy and grief,  
That the first face of neither on the start,  
Can woman me unto't. *Shakefp.*

2. Smart taunt.  
Some kind of men quarrel purposely on others to taste their valour; belike, this is a man of that *quirk*. *Shakefp.*  
I may chance to have some odd *quirks* and remnants of wit broken on me. *Shakefp.*

# QUI

Conceits, puns, *quirks* or quibbles, jests and repartees may agreeably entertain, but have no place in the search after truth.

3. Subtlety; nicety; artful distinction.  
Most fortunately he hath achiev'd a maid,  
That paragon description and wild fame,  
One that excels the *quirks* of blazoning pens. *Shakefp.*

Let a lawyer tell them he has spied some defect in an entail; how solicitous are they to repair that error, and leave nothing to the mercy of a law *quirk*? *Decay of Piety.*

Ply her with love letters and billets,  
And bait them well for *quirks* and quilllets. *Hudibras.*  
There are a thousand *quirks* to avoid the stroke of the law. *L'Estrange's Fables.*

4. Loose light tune.  
Now the chappel's silver bell you hear,  
That summons you to all the pride of pray'r;  
Light *quirks* of musick, broken and uneven. *Pope.*

To **QUIR**, *v. a.* part. pass. *quit*; pret. *I have quit* or *quitted*. [*quiter*, Fr. *quitaré*, Italian; *quitar*, Spanith.]  
1. To discharge an obligation; to make even.  
We will be *quit* of thine oath, which thou hast made us to swear. *Jos. ii. 20.*

By this act, old tyrant,  
I shall be *quit* with thee; while I was virtuous,  
I was a stranger to thy blood, but now  
Sure thou wilt love me for this horrid crime. *Denham.*

To John I ow'd great obligation;  
But John, unhappily, thought fit  
To publish it to all the nation;  
Sure John and I are more than *quit*. *Prior.*

2. To set free.  
Thou art *quit* from a thousand calamities; therefore let thy joy, which should be as great for thy freedom from them, as is thy sadness when thou feelest any of them, do the same cure upon thy discontent. *Taylor.*

Henceforth I fly not death, nor would prolong  
Life much: bent rather how I may be *quit*  
Fairest and easiest of this cumbrous charge. *Milton.*

To *quit* you wholly of this fear, you have already looked death in the face; what have you found so terrible in it. *Woke.*

3. To carry through; to discharge; to perform.  
Never worthy prince a day did *quit*  
With greater hazard, and with more renown. *Daniel.*

4. To clear himself of an affair.  
Samson hath *quit* himself  
Like Samson, and heroically hath finish'd  
A life heroic, on his enemies  
Fully reveng'd hath left them years of mourning. *Milton.*

5. To repay; to requite.  
He fair the knight saluted, louting low,  
Who fair him *quitted*, as that courteous was. *Fa. Queen.*

Enkindle all the sparks of nature,  
To *quit* this horrid act. *Shakefp. King Lear.*

6. To vacate obligations.  
For our reward,  
All our debts are paid; dangers of law,  
Actions, decrees, judgments against us *quitted*. *B. Johnson.*

One step higher  
Would set me highest, and in a moment *quit*  
The debt immense of endless gratitude. *Milton.*

7. To pay any obligation; to clear a debt; to be tantamount.  
They both did fail of their purpose, and got not so much as to *quit* their charges; because truth, which is the secret of the most high God, whose proper handy-work all things are, cannot be compassed with that wit and those senses which are our own. *Holker, b. i.*

Far other plaints, tears and laments  
The time, the place, and our estates require,  
Think on thy sins, which man's old foe presents  
Before that judge that *quits* each soul his hire. *Fairfax.*

Does not the air feed the flame? and does not the flame at the same time warm and enlighten the air? and does not the earth *quit* scores with all the elements in the noble fruits that issue from it. *South's Sermons.*

Still I shall hear, and never *quit* the score,  
Stunn'd with hoarse Codrus' Theleid o'er and o'er. *Dryd.*  
Iron works ought to be confined to certain places, where there is no conveyance for timber to places of vent, so as to *quit* the cost of the carriage. *Temple's Miscellanies.*

8. [Contracted from *acquit*.] To absolve; to acquit.  
Nor further seek what their offences be,  
Guiltless I *quit*, guilty I set them free. *Fairfax.*

9. To abandon; to forsake.  
Their father,  
Then old and fond of issue, took such sorrow,  
That he *quit* being. *Shakefp. Cymbeline.*

Honours are promis'd  
To all will *quit* 'em; and rewards propos'd  
Even to slaves that can detect their courtes. *Benj. Johnson.*

Such

# QUO

Such variety of arguments only distract the understanding, such a superficial way of examining is to *quit* truth for appearance, only to serve our vanity. *Locke.*

10. To resign; to give up.  
The prince, renown'd in bounty as in arms,  
With pity saw the ill-conceal'd distress,  
Quitted his title to Campaspe's charms,  
And gave the fair one to the friend's embrace. *Prior.*

**QUITCHGRASS**, *n. f.* [*spice*, Saxon.] Dog grass.  
They are the best corn to grow on grounds subject to *quitchgrass* or other weeds. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

**QUITE**, *adv.* [this is derived, by the etymologists, from *quitté*, discharged, free, Fr. which however at first appearance unlikely is much favoured by the original use of the word, which was, in this combination, *quite* and *clean*; that is, with a clean riddance: its present signification was gradually introduced.] Completely; perfectly.

Those latter exclude not the former *quite* and *clean* as unnecessary. *Holker, b. i.*  
He hath sold us, and *quite* devoured our money. *Gen. xxxi.*  
If some foreign ideas will offer themselves, reject them, and hinder them from running away with our thoughts *quite* from the subject in hand. *Locke.*

The same actions may be aimed at different ends, and arise from *quite* contrary principles. *Addison's Spectator.*

**QUITTENT**, *n. f.* [*quit* and *rent*.] Small rent reserved.  
Such a tax would be insensible, and pass but as a small *quittent*, which every one would be content to pay towards the guard of the seas. *Temple's Miscellanies.*

My old master, a little before his death, wish'd him joy of the estate which was falling to him, desiring him only to pay the gifts of charity he had left as *quittents* upon the estate. *Addison's Spectator, N<sup>o</sup> 517.*

**QUITS**, *interj.* [from *quit*.] An exclamation used when any thing is repaid and the parties become even.

**QUITTANCE**, *n. f.* [*quittance*, Fr.]  
1. Discharge from a debt or obligation; an acquittance.  
Now I am rememb'ed, he scorn'd at me!  
But that's all one; omittance is no *quittance*. *Shakefp.*

2. Recompence; return; repayment.  
Mine eyes saw him in bloody state,  
Render'ing faint *quittance*, wearied and outbreath'd,  
To Henry Monmouth. *Shakefp. Henry IV. p. ii.*

Plutus, the god of gold,  
Is but his steward; no meed but he repays  
Sevenfold above itself; no gift to him  
But breeds the giver a return exceeding  
All use of *quittance*. *Shakefp. Timon of Athens.*

We shall forget the office of our hand,  
Sooner than *quittance* of desert and merit. *Shakefp.*

To **QUITTANCE**, *v. a.* [from the noun.] To repay; to recompense. A word not used.  
Embrace me then this opportunity,  
As fitting best to *quittance* their deceit. *Shakefp.*

**QUITTER**, *n. f.*  
1. A deliverer. *Anfworth.*  
2. Scoria of tin. *Anfworth.*

**QUITTERBONE**, *n. f.*  
*Quitterbone* is a hard round swelling upon the coronet, between the heel and the quarter, and grows most commonly on the inside of the foot. *Farrier's Dict.*

**QUIVER**, *n. f.* [this word seems to be corrupted from *couvrir*, Fr. or *cover*.] A case for arrows.  
As Dianne hunted on a day,  
She chanc'd to come where Cupid lay,  
His *quiver* by his head,  
One of his shafts the stole away,  
And one of hers did close convey  
Into the other's stead;  
With that love wounded my love's heart,  
But Dianne boasts with Cupid's dart.  
Diana's nymphs would be arrayed in white, their arms and shoulders naked, bows in their hands, and *quivers* by their sides. *Peuchan on Drawing.*

Her sounding *quiver* on her shoulder ty'd,  
One hand a dart, and one a bow supply'd,  
**QUIVER**, *adj.* Nimble; active. *Dryden.*

There was a little *quiver* fellow, and he would manage you his piece thus; and he would about and about. *Shakefp.*

To **QUIVER**, *v. n.*  
1. To quake; to play with a tremulous motion.  
The birds chaunt melody on every bush,  
The green leaves *quiver* with the cooling wind. *Shakefp.*

O'er the pommel cast the knight,  
Forward he flew, and pitching on his head,  
He *quiver'd* with his feet, and lay for dead.  
With what a spring his furious soul broke loose,  
And left the limbs still *quivering* on the ground. *Addison.*

Eurydice with *quivering* voice he mourn'd,  
And Heber's banks Eurydice return'd.  
Dancing sun beams on the waters play'd,  
And verdant alders form'd a *quivering* shade. *Gay's Trivia.*

Pope.

# QUO

The dying gales that pant upon the trees,  
The lakes that *quiver* to the curling breeze. *Pope.*  
2. To shiver; to shudder.  
Zelmane would have put to her helping hand, but she was taken with such a *quivering*, that she thought it more wisdom to lean herself to a tree and look on. *Sidney, b. ii.*

**QUIVERED**, *adj.* [from *quiver*.]  
1. Furnished with a quiver.  
'Tis chastity,  
She that has that, is clad in compleat steel,  
And like a *quiver'd* nymph with arrows keen,  
May trace huge forests and unharbour'd heaths,  
Infamous hills, and perilous sandy wilds. *Milton.*

2. Sheathed as in a quiver.  
From him whose quills stand *quivered* at his ear,  
To him who notches sticks at Westminster. *Pope.*

To **QUO**, *v. n.* [a low word.] To move as the embryo does in the womb; to move as the heart does when throbbing.  
**QUODLIBET**, *n. f.* [Latin.] A nice point; a subtilty.  
He who reading on the heart,  
When all his *quodlibets* of art  
Could not expound its pulse and heat,  
Swore, he had never felt it beat. *Prior.*

**QUODLIBETARIAN**, *n. f.* [*quodlibet*, Lat.] One who talks or disputes on any subject. *Diët.*  
**QUODLIBETICAL**, *adj.* [*quodlibet*, Lat.] Not restrained to a particular subject: in the schools theses or problems, anciently proposed to be debated for curiosity or entertainment, were so called. *Diët.*

**QUOIF**, *n. f.* [*coiffe*, Fr.]  
1. Any cap with which the head is covered. See **COIF**.  
Hence thou fickle *quoif*,  
Thou art a guard too wanton for the head,  
Which princes, flesh'd with conquest, aim to hit. *Shakefp.*

2. The cap of a serjeant at law.  
To **QUOIF**, *v. a.* [*coiffer*, Fr.] To cap; to dress with a head-dress.

She is always *quoiffed* with the head of an elephant, to show that this animal is the breed of that country. *Addison.*  
**QUOIFFURE**, *n. f.* [*coiffure*, Fr.] Head-dress.  
The lady in the next medal is very particular in her *quoiffure*. *Addison on Ancient Medals.*

**QUOIL**, *n. f.* See **COIL**.  
**QUOIN**, *n. f.* [*coin*, Fr.]  
1. Corner.  
A sudden tempest from the desert flew  
With horrid wings, and thundered as it blew,  
Then whirling round, the *quoins* together strook. *Sandys.*

Build brick houses with strong and firm *quoins* or columns at each end. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

2. An instrument for raising warlike engines. *Anfworth.*  
**QUOIR**, *n. f.* [*coete*, Dutch.]  
1. Something thrown to a great distance to a certain point.  
He plays at *quits* well. *Shakefp. Henry IV.*  
When he played at *quits*, he was allowed his breeches and stockings. *Arbutnot and Pope.*

2. The discus of the ancients is sometimes called in English *quoit*, but improperly; the game of *quits* is a game of skill; the discus was only a trial of strength, as among us to throw the hammer.

To **QUOIR**, *v. n.* [from the noun.] To throw *quits*; to play at *quits*. *Dryden* uses it to throw the discus. See the noun.  
Noble youths for mastery should strive  
To *quit*, to run, and steeds and chariots drive. *Dryden.*

To **QUOIR**, *v. a.* To throw.  
Quit him down, Bardolph, like a shove-groat filling. *Shak.*  
**QUONDAM**, [Latin.] Having been formerly. A ludicrous word.

This is the *quondam* king, let's seize upon him. *Shakefp.*  
What lands and lordships for their owner know  
My *quondam* barber, but his worship now. *Dryden.*

**QUOOK**, *preterite of quake*. Obsolete.  
Freely up those royal spoils he took,  
Yet at the lion's skin he inly *quook*. *Spenser.*

**QUORUM**, *n. f.* [Latin.] A bench of justices; such a number of any officers as is sufficient to do business.  
They were a parcel of mummery, and being himself one of the *quorum* in his own country, he wondered that none of the Middlesex justices took care to lay some of them by the heels. *Addison's Freeholder, N<sup>o</sup> 44.*

**QUOTTA**, *n. f.* [*quatus*, Lat.] A share; a proportion as assigned to each.

Scarce one in this list but engages to supply a *quota* of brisk young fellows, equip with hats and feathers. *Addison.*

**QUOTATION**, *n. f.* [from *quote*.]  
1. The act of quoting; citation.  
2. Passage adduced out of an author as evidence or illustration.

He, that has but ever so little examined the citations of writers, cannot doubt how little credit the *quotations* deserve, where the originals are wanting.

He rang'd his tropes, and preach'd up patience,  
Back'd his opinion with *quotations*. *Prior.*

21 B

To QUOTE.



QUO

**TO QUOTE.** *v. a.* [*quotere*, Fr.] To cite an author or passage of an author; to adduce by way of authority or illustration the words of another.  
The second chapter to the Romans is here *quoted* only to paint the margin.  
St. Paul *quotes* one of their poets for this saying. *Stillingfl.*  
He changed his mind, say the papers, and *quote* for it Melchior Adams and Holpinian. *Atterbury.*  
He *quoted* texts right upon our Saviour, though he expounded them wrong. *Atterbury.*  
He will, in the middle of a session, *quote* passages out of Plato and Pindar. *Swift's Miscellanies.*  
**QUOTER.** *n. s.* [from *quote*.] Citer; he that quotes.  
I proposed this passage entire, to take off the disguise which its *quater* put upon it. *Atterbury.*  
**QUOTH.** *verb. imperfect.* [this is only part of *quodan*, Saxon, retained in English, and is now only used in ludicrous language. It is used by *Sidney* irregularly in the second person.] *Quoth* I, say I or said I; *quoth* he, says he or said he.  
Enjoying *quoth* you. *Sidney, b. ii.*  
Shall we, *quoth* he, so basely brook  
This paltry ass. *Hudibras.*



QUO

**QUOTIDIAN.** *adj.* [*quotidian*, Fr. *quotidianus*, Latin.] Daily; happening every day.  
*Quotidian* things, and equidistant hence  
Shut in for man in one circumference. *Donne.*  
Nor was this a short fit of shaking, as an ague, but a *quotidian* fever, always increasing to higher inflammation. *King Charles.*  
**QUOTIDIAN.** *n. s.* [*febris quotidiana*, Lat.] A *quotidian* fever; a fever which returns every day.  
If I could meet that fancymonger, I would give him some good counsel; for he seems to have the *quotidian* of love. *Shakespeare.*  
**QUOTIENT.** *n. s.* [*quotient*, Fr. *quoties*, Latin.]  
In arithmetick, *quotient* is the number produced by the division of the two given numbers the one by the other. *Cocker.*  
To make all the steps belonging to the same pair of stairs of an equal height, they consider the height of the room in feet and inches, and multiply the feet by twelve, whose product, with the number of odd inches, gives the sum of the whole height in inches, which sum they divide by the number of steps they intend to have in that height, and the *quotient* shall be the number of inches and parts that each step shall be high. *Moxon's Mechanical Exercises.*

R.

R.

RAB

**R,** Is called the canine letter, because it is uttered with some resemblance to the growl or snarl of a cur: it has one constant sound in English, such as it has in other languages; as *red*, *rose*, *more*, *mutinious*: in words derived from the Greek, it is followed by an *h*, *rhapsody*: *r* is never mute, unless the second *r* may be accounted mute, where two *rr* are used; as *myrrh*.  
**TO RABATE.** *v. n.* [*rabatre*, Fr.] In falconry, to recover a hawk to the fist again. *Ainsworth.*  
**TO RABBIT.** *v. a.* [*rabatre*, *raboter*, Fr.] To pare down pieces of wood so as to fit one another.  
The rabbit plane is to cut part of the upper edge of a board straight or square down, that the edge of another board, cut down in the same manner, may join into the square of the first; and this lapping over of two boards is called *rabbiting*. *Moxon's Mechanical Exercises.*  
The window frame hath every one of its lights *rabbetted* on its outside about half an inch into the frame, and all these rabbets, but that on the ground-fell, are grooved square. *Moxon's Mechanical Exercises.*  
**RABBIT.** *n. s.* [from the verb.] A joint made by paring two pieces so that they wrap over one another.  
Having drove in the hooks, they set the rabbets of the door within the rabbets of the door-post. *Moxon's Mechan. Exer.*  
**RABBI.** *n. s.* A doctor among the Jews.  
The Hebrew *rabbis* say, that nature hath given man, for the pronouncing of all letters, the lips, the tongue, the palate and throat. *Camden's Remains.*  
Be not ye called *rabbi*; for one is your master, even Christ, and all ye are brethren. *Mat. xxiii. 8.*  
**RABBIT.** *n. s.* [*robbe*, *rabbekin*, Dutch.] A furry animal that lives on plants, and burrows in the ground.  
I knew a wench married, as he went to the garden for parsley to stuff a rabbit. *Shakespeare's Taming of the Shrew.*  
A company of scholars, going to catch conies, carried one with them which had not much wit, and gave in charge, that if he saw any, he should be silent for fear of scaring of them; but he no sooner espied a company of rabbits, but he cried aloud, *ecce multi cuniculi*; which he had no sooner said, but the conies ran to their burrows; and he being checked by them for it, answered, who would have thought that the rabbits understood Latin? *Bacon's Apophthegms.*  
**RABBLE.** *n. s.* [*rabula*, Lat. *rabulari*, low Lat.] A tumultuous crowd; an assembly of low people.  
Countrymen, will ye relent, and yield to mercy,  
Or let a rabble lead you to your deaths? *Shakespeare.*  
Go bring the rabble here to this place. *Shakespeare.*  
Of these his several ravishments, betrayings, and stealing away of men's wives, came in all those ancient fables, and all that rabble of Grecian forgeries. *Raleigh.*  
The better sort abhors scurrility,  
And often censures what the rabble like. *Roscommon.*  
That profane, atheistical, epicurean rabble, whom the whole nation so rings of, are not the wisest men in the world. *South's Sermons.*  
To gratify the barbarous audience, I gave them a short rabble scene, because the mob are represented by Plutarch and Polybius with the same character of baseness and cowardice. *Dryden's Preface to Cleomenes.*  
In change of government,  
The rabble rule their great oppressors fate,  
Do foreign justice and revenge the state. *Dryden.*  
His enemies have been only able to make ill impressions upon the low and ignorant rabble, and to put the dregs of the people in a ferment. *Addison's Freeholder, N. 24.*  
**RABBLEMENT.** *n. s.* [from *rabble*.] Crowd; tumultuous assembly of mean people.  
A rude rabblement,  
Whose like he never saw, he durst not bide,  
But got his ready steed, and fast away 'gan ride. *Fa. 2u.*

RAC

The *rabblement* houted, clap'd their chopt hands, and uttered a deal of stinking breath. *Shakespeare's Julius Caesar.*  
There will be always tyrants, murderers, thieves, traitors, and other of the same *rabblement*. *Camden's Remains.*  
**RABID.** *adj.* [*rabidus*, Lat.] Fierce; furious; mad.  
**RABINET.** *n. s.* A kind of smaller ordnance. *Ainsworth.*  
**RACE.** *n. s.* [*race*, Fr. from *radice*, Lat.]  
1. A family ascending.  
2. Family descending.  
He in a moment will create  
Another world; out of man, a race  
Of men innumerable, there to dwell. *Milton.*  
Male he created thee, but thy comfort  
Female for race. *Milton.*  
High as the mother of the gods in place,  
And proud like her of an immortal race. *Dryden.*  
Hence the long race of Alban fathers come. *Dryden.*  
3. A generation; a collective family.  
A race of youthful and unhandled colts,  
Fetching mad bounds. *Shakespeare's Merchant of Venice.*  
4. A particular breed.  
Instead  
Of spirits malign, a better race to bring  
Into their vacant room. *Milton.*  
In the races of mankind and families of the world, there remains not to one above another the least pretence to have the right of inheritance. *Locke.*  
5. RACE of ginger. [*rayz de gengibre*, Spanish.] A root or sprig of ginger.  
6. A particular strength or taste of wine, applied by *Temple* to any extraordinary natural force of intellect.  
Of gardens there may be forms wholly irregular, that may have more beauty than of others; but they must owe it to some extraordinary dispositions of nature in the seat, or some great race of fancy or judgment in contrivance. *Temple.*  
7. [*Ras*, Islandick.] Contest in running.  
To describe races and games  
Or tilting furniture. *Milton.*  
8. Course on the feet.  
The flight of many birds is swifter than the race of any beasts. *Bacon.*  
9. Progress; course.  
It suddenly fell from an excess of favour, which many examples having taught them, never slopt his race till it came to a headlong overthrow. *Sidney.*  
My race of glory run, and race of shame.  
Their ministry perform'd, and race well run. *Milton.*  
The great light of day yet wants to run  
Much of his race though steep.  
He safe return'd, the race of glory past,  
New to his friends embrace. *Pope's Odyssey.*  
10. Train; process.  
An offensive war is made, which is unjust in the aggressor; the prosecution and race of the war carrieth the defendant to invade the ancient patrimony of the first aggressor, who is now turned defendant; shall he sit down, and not put himself in defence?  
The race of this war fell upon the loss of Urbin, which he re-obtained. *Bacon.*  
**RACEHORSE.** *n. s.* [*race* and *horse*.] Horse bred to run for prizes.  
The reason *Hudibras* gives, why those, who can talk on trifles, speak with the greatest fluency, is, that the tongue is like a *racehorse*, which runs the faster the less weight it carries. *Addison.*  
**RACEMATION.** *n. s.* [*racemus*, Lat.] Cluster, like that of grapes.  
A cock will in one day fertilitate the whole *racemation* or cluster of eggs, which are not excluded in many weeks after. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*  
**RACEMI'FEROUS.** *adj.* [*racemus* and *fero*, Latin.] Bearing clusters.  
RACER.



# RAC

RA'CER. *n. f.* [from *race*.] Runner; one that contends in speed.  
His stumbling founder'd jade can trot as high  
As any other pegasus can fly;  
So the dull eel moves nimbler in the mud,  
Than all the swift-finn'd racers of the flood. *Dorset.*  
A poet's form the plac'd before their eyes,  
And bade the nimblest racer seize the prize. *Pope.*  
RA'CINESS. *n. f.* [from *racy*.] The quality of being racy.  
RACK. *n. f.* [*racke*, Dutch, from *racken*, to stretch.]  
1. An engine to torture.  
Vex not his ghost; O let him pass! he hates him  
That would, upon the rack of this rough world,  
Stretch him out longer. *Shakefp. King Lear.*  
Did ever any man upon the rack afflict himself, because he  
had received a cross answer from his mistress. *Taylor.*  
Let them feel the whip, the sword, the fire,  
And in the tortures of the rack expire. *Addison.*  
2. Torture; extreme pain.  
A fit of the stone puts a king to the rack, and makes him  
as miserable as it does the meanest subject. *Temple.*  
A cool behaviour sets him on the rack, and is interpreted  
as an instance of aversion or indifference. *Addison.*  
3. Any instrument by which extension is performed.  
These bows, being somewhat like the long bows in use  
amongst us, were bent only by a man's immediate strength,  
without the help of any bender or rack that are used to  
others. *Wilkins's Mathematical Magick.*  
4. A distaff; commonly a portable distaff, from which they  
spin by twirling a ball.  
The sisters turn the wheel,  
Empty the woolly rack, and fill the reel. *Dryden.*  
5. [*Racke*, Dutch, a track.] The clouds as they are driven by  
the wind.  
That, which is now a horse, even with a thought  
The rack dissolves, and makes it indistinct  
As water is in water. *Shakefp. Antony and Cleopatra.*  
The great globe itself,  
Yea, all, which it inherits, shall dissolve;  
And, like this insubstantial pageant, faded,  
Leave not a rack behind. *Shakefp. Tempest.*  
We often see against some form,  
A silence in the heav'ns, the rack stand still,  
The bold winds speechless, and the orb below  
As hush as death. *Shakefp. Hamlet.*  
The winds in the upper region, which move the clouds  
above, which we call the rack, and are not perceived below,  
pass without noise. *Bacon's Natural History.*  
As wintry winds contending in the sky,  
With equal force of lungs their titles try;  
They rage, they roar: the doubtful rack of heav'n  
Stands without motion, and the tide undriv'n. *Dryden.*  
6. [Japaca, the occiput, Saxon; *racca*, Ilandick, hinges or  
joints.] A neck of mutton cut for the table.  
7. A grate.  
8. A wooden grate in which hay is placed for cattle.  
Their bulls they send to pastures far,  
Or hills, or feed them at full racks within. *May's Virgil.*  
The best way to feed cattle with it, is to put it in racks,  
because of the great quantity they tread down. *Mortimer.*  
He bid the nimble hours  
Bring forth the steeds; the nimble hours obey:  
From their full racks the generous steeds retire. *Addison.*  
9. Arrack; a spirituous liquor. See ARRACK.  
To RACK. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To stream as clouds before  
the wind.  
Three glorious suns, each one a perfect sun,  
Not separated with the racking clouds,  
But sever'd in a pale clear-shining sky. *Shakefp.*  
To RACK. *v. a.* [from the noun.]  
1. To torment by the rack.  
Hold, O dreadful Sir,  
You will not rack an innocent old man. *Dryden and Lee.*  
2. To torment; to harass.  
Th' apostate angle, though in pain,  
Vaunting aloud, but rack'd with deep despair. *Milton.*  
3. To harass by exaction.  
The landlords there shamefully rack their tenants, exacting  
of them, besides his covenants, what he pleaseth. *Spenser.*  
The commons ha't thou rack'd; the clergy's bags  
Are lank and lean with thy extortions. *Shakefp.*  
He took possession of his just estate,  
Nor rack'd his tenants with increase of rent. *Dryden.*  
4. They racking and stretching scripture further than by God  
was meant, are drawn into sundry inconveniences. *Hooker.*  
The wisest among the heathens rack'd their wits, and cast  
about every way, managing every little argument to the ut-  
most advantage. *Tillotson's Sermons.*  
5. To stretch; to extend.  
Nor have I money nor commodity  
To raise a present sum;  
Try what my credit can in Venice do,  
That shall be rack'd even to the uttermost. *Shakefp.*

# RAD

6. To defecate; to draw off from the lees. I know not whence  
this word is derived in this sense; *rein*, German, is clear,  
pure, whence our word to *rinse*; this is perhaps of the same  
race.  
It is common to draw wine or beer from the lees, which  
we call *racking*, whereby it will clarify much the sooner.  
*Bacon.*  
Some roll their cask about the cellar to mix it with the  
lees, and, after a few days refetlement, rack it off. *Mortimer.*  
RACK-RENT. *n. f.* [*rack* and *rent*.] Rent raised to the utter-  
most.  
Have poor families been ruined by rack-rents, paid for the  
lands of the church? *Swift's Miscellanies.*  
RACK-RENT. *n. f.* [*rack* and *rent*.] One who pays the  
utmost rent.  
Though this be a quarter of his yearly income, and the  
publick tax takes away one hundred; yet this influences not  
the yearly rent of the land, which the rack-renter or under-  
tenant pays. *Locke.*  
RACKET. *n. f.* [of uncertain derivation; M. Casaubon derives  
it, after his custom, from *gaxia*, the dash of fluctuation  
against the shore.]  
1. An irregular clattering noise.  
That the tennis court keeper knows better than I, it is a  
low ebb of linen with thee, when thou keep'st not racket  
there. *Shakefp. Henry IV. p. ii.*  
2. A confused talk, in burlesque language.  
Ambition hath removed her lodging, and lives the next  
door to faction, where they keep such a racket, that the whole  
parish is disturbed and every night in an uproar. *Swift.*  
3. [*Raquette*, Fr.] The instrument with which players strike  
the ball. Whence perhaps all the other senses.  
When we have match'd our rackets to these balls,  
We will in France play a set,  
Shall strike his father's crown into the hazard. *Shakefp.*  
The body, into which impression is made, either can yield  
backward or it cannot: if it can yield backward, then the  
impression made is a motion; as we see a stroke with a  
racket upon a ball, makes it fly from it. *Digby on the Soul.*  
He talks much of the motives to do and forbear, how they  
determine a reasonable man, as if he were no more than a  
tennis-ball, to be tossed to and fro by the rackets of the second  
causes. *Bramhall against Hobbs.*  
RA'CKING. *n. f.*  
Racking pace of a horse is the same as an amble, only that  
it is a swifter time and a shorter tread; and though it does  
not rid so much ground, yet it is something easier. *Far. Dict.*  
RA'CKOON. *n. f.*  
The *rackoon* is a New England animal, like a badger, hav-  
ing a tail like a fox, being clothed with a thick and deep  
fur: it sleeps in the day time in a hollow tree, and goes out  
at nights, when the moon shines, to feed on the sea fide, where  
it is hunted by dogs. *Bailey.*  
RA'CY. *adj.* [perhaps from *rayz*, Spanish, a root.] Strong;  
flavorous; tasting of the foil.  
Rich *rac* verses in which we  
The foil, from which they come, taste, smell, and see. *Cowley.*  
From his brain that Helicon distill,  
Whose *rac* liquor did his offspring fill. *Denham.*  
The cyder at first is very luscious, but if ground more  
early, it is more *rac*. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*  
The hospitable fage, in sign  
Of social welcome, mix'd the *rac* wine,  
Late from the mellowing cask restor'd to light,  
By ten long years refin'd, and rosy bright. *Pope.*  
RAD. the old pret. of *read*. *Spenser.*  
RAD. *red*, and *rad*, differing only in dialect, signify coun-  
sel; as Conrad, powerful or skilful in counsel; Ethelred, a  
noble counsellor; Rodbert, eminent for counsel; Eubulus  
and Thrasylbulus have almost the same sense. *Gilpin.*  
RA'DDOCK, or *ruddock*. *n. f.* A bird.  
The raddock would,  
With charitable bill, bring thee all this. *Shakefp.*  
RA'DIANCE. *n. f.* [*radiare*, Lat.] Sparkling lustre; glitter.  
By the sacred radiance of the sun,  
By all the operations of the orbs,  
Here I disclaim all my paternal care, *Shakefp. K. Lear.*  
Whether there be not too high an apprehension above its  
natural radiance, is not without just doubt; however it be  
granted a very splendid gum, and whose sparkles may some-  
what resemble the glances of fire. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*  
The son  
Girt with omnipotence, with radiance crown'd  
Of majesty divine. *Milton.*  
A glory surpassing the sun in its greatest radiance, which,  
though we cannot describe, will bear some resemblance.  
*Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*  
The rapid radiance instantaneous strikes  
Th' illum'd mountain. *Thomson's Spring.*  
RA'DIANT.

# RAD

RA'DIANT. *adj.* [*radians*, Lat.] Shining; brightly sparkling;  
emitting rays.  
There was a fun of gold radiant upon the top, and before,  
a small cherub of gold with wings displayed. *Bacon.*  
Mark what radiant state the spreads,  
In circle round her shining throne,  
Shooting her beams like silver threads,  
This, this is the alone. *Milton's Arcades.*  
Virtue could see to do what virtue would  
By her own radiant light, though fun and moon  
Were in the flat sea funk. *Milton.*  
I see the warlike host of heaven,  
Radiant in glittering arms and beamy pride,  
Go forth to succour truth below. *Milton.*  
To RA'DIATE. *v. n.* [*radio*, Lat.] To emit rays; to shine;  
to sparkle.  
Though with wit and parts their possessors could never en-  
gage God to send forth his light and his truth; yet now that  
revelation hath disclosed them, and that he hath been pleas'd  
to make them *radiate* in his word, men may recollect those  
scatter'd divine beams, and kindling with them the topics  
proper to warm our affections, enflame holy zeal. *Boyle.*  
Light radiates from luminous bodies directly to our eyes,  
and thus we see the sun or a flame; or it is reflected from  
other bodies, and thus we see a man or a picture. *Locke.*  
RA'DIATED. *adj.* [*radiatus*, Lat.] Adorned with rays.  
The radiated head of the phoenix gives us the meaning of  
a passage in Aulonius. *Addison.*  
RA'DIATION. *n. f.* [*radiatio*, Lat. *radiation*, Fr.]  
1. Beamy lustre; emission of rays.  
We have perspective houses, where we make demonstra-  
tions of all lights and radiations, and of all colours. *Bacon.*  
Should I say I liv'd darker than were true,  
Your radiation can all clouds subdue,  
But one; 'tis best light to contemplate you. *Dome.*  
2. Emission from a center every way.  
Sound paralleth in many things with the light, and ra-  
diation of things visible. *Bacon's Natural History.*  
RA'DICAL. *adj.* [*radical*, Fr. from *radix*, Latin.]  
1. Primitive; original.  
The differences, which are secondary and proceed from  
these radical differences, are, plants are all figurate and de-  
terminate, which inanimate bodies are not. *Bacon.*  
Such a radical truth, that God is, springing up together  
with the essence of the soul, and previous to all other thoughts,  
is not pretended to by religion. *Bentley.*  
2. Implanted by nature.  
The emission of the loose and adventitious moisture doth  
betray the radical moisture, and carrieth it for company. *Bac.*  
If the radical moisture of gold were separated, it might be  
contrived to burn without being consumed. *Wilkins.*  
The fun beams render the humours hot, and dry up the  
radical moisture. *Arbutnot.*  
3. Serving to origination.  
RA'DICALITY. *n. f.* [from *radical*.] Origination.  
There may be equivocal seeds and hermaphroditical prin-  
ciples, that contain the radicality and power of different  
forms; thus, in the seeds of wheat, there lieth obscurely the  
feminality of dandel. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*  
RA'DICALLY. *adv.* [from *radical*.] Originally; primitively.  
It is no easy matter to determine the point of death in in-  
sects, who have not their vitalities radically confined unto one  
part. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*  
These great orbs thus radically bright,  
Primitive founts, and origins of light  
Enliven worlds deny'd to human sight. *Prior.*  
RA'DICALNESS. *n. f.* [from *radical*.] The state of being  
radical.  
To RA'DICATE. *v. a.* [*radicatus*, from *radix*, Lat.] To  
root; to plant deeply and firmly.  
Meditation will radicate these seeds, fix the transient gleam  
of light and warmth, confirm resolutions of good, and give  
them a durable confidence in the soul. *Hammond.*  
Nor have we let fall our pen upon discouragement of un-  
belief, from radiated beliefs, and points of high pre-  
scription. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*  
If the object stays not on the sense, it makes not impression  
enough to be remembered; but if it be repeated there, it leaves  
plenty enough of those images behind it, to strengthen the  
knowledge of the object: in which radiated knowledge, if  
the memory confist, there would be no need of referring those  
atoms in the brain. *Glanvill's Defence.*  
RA'DICATION. *n. f.* [*radication*, Fr. from *radicate*.] The act  
of fixing deep.  
They that were to plant a church, were to deal with men  
of various inclinations, and of different habits of sin, and  
degrees of radiation of those habits; and to each of these  
some proper application was to be made to cure their souls.  
*Hammond's Fundamentals.*  
RA'DICLE. *n. f.* [*radicle*, Fr. from *radix*, Lat.]  
Radicle is that part of the seed of a plant, which, upon its  
vegetation, becomes its root. *Quincy.*

# RAG

RA'DISH. *n. f.* [*rædic*, Sax. *radis*, *raifort*, Fr. *raphanus*, Lat.]  
A root.  
The flower of the radish consists of four leaves, which are  
placed in the form of a cross; out of the flower-cup rises  
the pointal, which afterward turns to a pod in form of an  
horn, that is thick, spongy, and furnished with a double row  
of roundish seeds; of that which is commonly cultivated  
there are five species; of that which is commonly cultivated  
in the kitchen-gardens for its root, there are several varie-  
ties; as the small topped, the deep-red, and the long topped  
stripped radish. *Müller.*  
RA'DIUS. *n. f.* [Latin.]  
1. The semi-diameter of a circle.  
2. A bone of the fore-arm, which accompanies the ulna from  
the elbow to the wrist.  
To RAFF. *v. a.* To sweep; to huddle; to take hastily with-  
out distinction.  
Their causes and effects I thus raff up together. *Carew.*  
To RA'FFLE. *v. n.* [*raffler*, to snatch, Fr.] To cast dice for  
a prize, for which every one lays down a stake.  
Letters from Hampstead give me an account, there is a late  
institution there, under the name of a raffing shop. *Tatler.*  
RA'FFLE. *n. f.* [*raffe*, Fr. from the verb.] A species of game  
or lottery, in which many stake a small part of the value of  
some single thing, in consideration of a chance to gain it.  
The toy, brought to Rome in the third triumph of Pompey,  
being a pair of tables for gaming, made of two precious stones,  
three foot broad, and four foot long, would have made a fine  
raffle. *Arbutnot on Coins.*  
RAFT. *n. f.* [probably from *rat*, Latin.] A frame or float  
made by laying pieces of timber cross each other.  
Where is that son  
That floated with thee on the fatal raft. *Shakefp.*  
Fell the timber of yon lofty grove,  
And form a raft, and build the rising ship. *Pope.*  
RAFT. *part. pass.* of *raff* or *raff*. *Spenser.* Torn; rent.  
RA'FTER. *n. f.* [*ræfter*, Sax. *rafter*, Dutch; corrupted, says  
*Junius*, from *roof tree*.] The secondary timbers of the  
house; the timbers which are let into the great beam.  
The rafters of my body, bone,  
Being fill with you, the muscle, sinew and vein;  
Which tile this house, will come again. *Donne.*  
Shepherd,  
I trust thy honest offer'd courtesy,  
Which oft is sooner found in lowly sheds  
With smoky rafters, than in tap'stry halls. *Milton.*  
On them the Trojans cast  
Stones, rafters, pillars, beams. *Denham.*  
From the East, a Belgian wind  
His hostile breath through the dry rafters sent;  
The flames impell'd. *Dryden.*  
The roof began to mount aloft,  
Aloft rose every beam and rafter,  
The heavy wall climb'd slowly after. *Swift's Miscel.*  
RA'FTERED. *adj.* [from *rafter*.] Built with rafters.  
No raft'ered roofs with dance and tabor found,  
No noon-tide bell invites the country round. *Pope.*  
RAG. *n. f.* [Japacobe, torn, Saxon; *gax*, I.]  
1. A piece of cloth torn from the rest; a tatter.  
Cows, hoods and habits, with their wearers tost,  
And flutter'd into rags. *Milton.*  
Rags are a great improvement of chalky lands. *Mortimer.*  
2. Any thing rent and tattered; worn out cloaths.  
Fathers that wear rags,  
Do make their children blind;  
But fathers that bear bags,  
Shall see their children kind. *Shakefp. King Lear.*  
Worn like a cloth;  
Gnawn into rags by the devouring moth. *Sandys.*  
Content with poverty, my foul I arm;  
And virtue, though in rags, will keep me warm. *Dryden.*  
3. A fragment of drefs.  
He had first matter seen undrest;  
He took her naked all alone, *Hudibras, p. i.*  
Before one rag of form was on.  
RAGAMUFFIN. *n. f.* [from *rag* and I know not what else.]  
I have led my ragamuffins where they were pepper'd; there's  
not three of my hundred and fifty left alive; and they are  
for the town's end to beg during life. *Shakefp. Henry IV.*  
Shall we brook that paltry ass  
And feeble scoundrel, Hudibras,  
With that more paltry ragamuffin,  
Ralpho, vapouring and huffing. *Hudibras, p. i.*  
Attended with a crew of ragamuffins, he broke into his  
house, turned all things topsy-turvy; and then set it on  
fire. *Swift.*  
RAGE. *n. f.* [*rage*, Fr.]  
1. Violent anger; vehement fury.  
This tiger-footed rage, when it shall find  
The harm of unkind'd swiftness, will, too late,  
Tie leaden pounds to's heels. *Shakefp. Coriolanus.*



# RAI

Desire not  
To allay my rages and revenges with  
Your colder reasonings. *Shakefp.*  
Argument more heroic than the rage  
Of Turnus for Lavinia disposs'd. *Milton.*  
3. Vehemence or exacerbation of any thing painful.  
The party hurt who hath been in great rage of pain, till  
the weapon was re-anointed. *Bacon's Natural History.*  
Torment and loud lament and furious rage. *Milton.*  
The rage of thirst and hunger now suppress'd. *Pope.*  
To RAGE. *v. n.* [from the noun.]  
1. To be in fury; to be heated with excessive anger.  
Wine is a mocker, strong drink is raging; and whosoever  
is deceived thereby, is not wise. *Prov. xx. 1.*  
Why do the heathen rage.  
At this he only rag'd, and as they talk'd,  
Smote him into the midriff. *Milton.*  
Heart-rending news,  
That death should license have to rage among  
The fair, the wife, the virtuous. *Waller.*  
3. To act with mischievous impetuosity.  
The chariots shall rage in the streets, they shall jostle one  
against another, seem like torches, and run like the light-  
enings. *Nab. ii. 4.*  
The madding wheels of brazen chariots rag'd. *Milton.*  
After these waters had rag'd on the earth, they began to  
lessen and shrink, and the great fluctuations of this deep being  
quieted by degrees, the waters retired. *Burnet.*  
RA'GEFUL. *adj.* [rage and full.] Furious; violent.  
This courtesy was worse than a baltinado to Zelmane; so  
that again with *rag'd* eyes she had him defend himself; for  
no less than his life would answer it. *Sidney, b. ii.*  
A popular orator may represent vices in so formidable ap-  
pearances, and set out each virtue in so amiable a form, that  
the covetous person shall scatter most liberally his beloved  
idol, wealth, and the *rag'd* person shall find a calm. *Hamm.*  
RA'GED. *adj.* [from rag.]  
1. Rent into tatters.  
How like a prodigal,  
The scarfed bark puts from her native bay,  
Hugg'd and embraced by the trumpet wind;  
How like the prodigal doth she return  
With over-weather'd ribs and rag'd sails,  
Lean, rent, and beggar'd by the trumpet wind. *Shakefp.*  
As I go in this rag'd tattered coat, I am hunted away  
from the old woman's door by every barking cur. *Arbutnot.*  
2. Uneven; consisting of parts almost disjointed.  
The earl of Warwick's rag'd staff is yet to be seen pour-  
trayed in their church steeple. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*  
That some whirlwind bear  
Unto a rag'd, fearful, hanging rock,  
And throw it thence into the raging sea. *Shakefp.*  
The moon appears, when looked upon with a good glass,  
rude and rag'd. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*  
3. Dressed in tatters.  
Since noble arts in Rome have no support,  
And rag'd virtue not a friend at court. *Dryden.*  
4. Ragged; not smooth.  
The wolf would barter away a rag'd coat and a raw-  
boned carcass, for a smooth fat one. *L'Estrange.*  
What shepherd owns those rag'd sheep? *Dryden.*  
RA'G'DNESS. *n. f.* [from rag'd.] State of being dressed in  
tatters.  
Poor naked wretches, where'er you are,  
That bide the pelting of this pitiless storm!  
How shall your houseless heads and unfed sides,  
Your loop'd and window'd rag'dness defend you. *Shakefp.*  
RA'G'INGLY. *adv.* [from raging.] With vehement fury.  
RA'GMAN. *n. f.* [rag and man.] One who deals in rags.  
RAGOUT. *n. f.* [French.] Meat stewed and highly seasoned.  
To the stage permit  
Ragouts for Tereus or Thyestes dress,  
'Tis talk enough for thee to expose a Roman feast. *Dryden.*  
No fish they reckon comparable to a ragout of snails. *Add.*  
When art and nature join, th' effect will be  
Some nice ragout, or charming fricafly. *King's Cookery.*  
RA'GWORT. *n. f.* [rag and wort.] A plant.  
Ragwort hath a radiated flower, the tube of which is al-  
most of a cylindrical figure, and the seeds are fastened to a  
down; the leaves are deeply lacinated or jagged. *Miller.*  
RA'GSTONE. *n. f.* [rag and stone.]  
1. A stone so named from its breaking in a ragged, uncertain,  
irregular manner. *Woodward on Fossils.*  
2. The stone with which they smooth the edge of a tool new  
ground and left ragged.  
RAIL. *n. f.* [riegel, German.]  
1. A cross beam fixed at the ends in two upright posts.  
If you make another square, and also a tenant on each  
untenanted end of the files, and another mortise on the top  
and bottom rails, you may put them together. *Moxon.*  
2. A series of posts connected with beams, by which any thing  
is inclosed: a pale is a series of small upright posts rising above

# RAI

the cross beam, by which they are connected: a rail is a se-  
ries of cross beams supported with posts, which do not rise  
much above it.  
A man, upon a high place without rails, is ready to fall. *Bacon's Natural History.*  
A large square table for the commissioners, one side being  
sufficient for those of either party, and a rail for others which  
went round. *Clarendon.*  
3. A kind of bird.  
Of wild birds Cornwall hath quail, rail, partridge and  
pheasant. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*  
4. [jangle, Saxon.] A woman's upper garment. This is pre-  
served only in the word *nightrail*.  
To RAIL. *v. a.* [from the noun.]  
1. To inclose with rails.  
The hand is square, with four rounds at the corners; this  
should first have been planched over, and railed about with  
ballisters. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*  
As the churchyard ought to be divided from other profane  
places, so it ought to be fenced in and railed.  
Sir Roger has given a handsome pulpit-cloth, and railed in  
the communion-table. *Addison's Spectator, N° 112.*  
2. To range in a line.  
They were brought to London all railed in ropes, like a team  
of horses in a cart, and were executed some of them at London  
and Wapping, and the rest at divers places upon the sea  
coast. *Bacon's Henry VII.*  
To RAIL. *v. n.* [railler, Fr. rallen, Dutch.] To use insolent  
and reproachful language; to speak to, or to mention in op-  
probrious terms.  
Your husband is in his old luns again; he so rails against  
all married mankind, curies all Eve's daughters. *Shakefp.*  
What a monstrous fellow art thou? thus to rail on one,  
that is neither known of thee, nor knows thee. *Shakefp.*  
'Till thou can't rail the seals from off my bond,  
Thou but offend'st thy lungs to speak so loud. *Shakefp.*  
He tript me behind; being down, insulted, rail'd,  
And put upon him such a deal of man,  
That worthied him. *Shakefp. King Lear.*  
Of words cometh railings and evil furnishings. *1 Tim. vi.*  
Angels bring not railing accusation against them. *2 Pet. ii.*  
If any is angry, and rails at it, he may securely. *Locke.*  
Thou art my blood, where Johnlon has no part;  
Where did his wit on learning fix a brand,  
And rail at arts he did not understand? *Dryden.*  
Lest for ever on me rails,  
To talk of me she never fails. *Swift.*  
RAI'LER. *n. f.* [from rail.] One who insults or defames by  
opprobrious language.  
If I build my felicity upon my reputation, I am as happy  
as long as the railer will give me leave. *South's Sermons.*  
Let no presuming impious railer tax  
Creative wisdom. *Thomson's Summer.*  
RAI'LER. *n. f.* [raillerie, Fr.] Slight satire; satirical mer-  
riment.  
Let railery be without malice or heat. *Benj. Johnson.*  
A quotation out of Hudibras shall make them treat with  
levity an obligation wherein their welfare is concerned as to  
this world and the next: railery of this nature is enough to  
make the hearer tremble. *Addison's Freeholder, N° 6.*  
Studies employed on low objects; the very naming  
of them is almost sufficient to turn them into railery. *Addison on Ancient Medals.*  
To these we are solicited by the arguments of the subtle,  
and the raileries of the prophane. *Rogers's Sermons.*  
RAI'MENT. *n. f.* [for arraiment, from array.] Vesture; vest-  
ment; cloaths; dress; garment. A word now little used  
but in poetry.  
His raiments, though mean, received handfomeneſs by the  
grace of the wearer. *Sidney.*  
O Protheus, let this habit make thee blush!  
Be thou asham'd, that I have took upon me  
Such an immodest raiment. *Shakefp.*  
Living, both food and raiment she supplies. *Dryden.*  
To RAIN. *v. n.* [reiman, Saxon; regeren, Dutch.]  
1. To fall in drops from the clouds.  
Like a low-hung cloud, it rains so fast,  
That all at once it falls. *Dryden's Knight's Tale.*  
The wind is South-West, and the weather lowering, and  
like to rain. *Locke.*  
2. To fall as rain.  
The eye marvelleth at the whiteness thereof, and the heart  
is astonish'd at the raining of it. *Ecclesi. xliii. 18.*  
They sat them down to weep; nor only tears  
Rain'd at their eyes, but high winds rose within. *Milton.*  
3. It RAINS. The water falls from the clouds.  
That which serves for gain,  
And follows but for form,  
Will pack when it begins to rain,  
And leave thee in the storm. *Shakefp. King Lear.*  
To RAIN. *v. a.* To pour down as rain. *Shak.*  
It rain'd down fortune, show'ring on your head. *Rain*

# RAI

Rain sacrificial whips rings in his ear,  
Make sacred even his stirrup. *Shakefp. Timon of Athens.*  
Israel here had famish'd, had not God  
Rain'd from heav'n manna. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. ii.*  
RAIN. *n. f.* [jen, Saxon.] The moisture that falls from the  
clouds.  
When shall we three meet again;  
In thunder, lightning, or in rain. *Shakefp.*  
With strange rains, hails, and showers were they perpe-  
cuted. *Wisdom xvi. 16.*  
The loft clouds pour  
Into the sea an useless show'r,  
And the vex'd sailors curl the rain,  
For which poor farmers pray'd in vain. *Waller.*  
Rain is water by the heat of the sun divided into very small  
parts ascending in the air, till encountering the cold, it be-  
comes condensed into clouds, and descends in drops. *Ray.*  
RAINBOW. *n. f.* [rain and bow.] The iris; the femicircle of  
various colours which appears in showery weather.  
Casting of the water in a most cunning manner, makes a  
perfect rainbow, not more pleasant to the eye than to the  
mind, so sensibly to see the proof of the heavenly iris. *Sidney.*  
To add another hue unto the rainbow. *Shakefp.*  
The rainbow is drawn like a nymph with large wings dispend  
in the form of a femicircle, the feathers of sundry colours. *Peach.*  
They could not be ignorant of the promise of God never  
to drown the world, and the rainbow before their eyes to put  
them in mind of it. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*  
This rainbow never appears but where it rains in the sun-  
shine, and may be made artificially by spouting up water,  
which may break aloft, and scatter into drops, and fall down  
like rain; for the sun, shining upon these drops, certainly  
causes the bow to appear to a spectator standing in a true po-  
sition to the rain and sun: this bow is made by refraction of  
the sun's light in drops of falling rain. *Newton's Opticks.*  
The dome's high arch reflects the mingled blaze,  
And forms a rainbow of alternate rays. *Pope.*  
RAINDEER. [pnanay, Saxon; rangifer, Latin.] A deer with  
large horns, which, in the northern regions, draws sledges  
through the snow.  
RAININESS. *n. f.* [from rainy.] The state of being showery.  
RAIN-WATER. *n. f.* [rain and water.] Water not taken from  
springs, but falling from the clouds.  
Court holy water in a dry house, is better than the rain-  
water out o' doors. *Shakefp. King Lear.*  
We took distilled rain-water. *Boyle.*  
Rain-water is to be preferred before spring-water. *Mort.*  
RAIN. *adj.* [from rain.] Showery; wet.  
Our gayneſs and our gilt are all besmirch'd,  
With rainy marching in the painful field. *Shakefp. Hen. V.*  
A continual dropping in a very rainy day, and a conten-  
tious woman are alike. *Prov. xxvii. 15.*  
To RAISE. *v. a.* [reſa, Swedish; reiser, Danish.]  
1. To lift; to heave.  
The elders went to raise him up from the earth. *2 Sam. xii.*  
Such a bulk as no twelve bards could raise  
Twelve starv'ling bards. *Pope.*  
2. To set upright: as, he raised a mast.  
3. To erect; to build up.  
Take his carcass down from the tree, cast it at the enter-  
ing of the gate, and raise thereon a heap of stones. *Jof. viii.*  
4. To exalt to a state more great or illustrious.  
Counsellors may manage affairs, which nevertheless are far  
from the ability to raise and amplify an estate. *Bacon.*  
Thou so pleas'd,  
Can't raise thy creature to what height thou wilt  
Of union. *Milton.*  
5. To amplify; to enlarge.  
That cyclops head of thine was first fram'd flesh,  
To raise my fortunes. *Shakefp. King Lear.*  
6. To increase in current value.  
The plate-pieces of eight were raised three-pence in the  
piece. *Temple's Miscellan. es.*  
7. To elevate; to exalt.  
The Peritians gazing on the sun,  
Admir'd how high 'twas plac'd, how bright it shone;  
But as his pow'r was known, their thoughts were rais'd,  
And soon they worship'd, what at first they prais'd. *Prior.*  
8. To advance; to promote; to prefer.  
This gentleman came to be raised to great titles. *Clarend.*  
9. To excite; to put in action.  
He raiseth the stormy wind. *Psalms cvii. 28.*  
He might taint  
Th' animal spirits, that from pure blood arise,  
Thence raise distemper'd thoughts. *Milton.*  
Gods encountering gods, Jove encouraging them with his  
thunders, and Neptune raising his tempests. *Pope.*  
10. To excite to war or tumult; to stir up.  
He first rais'd head against usurping Richard. *Shakefp.*  
They neither found me in the temple disputing with any  
man, neither raising up the people. *Acts xxiv. 12.*  
Æneas then employs his pains  
In parts remote to raise the Tufcan swains. *Dryden.*

# RAK

11. To rouse; to stir up.  
They shall not awake, nor be raised out of their sleep. *Job.*  
12. To give beginning to: as, he raised the family.  
13. To bring into being.  
Marry her, and raise up seed. *Gen. xxxviii. 8.*  
I raised up of your sons for prophets. *Amos ii. 11.*  
I will raise up for them a plant of renown, and they shall  
be no more confounded with hunger. *Ezek. xxxiv. 29.*  
I will raise up evil against thee. *2 Samuel xii. 11.*  
One hath ventur'd from the deep to raise  
New troubles. *Milton.*  
God vouchsafes to raise another world  
From him. *Milton.*  
14. To call into view from the state of separate spirits.  
The spirits of the deceased, by certain spells and infernal  
sacrifices, were raised. *Sandys's Journey.*  
These are spectres, the understanding raises to itself, to  
flatter its own laziness. *Locke.*  
15. To bring from death to life.  
He was delivered for our offences, and raised again for our  
justification. *Romans iv. 25.*  
It is fown in dishonour, it is raised in glory; it is fown in  
weakness, it is raised in power. *1 Cor. xv. 23.*  
16. To occasion; to begin.  
Raise not a false report. *Exodus xxiii. 1.*  
The common ferryman of Egypt, that waited over the  
dead bodies from Memphis, was made by the Greeks to be  
the ferryman of hell, and solemn stories raised after him. *Bro.*  
Wantonness and pride  
Raise out of friendship hostile deeds in peace. *Milton.*  
17. To set up; to utter loudly.  
All gaze, and all admire, and raise a shouting sound. *Dry.*  
Soon as the prince appears, they raise a cry. *Dryden.*  
18. To collect; to obtain a certain sum.  
Britain, once despis'd, can raise  
As ample sums, as Rome in Cæsar's days. *Arbutnot.*  
I should not thus be bound,  
If I had means, and could but raise five pound. *Gay.*  
19. To collect; to assemble; to levy.  
He out of smallest things could without end  
Have rais'd incessant armies. *Milton.*  
20. To give rise to.  
Higher argument  
Remains, sufficient of itself to raise  
That name, unless years damp my wing. *Milton.*  
21. To RAISE PASTE. To form paste into pies without a dish.  
Miss Liddy can dance a jig, and raise paste. *Spectator.*  
RAI'SER. *n. f.* [from raise.] He that raises.  
Then shall stand up in his estate a raiser of taxes. *Dan. xi.*  
They that are the first raisers of their houses, are most  
indulgent towards their children. *Bacon.*  
He that boasts of his ancestors, the founders and raisers  
of a family, doth confess that he hath less virtue. *Taylor.*  
Raiser of human kind! by nature cast,  
Naked and helpless. *Thomson's Autumn.*  
RAI'SIN. *n. f.* [racemus, Lat. raisin, Fr.]  
Raisins are the fruit of the vine suffered to remain on the  
tree till perfectly ripened, and then dried either by the sun or  
the heat of an oven: grapes of every kind, preserved in this  
manner, are called raisins, but those dried in the sun are much  
sweeter and pleasanter than those dried in ovens; they are  
called jar raisins, from their being imported in earthen jars: the  
finest are the fruit of the vitis Damascena. *Hill's Materia Med.*  
Dried grapes or raisins, boiled in a convenient proportion  
of water, make a sweet liquor, which, being betimes distilled,  
afford an oil and spirit much like the raisins themselves. *Boyle.*  
RAKE. *n. f.* [rastrum, Lat. pace, Sax. racche, Dutch.]  
1. An instrument with teeth, by which the ground is divided,  
or light bodies are gathered up.  
At Midsummer down with the brembles and brakes,  
And after abroad with thy forks and thy rakes. *Tusser.*  
O that thy bounteous deity wou'd please  
To guide my rake upon the chinking found  
Of some vast treasure hidden under ground. *Dryden.*  
He examines his face in the stream, combs his rufal locks  
with a rake. *Garth.*  
2. [Racaille, Fr. the low rabble; or rekel, Dutch, a worthless  
cur dog.] A loose, disorderly, vicious, wild, gay, thought-  
less fellow; a man addicted to pleasure.  
The next came with her son, who was the greatest rake in  
the place, but so much the mother's darling, that she left her  
husband for the sake of this graceless youth. *Addison.*  
Rakes hate sober grave gentlewomen.  
Men, some to bus'ness, some to pleasure take;  
But ev'ry woman is at heart a rake. *Pope.*  
The fire saw smiling his own virtues wake;  
The mother begg'd the blessing of a rake. *Pope.*  
To RAKE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]  
1. To gather with a rake.  
Mow barlie, and rake it, and set it on cocks. *Tusser.*  
Harrow iron teeth shall every where  
Rake helmets up. *May's Virgil's Georgicks.*



# R A L

If it be such a precious jewel as the world takes it for, yet they are forced to *rake* it out of dunghills; and accordingly the apottle gives it a value suitable to its extract. *South.*  
 2. To clear with a rake.  
 As they *rake* the green appearing ground,  
 The ruffet hay-cock rises. *Thomson.*  
 3. To draw together by violence.  
 An eager desire to *rake* together whatsoever might prejudice or any way hinder the credit of apocryphal books, hath caused the collector's pen so to run as it were on wheels, that the mind, which should guide it, had no leisure to think. *Hooker, b. v. f. 20.*

What piles of wealth hath he accumulated!  
 How, i' th' name of thrift,  
 Does he *rake* this together. *Shakespeare, Henry VIII.*  
 A sport more formidable  
 Had *rak'd* together village rabble. *Hudibras, p. i.*  
 Ill-gotten goods are squandered away with as little conscience as they were *raked* together. *L'Estrange.*  
 4. To scour; to search with eager and vehement diligence.  
 The statesman *rakes* the town to find a plot. *Swift.*  
 5. To heap together and cover.  
 Here i' th' sands  
 They'll *rake* up, the post unfancied  
 Of murth'rous lechers. *Shakespeare, King Lear.*  
 The blazing wood may to the eye seem great,  
 But 'tis the fire *rak'd* up that has the heat,  
 And keeps it long. *Suckling.*

TO *RAKE*. *v. n.*  
 1. To search; to grope. It has always an idea of coarseness or noisiness.  
 If you hide the crown  
 Ev'n in your hearts, there will he *rake* for it. *Shakespeare.*  
 It is as offensive, as to *rake* into a dunghill. *South.*  
 Another finds the way to dye in grain;  
 Or for the golden ore in rivers *rakes*,  
 Then melts the mafs. *Dryden's Persius.*  
 One is for *raking* in Chaucer for antiquated words, which are never to be reviv'd, but when found or significance is wanting. *Dryden.*  
 After having made essays into it, as they do for coal in England, they *rake* into the most promising parts. *Addison.*

2. To pass with violence.  
 When Pas hand reached him to take,  
 The fox on knees and elbows tumbled down:  
 Pas could not stay, but over him did *rake*,  
 And crown'd the earth with his first touching crown. *Sidn.*  
 The Belgians tack upon our rear,  
 And *raking* chafe-guns through our sterns they fend. *Dryd.*  
 RA'KER. *n. f.* [from *rake*.] One that rakes.  
 RA'KEHEL. *n. f.* [of this word the etymology is doubtful: as it is now written, it is apparently derived from *rake* and *hell*, and may aptly represent a wretch whose life is passed in places of lewdness and wickedness: *Skinner* derives it from *racaille*, French, the rabble; *Junius*, from *rekel*, Dutch, a mongrel dog.] A wild, worthless, dissolute, debauched, sorry fellow.  
 Out of the fric of these *rakehell* horse-boys, growing up in knavery and villainy, are their kern supplied. *Spenser.*  
 The king, when he heard of Perkins's siege of Exeter, laid in sport, that the king of *rakebells* was landed in the West, and that he hoped now to see him. *Bacon.*  
 A *rakehell* of the town, whose character is set off with excessive prodigality, prophaneness, intemperance and lust, is rewarded with a lady of great fortune to repair his own, which his vices had almost ruined. *Swift.*

RA'KEHELLY. *adv.* [from *rakehell*.] Wild; dissolute.  
 I scorn the *rakehell* rout of our ragged rhimers, which without learning boast, without judgment jangle, and without reason rage and foam. *Spenser's Pastorals.*  
 No breaking of windows or glasses for spight,  
 And spoiling the goods for a *rakehell* prank. *Benj. Johnson.*  
 RA'KISH. *adj.* [from *rake*.] Loose; lewd; dissolute.  
 There seldom can be peculiarity in the love of a *rakish* heart. *Clarissa.*

TO *RA'LLY*. *v. a.* [rallier, Fr.]  
 1. To put disordered or dispersed forces into order.  
 With *rallied* arms to try what may be yet  
 Regain'd in heav'n. *Milton.*  
 Publick arguing serves to whet the wits of hereticks, and by shewing weak parts of their doctrines, prompts them to rally all their sophistry to fortify them with fallacy. *D. of Pie.*  
 Luther deters men from solitariness; but he does not mean from a sober solitude, that *rallies* our scattered strengths, and prepares us against any new encounters from without. *Atterb.*

2. [*Rallier*, Fr.] To treat with slight contempt; to treat with satirical merriment.  
 Honeycomb has not lived a month, for these forty years, out of the smoke of London, and *rallies* me upon a country life. *Addison's Spectator.*  
 If after the reading of this letter, you find yourself in a humour rather to rally and ridicule, than to comfort me, I desire you would throw it into the fire. *Addison.*

# R A M

Strephon had long confes'd his am'rous pain;  
 Which gay Corinna rally'd with disdain. *Gay.*  
 TO *RA'LLY*. *v. n.*

1. To come together in a hurry.  
 If God should shew this perverse man a new heaven and a new earth, springing out of nothing, he might say, that innumerable parts of matter chanced just then to rally together, and to form themselves into this new world. *Tillotson.*  
 2. To come again into order.  
 The Grecians rally, and their pow'rs unite;  
 With fury charge us. *Dryden's Æneis.*

3. To exercise satirical merriment.  
 RAM. *n. f.* [ram, Saxon; ram, Dutch.]  
 1. A male sheep; in some provinces, a tup.  
 The ewes, being rank, turned to the rams. *Shakespeare.*  
 An old sheep-whistling rogue, a ram tender. *Shakespeare.*  
 You may draw the bones of a ram's head hung with strings of beads and ribbands. *Peascham on Drawing.*  
 A ram their off'ring, and a ram their meat. *Dryden.*  
 The ram, having pass'd the sea, serenely shines,  
 And leads the year. *Creuch's Manilius.*

2. An instrument with an iron head to batter walls.  
 Antony,  
 Let not the piece of virtue, which is set  
 As the cement of our love,  
 To keep it builded, be the ram to batter  
 The fortrefs of it. *Shakespeare, Antony and Cleopatra.*  
 Judas calling upon the Lord, who without any rams or engines of war did cast down Jericho, gave a fierce assault against the walls. *2 Mac. xii. 15.*

TO *RAM*. *v. a.* [from the noun.]  
 1. To drive with violence, as with a battering ram.  
 Ram thou thy faithful tidings in mine ears,  
 That long thou have been barren. *Shakespeare.*  
 Having no artillery nor engines, and finding that he could do no good by *ramming* with logs of timber, he set one of the gates on fire. *Bacon's Henry VII.*  
 The charge with bullet, or paper wet and hard stopp'd, or with powder alone *rammed* in hard, maketh no great difference in the loudness of the report. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*  
 A mariner loading his gun, while he was *ramming* in a cartridge, the powder took fire. *Wiseham's Surgery.*  
 Here many poor people roll in vast balls of snow, which they *ram* together, and cover from the sun shine. *Addison.*  
 A ditch drawn between two parallel furrows, was filled with some found materials, and *rammed* to make the foundation solid. *Arbutnot on Coins.*

2. To fill with any thing driven hard together.  
 As when that devilish iron engine wrought  
 In deepest hell, and fram'd by furies skill,  
 With windy nitre and quick sulphur freight,  
 And *ramm'd* with bullet round ordain'd to kill. *Fa. Queen.*  
 He that proves the king,  
 To him will we prove loyal; till that time,  
 Have we *ramm'd* up our gates against the world. *Shakespeare.*  
 They mined the walls, laid the powder, and *rammed* the mouth, but the citizens made a countermine. *Hayward.*  
 This into hollow engines, long and round,  
 Thick *ramm'd*, at th' other bore with touch of fire  
 Dilated and infuriate, shall send forth  
 Such implements of mischief, as shall dash  
 To pieces. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. vi.*  
 Leave a convenient space behind the wall to *ram* in clay. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

TO *RAMBLE*. *v. n.* [rammelen, Dutch, to rove loosely and irregularly; to wander.]  
 Shame contracts the spirits, fixes the ramblings of fancy, and gathers the man into himself. *South.*  
 He that is at liberty to *ramble* in perfect darkness, what is his liberty better than if driven up and down as a bubble by the wind. *Locke.*  
 Chapman has taken advantage of an immeasurable length of verse, notwithstanding which, there is scarce any paraphrase to loose and *rambling* as his. *Pope.*  
 Never ask leave to go abroad, for you will be thought an idle *rambling* fellow. *Swift's Directions to Postmen.*  
 O'er his ample sides the *rambling* sprays  
 Luxuriant shoot. *Thomson's Spring.*

RA'MBLE. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Wandering irregular excursion.  
 This conceit puts us upon the *ramble* up and down for relief, 'till very weariness brings us at last to ourselves. *L'Estrange.*  
 Coming home after a short Christmas *ramble*, I found a letter upon my table. *Swift.*  
 She quits the narrow path of sense  
 For a dear *ramble* through impertinence. *Swift's Miscel.*

RA'MBLER. *n. f.* [from *ramble*.] Rover; wanderer.  
 Says the *rambler*, we must e'en beat it out. *L'Estrange.*  
 RA'MBOOZE. *n. f.* A drink made of wine, ale, eggs and sugar.  
 RA'MBUSE. *n. f.* In the winter time; or of wine, milk, sugar and rosewater in the summer time. *Bailey.*

RA'MEKIN. *n. f.* [ramequins, Fr.] In cookery, small slices of bread covered with a farce of cheese and eggs. *Bailey.*  
 RAMENTS. *n. f.* [ramenta, Lat.] Scrapings; shavings. *Dill.*  
 RAMIFICATION. *n. f.* [ramification, Fr. from ramus, Latin.] Division or separation into branches; the act of branching out.  
 By continuation of profane histories or other monuments kept together, the genealogies and ramifications of some single families to a vast extension may be preferred. *Hale.*  
 As the blood and chyle pass together through the ramifications of the pulmonary artery, they will be still more perfectly mixed; but if a pipe is divided into branches, and these again subdivided, the red and white liquors, as they pass through the ramifications, will be more intimately mixed; the more ramifications, the mixture will be the more perfect. *Arb.*  
 TO *RA'MIFY*. *v. a.* [ramifier, Fr. ramus and facio, Lat.] To separate into branches.  
 The mint, grown to have a pretty thick stalk, with the various and ramified roots, which it shot into the water, presented a spectacle not unpleasant to behold. *Boyle.*  
 TO *RA'MIFY*. *v. n.* To be parted into branches.  
 Asparagus affects the urine with a fetid smell, especially if cut when they are white; when they are older, and begin to ramify, they lose this quality. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

RA'MMER. *n. f.* [from ram.]  
 1. An instrument with which any thing is driven hard.  
 The master bricklayer must try the foundations with an iron crow and *rammer*, to see whether the foundations are found. *Moxon's Mechanical Exercises.*  
 2. The flick with which the charge is forced into the gun.  
 A mariner loading a gun suddenly, while he was *ramming* in a cartridge, the powder took fire, and shot the *rammer* out of his hand. *Wiseham's Surgery.*  
 RA'MMISH. *adj.* [from ram.] Strong scented.  
 RA'MMOUS. *adj.* [from ramus, Latin.] Branchy; consisting of branches.  
 Which vast contraction and expansion seems unintelligible, by feigning the particles of air to be springy and ramous, or rolled up like hoops, or by any other means than a repulsive power. *Newton's Opticks.*  
 A ramous efflorescence, of a fine white spar, found hanging from a crust of like spar, at the top of an old wrought cavern. *Woodward on Fossils.*  
 TO *RAMP*. *v. n.* [rampere, French; rampare, Italian; pempen, Saxon.]  
 1. To leap with violence.  
 Foaming tarr, their brides they would champ,  
 And trampling the fine element, would fiercely *ramp*. *F. 2.*  
 Out of the thickest wood  
 A *ramping* lyon rushed suddenly,  
 Hunting full greedily after savage blood. *Fairy Queen.*  
 They gape upon me with their mouths; as a *ramping* and roaring lion. *Palm xxii. 13.*  
 Upon a bull, that deadly bellowed,  
 Two horrid lions *ramp*, and seiz'd, and tugg'd off. *Chapin.*  
 Sporting the lion *ramp'd*; and in his paw  
 Dandled the kid. *Milton.*  
 2. To climb as a plant.  
 Furnish'd with clasps and tendrils, they catch hold of them, and so *ramping* upon trees, they mount up to a great height. *Ray on the Creation.*  
 RAMP. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Leap; spring.  
 He is vaulting variable *ramps*,  
 In your despatch, upon your purple. *Shakespeare, Cymbeline.*  
 The bold Alcalonite  
 Fled from his lion *ramp*, old warriors turn'd  
 Their plated backs under his heel. *Milton's Agonistes.*  
 RAMP'ALLIAN. *n. f.* A mean wretch. Not in use.  
 Away you scullion, you *rampallian*, you fustilarian. *Shak.*  
 RAMP'ANCY. *n. f.* [from rampant.] Prevalence; exuberance.  
 As they are come to this height and rampancy of vice, from the countenance of their betters, so they have took some steps in the fame, that the extravagances of the young carry with them the approbation of the old. *South.*  
 RA'MPANT. *adj.* [rampant, Fr. from ramp.]  
 1. Exuberant; overgrowing restraint.  
 The foundation of this behaviour towards persons set apart for the service of God, can be nothing else but atheism; the growing *rampant* fin of the times. *South.*  
 The feeds of death grow up, till, like *rampant* weeds, they choak the tender flower of life. *Clarissa.*  
 2. [In heraldry.]  
 Rampant is when the lion is reared up in the escutcheon, as it were ready to combat with his enemy. *Peascham.*  
 If a lion were the proper coat of Judah, yet were it not probable a lion *rampant*, but couchant or dormant. *Brown.*  
 The lion *rampant* shakes his brinded mane. *Milton.*  
 TO *RA'MPART*. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To fortify with  
 TO *RA'MPIRE*. *n. f.* ramparts. Not in use.  
 Set but thy foot  
 Against our *rampir'd* gates, and they shall ope. *Shakespeare.*  
 The marquis directed part of his forces to *rampant* the gates and ruinous places of the walls. *Hayward.*

# R A M

RA'MPART. *n. f.* [rampart, Fr.]  
 RA'MPIRE. *n. f.* [rampart, Fr.]  
 1. The platform of the wall behind the parapet.  
 2. The wall round fortified places.  
 She felt it, when past preventing, like a river; no *rampir'd* being built against it, till already it have overflowed. *Sidney.*  
 Yo' have cut a way for virtue, which our great men  
 Held shut up, with all *ramparts*, for themselves. *B. Johnson.*  
 He who endeavours to know his duty, and practices what he knows, has the equity of God to stand as a mighty wall or *rampart* between him and damnation for any infirmities. *South.*  
 The son of Thetis, *rampir'd* of our host,  
 Is worth our care to keep. *Dryden.*  
 The Trojans round the place a *rampir'd* caft,  
 And palisades about the trenches plac'd. *Dryden.*  
 No standards, from the hostile *ramparts* torn,  
 Can any future honours give  
 To the victorious monarch's name. *Prior.*

RA'MPIONS. *n. f.* [rapunculus, Lat.] A plant.  
 The flower of *rampions* consists of one leaf, in its form approaching to a bell-shape; but is so expanded and cut, that it almost represents the figure of a star: the point is commonly split into two horned divisions, and the flower-cup becomes a fruit, which is divided into three cells inclosing many small seeds. *Miller.*  
 Rampion is a plant, whose tender roots are eaten in the spring, like those of radishes. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*  
 RA'MSONS. *n. f.* An herb. *Ainsworth.*  
 RAN. preterite of run.

The dire example *ran* through all the field,  
 Till heaps of brothers were by brothers kill'd. *Addison.*  
 TO *RANCH*. *v. a.* [corrupted from wrench.] To sprain; to injure with violent contortion: This is the proper sense, but, in *Dryden*, it seems to be to *tear*.  
 Against a stump his tusk the monster grinds,  
 And *ranch'd* his hips with one continu'd wound. *Dryden.*  
 Emetics *ranch*, and keen catharticks scour. *Garth.*  
 RA'NCID. *adj.* [rancidus, Lat.] Strong scented.  
 The oil, with which fishes abound, often turns *rancid*, and lies heavy on the stomach, and affects the very sweat with a *rancid* smell. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

RA'NCIDNESS. *n. f.* [from rancid; rancor, Lat.] Strong scent.  
 RA'NCIDITY. *n. f.* as of old oil.  
 RA'NCOROUS. *adj.* [from rancor.] Malignant; malicious; spiteful in the utmost degree.  
 So flam'd his eyes with rage and *rancorous* ire. *Fa. 2.*  
 Because I cannot  
 Duck with French nods and apish courtesy,  
 I must be held a *rancorous* enemy. *Shakespeare, Rich. III.*  
 The most powerful of these were Pharisees and Sadduces; of whose chief doctrines some notice is taken by the evangelists, as well as of their *rancorous* opposition to the gospel of Christ. *West on the Resurrection.*

RA'NCOUR. *n. f.* [rancour, old Fr.] Invererate malignity; malice; steadfast implacability; standing hate.  
 His breast full of *rancor* like canker to treat. *Tupper.*  
 As two brave knights in bloody fight  
 With deadly *rancour* he enraged found. *Fairy Queen.*  
 All the way that they fled for very *rancour* and despite; in their return, they utterly consumed and wasted whatsoever they had before left unspoiled. *Spenser's State of Ireland.*  
 Rancour will out, proud prelate; in thy face  
 I see thy fury. *Shakespeare, Henry VI. p. ii.*  
 It issues from the *rancour* of a villain,  
 A recreant and most degen'rate traitor. *Shakespeare, Rich. II.*  
 For Banquo's issue, Duncan have I murder'd;  
 Put *rancour* in the vessel of my peace  
 Only for them. *Shakespeare, Macbeth.*

Such ambush  
 Waited with hellish *rancour* imminent: *Milton.*  
 No authors draw upon themselves more displeasure, than those who deal in political matters, which is justly incurred, considering that spirit of *rancour* and virulence, with which works of this nature abound. *Addison's Freeholder, N° 40.*  
 Presbyterians and their abettors, who can equally go to a church or conventicle, or such who bear a personal *rancour* towards the clergy. *Swift.*

RAND. *n. f.* [rand, Dutch.] Border; seam: as, the rand of a woman's shoe.  
 RA'NDOM. *n. f.* [random, Fr.] Want of direction; want of rule or method; chance; hazard; roving motion.  
 Thy words at *random* argue thy inexperience. *Milton.*  
 He lies at *random* carelessly diffus'd,  
 With languish'd head unprop'd,  
 As one past hope abandon'd. *Milton.*  
 Fond love his darts at *random* throws,  
 And nothing springs from what he sows. *Waller.*  
 The striker must be dense, and in its best velocity: the angle, which the missile is to mount by, if we will have it go to its furthest *random*, must be the half of a right one; and the figure of the missile must be such, as may give scope to the air to bear it. *Digby.*



## R A N

In the days of old the birds lived at *random* in a lawless state of anarchy; but in time they moved for the setting up of a king.  
*L'Estrange's Fables.*  
 Who could govern the dependance of one event upon another, if that event happened at *random*, and was not cast into a certain relation to some foregoing purpose to direct. *South.*  
 'Tis one thing when a person of true merit is drawn as like as we can; and another, when we make a fine thing at *random*, and persuade the next vain creature that 'tis his own likeness.  
*Pope.*  
*RANDOM.* *adj.* Done by chance; roving without direction.  
 Virtue borrow'd but the arms of chance,  
 And struck a *random* blow! 'twas fortune's work,  
 And fortune take the praise.  
*Dryden.*  
*RANFORCE.* *n. f.* The ring of a gun next the touch-hole. *Bailey.*  
*RANG.* *preterite of ring.*  
 Complaints were sent continually up to Rome, and *rang* all over the empire.  
*Crew's Cofmol.*  
 To *RANGE.* *v. a.* [*ranger*, Fr. *rhenge*, Welsh.]  
 1. To place in order; to put in ranks.  
 Maccabeus *ranged* his army by bands, and went against Timotheus.  
*2 Mac. xii. 20.*  
 He saw not the marquis till the battle was *ranged*.  
*Clarend.*  
 Somewhat rais'd  
 By false presumptuous hope, the *ranged* pow'rs  
 Disband, and wand'ring each his several way  
 Pursues.  
*Milton.*  
 Men, from the qualities they find united in them, and wherein they observe several individuals to agree, *range* them into forts for the convenience of comprehensive signs. *Locke.*  
 A certain form and order, in which we have long accustomed ourselves to *range* our ideas, may be best for us now, though not originally best in itself.  
*Watts.*  
 2. To rove over.  
 To the copse thy lesser spaniel take,  
 Teach him to *range* the ditch and force the brake.  
*Gay.*  
 To *RANGE.* *v. n.*  
 1. To rove at large.  
 Caesar's spirit *ranging* for revenge,  
 With Ate by his side come hot from hell,  
 Shall in these confines, with a monarch's voice,  
 Cry havoc, and let slip the dogs of war.  
*Shakefp.*  
 'Tis better to be lowly born,  
 And *range* with humble livers in content,  
 Than to be perk'd up in a glistering grief,  
 And wear a golden sorrow.  
*Shakefp. Henry VIII.*  
 I saw him in the battle *range* about;  
 And watch'd him, how he singled Clifford forth. *Shakefp.*  
 As a roaring lion and a *ranging* bear; so is a wicked ruler over the poor people.  
*Prov. xxviii. 15.*  
 Other animals unactive *range*,  
 And of their doings God takes no account.  
*Milton.*  
 Thanks to my stars, I have not *rang'd* about  
 The wilds of life, e're I could find a friend.  
*Addison.*  
 2. To be placed in order.  
 That is the way to lay the city flat,  
 To bring the roof to the foundation,  
 And bury all which yet distinctly *ranges*  
 In heaps of ruin.  
*Shakefp. Coriolanus.*  
*RANGE.* *n. f.* [*rangee*, Fr. from the verb.]  
 1. A rank; any thing placed in a line.  
 You fled  
 From that great face of war, whose several *ranges*  
 Frighted each other.  
*Shakefp. Antony and Cleopatra.*  
 The light, which passed through its several interstices, painted so many *ranges* of colours, which were parallel and contiguous, and without any mixture of white.  
*Newton.*  
 From this walk you have a full view of a huge *range* of mountains, that lie in the country of the Grifons.  
*Addison.*  
 These *ranges* of barren mountains, by condensing the vapours and producing rains, fountains and rivers, give the very plains that fertility they boast of.  
*Bentley's Sermons.*  
 2. A class; an order.  
 The next *range* of beings above him are the immaterial intelligences, the next below him is the sensible nature. *Hale.*  
 3. Excursion; wandering.  
 He may take a *range* all the world over, and draw in all that wide circumference of sin and vice, and center it in his own breast.  
*South's Sermons.*  
 4. Room for excursion.  
 A man has not enough *range* of thought, to look out for any good which does not relate to his own interest. *Addison.*  
 5. Compass taken in by any thing excursive, extended, or ranked in order.  
 Far as creation's ample *range* extends,  
 The scale of sensual mental pow'rs ascends.  
*Pope.*  
 Judge we by nature? habit can efface;  
 Affections? they still take a wider *range*.  
*Pope.*  
 6. Step of a ladder.  
 The liturgy, practised in England, would kindle that jealousy, as the prologue to that design, and as the first *range* of that ladder, which should serve to mount over all their customs.  
*Clarendon.*

## R A N

7. A kitchen grate.  
 Its door forth right to him did open,  
 Therein an hundred *ranges* were nigh,  
 And hundred furnaces all burning bright.  
*Fairy Queen.*  
 It was a vault ybuilt for great dispende,  
 With many *ranges* rear'd along the wall,  
 And one great chimney.  
*Fairy Queen.*  
 The buttry must be visible, and we need for our *ranges*,  
 a more spacious and luminous kitchen. *Watts's Architect.*  
 The implements of the kitchen are spits, *ranges*, coblons  
 and pots. *Bacon's Physical Remains.*  
 He was bid at his first coming to take off the *range*, and  
 let down the cinders. *L'Estrange.*  
*RANGER.* *n. f.* [from *range*.]  
 1. One that ranges; a rover; a robber.  
 They walk not widely, as they were wont,  
 For fear of *rangers* and the great hoont,  
 But privily pralling to and fro. *Spenser's Pastorals.*  
 Come, says the *ranger*, here's neither honour nor money  
 to be got by staying.  
 2. A dog that beats the ground.  
 Let your obsequious *ranger* search around,  
 Nor will the roving spy direct in vain,  
 But numerous coveys gratify thy pain. *Gay's Rural Sports.*  
 3. An officer who tends the game of a forest.  
 Their father Tyrreus did his fodder bring,  
 Tyrreus chief *ranger* to the Latian king.  
*Dryden.*  
*RANK.* *adj.* [from *range*.]  
 1. High growing; strong; luxuriant.  
 Down with the grass,  
 That groweth in shadow so *ranke* and so stout.  
*Tupper.*  
 Is not thilk fame gotheard proud,  
 That sits in yonder bank,  
 Whose straying heard themselves shrowde  
 Among the bushes *rank*.  
*Spenser.*  
 Who would be out, being before his beloved mistress?  
 —That should you, if I were your mistress, or I should  
 think my honesty *ranker* than my wit.  
*Shakefp.*  
 In which disguise,  
 While other jests are something *rank* on foot,  
 Her father hath commanded her to slip  
 Away with Slender. *Shakefp. Merry Wives of Windsor.*  
 Seven ears came up upon one stalk, *rank* and good. *Gen.*  
 They fancy that the difference lies in the manner of ap-  
 pulte, one being made by a fuller or *ranker* appulte than the  
 other. *Holder's Elements of Speech.*  
 The most plentiful season, that gives birth to the finest  
 flowers, produces also the *rankest* weeds.  
*Addison.*  
 2. Fruitful; bearing strong plants.  
 Seven thousand broad-tail'd sheep graz'd on his downs;  
 Three thousand camels his *rank* pastures fed.  
*Sandys.*  
 Where land is *rank*, 'tis not good to sow wheat after a  
 fallow. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*  
 3. [Rancidus, Lat.] Strong scented; rancid.  
 Rank smelling rue, and cummin good for eyes. *Spenser.*  
 In their thick breaths,  
 Rank of gross diet, shall we be enclouded,  
 And forc'd to drink their vapour. *Shakefp. Cymbeline.*  
 The ewes, being *rank*,  
 In the end of Autumn turned to the rams.  
*Shakefp.*  
 The drying marthes such a stench convey,  
 Such the *rank* steams of reeking Albula. *Addison.*  
 Hircina, *rank* with sweat, perfumes  
 To censure Phillis for perfumes. *Swift's Miscellanies.*  
 4. High tasted; strong in quality.  
 Such animals as feed upon flesh, because such kind of food  
 is high and *rank*, qualify it; the one by swallowing the hair  
 of the beasts they prey upon, the other by devouring some  
 part of the feathers of the birds they gorge themselves with.  
*Ray on the Creation.*  
 Divers sea fowl taste *rank* of the fish on which they  
 feed. *Boyl.*  
 5. Rampant; highgrown.  
 For you, most wicked Sir, whom to call brother  
 Would infect my mouth, I do forgive  
 Thy *rankest* faults. *Shakefp. Temp.*  
 This Epiphanius cries out upon as *rank* idolatry, and the  
 device of the devil, who always brought in idolatry under fair  
 pretences. *Stillington's Def. of Discourse on Roman Idol.*  
 'Tis pride, *rank* pride, and haughtiness of soul,  
 The Romans call it stoicism. *Addison's Cato.*  
 6. Gross; coarse.  
 My wife's a hobby-horse, deserves name  
 As *rank* as any flax-wench, that puts to  
 Before her troth-plight. *Shakefp. Winter's Tale.*  
 This power of the people in Athens, claimed as the  
 undoubted privilege of an Athenian born, was the *rankest*  
 encroachment and the grossest degeneracy from the loim  
 Solon left. *Swift.*  
 7. The iron of a plane is set *rank*, when its edge stands so  
 flat below the sole of the plane, that in working it will take  
 off a thick shaving. *Mason's Mechanical Exercises.*  
 RANK.

## R A N

*RANK.* *n. f.* [*rang*, Fr.]  
 1. Line of men placed a-breast.  
 Fierce fiery warriors fight upon the clouds,  
 In *rank*s, and squadrons, and right form of war,  
 Which drizzled blood upon the capitol. *Shakefp.*  
 I have seen the cannon,  
 When it hath blown his *rank*s into the air. *Shakefp.*  
 Is't not pity,  
 That we, the sons and children of this ile,  
 Fill up her enemies *rank*s? *Shakefp. King John.*  
 If you have a station in the file,  
 And not in the worst *rank* of manhood, say it. *Shakefp.*  
 2. A row.  
 West of this place down in the neighbour bottom,  
 The *rank* of officers, by the murmuring stream,  
 Left on your right hand brings you to the place. *Shakefp.*  
 A sylvan scene, and as the *rank*s ascend  
 Shade above shade, a woody theatre. *Milton.*  
 If the walk, in even *rank*s they stand,  
 Like some well-marshall'd and obsequious band. *Waller.*  
 He could through *rank*s of ruin go,  
 With storms above and rocks below. *Dryden's Horace.*  
 3. Range of subordination.  
 The wisdom and goodness of the maker plainly appears in  
 the parts of this stupendous fabrick, and the several degrees  
 and *rank*s of creatures in it. *Locke.*  
 4. Class; order.  
 The enchanting power of prosperity over private persons is  
 remarkable in relation to great kingdoms, where all *rank*s  
 and orders of men, being equally concerned in publick blef-  
 sings, equally join in spreading the infection. *Atterbury.*  
 5. Degree of dignity.  
 Her charms have made me man, her ravish'd love  
 In *rank* shall place me with the blest above. *Dryden.*  
 These all are virtues of a meaner *rank*,  
 Perfections that are plac'd in bones and nerves. *Addison.*  
 Lepidus's house, which in his consulate was the finest in  
 Rome, within thirty-five years was not in the hundredth  
 rank. *Arbutnot on Coins.*  
 6. Dignity; high place: as, he is a man of rank.  
 To *RANK.* *v. a.* [*ranger*, Fr. from the noun.]  
 1. To place a-breast.  
 In view stood *rank'd* of seraphim another row. *Milton.*  
 2. To range in any particular class.  
 If four wee delights in fellow-ship,  
 And needily will be *rank'd* with other griefs;  
 Why follow'd not, when the said Tybalt's dead,  
 Thy father or thy mother. *Shakefp.*  
 He was a man  
 Of an unbounded stomach, ever *ranking*  
 Himself with princes. *Shakefp. Henry VIII.*  
 Hereby is *ranked* with idolatry and witchcraft.  
*Decay of Piety.*  
 I have *ranked* this diversion of christian practice among the  
 effects of our contentions. *Decay of Piety.*  
 Poets were *ranked* in the class of philosophers, and the an-  
 cients made use of them as preceptors in music and mo-  
 rality. *Broom's Notes on the Odyssey.*  
 3. To arrange methodically.  
 Who now shall rear you to the sun, or *rank*  
 Your tribes. *Milton.*  
 Ranking all things under general and special heads, renders  
 the nature or uses of a thing more easy to be found out, when  
 we seek in what *rank* of beings it lies. *Watts's Logic.*  
 To *RANK.* *v. n.* To be ranged; to be placed.  
 Let that one article *rank* with the rest;  
 And thereupon give me your daughter. *Shakefp.*  
 From straggling mountaineers, for publick good,  
 To *rank* in tribes, and quit the savage wood. *Tate.*  
 To *RANKLE.* *v. n.* [from *rank*.]  
 To fester; to breed cor-  
 ruption; to be inflamed in body or mind.  
 As when two boars with *rankling* malice met,  
 Their gory sides fresh bleeding fiercely fret. *Fa. Queen.*  
 I little smart did feel;  
 But soon it fore increased,  
 And now it *rankleth* more and more,  
 And inwardly it festereth fore. *Spenser's Pastorals.*  
 The grief thereof him wondrous sore diseased,  
 Ne might his *rankling* pain with patience be appeased. *Fairy Queen.*  
 That fresh bleeding wound  
 Whilome doth *rankle* in my riven breast. *Fairy Queen.*  
 Beware of yonder dog;  
 Look, when he fawns, he bites; and, when he bites,  
 His venom tooth will *rankle* to the death. *Shakefp.*  
 The storm of his own rage the fool confounds,  
 And envy's *rankling* sting th' imprudent wounds.  
 Thou shalt feel, enrag'd with inward pains,  
 The hydra's venom *rankling* in thy veins. *Sandys.*  
 I have endur'd the rage of secret grief,  
 A malady that burns and *rankles* inward.  
 On the *rank'd* soul the fury falls. *Addison.*  
 Rowe.  
 Thomson.

## R A N

*RANKLY.* *adv.* [from *rank*.] Coarsely; grossly.  
 'Tis given out, that, sleeping in my garden,  
 A serpent stung me: so the whole ear of Denmark  
 Is, by a forged process of my death,  
 Rankly abus'd. *Shakefp. Hamlet.*  
*RANKNESS.* *n. f.* [from *rank*.] Exuberance; superfluity of  
 growth.  
 It bringeth forth abundantly, through too much *rankness*,  
 things less profitable, whereby that which principally it should  
 yield, being either prevented in place, or defrauded of nourish-  
 ment, faileth. *Hooker, b. v. f. iii.*  
 Begin you to grow upon me; I will phylick your *rank-*  
*ness*. *Shakefp. As You Like it.*  
 Among the crowd i' th' abbey, where a finger  
 Could not be wedg'd in more; I am stifled  
 With the mere *rankness* of their joy. *Shakefp. Hen. VIII.*  
 We'll like a bated and retired flood,  
 Leaving our *rankness* and irregular course,  
 Stoop low within those bounds, we have o'erlook'd. *Shak.*  
 The crane's pride is in the *rankness* of her wing. *L'Estr.*  
 He the stubborn foil manur'd,  
 With rules of husbandry the *rankness* cur'd;  
 Tam'd us to manners. *Dryden.*  
*RANNY.* *n. f.* The shrewmouse.  
 The mus araneus, the shrewmouse or *ranny*. *Brown.*  
 To *RANSACK.* *v. a.* [*nan*, Saxon, and *faka*, Swedish, to search  
 for or seize.]  
 1. To plunder; to pillage.  
 A covetous spirit,  
 Warily awaited day and night,  
 From other covetous fiends it to defend,  
 Who it to rob and *ransack* did intend. *Fairy Queen.*  
 Their vow is made to *ransack* Troy. *Shakefp.*  
 Men by his suggestion taught,  
*Ransack'd* the centre, and with impious hands  
 Rifled the bowels of the earth.  
 The *ransack'd* city, taken by our toils,  
 We left, and hither brought the golden spoils. *Dryden.*  
 The spoils which they from *ransack'd* houses brought,  
 And golden bowls from burning altars caught. *Dryden.*  
 2. To search narrowly.  
 I *ransack* the several caverns, and search into the store-  
 houses of water, to find out where that mighty mass of water,  
 which overflowed the earth, is bestowed. *Woodward.*  
 3. To violate; to deflower.  
 With greedy force he 'gan the fort assail,  
 Wherof he weened possessed soon to be,  
 And with rich spoil of *ransacked* chastity. *Fairy Queen.*  
*RANSOME.* *n. f.* [*ranson*, Fr.] Price paid for redemption  
 from captivity or punishment.  
 By his captivity in Austria, and the heavy *ransom* that he  
 paid for his liberty, Richard was hindered to pursue the con-  
 quest of Ireland. *Davies on Ireland.*  
 Ere the third dawning light  
 Return, the stars of morn shall see him rise,  
 The *ransom* paid, which man from death redeemes,  
 His death for man. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. xii.*  
 Has the prince lost his army or his liberty?  
 Tell me what province they demand for *ransom*. *Denham.*  
 This as a *ransom* Albemarle did pay,  
 For all the glories of so great a life. *Dryden.*  
 To adore that great mystery of divine love, God's sending  
 his only son into this world to save sinners, and to give his  
 life a *ransom* for them, would be noble exercise for the pens  
 of the greatest wits. *Tillotson's Sermons.*  
 Th' avenging pow'r  
 Thus will persist, relentless in his ire,  
 Till the fair slave be render'd to her fire,  
 And *ransom* free restor'd to his abode. *Dryden.*  
 To *RANSOME.* *v. a.* [*ransonner*, Fr.] To redeem from capti-  
 vity or punishment.  
 How is't with Titus Lartius?  
 —Condemning some to death and some to exile,  
*Ransoming* him, or pitying, threatening the other. *Shakefp.*  
 I will *ransom* them from the grave, and redeem them from  
 death. *Hosea xiii. 14.*  
 He'll dying rise, and rising with him raise  
 His brethren, *ransom'd* with his own dear life. *Milton.*  
*RANSOMELESS.* *adj.* [from *ransome*.] Free from ranfome.  
*Ransomeless* here we let our prisoners free. *Shakefp.*  
 Deliver him  
 Up to his pleasure *ransomeless* and free. *Shakefp.*  
 To *RANT.* *v. n.* [*randen*, Dutch, to rave.] To rave in vio-  
 lent or high sounding language without proportionable dignity  
 of thought.  
 Look where my *ranting* host of the garter comes; there  
 is either liquor in his pate, or money in his purse, when he  
 looks so merrily. *Shakefp. Merry Wives of Windsor.*  
 Nay, an thoult mouth, I'll *rant* as well as thou. *Shak.*  
 They have attacked me; some with piteous moans, others  
 grinning and only shewing their teeth, others *ranting* and  
 hectoring, others scolding and reviling. *Stillington's*  
 RANT.



## RAP

**RANT**. *n. f.* [from the verb.] High sounding language unsupported by dignity of thought.

Dryden himself, to please a frantick age,  
Was forc'd to let his judgment stoop to rage,  
To a wild audience he conform'd his voice,  
Comply'd to custom, but not err'd through choice;  
Deem then the people's, not the writer's sin,  
Almanzor's rage, and rants of Maximin. *Granville.*  
This is a floical rant, without any foundation in the nature  
of man or reason of things. *Atterbury's Preface.*

**RANTER**. *n. f.* [from rant.] A ranting fellow.  
**RANTIPOLE**. *adj.* [this word is wantonly formed from rant.]  
Wild; roving; rakish. A low word.

What at years of discretion, and comport yourself at this  
rantipole rate! *Congreve's Way of the World.*  
**RANTIPOLE**. *v. n.* To run about wildly. It is a low word.  
The eldest was a termagant imperious wench; she used to  
rantipole about the house, pinch the children, kick the ser-  
vants, and torture the cats and dogs. *Arbutnot.*

**RANULA**. *n. f.* [Latin.]  
Ranula is a sort swelling, possessing those salivary under the  
tongue: it is made by congestion, and its progress filleth up  
the space between the jaws, and maketh a tumour externally  
under the chin. *Wijeman's Surgery.*

**RANUNCULUS**. *n. f.* Crowfoot.  
Ranunculuses excel all flowers in the richness of their col-  
ours: of them there is a great variety. *Mortimer.*  
To **RAP**. *v. n.* [hæppan, Saxon.] To strike with a quick  
smart blow.

Knock me at this gate  
And rap me well, or I'll knock your knave's pate. *Shakefp.*  
With one great peal they rap the door,  
Like footmen on a visiting day. *Prior.*  
He was provoked in the spirit of magistracy, upon disco-  
vering a judge, who rapped out a great oath at his footman.  
*Addison.*

To **RAP**. *v. a.* [from *rapio extra sc.* Lat.]  
1. To affect with rapture; to strike with extasy; to hurry out  
of himself.

These are speeches of men, not comforted with the hope  
of that they desire, but rapped with admiration at the view  
of enjoyed bliss. *Hooker.*

Beholding the face of God, in admiration of so great  
excellency, they all adore him; and being rapt with the love  
of his beauty, they cleave inseparably for ever unto him. *Hook.*

What, thus raps you? are you well? *Shakefp.*  
The government I cast upon my brother,  
And to my fate grew stranger, being transported  
And rapt in secret studies. *Shakefp.*

You're rapt in some work, some dedication  
To the great lord. *Shakefp. Timon of Athens.*

I'm rapt with joy to see my Marcia's tears. *Addis. Cato.*  
It is impossible duly to consider these things, without being  
rapt into admiration of the infinite wisdom of the divine ar-  
chitect. *Cheyne's Philosophical Principles.*

Rapt into future times, the bard begun,  
A virgin shall conceive, a virgin bear a son!  
Let heav'n seize it, all at once 'tis fir'd,  
Not touch'd, but rapt; not waken'd, but inspir'd. *Pope.*

2. To snatch away.  
He leaves the welkin way most beaten plain,  
And rapt with whirling wheels, inflames the skyen,  
With fire not made to burn, but fairly for to thynce. *F. 2.*  
Underneath a bright sea flow'd  
Of Jasper, or of liquid pearl, whereon  
Who after came from earth, sailing arriv'd  
Wafted by angels, or flew o'er the lake  
Rap'd in a chariot drawn by fiery steeds. *Milton.*

Standing on earth, not rapt above the pole. *Milton.*  
To **RAP** and **rend**. [more properly *rap* and *ran*; næpan, Saxon,  
to bind, and *rapa*, Islandick, to plunder.] To seize by  
violence.

Their husbands robb'd, and made hard shifts  
T' administer unto their gifts  
All they could rap and rend and pilfer,  
To scraps and ends of gold and silver. *Hudibras, p. ii.*

**RAP**. *n. f.* [from the verb.] A quick smart blow.  
How comest thou to go with thy arm tied up? has old  
Lewis given thee a rap over thy fingers ends? *Arbutnot.*

**RAPACIOUS**. *adj.* [rapace, Fr. rapax, Lat.] Given to plun-  
der; seizing by violence.  
Well may thy Lord, appeas'd,  
Redeem thee quite from death's rapacious claim. *Milton.*

Soon heighten'd by the diamond's circling rays,  
On that rapacious hand for ever blaze? *Pope.*

**RAPACIOUSLY**. *adv.* [from rapacious.] By rapine; by violent  
robbery.

**RAPACIOUSNESS**. *n. f.* [from rapacious.] The quality of  
being rapacious.

**RAPACITY**. *n. f.* [rapacitas, Lat. rapacitas, Fr. from rapax.]  
Addictedness to plunder; exercise of plunder; ravenousness.

## RAP

Any of these, without regarding the pains of churchmen,  
grudge them those small remains of ancient piety, which the  
rapacity of some ages has scarce left to the church. *Sprat.*

**RAPÉ**. *n. f.* [rapt, Fr. raptus, Latin.]  
1. Violent deformation of chastity.

You are both decypher'd  
For villains mark'd with rape. *Shakefp. Titus Andronicus.*  
Rape call you it, to seize my own,  
My true betroth'd love. *Shakefp. Titus Andronicus.*

The parliament conceived, that the obtaining of women by  
force into possession, howsoever afterwards assent might follow  
by allurements, was but a rape drawn forth in length, because  
the first force drew on all the rest. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

Witness that night  
In Gibeah, when the hospitable door  
Expos'd a matron, to avoid worse rape. *Milton.*

The haughty fair,  
Who not the rape ev'n of a god could bear.  
Tell Thracian tyrant's alter'd shape,  
And dire revenge of Philomela's rape. *Dryden.*

2. Privation; act of taking away.  
Pear grew after pear,  
Fig after fig came; time made never rape  
Of any dainty there. *Chapman's Odyssey.*

3. Something snatched away.  
Sad widows by thee rifled, weep in vain,  
And ruin'd orphans of thy rapes complain. *Sandys.*

Where now are all my hopes? oh never more  
Shall they revive! nor death her rapes restore! *Sandys.*

4. The juice of grapes is drawn as well from the rape, or  
whole grapes pluck'd from the cluster, and wine pour'd upon  
them in a vessel, as from a vat, where they are bruised. *Rap.*

5. A plant, from the seed of which oil is expressed.  
**RAPID**. *adj.* [rapidus, Fr. rapidus, Lat.] Quick; swift.  
Part shun the goal with rapid wheels. *Milton.*

While you so smoothly turn and rowl our sphere,  
That rapid motion does but rest appear. *Dryden.*

**RAPIDITY**. *n. f.* [rapiditas, Fr. rapiditas, Lat.]  
Celerity; velocity; swiftness.

Where the words are not monosyllables, we make them so  
by our rapidity of pronunciation. *Addison's Spectator.*

**RAPIDLY**. *adv.* [from rapid.] Swiftly; with quick motion.

**RAPIDNESS**. *n. f.* [from rapid.] Celerity; swiftness.

**RAPIER**. *n. f.* [rapier, Fr. so called from the quickness of its  
motion.] A small sword used only in thrusting.

I will turn thy falsehood to thy heart,  
Where it was forged, with my rapier's point. *Shakefp.*  
A soldier of far inferior strength may manage a rapier or  
fire-arms so expertly, as to be an overmatch for his adver-  
sary. *Pope's Essay on Homer's Battles.*

**RAPIER-FISH**. *n. f.*  
The rapier-fish, called xiphias, grows sometimes to the  
length of five yards: the sword, which grows level from the  
snout of the fish, is here about a yard long, at the basis four  
inches over, two-edged, and pointed exactly like a rapier:  
he preys on fishes, having first stabbed them with this  
sword. *Grew's Museum.*

**RAPINE**. *n. f.* [rapina, Lat. rapine, Fr.]  
1. The act of plundering.

If the poverty of Scotland might, yet the plenty of Eng-  
land cannot, excuse the envy and rapine of the church's  
rights. *King Charles.*

The logic of a conquering sword may silence, but con-  
vince it cannot; its efficacy rather breeds aversion and abhor-  
rence of that religion, whose first address is in blood and  
rapine. *Decay of Piety.*

2. Violence; force.  
Her least action overaw'd  
His malice, and with rapine sweet bereav'd  
His fierceness of its fierce intent. *Milton.*

**RAPPER**. *n. f.* [from rap.] One who strikes.

**RAPPORT**. *n. f.* [rappat, Fr.] Relation; reference; propor-  
tion. A word introduced by the innovator, Temple, but not  
copied by others.

'Tis obvious what rapport there is between the conceptions  
and languages in every country, and how great a difference  
this must make in the excellence of books. *Temple.*

To **RAPT**. *v. n.* [this word is used by Chapman for rap impro-  
perly, as appears from the participle, which from rapt would  
be not rapt, but rapted.] To ravish; to put in ecstacy.

You may safe approve,  
How strong in infatigation to their love  
Their raptures tunes are. *Chapman's Odyssey.*

**RAPT**. *n. f.* [from rap.] A trance; an ecstacy.

**RAPTURE**. *n. f.*  
1. Ecstacy; transport; violence of any pleasing passion; en-  
thusiasm; uncommon heat of imagination.

Musick, when thus applied, raises in the mind of the hearer  
great conceptions; it strengthens devotion, and advances  
praise into rapture. *Addison's Spectator, N° 406.*

You grow correct, that once with rapture writ. *Pope.*

## RAR

2. Rapidity; haste.

The wat'ry throng,  
Wave rowling after wave, where way they found,  
If steep, with torrent rapture; if through plain  
Soft-ebbing; nor withstood them rock or hill. *Milton.*

**RAPTURED**. *adj.* [from rapture.] Ravished; transported.  
A bad word.

He drew  
Such madning draughts of beauty to the soul,  
As for a while cancell'd his raptur'd thought  
With luxury too daring. *Thomson's Summer.*

**RAPTUROUS**. *adj.* [from rapture.] Ecstasick; transporting.  
Are the pleasures of it so inviting and rapturous? is a man  
bound to look out sharp to plague himself? *Collier.*

**RARE**. *adj.* [rarus, Lat. rare, Fr. in all the senses but the  
last.]

1. Scarce; uncommon.  
Live to be tie-flew, and gaze o' th' time;  
We'll have you, as our rarer monsters are,  
Painted upon a pole. *Shakefp.*

2. Excellent; incomparable; valuable to a degree seldom found.  
This jealousy  
Is for a precious creature; as she's rare,  
Must it be great; and as his person's mighty,  
Must it be violent. *Shakefp. Winter's Tale.*

On which was wrought the gods and giants fight,  
Rare work, all fill'd with terror and delight.  
Above the rest I judge one beauty rare. *Dryden.*

3. Thinly scattered.  
The cattle in the fields and meadows green  
Those rare and solitary, these in flocks  
Pasturing at once, and in broad herds upspring. *Milton.*

4. Thin; subtle; not dense.  
They are of so tender and weak a nature, as they affect  
only such a rare and attenuate substance, as the spirit of living  
creatures. *Bacon's Natural History.*

So eagerly the fiend  
O'er bog or steep, through strait, rough, dense, or rare,  
With head, hands, wings, or feet, pursues his way. *Mil.*  
The dense and bright light of the circle will obscure the  
rare and weak light of these dark colours round about it, and  
render them almost insensible. *Newton's Opticks.*

Bodies are much more rare and porous than is commonly  
believed: water is nineteen times lighter, and by consequence  
nineteen times rarer than gold, and gold is so rare, as very  
readily, and without the least opposition, to transmit the  
magnetic effluvia, and easily to admit quicksilver into its  
pores, and to let water pass through it. *Newton's Opticks.*

5. Raw; not fully subdued by the fire. This is often pro-  
nounced rare.

New-laid eggs, with Baucis' busy care,  
Turn'd by a gentle fire, and roasted rare. *Dryden.*

**RARESHOW**. *n. f.* [this word is formed in imitation of the  
foreign way of pronouncing rare show.] A show carried in a  
box.

The fashions of the town affect us just like a rareshow, we  
have the curiosity to peep at them, and nothing more. *Pope.*

Of rareshow he sung, and Punch's feats. *Gay.*  
**RAREFACTION**. *n. f.* [rarefactio, Fr. from rarefy.] Exten-  
sion of the parts of a body, that makes it take up more room  
than it did before; contrary to condensation.

The water within being rarefied, and by rarefaction resolved  
into wind, will force up the smoke. *Wotton's Architecture.*

When exhalations, shut up in the caverns of the earth by  
rarefaction or compression, come to be straitened, they strive  
every way to set themselves at liberty. *Burnet.*

**RAREFIABLE**. *adj.* [from rarefy.] Admitting rarefaction.

To **RAREFY**. *v. a.* [rarefier, Fr. rarus and facio, Lat. rarefy  
were more proper.] To make thin: contrary to condense.

To the hot equator crowding fast,  
Where highly rarefied the yielding air  
Admits their steam. *Thomson.*

To **RAREFY**. *v. n.* To become thin.  
Earth rarefies to dew; expanded more  
The subtil dew in air begins to soar. *Dryden's Fables.*

**RARELY**. *adv.* [from rare.]  
1. Seldom; not often; not frequently.

Rarely they rise by virtue's aid, who lie  
Plung'd in the depth of helpless poverty. *Dryden's Juven.*

Vanilla in her bloom,  
Advanc'd like Atalanta's star,  
But rarely seen, and seen from far. *Swift's Miscellanies.*

2. Finely; nicely; accurately.  
How rarely does it meet with this time's guise,  
When man was will'd to love his enemies. *Shakefp.*

**RARENESS**. *n. f.* [from rare.]  
1. Uncommonness; state of happening seldom; infrequency.

Tickling is most in the soles, arm-holes and sides: the  
cause is the thinness of the skin, joined with the rareness of  
being touched there; for tickling is a light motion of the spi-  
rits, which the thinness of the skin, the suddenness and rare-  
ness of touch doth further. *Bacon.*

## RAS

For the rareness and rare effect of that petition, I'll insert  
it as presented. *Clarendon.*

Of my heart I now a present make;  
Accept it as when early fruit we send,  
And let the rareness the small gift commend. *Dryden.*

2. Value arising from scarcity.  
Roses set in a pool, supported with some stay, is matter of  
rareness and pleasure, though of small use. *Bacon.*

To worthiest things,  
Virtue, art, beauty, fortune, now I see  
Rareness or use, not nature, value brings. *Donne.*

**RARITY**. *n. f.* [raritas, Fr. raritas, Lat.]  
1. Uncommonness; infrequency.  
So far from being fond of any one for its rarity, if I meet  
with any in a field which pleases me, I give it a place in my  
garden. *Spektator.*

2. A thing valued for its scarcity.  
Sorrow would be a rarity most belov'd,  
If all could so become it. *Shakefp. King Lear.*

It would be a rarity worth the seeing, could any one shew  
us such a thing as a perfectly reconciled enemy. *South.*

I saw three rarities of different kinds, which pleased me  
more than any other shows of the place. *Addison.*

3. Thinness; subtlety: the contrary to density.  
Bodies, under the same outward bulk, have a greater thin-  
ness and expansion, or thickness and solidity, which terms, in  
English, do not signify fully those differences of quantity; there-  
fore I will do it under the names of rarity and density. *Digby.*

This I do, not to draw any argument against them from  
the universal rest or accurately equal diffusion of matter, but  
only that I may better demonstrate the great rarity and tenuity  
of their imaginary chaos. *Bentley's Sermons.*

**RASCAL**. *n. f.* [rascal, Saxon, a lean beast.] A mean fel-  
low; a scoundrel; a lorry wretch.

For the rascal commons, left he cared. *Spenser.*  
And when him list the rascal routs appal,  
Men into stones therewith he could transnew. *Fa. Queen.*

When Marcus Brutus grows so covetous  
To lock such rascal counters from his friends:  
Be ready, gods, with all your thunder-bolts,  
Dash him to pieces. *Shakefp. Julius Caesar.*

The rascal people, thirsting after prey,  
Join with the traitor. *Shakefp. Henry VI. p. ii.*

But for our gentlemen,  
The mouse ne'er than'd the cat, as they did budge  
From rascals worse than they. *Shakefp.*

I am accus'd to rob in that thief's company; the rascal hath  
remov'd my horse. *Shakefp. Henry IV. p. i.*

Scoundrels are insolent to their superiors; but it does not  
become a man of honour to contest with mean rascals. *L'Estr.*

Did I not see you, rascal, did I not!  
When you lay snug to snap young Damon's goat? *Dryden.*

I have sense, to serve my turn, in store,  
And he's a rascal who pretends to more. *Dryden's Persius.*

The poor girl provoked told him he lyed like a rascal. *Sw.*  
**RASCA'LI**. *n. f.* [from rascal.] One of the lowest people.

That proud dame  
Us'd him so like a base rascalion,  
That old pig—what d'ye call him—malion,  
That cut his mistress out of stone,  
Had not so hard a hearted one. *Hudibras, p. i.*

**RASCA'LI**. *n. f.* [from rascal.] The low mean people.  
Pretended philosophers judge as ignorantly in their way,  
as the rascality in theirs. *Glanvill's Sceps.*

Jeroboam having procured his people gods, the next thing  
was to provide priests; hereupon, to the calves he adds a  
commission, for the approving, trying and admitting the ras-  
cality and lowest of the people to minister in that service. *South.*

**RASCALLY**. *adj.* [from rascal.] Mean; worthless.  
Wouldst thou not be glad to have the niggardly rascally  
sheep-biter come by some notable shame. *Shakefp.*

Our rascally porter is fallen fast asleep with the black cloth  
and sconces, or we might have been tacking up by this  
time. *Swift.*

To **RASE**. *v. a.* [this word is written rase or raze: I would  
write rase, when it signifies to strike slightly, *perfringere*; and  
raze, when it signifies to ruin, *delere*; *razer*, Fr. *rasus*, Lat.]

1. To skim; to strike on the surface.  
He certifies your lordship, that this night  
He dreamt the boar had rased off his helm. *Shakefp.*

Was he not in the nearest neighbourhood to death? and  
might not the bullet, that rased his cheek, have gone into  
his head. *South's Sermons.*

2. To overthrow; to destroy; to root up.  
Her battering engines bent to raze some city. *Milton.*

3. To blot out by failure; to erase.  
Though of their names in heavenly records now  
Be no memorial, blotted out and rased. *Milton.*

**RASH**. *adj.* [rash, Dutch.] Hasty; violent; precipitate;  
acting without caution or reflection.  
This is to be bold without shame, rash without skill, full of  
words without wit. *Afchan's Schoolmaster.*



# RAT

Blast her pride, O ye blest gods! so will you wish on me,  
when the *rat* mood is on me. *Shakefp.*  
I have scarce leisure to salute you,  
My matter is so *rat*. *Shakefp. Troilus and Cressida.*  
Be not *rat* with thy mouth, and let not thine heart be  
hasty to utter any thing before God; for God is in heaven,  
and thou upon earth; therefore let thy words be few. *Eclif.*  
Her *rat* hand in evil hour,  
Forth reaching to the fruit, she pluck'd, she eat. *Milton.*  
RASH. *n. f.* [*rafia*, Italian.]  
1. Sattin. *Minshew.*  
2. [Corrupted probably from *rafia*.] An efflorescence on the  
body; a breaking out.  
RASH. *n. f.* [*rafura lardi*, Lat.] A thin slice of bacon.  
If we grow all to be pork eaters, we shall not shortly have  
a *rasper* on the coals for money. *Shakefp. Merch. of Venice.*  
White and black was all her homely cheer,  
And *raspers* of fang'd bacon on the coals. *Dryden.*  
Quenches his thirst with ale in nut-brown bowls,  
And takes the hasty *rasper* from the coals. *King.*  
RASHLY. *adv.* [from *rafia*.] Hastily; violently; without due  
consideration.  
This expedition was by York and Talbot  
Too *raspily* plotted. *Shakefp. Henry VI. p. i.*  
Men are not *raspily* to take that for done; which is not  
done. *Bacon's Natural History.*  
He that doth any thing *raspily*, must do it willingly; for he  
was free to deliberate or not. *L'Estrange's Fables.*  
Declare the secret villain,  
The wretch so meanly base to injure Phædra,  
So *raspily* brave to dare the sword of Theseus. *Smith.*  
RASHNESS. *n. f.* [from *rafia*.] Foolish contempt of danger;  
inconsiderate heat of temper; precipitation; temerity.  
Who seeth not what sentence it shall enforce us to give  
against all churches in the world; in as much as there is not  
one, but hath had many things established in it, which though  
the scripture did never command, yet for us to condemn were  
*rafines*. *Hooker, b. iii. f. 6.*  
Nature to youth hot *rafines* doth dispence,  
But with cold prudence age doth recompence. *Denham.*  
In so speaking, we offend indeed against truth; yet we  
offend not properly by falsehood, which is a speaking against  
our thoughts; but by *rafines*, which is an affirming of de-  
lying, before we have sufficiently informed ourselves. *South.*  
The vain Morat by his own *rafines* wrought,  
Too soon discover'd his ambitious thought,  
Believ'd me his, because I spoke him fair. *Dryden.*  
RASP. *n. f.* [*raspo*, Italian.] A delicious berry that grows on  
a species of the bramble; a raspberry.  
Sorrel set amongst *rasps*, and the *rasps* will be the smaller.  
*Bacon's Natural History.*  
Now will the corinths, now the *rasps* supply  
Delicious draughts, when prest to wines. *Philips.*  
To RASP. *v. a.* [*raspen*, Dutch; *rasper*, Fr. *raspare*, Italian.]  
To rub to powder with a very rough file.  
Some authors have advised the *rasping* of these bones; but  
in this case it is needless. *Wifeman's Surgery.*  
Having prepared hard woods and ivory for the lathe with  
*rasping*, they pitch it between the pikes. *Moxon.*  
RASP. *n. f.* [from the verb.] A large rough file, commonly  
used to wear away wood.  
Case-hardening is used by file-cutters, when they make  
coarse files, and generally most *rasps* have formerly been made  
of iron and case-hardened. *Moxon's Mechanical Exercises.*  
RASPATORY. *n. f.* [*raspator*, Fr. from *rasp*.] A chiturgeon's  
*rasp*.  
I put into his mouth a *raspatory*, and pulled away the cor-  
rupt flesh, and with cauteries burnt it to a crust. *Wifeman's Surgery.*  
RASPBERRY, or *Rasberry*. *n. f.* A kind of berry.  
*Rasberries* are of three sorts; the common wild one, the  
large red garden *raspberry*, which is one of the pleasantest  
of fruits, and the white, which is little inferior to the  
red. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*  
RASPBERRY-BUSH. *n. f.* A species of bramble.  
RASURE. *n. f.* [*rafura*, Lat.]  
1. The act of scraping or shaving.  
2. A mark in a writing where something has been rubbed out.  
Such a writing ought to be free from any vituperation of  
*rafure*. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*  
RAT. *n. f.* [*ratte*, Dutch; *rat*, Fr. *rattia*, Spanish.] An animal  
of the mouse kind that infests houses and ships.  
Our natures do pursue,  
Like *rats* that ravin down their proper bane. *Shakefp.*  
Make you ready your stiff bats and clubs,  
Rome and her *rats* are at the point of battle. *Shakefp.*  
I have seen the time, with my long sword I would have  
made you four tall fellows skip like *rats*. *Shakefp.*  
Thus horses will knable at walls, and *rats* will gnaw  
iron. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*  
In despair he goes out of the way like a *rat* with a dose  
of arsenick, why he dies nobly. *Dennis.*

# RAT

To smell a RAT. To be put on the watch by suspicion as the  
cat by the scent of a rat; to suspect danger.  
Quoth Hudibras, I smell a rat,  
Ralpho, thou dost prevaricate. *Hudibras, p. i.*  
RATABLE. *adj.* [from *rate*.] Set at a certain value.  
The Danes brought in a reckoning of money by ores, per  
oras; I collect out of the abby-book of Burton, that twenty  
ores were *ratable* to two marks of silver. *Camden's Remains.*  
RATABLY. *adv.* Proportionably.  
Many times there is no proportion of shot and powder al-  
lowed *ratably* by that quantity of the great ordnance. *Raleigh.*  
RATAFIA. *n. f.* A fine liquor, prepared from the kernels of  
apricots and spirits. *Bailey.*  
RATAN. *n. f.* An Indian cane. *Diid.*  
RATCH. *n. f.* In clockwork, a sort of wheel, which serves  
to lift up the detents every hour, and thereby make  
the clock strike. *Bailey.*  
RATE. *n. f.* [*ratu*, Lat. *rate*, old Fr.]  
1. Price fixed on any thing.  
How many things do we value, because they come at dear  
rates from Japan and China, which if they were our own  
manufacture, common to be had, and for a little money,  
would be neglected? *Locke.*  
I'll not betray the glory of my name,  
'Tis not for me, who have preserv'd a state,  
To buy an empire at so base a rate. *Dryden.*  
The price of land has never changed, in the several changes  
have been made in the rate of interest by law; nor now that  
the rate of interest is by law the same, is the price of land  
every where the same. *Locke.*  
2. Allowance settled:  
His allowance was a continual allowance, a daily rate for  
every day. *2 Kings xxv. 30.*  
They obliged themselves to remit after the rate of twelve  
hundred thousand pounds sterling per annum, divided into  
many monthly payments. *Addison.*  
3. Degree; comparative height or valour.  
I am a spirit of no common rate;  
The summer still doth tend upon my state. *Shakefp.*  
I have disabled mine estate,  
By shewing something a more swelling port,  
Than my faint means would grant continuance;  
Nor do I now make moan to be abridged  
From such a noble rate. *Shakefp. Merchant of Venice.*  
In this did his holiness and godliness appear above the rate  
and pitch of other mens, in that he was so infinitely mer-  
ciful. *Calamy's Sermons.*  
To which relation whatsoever is done agreeably, is mo-  
rally and essentially good; and whatsoever is done otherwise,  
is at the same rate morally evil. *South.*  
4. Quantity assignable.  
In goodly form comes on the enemy;  
And by the ground they hide, I judge their number  
Upon or near the rate of thirty thousand. *Shakefp.*  
5. That which sets value.  
Heretofore the rate and standard of wit was very different  
from what it is now-a-days: no man was then accounted a  
wit for speaking such things, as deserved to have the tongue  
cut out. *South's Sermons.*  
A virtuous heathen is, at this rate, as happy as a virtuous  
christian. *Atterbury.*  
6. Manner of doing any thing; degree to which any thing is  
done.  
Many of the horse could not march at that rate, nor come  
up soon enough. *Clarendon, b. viii.*  
Tom hinting his dislike of some trifle his mistress had said,  
she asked him how he would talk to her after marriage, if he  
talked at this rate before? *Addison.*  
7. Tax imposed by the parish.  
They paid the church and parish rate,  
And took, but read not the receipt. *Prior.*  
To RATE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]  
1. To value at a certain price.  
I freely told you, all the wealth I had  
Ran in my veins, I was a gentleman;  
And yet, dear lady,  
Rating myself as nothing, you shall see  
How much I was a braggart. *Shakefp. Merch. of Venice.*  
We may there be instructed, how to name and rate all  
goods, by those that will concentrate into felicity. *Boyle.*  
You seem not high enough your joys to rate,  
You stand indebted a vast sum to fate,  
And should large thanks for the great blessing pay. *Dryden.*  
2. [Reita, Islandick.] To chide hastily and vehemently.  
Go rate thy minions, proud insulting boys,  
Becomes it thee to be thus bold in terms  
Before thy sovereign. *Shakefp. Henry VI. p. iii.*  
An old lord of the council rated me the other day in the  
street about you, Sir. *Shakefp. Henry IV. p. i.*  
What is all that a man enjoys, from a year's converse,  
comparable to what he feels for one hour, when his confidence  
shall take him aside and rate him by himself. *South.*

# RAT

If words are sometimes to be used, they ought to be grave,  
kind and sober, representing the ill or unbecomingness of the  
faults, rather than a hasty rating of the child for it. *Locke.*  
RATH. *n. f.* A hill. I know not whence derived.  
There is a great use among the Irish, to make great as-  
semblies together upon a *rath* or hill, there to parly about  
matters and wrongs between townships or private persons.  
*Spenser on Ireland.*  
RATH. *adv.* Early.  
Thus is my summer worn away and wasted,  
Thus is my harvest hasten'd all too *rathe*,  
The ear, that budded fair, is burnt and blasted,  
And all my hoped gain is turn'd to scathe. *Spenser.*  
Strong Lagean wines  
Rath ripe and purple grapes there be. *May's Virgil.*  
Rath ripe are some, and some of later kind,  
Of golden some, and some of purple kind. *May's Virgil.*  
RATH. *adj.* [*nað*, Saxon, quickly.] Early; coming before  
the time.  
Bring the *rath* primrose that forsaken dies,  
The tufted crow-toe and pale jessamine. *Milton.*  
RATHER. *adv.* [this is a comparative from *rath*; *nað*, Saxon,  
soon. Now out of use. One may still say, by the same  
form of speaking, I will sooner do this than that; that is, I  
like better to do this.]  
1. More willingly; with better liking.  
Almighty God desireth not the death of a sinner, but ra-  
ther that he should turn from his wickedness and live. *Common Prayer.*  
2. Preferably to the other; with better reason.  
'Tis rather to be thought, that an heir had no such right  
by divine institution, than that God should give such a right,  
but yet leave it undetermined who such heir is. *Locke.*  
3. In a greater degree than otherwise.  
He fought through the world, but fought in vain,  
And no where finding, rather fear'd her slain. *Dryden.*  
4. More properly.  
This is an art,  
Which does mend nature, change it rather, but  
The art itself is nature. *Shakefp. Winter's Tale.*  
5. Especially.  
You are come to me in a happy time,  
The rather for I have some sport in hand. *Shakefp.*  
6. To have RATHER. [this is, I think, a barbarous expression  
of late intrusion into our language, for which it is better to  
say *will rather*.] To desire in preference.  
'Tis with reluctance he is provoked by our impentence to  
apply the discipline of severity and correction; he had rather  
mankind should adore him as their patron and benefactor. *Rogers's Sermons.*  
RATIFICATION. *n. f.* [*ratification*, Fr. from *ratify*.] The act  
of ratifying; confirmation.  
RATIFIER. *n. f.* [from *ratify*.] The person or thing that  
ratifies.  
They cry, "chuse we Laertes for our king?"  
The ratifiers and props of every word,  
Caps, hands and tongues applaud it to the clouds. *Shakefp.*  
To RATIFY. *v. a.* [*ratum facio*, Latin.] To confirm; to  
settle.  
The church being a body which dieth not, hath always  
power, as occasion requireth, no less to ordain that which  
never was, than to *ratify* what hath been before. *Hooker.*  
By the help of these, with him above  
To *ratify* the work, we may again  
Give to our tables meat, sleep to our nights. *Shakefp.*  
We have *ratified* unto them the borders of Judæa. *1 Mac.*  
God *ratified* their prayers by the judgment they brought  
down upon the head of him, whom they prayed against. *South.*  
Tell me, my friend, from whence had'st thou the skill,  
So nicely to distinguish good from ill?  
And what thou art to follow, what to fly,  
This to condemn, and that to *ratify*? *Dryden.*  
RATIO. *n. f.* [Latin.] Proportion.  
Whatever inclinations the rays have to the plane of inci-  
dence, the sine of the angle of incidence of every ray con-  
sidered apart, shall have to the sine of the angle of refraction  
a constant ratio. *Cheyne's Philosophical Principles.*  
To RATIOCINATE. *v. n.* [*ratiocinar*, Lat.] To reason;  
to argue.  
RATIOCINATION. *n. f.* [*ratiocinatio*, Lat.] The act of rea-  
soning; the act of deducing consequences from premises.  
In simple terms, expressing the open notions of things,  
which the second act of reason compoundeth into pro-  
positions, and the last into syllogisms and forms of *ratioci-*  
*nation*. *Brown.*  
Can any kind of *ratiocination* allow Christ all the marks of  
the Messiah, and yet deny him to be the Messiah? *South.*  
Such an inscription would be self-evident without any *ra-*  
*tification* or study, and could not fail constantly to exert its  
energy in their minds. *Bentley.*

# RAT

RATIOCINATIVE. *adj.* [from *ratiocinate*.] Argumentative;  
advancing by process of discourse.  
Some consecutions are so intimately and evidently connexed  
to, or found in the premises, that the conclusion is attained  
quasi per saltum, and without any thing of *ratiocinative* pro-  
cess, even as the eye sees his object immediately, and without  
any previous discourse. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*  
RATIONAL. *adj.* [*rationalis*, Latin.]  
1. Having the power of reasoning.  
2. Agreeable to reason.  
What higher in her society thou find'st  
Attractive, humane, *rational*, love still. *Milton.*  
When the conclusion is deduced from the unerring dictates  
of our faculties, we say the inference is *rational*. *Glarvill.*  
If your arguments be *rational*, offer them in as moving a  
manner as the nature of the subject will admit; but beware  
of letting the pathetic part swallow up the *rational*. *Swift.*  
3. Wise; judicious: as, a *rational* man.  
RATIONAL. *n. f.* [from *ratio*, Lat.] A detail with reasons:  
as, Dr. Sparrow's *Rationale of the Common Prayer*.  
RATIONALIST. *n. f.* [from *rational*.] One who proceeds in  
his disquisitions and practice wholly upon reason.  
He often used this comparison; the empirical philosophers  
are like to pigmies; they only lay up and use their store:  
the *rationalists* are like to spiders; they spin all out of their  
own bowels: but give me a philosopher, who, like the bee,  
hath a middle faculty, gathering from abroad, but digesting  
that which is gathered by his own virtue. *Bacon.*  
RATIONALITY. *n. f.* [from *rational*.]  
1. The power of reasoning.  
When God has made *rationality* the common portion of  
mankind, how came it to be thy inclosure? *Gov. of the Tong.*  
2. Reasonableness.  
In human occurrences, there have been many well directed  
intentions, whose *rationalities* will never bear a rigid exami-  
nation. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*  
RATIONALLY. *adv.* [from *rational*.] Reasonably; with  
reason.  
Upon the proposal of an agreeable object, it may *rationally*  
be conjectured, that a man's choice will rather incline him to  
accept than to refuse it. *South.*  
RATIONALNESS. *n. f.* [from *rational*.] The state of being  
*rational*.  
RATSBANE. *n. f.* [*rat and bane*.] Poison for rats; arsenick.  
Poor Tom! that hath laid knives under his pillow, and  
halts in his pew; set *ratbane* by his porridge. *Shakefp.*  
He would throw *ratbane* up and down a house, where chil-  
dren might come at it. *L'Estrange.*  
When murder's out, what vice can we advance?  
Unless the new-found pois'ning trick of France;  
And when their art of *ratbane* we have got,  
By way of thanks, we'll fend 'em o'er our plot. *Dryden.*  
I can hardly believe the relation of his being poisoned, but  
sack might do it, though *ratbane* would not. *Swift to Pope.*  
RATTEEN. *n. f.* A kind of stuff.  
We'll rig in Meath-street Egypt's haughty queen,  
And Anthony shall court her in *ratteen*. *Swift.*  
To RATTL. *v. n.* [*ratelen*, Dutch.]  
1. To make a quick sharp noise with frequent repetitions and  
collisions of bodies not very sonorous: when bodies are so-  
norous, it is called *jingling*.  
The quiver *rattleb* against him. *Job xxxix. 23.*  
The noise of a whip, of the rattling of the wheels, of  
prancing horses, and of the jumping chariots. *Nab. iii. 2.*  
They had, to affright the enemies horses, big rattles co-  
vered with parchment, and small stones within; but the  
*rattling* of shot might have done better service. *Hayward.*  
He was too warm on picking work to dwell;  
He fagoted his notions as they fell,  
And if they rhym'd and rattled all was well. *Dryden.*  
There the assemblies all her blackest storms,  
And the rude hail in rattling tempest forms. *Addison.*  
2. To speak eagerly and noisily.  
With jealous eyes at distance she had seen  
Whispering with Jove the silver-footed queen;  
Then, impotent of tongue, her silence broke,  
Thus turbulent in rattling tone she spoke. *Dryden.*  
He is a man of pleasure, and a free-thinker; he is an af-  
fector of liberty and property; he rattles it out against  
popery. *Swift.*  
To RATTL. *v. a.*  
1. To move any thing so as to make a rattle or noise.  
Her chains the rattles, and her whip the shakes. *Dryden.*  
2. To stun with a noise; to drive with a noise.  
Sound but another, and another shall,  
As loud as thine, rattle the welkin's ear,  
And mock the deep-mouth'd thunder. *Shakefp.*  
He should be well enough able to scatter the Irish as a flight  
of birds, and rattle away this swarm of bees with their  
king. *Bacon's Henry VII.*



# RAV

3. To scold; to rail at with clamour.  
Hearing *Alexander* had been beforehand, he sent for him in a rage, and *rattled* him with a thousand traitors and villains for robbing his house. *L'Estrange*.  
She that would sometimes *rattle* off her servants pretty sharply, now if she saw them drunk, never took any notice. *Arbutnot's History of John Bull*.
- RA'TTLE. *n. f.* [from the verb.]
  1. A quick noise nimbly repeated.  
I'll hold ten pound my dream is out;  
I'd tell it you but for the *rattle*  
Of those confounded drums. *Prior*.
  2. Empty and loud talk.  
All this ado about the golden age, is but an empty *rattle* and frivolous conceit. *Hakewill on Providence*.
  3. An instrument, which agitated makes a clattering noise.  
The *rattles* of Isis and the cymbals of Braillea nearly enough resemble each other. *Raleigh's History of the World*.  
They had, to affront the enemies horses, big *rattles* covered with parchment and small stones within. *Hayward*.  
Opinions are the *rattles* of immature intellects, but the advanced reasons have outgrown them. *Glanvill's Sceps*.  
They want no *rattles* for their froward mood,  
Nor nurse to reconcile them to their food. *Dryden*.  
Farewel then verse, and love, and ev'ry toy,  
The rhymes and *rattles* of the man or boy;  
What right, what true, what fit we justly call,  
Let this be all my care; for this is all. *Pope*.
  4. A plant.  
RA'TTLEHEADED. *adj.* [*rattle* and *head*.] Giddy; not steady.  
RA'TTLESNAKE. *n. f.* A kind of serpent.  
The *rattlesnake* is so called, from the rattle at the end of his tail.  
She loses her being at the very sight of him, and drops plump into his arms, like a charmed bird into the mouth of a *rattlesnake*. *Moore's Foundling*.
- RATTLESNAIL. *n. f.*  
*Rattlesnail* root, called also feneka, belongs to a plant, a native of Virginia; the Indians use it as a certain remedy against the bite of a *rattlesnake*: it has been recommended in all cases, in which the blood is known to be thick and sly. *Hill*.
- RA'TTOON. *n. f.* A West Indian fox, which has this peculiar property, that if any thing be offered to it that has lain in water, it will wipe and turn it about with its fore feet, before it will put it to its mouth. *Bailey*.
- TO RAVAGE. *v. a.* [*ravage*, Fr.] To lay waste; to sack; to ransack; to spoil; to pillage; to plunder.  
Already Caesar  
Has *ravaged* more than half the globe, and sees  
Mankind grown thin by his destructive sword. *Addison*.  
His blasts obey, and quit the howling hill,  
The shatter'd forest, and the *ravag'd* vale. *Thomson*.
- RAVAGE. *n. f.* [*ravage*, Fr. from the verb.] Spoil; ruin; waste.  
Some cruel pleasure will from thence arise,  
To view the mighty *ravage* of your eyes. *Dryden*.  
Would one think 'twere possible for love  
To make such *ravage* in a noble soul. *Addison*.  
These *ravages* were not then, what civilized mankind is now; but without mutual society, without arms of offence, without houses or fortifications, an obvious and exposed prey to the *ravage* of devouring beasts. *Bentley*.
- RA'VAGER. *n. f.* [from *ravage*.] Plunderer; spoiler.  
When that mighty empire was overthrown by the northern people, vast sums of money were buried to escape the plundering of the conquerors; and what remained was carried off by those *ravagers*. *Swift's Miscellanies*.
- RA'VITY. *n. f.* [*raucus*, Lat.] Hoarseness; loud rough noise.  
Inequality not stay'd upon, but passing, is rather an encrease of sweetness; as in the purring of a wreathed string, and in the *raucity* of a trumpet. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*
- TO RAVE. *v. n.* [*reven*, Dutch; *river*, Fr.]
  1. To be delirious; to talk irrationally.  
Men who thus *rave*, we may conclude their brains are turned, and one may as well read lectures at Bedlam as treat with such. *Government of the Tongue*.  
It soon infecteth the whole member, and is accompanied with watching and *raving*. *Wise man's Surgery*.  
Her grief has wrought her into frenzy,  
The images her troubled fancy forms  
Are incoherent, wild; her words disjointed:  
Sometimes she *raves* for musick, light and air;  
Nor air, nor light nor musick calm her pains. *Smith*.
  2. To burst out into furious exclamations as if mad.  
This tempest of thy tongue, thus *rave*, and find  
No opposition? *Sandys's Paraphrase on Job*.  
Our *ravings* and complaints are but like arrows shot up into the air, at no mark, and so to no purpose. *Temple*.  
Wonder at my patience,  
Have I not cause to *rave*, and beat my breast,  
To rend my heart with grief, and run distracted. *Addison*.

# RAV

- Revenge, revenge, thus *raving* through the streets,  
I'll cry for vengeance. *Southern's Spartan Dame*.  
He swore he could not leave me,  
With ten thousand *ravings*. *Rave's Royal Concert*.
3. To be unreasonably fond. With *upon* before the object of fondness. A colloquial and improper sense.  
Another partiality is a fantastical and wild attributing all knowledge to the ancients or the moderns: this *raving* upon antiquity, in matter of poetry, Horace has wittily exposed in one of his satires. *Locke*.
  - TO RA'VEL. *v. a.* [*ravelen*, Dutch, to entangle.]
    1. To entangle; to entwine one with another; to make intricate; to involve; to perplex.  
As you unwind her love from him,  
Left it should *ravel*, and be good to none,  
You must provide to bottom it on me. *Shakefp.*  
If then such praise the Macedonian got,  
For having rudely cut the Gordian knot;  
What glory's due to him that could divide  
Such *ravel'd* int'rests, has the knot unt'y'd,  
And without stroke so smooth a passage made,  
Where craft and malice such obstructions laid. *Waller*.
    2. To unweave; to unknot; as, to *ravel out* a twist or piece of knit work.  
Let him for a pair of recchy kisses,  
Or padding in your neck with his damn'd fingers,  
Make you to *ravel* all this matter out. *Shakefp. Hamlet*.  
Sleep that knits up the *ravel'd* sleeve of care. *Shakefp.*  
3. To hurry over in confusion. This seems to be the meaning in *Digby*.  
They but *ravel* it over loosely, and pitch upon disputing against particular conclusions, that at the first encounter of them fingle, seem harsh to them. *Digby*.
  - TO RA'VEL. *v. n.*
    1. To fall into perplexity or confusion.  
Give the reins to wandering thought,  
Regardless of his glory's diminution;  
Till by their own perplexities involv'd,  
They *ravel* more, still less resolv'd,  
But never find self-satisfying solution. *Milton's Agonistes*.
    2. To work in perplexity; to busy himself with intricacies.  
It will be needless to *ravel* far into the records of elder times; every man's memory will suggest many pertinent instances. *Decay of Piety*.  
The humour of *ravelling* into all these mystical or intangled matters, mingling with the interest and passions of princes and of parties, and thereby heightened and inflamed, produced infinite disputes. *Temple*.
  - RAVELIN. *n. f.* [French.] In fortification, a work that consists of two faces, that make a salient angle, commonly called half moon by the soldiers: it is raised before the courties or counterescarpes. *DiD.*
  - RA'VEN. *n. f.* [*hæpæn*, Saxon.] A large black fowl.  
The *raven* himself is hoarse  
That croaks the fatal entrance of Duncan  
Under my battlements. *Shakefp. Macbeth*.  
Come thou day in night,  
For thou wilt lie upon the wings of night,  
Whiter than snow upon a *raven's* back. *Shakefp.*  
I have seen a perfectly white *raven*, as to bill as well as feathers. *Boyle on Colours*.  
He made the greedy *ravens* to be Elias' caterers, and bring him food. *King Charles*.  
On sev'ral parts a sev'ral praise bestows,  
The ruby lips, and well-proportion'd nose,  
The snowy skin, the *raven* glossy hair,  
The dimpled cheek. *Dryden's Cymon and Iphigenia*.  
The *raven* once in snowy plumes was drest,  
White as the whitest dove's unsully'd breast,  
His tongue, his prating tongue had chang'd him quite  
To sooty blackness from the purest white. *Addison*.
  - TO RA'VEN. *v. a.* [*ræpæn*, Saxon, to rob.] To devour with great eagerness and rapacity.  
Thriftless ambition! that will *raven* up  
Thine own life's means. *Shakefp.*  
Our natures do pursue,  
Like rats that *raven* down their proper bane,  
A thirsty evil; and when we drink we die. *Shakefp.*  
The cloyed will  
That satiate, yet unsatisfied desire, that tub  
Both fill'd and running, *ravens* first the lamb,  
Longs after for the garbage. *Shakefp. Cymbeline*.  
There is a conspiracy of the prophets, like a roaring lion *ravens* the prey. *Ezek. xxii. 25*.
  - TO RA'VEN. *v. n.* To prey with rapacity.  
Benjamin shall *raven* as a wolf; in the morning he shall devour the prey, and at night he shall divide the spoil. *Gen.*  
The Pharisees make clean the outside of the cup; but their inward part is full of *ravens* and wickedness. *Luke xi.*  
They gaped upon me with their mouths, as a *ravens* and a roaring lion. *Psaln xxii. 13*.

The

# RAW

- The more they fed, they *raven'd* still for more,  
They drain'd from Dan, and left Beertheba poor;  
But when some lay-preferment fell by chance,  
The Gourmands made it their inheritance. *Dryden*.  
Convulsions rack man's nerves and cares his breast,  
His flying life is chas'd by *rav'n*ing pains  
Through all his doubles in the winding veins. *Blackmore*.
- RA'VENOUS. *adj.* [from *raven*.] Furiously voracious; hungry to rage.
  1. Thy desires  
Are wolfish, bloody, starv'd and *ravenous*. *Shakefp.*  
As when a flock  
Of *ravenous* fowl, though many a league remotè,  
Against the day of battle, to a field  
Where armies lie encamp'd come flying, lu'd  
With scent of living carcasses. *Milton's Paradise Lost*.  
What! the kind Ifmena,  
That nurs'd me, watch'd my sickness! oh she watch'd me,  
As *rav'nous* vultures watch the dying lion. *Smith*.
  - RA'VENOUSLY. *adv.* [from *ravenous*.] With raging voracity.
  - RA'VENOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *ravenous*.] Rage for prey; furious voracity.  
The *ravenousness* of a lion or bear are natural to them; yet their mission upon an extraordinary occasion may be an actus imperatus of divine providence. *Hale*.
- RAUGHT. the old pret. and part. pass. of *reach*. Snatched; reached; attained.  
His tail was stretched out in wond'rous length,  
That to the house of heavenly gods it *raught*,  
And with extorted power and borrow'd strength,  
The ever-burning lamps from thence it brought. *Fa. 2u.*  
And that as soon as ripe years he *raught*,  
He might, for memory of that day's ruth,  
Be called Ruddyman. *Fairy Queen*.  
In like delights of bloody game,  
He trained was till ripe years he *raught*,  
And there abode whilst any beast of name  
Walk'd in that forest. *Fairy Queen*.  
This staff of honour *raught*, there let it stand,  
Where best it fits to be, in Henry's hand. *Shakefp.*  
The hand of death has *raught* him. *Shakefp.*  
Gritus furiously running in upon Schenden, violently *raught* from his head his rich cap of fables, and with his horsemen took him. *Knolly's History of the Turks*.
- RA'VIN. *n. f.* [from *raven*; this were better written *raven*.]
  1. Prey; food gotten by violence.  
The lion strangled for his lionesses, and filled his holes with prey, and his dens with *ravins*. *Nab. ii. 2*.  
To me, who with eternal famine pine,  
Alike is hell, or paradise, or heav'n;  
There best; where most with *ravins* I may meet. *Milton*.
  2. Rapine; rapaciousness.  
They might not lie long in a condition exposed to the *ravin* of any vermin that may find them, being unable to escape. *Ray on the Creation*.
- RA'VINGLY. *adv.* [from *rave*.] With frenzy; with distraction.  
In this depth of mutes and divers sorts of discourses, would the *ravings* have remained. *Sidney, b. ii.*
- TO RA'VISH. *v. a.* [*ravis*, Fr.]
  1. To conspire by force.  
They *ravished* the women and maids. *Lam. v. 11*.  
They cut thy sister's tongue, and *ravish'd* her. *Shakefp.*
  2. To take away by violence.  
These hairs, which thou dost *ravish* from my chin,  
Will quicken and accuse thee. *Shakefp. King Lear*.  
Their vow is made  
To ransack Troy, within whose strong immures  
The *ravish'd* Helen sleeps. *Shakefp. Troilus and Cressida*.  
I owe myself the care,  
My fame and injur'd honour to repair;  
From thy own tent, proud man, in thy despite;  
This hand shall *ravish* thy pretended right. *Dryden*.  
To delight to rapture; to transport.  
Thou hast *ravished* my heart. *Cant. iv. ix*.  
Be thou *ravished* always with her love. *Prov. v. 19*.
- RA'VISH. *n. f.* [*ravis*, Fr. from *ravish*.]
  1. He that embraces a woman by violence.  
They are cruel and bloody, common *ravishers* of women, and murderers of children. *Spenser's State of Ireland*.  
A *ravisher* must repair the temporal detriment to the maid, and give her a dowry, or marry her if he desire it. *Taylor*.  
Turn hence those pointed glories of your eyes!  
For if more charms beneath those circles rise,  
So weak my virtue, they so strong appear,  
I shall turn *ravisher* to keep you here. *Dryden*.
  2. One who takes any thing by violence.  
Shall the *ravisher* display your hair,  
While the fops envy, and the ladies stare. *Pope*.
- RAVISHMENT. *n. f.* [*ravissement*, Fr. from *ravish*.]
  1. Violation; forcible conspurcation.  
Of his several *ravishments*, betrayings and stealing away of men's wives, came in all those ancient fables of his transformations and all that rabble of Grecian forgeries. *Raleigh*.  
Tell them ancient stories of the *ravishment* of chaste maidens. *Taylor's Rule of Living Holy*.  
I told them I was one of their knight-errants that delivered them from *ravishment*. *Dryden*.
  2. Transport; rapture; ecstasy; pleasing violence on the mind.  
All things joy, with *ravishment*  
Attracted by thy beauty still to gaze. *Milton*.  
These all things gaze on,  
With *ravishment* beheld! *Milton's Par. Lost, b. ix*.  
Can any mortal mixture of earth's mould  
Breathe such divine enchanting *ravishment*. *Milton*.  
What a *ravishment* was that, when having found out the way to measure Hiero's crown, he leaped out of the bath, and, as if he were suddenly possit, ran naked up and down. *Wilkins's Dædalus*.
- RAW. *adj.* [*hneap*, Saxon; *raa*, Danish; *rawu*, Dutch.]
  1. Not subdued by the fire.  
Full of great lumps of flesh, and gobbets *raw*. *Spenser*.
  2. Not covered with the skin.  
All about the wind doth blow,  
And coughing drowns the parson's law;  
And birds fit brooding in the snow,  
And Marian's nose looks red and *raw*. *Shakefp.*  
If there be quick *raw* flesh in the rifings, it is an old leprosy. *Lev. xiii. 10*.
  3. Sore.  
This her knight was feeble and too faint,  
And all his sinews waxen weak and *raw*  
Through long imprisonment. *Spenser*.
  4. Immature; unripe.  
5. Unseasoned; unripe in skill.  
Some people, very *raw* and ignorant, are very unworthy and unfitly nominated to places, when men of desert are held back and unpreferred. *Raleigh's Essays*.  
People, while young and *raw*, and soft-natured, are apt to think it an easy thing to gain love, and reckon their own friendship a sure price of another man's; but when experience shall have once opened their eyes, they will find that a friend is the gift of God. *Saith*.  
Sails were spread to ev'ry wind that blew,  
Raw were the sailors, and the depths were new. *Dryden*.  
Well I knew  
What perils youthful ardour would pursue,  
Young as thou wert in dangers, *raw* to war. *Dryden*.
  6. New. This seems to be the meaning.  
I have in my mind  
A thousand *raw* tricks of these bragging jacks. *Shakefp.*
  7. Bleak; chill.  
They carried always with them that weed, as their house, their bed and their garment; and coming lastly into Ireland, they found there more special use thereof, by reason of the *raw* cold climate. *Spenser's State of Ireland*.  
Youthful still in your doublet and hose, this *raw* rheumatick day. *Shakefp. Merry Wives of Windsor*.  
Once upon a *raw* and gusty day,  
The troubled Tyber chafing with his shores. *Shakefp.*  
God help thee, shallow man; God make  
Incision in thee, thou art *raw*. *Shakefp.*
  8. Not concocted.  
Distilled waters will last longer than *raw* waters. *Bacon*.
- RA'WBONED. *adj.* [*raw* and *bone*.] Having bones scarcely covered with flesh.  
Lean *rawbon'd* rascals! who would e'er suppose  
They had such courage. *Shakefp. Henry VI. p. i*.  
The wolf was content to barter away a *rawboned* carcass for a smooth and fat one. *L'Estrange*.
- RA'WHEAD. *n. f.* [*raw* and *head*.] The name of a spectre, mentioned to fright children.  
Hence draw thy theme, and to the stage permit  
Rawhead and bloody bones, and hands and feet,  
Ragouts for Tereus or Thyestes drest. *Dryden*.  
Servants awe children, and keep them in subjection, by telling them of *rawhead* and bloodybones. *Locke*.
- RA'WLY. *adv.* [from *raw*.]
  1. In a raw manner.  
2. Unskilfully.  
3. Newly.  
Some crying for a surgeon, some upon the debts they owe, some upon their children *rawly* left. *Shakefp. Henry V*.
- RA'WNESS. *n. f.* [from *raw*.]
  1. State of being raw.  
Chalk helpeth concoction, so it be out of a deep well; for then it cureth the *rawness* of the water. *Bacon*.
  2. Unskilfulness.  
Charles V. considering the *rawness* of his seamen, established a pilot major for their examination. *Hakewill*.
  3. Hasty manner. This seems to be the meaning in this obscure passage.  
Why in that *rawness* left he wife and children,  
Without leave taking. *Shakefp. Macbeth*.  
RAY.



# REA

- RAY. *n. f.* [*raie*, rayon, Fr. *radius*, Lat.]  
 1. A beam of light.  
 These eyes that roll in vain  
 To find thy piercing ray, and find no dawn. *Milton.*  
 The least light, or part of light, which may be stop alone,  
 or do or suffer any thing alone, which the rest of the light  
 doth not or suffers not, I call a ray of light. *Newton.*  
 2. Any lustre corporeal or intellectual.  
 The air sharpen'd his visual ray. *Milton.*  
 3. [*Raye*, Fr. *raie*, Lat.] A fish. *Ainsworth.*  
 4. [*Lolium*, Lat.] An herb. *Ainsworth.*  
 To RAY. *v. a.* [*raye*, Fr. from the noun.] To streak; to  
 mark in long lines. An old word.  
 Beside a bubbling fountain low the lay,  
 Which the increased with her bleeding heart,  
 And the clean waves with purple gore did ray. *Fa. Qu.*  
 His horse is rased with the yellows. *Shakep.*  
 Was ever man so beaten? was ever men so rased? was  
 ever man so weary? *Shakep. Taming of the Shrew.*  
 RAY, for array. *Spenser.*  
 RAZE. *n. f.* [*rayz*, a root, Spanish.] A root of ginger. This  
 is commonly written *race*, but less properly.  
 I have a gammon of bacon and two razes of ginger to be  
 delivered. *Shakep. Henry IV. p. i.*  
 To RAZE. *v. a.* [*razer*, Fr. *rafas*, Lat.] See RASE.  
 1. To overthrow; to ruin; to subvert.  
 Will you suffer a temple, how poorly built soever, but yet  
 a temple of your deity, to be razed. *Sidney, b. ii.*  
 He yokes your rebellious necks,  
 Razeth your cities, and subverts your towns. *Shakep.*  
 It grieved the tyrant, that so base a town should so long  
 hold out, so that he would threaten to raze it. *Knolles.*  
 Shed christian blood, and populous cities raze;  
 Because they're taught to use some diff'rent phrase. *Waller.*  
 We touch'd with joy  
 The royal hand that raz'd unhappy Troy. *Dryden.*  
 The place would be razed to the ground, and its founda-  
 tions fown with salt. *Addison's Spectator, N° 189.*  
 2. To efface.  
 Fatal this marriage; cancelling your fame,  
 Razing the characters of your renown. *Shakep.*  
 Pluck from the memory a rooted sorrow,  
 Raze out the written troubles of the brain. *Shakep.*  
 He in derision sets  
 Upon their tongues a various spirit, to raze  
 Quite out their native language; and instead,  
 To sow a jangling noise of words. *Milton's Par. Lost.*  
 3. To extirpate.  
 I'll find a day to massacre them all,  
 And raze their faction and their family. *Shakep.*  
 RAZOR. *n. f.* [*razor*, Lat.] A knife with a thick blade and  
 fine edge used in shaving.  
 Zeal, except ordered aright, useth the razor with such ea-  
 gerness, that the life of religion is thereby hazarded. *Hooker.*  
 These words are razors to my wounded heart. *Shakep.*  
 Those thy boist'rous locks, not by the sword  
 Of noble warrior, so to stain his honour,  
 But by the barber's razor best subdu'd. *Milton's Agonistes.*  
 All our lords are by his wealth outv'd,  
 Whose razor on my callow beard was try'd. *Dryden.*  
 Razor makers generally clap a small bar of Venice steel  
 between two small bars of Flemish steel, and weld them to-  
 gether, to strengthen the back of the razor. *Moxon.*  
 RAZOURABLE. *adj.* [from razor.] Fit to be shaved. Not in use.  
 New-born chins be rough and razourable. *Shakep.*  
 RAZORFISH. *n. f.*  
 The sheath or razorfish resembleth in length and bigness a  
 man's finger. *Carver's Survey of Cornwall.*  
 RAZURE. *n. f.* [*rasure*, Fr. *rasura*, Latin.] Act of erasing.  
 Oh! your desert speaks loud;  
 It well deserves with characters of brafs  
 A fortified residence, 'gainst the tooth of time  
 And razure of oblivion. *Shakep. Measure for Measure.*  
 RE. Is an inseparable particle used by the Latins, and from them  
 borrowed by us to denote iteration or backward action:  
 as, *return*, to come back; to *revive*, to live again; *reper-*  
*cussion*, the act of driving back.  
 REACCESS. *n. f.* [*re* and *access*.] Visit renewed.  
 Let pass the quailing and withering of all things by the  
 recels, and their reviving by the *reaccess* of the sun. *Hakewill.*  
 To REACH. *v. a.* ancient preterite *raught*. [*raecan*, Saxon.]  
 1. To touch with the hand extended.  
 What are riches, empire, pow'r,  
 But larger means to gratify the will;  
 The steps by which we climb to rise and reach  
 Our wish, and that obtained, down with a scaffolding  
 Of scepters, crowns and thrones: they've serv'd their end,  
 And there like lumber to be left and scorn'd. *Congreve.*  
 2. To arrive at; to attain any thing distant; to strike from a  
 distance.  
 Round the tree  
 They longing stood, but could not reach. *Milton.*  
 O patron pow'r, thy present aid afford,  
 That I may reach the beaft. *Dryden.*

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- The coast so long desir'd  
 Thy troops shall reach, but having reach'd, repent. *Dryden.*  
 What remains beyond this, we have no more a positive no-  
 tion of, than a mariner has of the depth of the sea; where,  
 having let down his sounding-line, he reaches no bottom. *Locke.*  
 It must fall perhaps before this letter reaches your hands. *Pope.*  
 3. To fetch from some place distant, and give.  
 He reached me a full cup. *2 Esdr. xiv. 39.*  
 4. To bring forward from a distant place.  
 Reach hither thy finger, and behold my hands; and reach  
 hither thy hand, and thrust it into my side. *John xx. 27.*  
 5. To hold out; to stretch forth.  
 These kinds of goodness are so nearly united to the things  
 which desire them, that we scarcely perceive the appetite to  
 stir in reaching forth her hand towards them. *Hooker.*  
 When thou fittest among many, reach not thine hand out  
 first. *Ecclef. xxxi. 18.*  
 6. To attain; to gain; to obtain.  
 The best accounts of the appearances of nature, which hu-  
 man penetration can reach, comes short of its reality. *Cheyne.*  
 7. To transfer.  
 Through such hands  
 The knowledge of the gods is reach'd to man. *Rousseau.*  
 8. To penetrate to.  
 Whatever alterations are made in the body, if they reach  
 not the mind, there is no perception. *Locke.*  
 9. To be adequate to.  
 The law reached the intention of the promoters, and this  
 act fixed the natural price of money. *Locke.*  
 If these examples of grown men reach not the case of chil-  
 dren, let them examine. *Locke on Education.*  
 10. To extend to.  
 Thy desire leads to no excess that reaches blame. *Milton.*  
 Her imprecations reach not to the tomb,  
 They shut not out society in death. *Addison's Cato.*  
 11. To extend; to spread abroad.  
 Trees reach'd too far their pamper'd boughs. *Milton.*  
 To REACH. *v. n.*  
 1. To be extended.  
 We hold that the power which the church hath lawfully  
 to make laws doth extend unto sundry things of ecclesiastical  
 jurisdiction, and such other matters whereto their opinion is,  
 that the church's authority and power doth not reach. *Hooker.*  
 The new world reaches quite cross the torrid zone in one  
 tropic to the other. *Boyle.*  
 When men pursue their thoughts of space, they are apt to  
 stop at the confines of body, as if space were there at an end  
 too, and reached no farther. *Locke.*  
 If I do not ask any thing improper, let me be buried by  
 Theodosius; my vow reaches no farther than the grave. *Add.*  
 The influence of the stars reaches to many events, which  
 are not in the power of reason. *Swift.*  
 2. To be extended far.  
 Great men have reaching hands. *Shakep. Henry VI.*  
 3. To penetrate.  
 He hath delivered them into your hand, and ye have slain  
 them in a rage, that reaches up into heaven. *2 Chr. xxviii.*  
 We reach forward into futurity, and bring up to our thoughts  
 objects hid in the remotest depths of time. *Addison.*  
 4. To make efforts to attain.  
 Could a sailor always supply new line, and find the plum-  
 met sink without stopping, he would be in the posture of the  
 mind, reaching after a positive idea of infinity. *Locke.*  
 5. To take in the hand.  
 Left he reach of the tree of life, and eat. *Milton.*  
 REACH. *n. f.* [from the verb.]  
 1. Act of reaching or bringing by extension of the hand.  
 2. Power of reaching or taking in the hand.  
 There may be in a man's reach a book containing pictures  
 and discourses, capable to delight and instruct him, which yet  
 he may never have the will to open. *Locke.*  
 3. Power of attainment or management.  
 In actions, within the reach of power in him, a man seems  
 as free as it is possible for freedom to make him. *Locke.*  
 4. Power; limit of faculties.  
 Our fight may be considered as a more diffusive kind of  
 touch, that brings into our reach some of the most remote  
 parts of the universe. *Addison.*  
 Be sure yourself and your own reach to know,  
 How far your genius, taste and learning go. *Pope.*  
 5. Contrivance; artful scheme; deep thought.  
 Drawn by others, who had deeper reaches than themselves  
 to matters which they least intended. *Hayward.*  
 Some, under types, have affected obscurity to amuse and  
 make themselves admired for profound reaches. *Howell.*  
 6. A fetch; an artifice to attain some distant advantage.  
 The duke of Parma had particular reaches and ends of his  
 own underhand, to cross the design. *Bacon.*  
 7. Tendency to distant consequences.  
 Strain not my speech  
 To grosser issues, nor to larger reach,  
 Than to suspicion. *Shakep. Othello.*  
 8. Extent.

# REA

8. Extent.  
 The confines met of empyrean heav'n,  
 And of this world: and, on the left hand, hell  
 With long reach interpos'd, *Milton's Par. Lost, b. x.*  
 To REACT. *v. a.* [*re* and *act*.] To return the impulse or  
 impression.  
 The lungs being the chief instrument of sanguification,  
 and acting strongly upon the chyle to bring it to an animal  
 fluid, must be reacted upon as strongly. *Arbutnot.*  
 Cut off your hand, and you may do  
 With t'other hand the work of two;  
 Because the soul her power contracts,  
 And on the brother limb reacts. *Swift's Miscellanies.*  
 REACTION. *n. f.* [*reaction*, Fr. from *reac*.] The recipro-  
 cation of any impulse or force impressed, made by the body  
 on which such impression is made: action and reaction are  
 equal.  
 Do not great bodies conferve their heat the longest, their  
 parts heating one another; and may not great, dense and  
 fixed bodies, when heated beyond a certain degree, emit  
 light so copiously, as, by the emission and reaction of its  
 light, and the reflexions and refractions of its rays within its  
 pores, to grow still hotter till it comes to a certain period of  
 heat, such as is that of the sun? *Newton's Opticks.*  
 Alimentary substances, of a mild nature, act with small  
 force upon the solids, and as the action and reaction are equal,  
 the smallest degree of force in the solids digests them. *Arb.*  
 READ. *n. f.* [*raed*, Saxon; *raed*, Dutch.]  
 1. Counsel.  
 The man is blest that hath not lent  
 To wicked read his ear. *Sternhold.*  
 2. Saying; faw. This word is in both senses obsolete.  
 This *reade* is rife that oftentime  
 Great cumburs fall unsoft,  
 In humble dales is footing fast,  
 The trade is not so tickle. *Spenser.*  
 To READ. *v. a.* pret. *read*, part. pass. *read*. [*raes*, Saxon.]  
 1. To peruse any thing written.  
 I have seen her take forth paper, write upon't, read it,  
 and afterwards seal it. *Shakep. Macbeth.*  
 The passage you must have read, though since slept out of  
 your memory. *Pope.*  
 If we have not leisure to read over the book itself regularly,  
 then by the titles of chapters we may be directed to peruse  
 several sections. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*  
 2. To discover by characters or marks.  
 An armed corse did lye,  
 In whose dead face he read great unanimity. *Spenser.*  
 3. To learn by observation.  
 Those about her  
 From her shall read the perfect ways of honour. *Shakep.*  
 4. To know fully.  
 O most delicate fiend!  
 Who is't can read a woman? *Shakep. Cymbeline.*  
 To READ. *v. n.*  
 1. To perform the act of perusing writing.  
 It shall be with him, and he shall read therein, that he may  
 learn to fear the Lord. *Deut. xvii. 19.*  
 2. To be studious in books.  
 'Tis sure that Fleury reads. *Taylor.*  
 3. To know by reading.  
 I have read of an eastern king, who put a judge to death  
 for an iniquitous sentence. *Swift.*  
 READ. *partic. adj.* [from *read*; the verb *read* is pronounced  
*read*; the preterite and participle *red*.] Skilful by reading.  
 Virgil's shepherds are too well read in the philosophy of  
 Epicurus. *Dryden.*  
 We have a poet among us, of a genius as exalted as his  
 stature, and who is very well read in Longinus his treatise  
 concerning the sublime. *Addison's Guardian, N° 108.*  
 READING. *n. f.* [from *read*.]  
 1. Study in books; perusal of books.  
 Though reading and conversation may furnish us with  
 many ideas of men and things, yet it is our own meditation  
 must form our judgment. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*  
 Less reading than makes felons 'scape,  
 Less human genius than God gives an ape,  
 Can make a Cidder. *Pope.*  
 2. A lecture; a predication.  
 The Jews always had their weekly readings of the law.  
 Give attendance to reading, exhortation and doctrine. *Hooker, b. v. f. 8.*  
 3. Public recital.  
 The Jews always had their weekly readings of the law.  
 Give attendance to reading, exhortation and doctrine. *1 Tim. iv. 13.*  
 4. Variation of copies.  
 That learned prelate has restored some of the readings of  
 the authors with great sagacity. *Arlintnot on Coins.*  
 READEPTION. *n. f.* [*re* and *adeptus*, Latin.] Recovery; act  
 of regaining.  
 Will any say, that the redeption of Trevigi was matter of  
 scruple? *Bacon.*  
 READER. *n. f.* [from *read*.]  
 1. One that peruses any thing written.  
 2. Being

# REA

- As we must take the care that our words and sense be clear,  
 so if the obscurity happen through the hearers or readers want  
 of understanding, I am not to answer for them. *B. Johnson.*  
 2. One studious in books.  
 Bafiris' altars and the dire decrees *Dryden.*  
 Of hard Eusebius, ev'ry reader fees.  
 3. One whose office is to read prayers in churches.  
 He got into orders, and became a reader in a parish church  
 at twenty pounds a year. *Swift.*  
 READERSHIP. *n. f.* [from *reader*.] The office of reading  
 prayers.  
 When they have taken a degree, they get into orders, and  
 solicit a readership. *Swift's Miscellanies.*  
 READILY. *adv.* [from *ready*.] Expeditely; with little hinde-  
 rance or delay.  
 My tongue obey'd, and readily could name  
 Whate'er I saw. *Milton.*  
 Those very things, which are declined as impossible, are  
 readily practicable in a case of extreme necessity. *South.*  
 I readily grant, that one truth cannot contradict another. *Locke.*  
 Every one sometime or other dreams that he is reading  
 papers, in which case the invention prompts so readily, that  
 the mind is imposed upon. *Addison's Spectator, N° 487.*  
 READINESS. *n. f.* [from *ready*.]  
 1. Expediteness; promptitude.  
 He would not forget the readiness of their king, in aiding  
 him when the duke of Bretagne failed him. *Bacon.*  
 He opens himself to the man of business with reluctance,  
 but offers himself to the visits of a friend with facility and all  
 the meeting readiness of desire. *South.*  
 2. The state of being ready or fit for any thing.  
 Have you an army ready?  
 —The centurions and their charges already in the enter-  
 tainment to be on foot at an hour's warning. *Shakep.*  
 —I am joyful to hear of their readiness. *Shakep.*  
 They remained near a month, that they might be in rea-  
 diness to attend the motion of the army. *Clarendon.*  
 3. Facility; freedom from hindrance or obstruction.  
 Nature has provided for the readiness and easiness of  
 speech. *Holder's Elements of Speech.*  
 4. State of being willing or prepared.  
 A pious and well-disposed mind, attended with a readiness  
 to obey the known will of God, is the surest means to en-  
 lighten the understanding to a belief of christianity. *South.*  
 Their conviction grew so strong, that they embraced the  
 same truths, and laid down their lives, or were always in a  
 readiness to do it, rather than depart from them. *Addison.*  
 READMISSION. *n. f.* [*re* and *admission*.] The act of admit-  
 ting again.  
 In an exhausted receiver, animals, that seem as they were  
 dead, revive upon the readmission of fresh air. *Arbutnot.*  
 To READMIT. *v. a.* [*re* and *admit*.] To let in again.  
 These evils I deserve,  
 Yet despair not of his final pardon,  
 Whose ear is ever open, and his eye  
 Gracious to readmit the suppliant. *Milton's Agonistes.*  
 After twenty minutes I readmitted the air. *Derham.*  
 To READORN. *v. a.* [*re* and *adorn*.] To decorate again;  
 to deck a new.  
 The streams now change their languid blue,  
 Regain their glory, and their fame renew,  
 With scarlet honours readorn the tide. *Blackmore.*  
 Saxon.] [*raeb*, Saxon; *raed*, Swedish; *hpaeb*, nimble,  
 Saxon.]  
 1. Prompt; not delayed.  
 These commodities yield the readiest money of any in this  
 kingdom, because they never fail of a price abroad. *Temple.*  
 He overlook'd his hind; their pay was just  
 And ready: for he scorn'd to go on trust. *Dryden.*  
 2. Fit for a purpose; not to seek.  
 All things are ready, if our minds be so.  
 —Perish the man whose mind is backward now! *Shakep.*  
 Make you ready your stiff bats and clubs;  
 Rome and her rats are at the point of battle. *Shakep.*  
 One hand the sword, and one the pen employs,  
 And in my lap the ready paper lies. *Dryden.*  
 The sacred priests with ready knives bereave  
 The beasts of life, and in full bowls receive  
 The streaming blood. *Dryden's Aeneis.*  
 3. Prepared; accommodated to any design, so as that there can  
 be no delay.  
 Trouble and anguish shall prevail against him, as a king  
 ready to the battle. *Job xv. 24.*  
 Death ready stands to interpose his dart. *Milton.*  
 The word which I have giv'n, I'll not revoke;  
 If he be brave, he's ready for the stroke. *Dryden.*  
 The imagination is always restless, and the will, reason  
 being laid aside, is ready for every extravagant project. *Locke.*  
 4. Willing; eager.  
 Men, when their actions succeed not as they would, are  
 always ready to impute the blame thereof unto the heavens, so  
 as to excuse their own follies. *Spenser's State of Ireland.*  
 5. Being



# REA

5. Being at the point; not distant; near; about to do or be. He knoweth that the day of darkness is ready at hand. *Job.*  
Satan ready now  
To stoop with weary'd wings and willing feet  
On this world. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*
6. Being at hand; next to hand.  
A sapling pine he wrench'd from out the ground,  
The readiest weapon that his fury found. *Dryden.*
7. Facile; easy; opportune; near.  
Sometimes the readiest way, which a wise man hath to  
conquer, is to fly.  
The race elost,  
Safe towards Canaan from the shore advance  
Through the wild desert, not the readiest way. *Milton.*  
Proud of their conquest, prouder of their prey,  
They leave the camp, and take the readiest way. *Dryden.*  
The ready way to be thought mad, is to contend that you  
are not so. *Speccator, N° 577.*
8. Quick; not done with hesitation.  
A ready consent often subjects a woman to contempt. *Clarissa.*
9. Expedite; nimble; not embarrassed; not slow.  
Those, who speak in publick, are much better accepted,  
when they can deliver their discourse by the help of a lively  
genius and a ready memory, than when they are forced to  
read all. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*
10. To make READY. To make preparations.  
He will shew you a large upper room; there make ready  
for us. *Mar. xiv. 15.*
- READY. *adv.* Readily; so as not to need delay.  
We will go ready armed before the children of Israel. *Num.*
- READY. *n. f.* Ready money. A low word.  
Lord Strutt was not flush in ready, either to go to law, or  
clear old debts. *Arbutnot's History of John Bull.*
- REAFFIRMANCE. *n. f.* [*re* and *affirmance*.] Second confirma-  
tion.  
Causes of deprivation are a conviction before the ordinary  
of a wilful maintaining any doctrine contrary to the thirty-  
nine articles, or a persisting therein without revocation of his  
error, or a reaffirmance after such revocation. *Ayliffe.*
- REAL. *adj.* [*real*, Fr. *realis*, Latin.]  
1. Relating to things not persons; not personal.  
Many are perfect in men's humours, that are not greatly  
capable of the real part of business; which is the constitution  
of one that hath studied men more than books. *Bacon.*
2. Not fictitious; not imaginary; true; genuine.  
We do but describe an imaginary world, that is but little  
a-kin to the real one. *Glanvill's Scops.*  
When I place an imaginary name at the head of a cha-  
racter, I examine every letter of it, that it may not bear any  
resemblance to one that is real. *Addison.*
3. In law, consisting of things immoveable, as land.  
I am hastening to convert my small estate, that is personal,  
into real. *Child's Discourse of Trade.*
- REALGAR. *n. f.* A mineral.  
Realgar or sandaracha is red arsenick. *Harris.*  
Put realgar hot into the midst of the quicksilver, whereby  
it may be condensed as well from within as without. *Bacon.*
- REALITY. *n. f.* [*realité*, Fr. from *real*.]  
1. Truth; verity; what is, not what merely seems.  
I would have them well versed in the Greek and Latin  
poets, without which a man fancies that he understands  
a critic, when in reality he does not comprehend his meaning.  
*Addison's Spectator, N° 291.*
2. The best accounts of the appearances of nature in any  
single instance human penetration can reach, comes infinitely  
short of its reality and internal constitution; for who can  
search out the Almighty's works to perfection? *Cheyne.*
3. Something intrinsically important; not merely matter of  
show.  
Of that skill the more thou know'st,  
The more she will acknowledge thee her head,  
And to realities yield all her shows,  
Made so adorn for thy delight the more. *Milton.*
- TO REALIZE. *v. a.* [*realiser*, Fr. from *real*.]  
1. To bring into being or act.  
Thus we realize what Archimedes had only in hypothesis,  
weighing a single grain against the globe of earth. *Glanvill.*  
As a Diocesan, you are like to exemplify and realize every  
word of this discourse. *South.*
2. To convert money into land.  
REALLY. *adv.* [*from real*.]  
1. With actual existence.  
There cannot be a more important case of conscience for  
men to be resolved in, than to know certainly how far God  
accepts the will for the deed, and how far he does not; and  
to be informed truly when men do really will a thing, and  
when they have really no power to do, what they have  
willed. *South.*
2. In truth; truly; not seemingly.  
The understanding represents to the will things really evil,  
under the notion of good. *South.*

# REA

- These orators inflame the people, whose anger is really but  
a short fit of madness. *Swift.*
3. It is a slight corroboration of an opinion.  
Why really fifty-five is somewhat old. *Young.*
  - REALM. *n. f.* [*roialme*, French.]  
1. A kingdom; a king's dominion.  
Is there any part of that realm, or any nation therein, which  
have not yet been subdued to the crown of England. *Spenser.*  
They had gather'd a wife council to them  
Of ev'ry realm, that did debate this business. *Shakespeare.*  
A son whose worthy deeds  
Raise him to be the second in that realm. *Milton.*
  2. Kingly government. This sense is not frequent.  
Learn each small people's genius, policies,  
The ant's republick, and the realm of bees. *Pope.*
  - REALTY. *n. f.* [*a* word peculiar, I believe, to *Milton*.]  
Really means not in this place reality in opposition to show,  
but loyalty; for the Italian Dictionary explains the adjective  
really by loyal. *Pearce on Milton.*  
O heaven, that such resemblance of the highest  
Should yet remain, where faith and reality  
Remain not. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. vi.*
  - REAM. *n. f.* [*frame*, Fr. *riem*, Dutch.] A bundle of quires,  
containing twenty quires.  
All vain petitions mounting to the sky,  
With reams abundant this abode supply. *Pope.*
  - TO REANIMATE. *v. a.* [*re* and *animus*, Lat.] To revive; to  
restore to life.  
We are our reanimated ancestors, and antedate their re-  
surrection. *Glanvill's Scops.*  
The young man left his own body breathless on the ground,  
while that of the doe was reanimated. *Speccator, N° 578.*
  - TO REANNEK. *v. a.* [*re* and *annek*.] To annex again.  
King Charles was not a little inflamed with an ambition to  
repurchase and reannek that dutchy. *Bacon's Henry VII.*
  - TO REAP. *v. a.* [*reap*, Saxon.]  
1. To cut corn at harvest.  
From Ireland come I with my strength,  
And reap the harvest which that rascal sow'd. *Shakespeare.*  
When ye reap the harvest, thou shalt not wholly reap the  
corners of thy field. *Lev. xix. 9.*  
The hire of the labourers, which have reaped down your  
fields, is kept back by fraud. *Ja. v. 5.*  
Is it fitting in this very field,  
Where I so oft have reap'd, so oft have till'd,  
That I should die for a deserter? *Gay.*
  2. To gather; to obtain.  
They that love the religion which they profess, may have  
failed in choice, but yet they are sure to reap what benefit the  
same is able to afford. *Hooker.*  
What furnish anger's this? how have I reap'd it? *Shak.*  
This is a thing,  
Which you might from relation likewise reap,  
Being much spoke of. *Shakespeare, Cymbeline.*  
Our sins being ripe, there was no preventing of God's  
justice from reaping that glory in our calamities, which we  
robbed him of in our prosperity. *King Charles.*
  - TO REAP. *v. n.* To harvest.  
They that sow in tears, shall reap in joy. *Psaln cxxvi. 5.*
  - REAPER. *n. f.* [*from reap*.] One that cuts corn at harvest.  
Your ships are not well mann'd,  
Your mariners are muliters, people  
Ingross'd by swift impress. *Shakespeare, Ant. and Cleop.*  
From hungry reapers they their sheaves withhold. *Sand.*  
Here Ceres' gifts in waving prospect stand,  
And nodding tempt the joyful reaper's hand. *Pope.*  
A thousand forms he wears,  
And first a reaper from the field appears,  
Sweating he walks, while loads of golden grain  
O'ercharge the shoulders of the seeming swain. *Pope.*
  - REAPINGHOOK. *n. f.* [*reaping and hook*.] A hook used to cut  
corn in harvest.  
Some are brib'd to vow it looks  
Most plainly done by thieves with reapinghooks. *Dryden.*
  - REAR. *n. f.* [*arriere*, French.]  
1. The hinder troop of an army, or the hinder line of a fleet.  
The rear admiral, an arch pirate, was afterwards slain with  
a great shot. *Knolles's History of the Turks.*  
Argive chiefs  
Fled from his well-known face, with wonted fear,  
As when his thund'ring sword and pointed spear  
Drove headlong to their ships, and glean'd the rear. *Dryd.*  
Snowy headed winter leads,  
Yellow autumn brings the rear. *Waller.*
  2. The last class.  
Coins I place in the rear, because made up of both the  
other. *Pearbam.*
  - REAR. *adj.* [*hjerne*, Saxon.]  
1. Raw; half roasted; half fodder.  
2. Early. A provincial word.  
O'er yonder hill does scant the dawn appear,  
Then why does Cuddy leave his cot to rear? *Gay.*

# REA

- TO REAR. *v. a.* [*aræpan*, Saxon.]  
1. To raise up.  
All the people shouted with a loud voice, for the rearing  
up of the house of the Lord. *1 Esdr. v. 62.*  
Who now shall rear you to the sun, or rank  
Your tribes. *Milton.*- 2. To lift up from a fall.  
Down again the fell unto the ground,  
But he her quickly rear'd up again. *Par. Queen, b. i.*  
In adoration at his feet I fell  
Submits: he rear'd me. *Milton.*
- 3. To move upwards.  
Up to a hill anon his steps he rear'd,  
From whose high top to ken the prospect round. *Milton.*
- 4. To bring up to maturity.  
No creature goeth to generate, whilst the female is busy in  
sitting or rearing her young. *Bacon's Natural History.*  
They were a very hardy breed, and reared their young ones  
without any care. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*  
They flourish'd long in tender bliss, and rear'd  
A numerous offspring, lovely like themselves. *Thomson.*
- 5. To educate; to instruct.  
He wants a father to protect his youth,  
And rear him up to virtue. *Southey.*  
They have in every town publick nurseries, where all pa-  
rents, except cottagers and labourers, are obliged to send their  
infants to be reared and educated. *Swift.*
- 6. To exalt; to elevate.  
Charity decent, modest, easy, kind,  
Softens the high, and rears the abject mind. *Prior.*
- 7. To rouse; to stir up.  
Into the naked woods he goes,  
And seeks the tusky boar to rear,  
With well-mouth'd hounds and pointed spear. *Dryden.*
- REARWARD. *n. f.* [*from rear*.]  
1. The last troop.  
He from the beginning began to be in the rearward, and  
before they left fighting, was too far off. *Sidney.*  
The standard of Dan was the rearward of the camp. *Num.*
- 2. The end; the tail; a train behind.  
Why follow'd not, when the said Tybalt's dead,  
Thy father or thy mother?  
But with a rearward following Tybalt's death,  
Romeo is banished. *Shakespeare, Romeo and Juliet.*
- 3. The latter part. In contempt.  
He was ever in the rearward of the fashion. *Shakespeare.*
- REARMOUSE. *n. f.* [*more properly rermouse*; *hjerne*, Saxon.]  
The leather-winged bat.  
Some war with rearmice for their leathern wings  
To make my finall elves coats. *Shakespeare.*  
Of flying filices, the wings are not feathers, but a thin kind  
of skin, like the wings of a bat or rearmouse. *Abbot.*
- TO REASCEND. *v. n.* [*re* and *ascend*.] To climb again.  
When as the day the heaven doth adorn,  
I wish that night the noyous day would end;  
And when as night hath us of light forlorn,  
I wish that day would shortly reascend. *Spenser.*  
Taught by the heav'nly muse to venture down  
The dark descent, and up to reascend.  
These puffed legions, whose exile  
Hath empty'd heav'n, shall fail to reascend,  
Self-raisd, and repossess their native feat? *Milton.*
- TO REASCEND. *v. a.* To mount again.  
When the god his fury had allay'd,  
He mounts aloft, and reascends the skies. *Addison.*
- REASON. *n. f.* [*raison*, Fr. *ratio*, Lat.]  
1. The power by which man deduces one proposition from an-  
other, or proceeds from premises to consequences; the ratio-  
nal faculty.  
Reason is the director of man's will, discovering in action  
what is good; for the laws of well-doing are the dictates of  
right reason. *Hooker, b. i. f. 7.*  
Though brutish that contest and foul,  
When reason hath to deal with force; yet so  
Most reason is that reason overcome. *Milton.*  
Dim, as the borrow'd beams of moon and stars  
To lonely, weary, wand'ring travellers,  
Is reason to the soul: and as on high,  
Those rowling fires discover but the sky,  
Not light us here; so reason's glimmering ray  
Was lent, not to assure our doubtful way,  
But guide us upward to a better day. *Dryden.*  
It would be well, if people would not lay so much weight  
on their own reason in matters of religion, as to think every  
thing impossible and absurd, which they cannot conceive:  
how often do we contradict the right rules of reason in the  
whole course of our lives? reason itself is true and just, but  
the reason of every particular man is weak and wavering,  
perpetually swayed and turn'd by his interests, his passions  
and his vices. *Swift's Miscellanies.*
- 2. Cause; ground or principle.  
Virtue and vice are not arbitrary things, but there is a na-  
tural and eternal reason for that goodness and virtue, and  
against vice and wickedness. *Tillotson.*

# REA

3. Cause efficient.  
Spain is thin sown of people, partly by reason of the steri-  
lity of the soil, and partly their natives are exhausted by so  
many employments in such vast territories as they possess. *Bac.*  
The reason of the motion of the balance in a wheel watch,  
is by the motion of the next wheel. *Hale.*  
By reason of the sickness of a reverend prelate, I have been  
overruled to approach this place. *South.*  
I have not observed equality of numbers in my verse;  
partly by reason of my haste, but more especially because I  
would not have my sense a slave to syllables. *Dryden.*
4. Final cause.  
Reason, in the English language, sometimes is taken for  
true and clear principles; sometimes for clear and fair de-  
ductions; sometimes for the cause, particularly the final  
cause: but here for a faculty in man. *Locke.*
5. Argument; ground of persuasion; motive.  
I mask the business from the common eye  
For fondly weighty reasons. *Shakespeare, Macbeth.*  
If it be natural, ought we not rather to conclude, that  
there is some ground and reason for these fears, and that na-  
ture hath not planted them in us to no purpose. *Tillotson.*
6. Ratiocination; discursive power.  
When the rates things, and moves from ground to ground,  
The name of reason the obtains by this;  
But when by reason she the truth hath found,  
And standeth fixt, the understanding is. *Davies.*
7. Clearness of faculties.  
Lovers and madmen have their seething brains,  
Such shap'ing fantasies that apprehend  
More than cool reason ever comprehends. *Shakespeare.*  
When valour preys on reason,  
It eats the sword it fights with. *Shakespeare, Ant. and Cleop.*
8. Right; justice.  
I was promis'd on a time,  
To have reason for my rhyme:  
From that time unto this season,  
I receiv'd nor rhyme nor reason. *Spenser.*  
Are you in earnest?  
Ay, and resolv'd withal  
To do myself this reason and this right. *Shakespeare.*  
The papists ought in reason to allow them all the excuses  
they make use of for themselves; such as an invincible igno-  
rance, oral tradition and authority. *Stillingfleet.*  
Let it drink deep in thy most vital part;  
Strike home, and do me reason in thy heart. *Dryden.*
9. Reasonable claim; just practice.  
God brings good out of evil; and therefore it were but  
reason we should trust God to govern his own world, and wait  
till the change cometh, or the reason be discovered. *Taylor.*  
Conscience, not acting by law, is a boundless presumptuous  
thing; and, for any one by virtue thereof, to challenge him-  
self a privilege of doing what he will, and of being unaccount-  
able, is in all reason too much, either for man or angel. *South.*  
A severe reflection Montaigne has made on princes, that  
we ought not in reason to have any expectations of favour from  
them. *Dryden's Dedication to Aurengzebe.*  
We have as great assurance that there is a God, as the na-  
ture of the thing to be proved is capable of, and as we could  
in reason expect to have. *Tillotson's Preface.*  
When any thing is proved by as good arguments as a thing  
of that kind is capable of, we ought not in reason to doubt of  
its existence. *Tillotson.*
10. Rationale; just account.  
To render a reason of an effect or phenomenon, is to de-  
duce it from something else more known than itself. *Boyle.*
11. Moderation; moderate demands.  
The most probable way of bringing France to reason, would  
be by the making an attempt upon the Spanish West Indies,  
and by that means to cut off all communication with this  
great source of riches. *Addison.*
- TO REASON. *v. n.* [*raisonner*, Fr.]  
1. To argue rationally; to deduce consequences justly from  
premises.  
No man, in the strength of the first grace, can merit the  
second; for reason they do not, who think so; unless a beg-  
gar, by receiving one alms, can merit another. *South.*  
Ideas, as ranked under names, are those, that for the most  
part men reason of within themselves, and always those which  
they commune about with others. *Locke.*  
Every man's reasoning and knowledge is only about the  
ideas existing in his own mind; and our knowledge and rea-  
soning about other things is only as they correspond with those  
our particular ideas. *Locke.*  
Love is not to be reason'd down, or lost  
In high ambition. *Addison.*  
In the lonely grove,  
'Twas there just and good he reason'd strong,  
Clear'd some great truth. *Tickell.*
2. To debate; to discourse; to talk; to take or give an ac-  
count. Not in use.  
Reason with the fellow,  
Before you punish him, where he heard this. *Shakespeare.*



# REA

*I reason'd with a Frenchman yesterday,*  
Who told me in the narrow seas,  
There miscarried a vessel of our country. *Shakefp.*  
Stand still, that I may *reason* with you of all the righteous  
acts of the Lord. *1 Sam. xii. 7.*

3. To raise disquisitions; to make enquiries.  
Jesús, perceiving their thoughts, said, what *reason* ye in  
your hearts? *Luke v. 22.*

They *reason'd* high  
Of providence, foreknowledge, will and fate. *Milton.*  
Already by thy *reasoning* this I guess,  
Who art to lead thy offspring; and supposest,  
That bodies bright and greater should not serve  
The less not bright. *Milton.*  
Down reason then, at least vain *reasoning* down. *Milt.*

To REA'SON. *v. a.* To examine rationally. This is a French  
mode of speech.  
When they are clearly discovered, well digested, and well  
*reasoned* in every part, there is beauty in such a theory. *Burn.*

REA'SONABLE. *adj.* [*raison*, Fr.]  
1. Having the faculty of reason; endued with reason.  
She perceived her only son lay hurt, and that his hurt was  
so deadly, as that already his life had lost use of the *reasonable*  
and almost sensible part. *Sidney.*

2. Acting, speaking or thinking rationally.  
The parliament was dissolved, and gentlemen furnished  
with such forces, as were held sufficient to hold in bridle either  
the malice or rage of *reasonable* people. *Hayward.*

3. Just; rational; agreeable to reason.  
A law may be *reasonable* in itself, although a man does not  
allow it, or does not know the reason of the lawgivers. *Swift.*

4. Not immoderate.  
Let all things be thought upon,  
That may with *reasonable* swiftness add  
More feathers to our wings. *Shakefp. Henry V.*

5. Tolerable; being in mediocrity.  
I could with *reasonable* good manner receive the salutation  
of her and of the prince's Pamela, doing them yet no further  
reverence than one prince's oweth to another. *Sidney.*  
A good way distant from the nigra rupes, there are four fe-  
veral lands of *reasonable* quantity. *Abbot's Descrip. of the World.*  
Notwithstanding these defects, the English colonies main-  
tained themselves in a *reasonable* good estate, as long as they  
retained their own ancient laws. *Davies on Ireland.*

REA'SONABLENESS. *n. f.* [*from reasonable*.]  
1. The faculty of reason.  
2. Agreeableness to reason.  
They thought the work would be better done, if those,  
who had satisfied themselves with the *reasonableness* of what  
they wish, would undertake the converting and disposing of  
other men. *Clarendon.*  
The passive reason, which is more properly *reasonableness*,  
is that order and congruity which is impressed upon the thing  
thus wrought; as in a watch, the whole frame and contex-  
ture of it carries a *reasonableness* in it, the passive impression  
of the reason or intellectual idea that was in the artist. *Hale.*

3. Moderation.  
REA'SONABLY. *adv.* [*from reasonable*.]  
1. Agreeably to reason.  
Chaucer makes Arcite violent in his love, and unjust in the  
pursuit of it; yet when he came to die, he made him think  
more *reasonably*. *Dryden's Preface to Fables.*

2. Moderately; in a degree reaching to mediocrity.  
Some man *reasonably* studied in the law, should be persuaded  
to go thither as chancellor. *Bacon's Advice to Villiers.*  
If we can by industry make our deaf and dumb persons *rea-  
sonably* perfect in the language and pronunciation, he may be  
also capable of the same privilege of understanding by the eye  
what is spoken. *Holder's Elements of Speech.*

REA'SONER. *n. f.* [*raisonneur*, Fr. *from reason*.] One who rea-  
sons; an arguer.  
Due reverence pay  
To learn'd Epicurus; see the way  
By which this *reasoner* of so high renown  
Moves through th' eclips'd road the rolling sun. *Blackm.*  
The terms are loose and undefined; and what less becomes  
a fair *reasoner*, he puts wrong and invidious names on every  
thing to colour a false way of arguing. *Addison.*  
Those *reasoners*, who employ so much of their zeal for the  
upholding the balance of power in Christendom, by their  
practices are endeavouring to destroy it at home. *Swift.*

REA'SONING. *n. f.* [*from reason*.] Argument.  
Those who would make use of solid arguments and strong  
*reasonings* to a reader of so delicate a turn, would be like that  
foolish people, who worshiped a fly, and sacrificed an ox to it.  
*Addison's Freeholder, No 32.*

REA'SONLESS. *adj.* [*from reason*.] Void of reason.  
This proffer is absurd and *reasonless*. *Shakefp. Hen. VI.*  
Is it  
Her true perfection, or my false transgression,  
That makes me *reasonless* to reason thus? *Shakefp.*  
That they wholly direct the *reasonless* mind, I am resolv'd;  
for all those which were created mortal, as birds and beasts,  
are left to their natural appetites. *Raleigh's Hist. of the World.*

# REB

These reasons in love's law have past for good,  
Though fond and *reasonless* to some. *Milton's Agonistes.*

To REASSEMBLE. *v. a.* [*re* and *assemble*.] To collect anew.  
There *reassembling* our afflicted pow'rs,  
Consult how to offend our enemy. *Milton.*

To REASSE'RT. *v. a.* [*re* and *assert*.] To assert anew; to  
maintain after suspension or cessation.  
His steps I followed, his doctrine I *reasserted*. *Atterbury.*

Young Orestes grown  
To manly years should *reassert* the throne. *Pope.*

To REASSU'ME. *v. a.* [*reassume*, Lat. *re* and *assumere*.] To  
resume; to take again.  
To him the son return'd  
Into his blissful bosom *reassum'd*,  
In glory as of old. *Milton.*  
Nor only on the Trojans fell this doom,  
Their hearts at last the vanquish'd *reassum'd*. *Denham.*  
For this he *reassumes* the nod,  
While Semele commands the god. *Prior.*  
After Henry VIII. had *reassumed* the supremacy, a statute  
was made, by which all doctors of the civil law might be  
made chancellors. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

To REASSU'RE. [*reassure*, Fr.] To free from fear; to restore  
from terror.  
They rose with fear,  
Till dauntless Pallas *reassur'd* the rest. *Dryden.*

REATE. *n. f.* A kind of long small grass that grows in water,  
and complicates itself together.  
Let them lie dry six months to kill the water-weeds; as  
water-lilies, canocks, *reate* and bulrushes. *Walton.*

To REAVE. *v. a.* pret. *reft*. [*reapian*, Saxon; whence to *berave*.]  
1. To take away by stealth or violence. An obsolete word.  
Dismounting from his lofty steed,  
He to him leapt, in mind to *reave* his life. *Spenser.*  
Some make his meafhy bed, but *reave* his rest. *Carver.*  
Who can be bound by any solemn vow,  
To do a murd'rous deed, to rob a man,  
To force a spotless virgin's chastity,  
To *reave* the orphan of his patrimony,  
And have no other reason for his wrong,  
But that he was bound by a solemn oath. *Shakefp. Hen. VI.*

2. It was used as well in a good as bad sense.  
They sought my troubled sense how to deceive  
With talk, that might unquiet fancies *reave*. *Hubbard.*  
Each succeeding time addeth or *reaveth* goods and evils,  
according to the occasions itself produceth. *Carver.*

To REBAPTIZE. *v. a.* [*rebaptizer*, Fr. *re* and *baptize*.] To  
baptize again.  
Understanding that the rites of the church were observed,  
he approved of their baptism, and would not suffer them to  
be rebaptized. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

REBAPTIZATION. *n. f.* [*rebaptisation*, Fr. *from rebaptize*.]  
Renewal of baptism.  
In maintenance of *rebaptization*, their arguments are built  
upon this, that heretics are not any part of the church of  
Christ. *Hooker, b. iii. f. i.*

To REBA'TE. *v. n.* [*rebatte*, Fr.] To blunt; to beat to ob-  
tuseness; to deprive of keenness.  
He doth *rebatte* and blunt his natural edge  
With profits of the mind, study and fast. *Shakefp.*  
The icy goat, the crab which square the scales;  
With those of aries trine consent to hate  
The scales of libra, and her rays *rebatte*. *Creech.*  
He modifies his first severe decree;  
The keener edge of battle to *rebatte*,  
The troops for honour fighting, not for hate. *Dryden.*  
My flagging soul flies under her own pitch,  
My senses too are dull and stupify'd,  
Their edge *rebatte*. *Dryden's Don Sebastian.*  
Their innocence unfeign'd long joys afford  
To the honest nuptial bed, and, in the wane  
Of life, *rebatte* the miseries of age. *Philips.*

REBECK. *n. f.* [*rebec*, Fr. *rebecca*, Italian.] A three stringed  
fiddle.  
When the merry bells ring round,  
And the jocund *rebeks* sound,  
To many a youth and many a maid,  
Dancing in the checker'd shade. *Milton.*

REBEL. *n. f.* [*rebelle*, Fr. *rebellis*, Lat.] One who opposes  
lawful authority.  
The merciless Macdonel  
Worthy to be a *rebel*; for to that  
The multiplying villainies of nature  
Do swarm upon him. *Shakefp. Macbeth.*  
The rebels there are up,  
And put the Englishmen unto the sword. *Shakefp.*  
Shall man from nature's sanction stray,  
A *rebel* to her rightful sway. *Fenton.*

To REBEL. *v. n.* [*rebelle*, Lat.] To rise in opposition against  
lawful authority.  
Boys, immature in knowledge,  
Pawn their experience to their present pleasure,  
And so *rebel* to judgment. *Shakefp. Ant. and Cleopatra.*

# REB

If they perceive dissention in our looks,  
How will their grudging stomachs be provok'd  
To wilful disobedience, and *rebel*? *Shakefp. Henry VI.*  
Such smiling rogues as these foeth every passion,  
That in the nature of their lords *rebels*;  
Bring oil to fire. *Shakefp. King Lear.*  
There was a time, when all the body's members  
Rebell'd against the belly. *Shakefp. Coriolanus.*  
Arm'd with thy might, rid heav'n of these *rebell'd*. *Milt.*  
How could my hand *rebel* against my heart?  
How could your heart *rebel* against your reason? *Dryden.*  
Part of the angels *rebelled* against God, and thereby lost  
their happy state. *Locke.*

REBEL'LER. *n. f.* [*from rebel*.] One that rebels. *Diſt.*

REBEL'LION. *n. f.* [*rebellion*, Fr. *rebellio*, Lat. *from rebel*.]  
Insurrection against lawful authority.  
He was victorious in *rebellions* and seditions of people. *Bac.*  
Adam's sin, or the curse upon it, did not deprive him  
of his rule, but left the creatures to the rebellion or sedition.  
*Bacon's Holy War.*

Raz'd by *rebellion* from the books of life. *Milton.*

REBEL'LOUS. *adj.* [*from rebel*.] Opponent to lawful au-  
thority.  
From the day that thou didst depart out of Egypt, until ye  
came unto this place, ye have been *rebellious* against the  
Lord. *Deutr. ix. 7.*  
This our son is stubborn and *rebellious*, he will not obey  
our voice. *Deutr. xxi. 20.*

REBEL'LOUSLY. *adv.* [*from rebellious*.] In opposition to law-  
ful authority.  
When one shewed him where a nobleman, that had *rebel-  
lously* born arms against him, lay very honourably intomb'd,  
and advised the king to deface the monument; he said, no,  
no, but I would all the rest of mine enemies were as honour-  
ably intomb'd. *Camden's Remains.*

REBEL'LOUSNESS. *n. f.* [*from rebellious*.] The quality of  
being rebellious.  
To REBEL'LOW. *v. n.* [*re* and *bellow*.] To bellow in return;  
to echo back a loud noise.  
He loudly bray'd with beastly yelling sound,  
That all the fields *rebellowed* again. *Fairy Queen.*  
The resifting air the thunder broke,  
The cave *rebellow'd*, and the temple shook. *Dryden.*  
From whence were heard, *rebellowing* to the main,  
The roars of lions. *Dryden's Aeneis.*

REBOA'TION. *n. f.* [*reboas*, Lat.] The return of a loud bel-  
lowing sound.  
To REBOUND. *v. n.* [*rebondir*, Fr. *re* and *bound*.] To spring  
back; to be reberberated; to fly back, in consequence of mo-  
tion impressed and resisted by a greater power.  
Whether it were a roaring voice of most savage wild beasts,  
or a *rebouncing* echo from the hollow mountains. *Wisd. xvii.*  
It with *rebouncing* fuge the bars assail'd. *Milton.*  
Life and death are in the power of the tongue, and that  
not only directly with regard to the good or ill we may do to  
others, but reflexively with regard to what may *rebound* to  
ourselves. *Government of the Tongue.*  
Bodies which are absolutely hard, or so soft as to be void  
of elasticity, will not *rebound* from one another: impenetr-  
ability makes them only stop. *Newton's Opticks.*  
She bounding from the shelly shore,  
Round the descending nymph the waves *rebouncing* roar. *Po.*

To REBOUND. *v. a.* To reberberate; to beat back.  
All our invectives, at their suppos'd errors, fall back with  
a *rebounced* force upon our own real ones. *Decay of Piety.*  
Silenus sung, the vales his voice *rebounced*,  
And carry to the skies the sacred sound. *Dryden.*  
Flow'rs, by the soft South West  
Open'd, and gather'd by religious hands,  
Rebound their sweets from th' odoriferous pavement. *Prior.*

REBOUND. *n. f.* [*from the verb*.] The act of flying back in  
consequence of motion resisted; restitution.  
I do feel,  
By the rebound of yours, a grief that shoots  
My very heart. *Shakefp. Antony and Cleopatra.*  
If you strike a ball sidelong, not full upon the surface, the  
*rebound* will be as much the contrary way; whether there be  
any such resilience in echoes may be tried. *Bacon.*  
The weapon with unerring fury flew,  
At his left shoulder aim'd: nor entrance found;  
But back, as from a rock, with swift *rebound*,  
Harmless return'd. *Dryden.*

REBU'FF. *n. f.* [*rebuffade*, Fr. *rebuffe*, Italian.] Repercussion;  
quick and sudden resistance.  
By ill chance  
The strong *rebuff* of some tumultuous cloud,  
Instinct with fire and nitre, hurried him  
As many miles aloft. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. ii.*

To REBU'FF. *v. a.* [*from the noun*.] To beat back; to op-  
pose with sudden violence.  
To REBU'LD. *v. a.* [*re* and *build*.] To reedify; to restore  
from demolition; to repair.

# REC

The fines imposed there were the more questioned, and re-  
pined against, because they were assigned to the *rebuilding*  
and repairing of St. Paul's church. *Clarendon.*

Fine is the secret, delicate the art,  
To raise the shades of heroes to our view;  
*Rebuild* fall'n empires, and old time renew. *Tickell.*

REBU'KABLE. *adj.* [*from rebuke*.] Worthy of reprehension.  
*Rebukable*  
And worthy shameful check it were, to stand  
On mere mechanick compliment. *Shakefp. Ant. and Cleop.*

To REBU'KE. *v. a.* [*reboucher*, Fr.] To chide; to reprehend;  
to repress by oburgation.  
I am atham'd; does not the stone *rebuke* me,  
For being more stone than it? *Shakefp. Winter's Tale.*  
He was *rebuked* for his iniquity; the dumb ass, speaking  
with man's voice, forbade the madness of the prophet. *2 Pet.*  
My son, despite not thou the chastening of the Lord, nor  
faint when thou art *rebuked* of him. *Heb. xii. 15.*  
The proud he tam'd, the penitent he cheer'd,  
Nor to *rebuke* the rich offender fear'd. *Dryden.*

REBU'KE. *n. f.* [*from the verb*.]  
1. Reprehension; chiding expression; oburgation:  
Why bear you these *rebukes*, and answer not? *Shakefp.*  
If he will not yield,  
*Rebuke* and dread correction wait on us,  
And they shall do their office. *Shakefp. Henry IV.*  
The channels of waters were seen; at thy *rebuke*, O Lord,  
at the blast of the breath of thy nostrils. *Psaln xviii. 15.*  
Thy *rebuke* hath broken my heart; I am full of heaviness.  
*Psaln lxxix. 21.*  
The *rebukes* and chiding to children, should be in grave  
and dispassionate words. *Locke.*  
Shall Cibber's son, without *rebuke*,  
Swear like a lord? *Pope.*  
Should vice expect to 'scape *rebuke*,  
Because its owner is a duke? *Swift's Miscellanies.*

2. In low language, it signifies any kind of check.  
He gave him so terrible a *rebuke* upon the forehead with his  
heel, that he laid him at his length. *L'Estrange.*

REBU'KER. *n. f.* [*from rebuke*.] A chider; a reprehender.  
The revolvers are profound to make slaughter, though I  
have been a *rebuker* of them all. *Holbe v. 2.*

RE'BUS. *n. f.* [*rebus*, Latin.] A word represented by a picture.  
Some citizens, wanting arms, have coined themselves cer-  
tain devices alluding to their names, which we call *rebus*:  
Master Juggle the printer, in many of his books, took, to ex-  
press his name, a nightingale sitting in a bush with a scrole  
in her mouth, wherein was written juggle, juggle, juggle. *Peac.*

To REBU'T. *v. n.* [*rebuter*, Fr.] To retire back. Obsolete.  
Themselves too rudely rigorous,  
Astonied with the stroke of their own hand,  
Do back *rebut*, and each to other yielded land. *Fa. Queen.*

REBU'TTER. *n. f.* An answer to a rejoinder.  
To RECA'LL. *v. a.* [*re* and *call*.] To call back; to call again;  
to revoke.  
They who *recall* the church unto that which was at the first,  
must set bounds unto their speeches. *Hooker, b. iv. f. 2.*  
If Henry were *recall'd* to life again,  
These news would cause him once more yield the ghost. *Shakefp. Henry VI. p. i.*  
Neglected long, she let the secret rest,  
Till lov'd *recall'd* it to her lab'ring breast. *Dryden.*  
It is strange the soul should never once *recall* over any of its  
pure native ideas, before it borrowed any thing from the body;  
never any other ideas, but what derive their original from  
that union. *Locke.*  
To the churches, wherein they were ordained, they might  
of right be *recalled* as to their proper church, under pain of  
excommunication. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*  
It is necessary to *recall* to the reader's mind, the desire  
Ulysses has to reach his own country. *Bryson's Notes on Odys.*  
If princes, whose dominions lie contiguous, be forced to  
draw from those armies which act against France, we must  
hourly expect having those troops *recalled*, which they now  
leave with us in the midst of a siege. *Swift's Miscellanies.*

RECA'LL. *n. f.* [*from the verb*.] Revocation; act or power  
of calling back.  
Other decrees  
Against thee are gone forth, without *recall*. *Milton.*  
'Tis done, and since 'tis done, 'tis past *recall*;  
And since 'tis past *recall*, must be forgotten. *Dryden.*

To RECA'NT. *v. a.* [*recanto*, Lat.] To retract; to recall;  
to contradict what one has once said or done.  
He shall do this, or else I do *recant*.  
The pardon that I late pronounced. *Shakefp. Mer. of Ven.*  
Ease would *recant* vows made in pain. *Milton.*  
If it be thought, that the praise of a translation consists in  
adding new beauties, I shall be willing to *recant*. *Dryden.*  
That the legislature should have power to change the suc-  
cession, whenever the necessities of the kingdom require, is  
so useful towards preserving our religion and liberty, that I  
know not how to *recant*. *Swift.*

RECANTA'TION.



## REC

RECANTATION. *n. f.* [from *recant*.] Retraction; declaration contradictory to a former declaration.

She could not see means to join this recantation to the former vow. *Sidney, b. ii.*

The poor man was imprisoned for this discovery, and forced to make a publick recantation. *Stillingfleet.*

RECA'NTER. *n. f.* [from *recant*.] One who recants.

The publick body, which doth seldom

Play the recanter, feeling in itself

A lack of Timon's aid, hath sense withal

Of its own fall, refraining aid to Timon. *Shakefp.*

TO RECAPITULATE. *v. a.* [recapituler, Fr. *re* and *capitulum*, Lat.] To repeat again distinctly; to detail again.

Hylobares judiciously and resentfully recapitulates your main reasonings. *More's Divine Dialogues.*

I have been forced to recapitulate these things, because mankind is not more liable to deceit, than it is willing to continue in a pleasing error. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

RECAPITULATION. *n. f.* [from *recapitulate*.] Detail repeated; distinct repetition of the principal points.

He maketh a recapitulation of the christian churches; among the rest he addeth the life of Eden by name. *Raleigh.*

Instead of raising any particular uses from the point that has been delivered, let us make a brief recapitulation of the whole. *South.*

RECAPITULATORY. *adj.* [from *recapitulate*.] Repeating again. Recapitulatory exercises. *Garretson.*

TO RECA'RY. *v. a.* [re and carry.] To carry back.

When the Turks besieged Malta or Rhodes, pigeons carried and recarried letters. *Walton's Angler.*

TO RECE'DE. *v. n.* [recede, Latin.]

1. To fall back; to retreat.

A deaf noise of sounds that never cease,

Confus'd and chiding, like the hollow roar

Of tides, receding from th' infulted shoar. *Dryden.*

Ye doubts and fears!

Scatter'd by winds recede, and wild in forests rove. *Prior.*

All bodies, moved circularly, have a perpetual endeavour

to recede from the center, and every moment would fly out in

right lines, if they were not violently restrained by contiguous

matter. *Bentley.*

2. To desist.

I can be content to recede much from my own interests and

personal rights. *King Charles.*

They hoped that their general assembly would be persuaded

to depart from some of their demands; but that, for the pre-

sent, they had not authority to recede from any one propo-

sition. *Clarendon, b. viii.*

RECEP'T. *n. f.* [receptum, Latin.]

1. The act of receiving.

Villain, thou didst deny the gold's receipt,

And told me of a mistress. *Shakefp. Com. of Err.*

It must be done upon the receipt of the wound, before the

patient's spirits be overheated. *Wiseham's Surgery.*

The joy of a monarch for the news of a victory must not

be exprest like the ecstasy of a harlequin, on the receipt of

a letter from his mistress. *Dryden.*

2. The place of receiving.

Jesus saw Matthew sitting at the receipt of custom. *Matt.*

3. [Recepte, Fr.] A note given, by which money is acknow-

ledged to have been received.

4. Reception; admission.

It is of things heavenly an universal declaration, work-

ing in them, whose hearts God inspireth with the due con-

sideration thereof, an habit or disposition of mind, whereby

they are made fit vessels, both for the receipt and delivery of

whatsoever spiritual perfection. *Hooker, b. v. f. 37.*

5. Reception; welcome.

The same words in my lady Philoclea's mouth might have

had a better grace, and perchance have found a gentler

receipt. *Sidney.*

6. [From recipe.] Prescription of ingredients for any compo-

sition.

On's bed of death

Many receipts he gave me, chiefly one

Of his old experience th' only darling. *Shakefp.*

That Medea could make old men young again, was no-

thing else, but that, from knowledge of simples, she had

a receipt to make white hair black. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

Wife leeches will not vain receipts obtrude,

While growing pains pronounce the humours crude. *Dryd.*

Some dryly plain, without invention's aid,

Write dull receipts how poems may be made. *Pope.*

Scribonius found the receipt in a letter wrote to Tiberius,

and was never able to procure the receipt during the empe-

ror's life. *Arbutnot on Coins.*

RECEIVABLE. *adj.* [recevabile, Fr. from *receive*.] Capable of

being received. *Dist.*

TO RECEIVE. *v. a.* [recevoir, Fr. *recepis*, Lat.]

1. To take or obtain any thing as due.

If by this crime he owes the law his life,

Why, let the war receive 't in valiant gore. *Shakefp.*

## REC

A certain nobleman went into a far country, to receive for himself a kingdom, and return. *Luke xiv. 12.*

2. To take or obtain from another.

Ye shall receive of me gifts. *Dan. ii. 6.*

Though I should receive a thousand shekels of silver in mine

hand, yet would I not put forth mine hand against the king's

son. *2 Sam. xviii. 12.*

What? shall we receive good at the hands of God, and

shall we not receive evil? *Job ii. 10.*

To them hast thou poured a drink-offering? should I re-

ceive comfort in these? *1/1. lvi. 6.*

He that doeth wrong, shall receive for the wrong done;

and there is no respect of persons. *Col. iii. 25.*

They lived with the friendship and equality of brethren;

received no laws from one another, but lived separately. *Locke.*

3. To take any thing communicated.

Put all in writing that thou givest out, and receivest in.

*Ecclef. xlii. 7.*

Draw general conclusions from every particular they meet

with: these make little true benefit of history; nay, being

of forward and active spirits, receive more harm by it. *Locke.*

The idea of solidity we receive by our touch. *Locke.*

The same inability will every one find, who shall go about

to fashion in his understanding any simple idea, not received

in by his senses or by reflection. *Locke.*

To conceive the ideas we receive from sensation, consider

them, in reference to the different ways, whereby they make

their approaches to our minds. *Locke.*

4. To embrace intellectually.

We have let it down as a law, to examine things to the

bottom, and not to receive upon credit, or reject upon impro-

babilities. *Bacon's Natural History.*

In an equal indifferency for all truth; I mean the receiving

it, in the love of it, as truth; and in the examination of our

principles, and not receiving any for such, till we are fully

convinced of their certainty, consists the freedom of the un-

derstanding. *Locke.*

5. To allow.

Long received custom forbidding them to do as they did,

there was no excuse to justify their act; unless, in the scrip-

ture, they could shew some law, that did licence them thus

to break a received custom. *Hooker, b. ii. f. 5.*

Will it not be receiv'd,

When we have mark'd with blood those sleepy two,

And us'd their very daggers; that they have don't?

—Who dares receive it other? *Shakefp. Macbeth.*

Left any should think that any thing in this number eight

creates the diapason; this computation of eight is rather a

thing received, than any true computation. *Bacon.*

6. To admit.

When they came to Jerusalem, they were received of the

church. *Acts xv. 4.*

Thou shalt guide me with thy counsel, and afterward re-

ceive me to glory. *Psaln lxxiii. 24.*

Let her be shut out from the camp seven days, and after

that received in again. *Numb. xii. 14.*

Free converse with persons of different sects will enlarge

our charity towards others, and incline us to receive them

into all the degrees of unity and affection, which the word

of God requires. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

7. To take as into a vessel.

He was taken up, and a cloud received him out of their

sight. *Acts i. 9.*

8. To take into a place or state.

After the Lord had spoken, he was received up into hea-

ven, and sat on the right hand of God. *Mar. xvi. 19.*

9. To conceive in the mind; to take intellectually.

To one of your receiving,

Enough is shewn. *Shakefp.*

10. To entertain as a guest.

Abundance fit to honour, and receive

Our heav'nly stranger. *Milton.*

RECEIVEDNESS. *n. f.* [from *received*.] General allowance.

Others will, upon account of the receivedness of the pro-

posed opinion, think it rather worth to be examined, than

acquiesced in. *Boyle.*

RECEIVER. *n. f.* [receveur, Fr. from *receive*.]

1. One to whom any thing is communicated by another.

All the learnings that his time could make him receiver of,

he took as we do air. *Shakefp. Cymbeline.*

She from whose influence all impression came,

But by receivers impotencies lame. *Donne.*

2. One to whom any thing is given or paid.

There is a receiver, who alone handleth the monies. *Bacon.*

In all works of liberality, something more is to be con-

sidered, besides the occasion of the givers; and that is the oc-

casional of the receivers. *Sprat.*

Gratitude is a virtue, disposing the mind to an inward

sense, and an outward acknowledgement of a benefit received,

together with a readiness to return the same, as the occasions

of the doer shall require, and the abilities of the receiver ex-

tend to. *South.*

8

TO RECEIVE. *v. a.* [recevoir, Fr. *recepis*, Lat.]

1. To take or obtain any thing as due.

If by this crime he owes the law his life,

Why, let the war receive 't in valiant gore. *Shakefp.*

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## REC

If one third of the money in trade were locked up, land- holders must receive one third less for their goods; a less quan- tity of money by one third being to be distributed amongst an equal number of receivers. *Locke.*

Wood's halfpence will be offered for six a penny, and the necessary receivers will be losers of two thirds in their pay. *Sw.*

3. One who partakes of the blessed sacrament.

The signification and sense of the sacrament dispose the spir- it of the receiver to admit the grace of the spirit of God there

consigned. *Taylor's Worthly Communicant.*

4. One who cooperates with a robber, by taking the goods

which he steals.

This is a great cause of the maintenance of thieves, know- ing their receivers always ready; for were there no receivers,

there would be no thieves. *Spenser's State of Ireland.*

5. The vessel into which spirits are emitted from the still.

These liquors, which the wide receiver fill,

Prepar'd with labour, and refin'd with skill,

Another course to distant parts begin. *Blackmore.*

Alkaline spirits run in veins down the sides of the receiver

in distillations, which will not take fire. *Arbutnot.*

6. The vessel of the air pump, out of which the air is drawn,

and which therefore receives any body on which experiments

are tried.

The air that in exhausted receivers of air pumps is exhaled

from minerals, is as true as to elasticity and density or rare-

faction, as that we respire in. *Bentley.*

TO RECELEBRATE. *v. a.* [re and celebrate.] To celebrate anew.

French air and English verse here wedded lie:

Who did this knot compose,

Again hath brought the lily to the rose;

And with their chained dance,

Recelebrates the joyful match. *Benj. Johnson.*

RECE'NCY. *n. f.* [recens, Lat.] Newness; new state.

A schirrus in its recency, whilst it is in its augment, re-

quireth milder applications than the confirmed one. *Wiseham.*

RECE'NSION. *n. f.* [recensio, Lat.] Enumeration; review.

In this recension of monthly flowers, it is to be understood

from its first appearing to its final withering. *Evelyn's Kalen.*

RECE'NT. *adj.* [recens, Latin.]

1. New; not of long existence.

The ancients were of opinion, that those parts, where

Egypt now is, were formerly sea, and that a considerable por-

tion of that country was recent, and formed out



## REC

RECK'SION. *n. f.* [*recessio*, Lat.] The act of retreating.  
To RECHARGE. *v. a.* [*recharger*, Fr. *re* and *charge*.] To change again.

Those endued with foresight, work with facility; others are perpetually changing and recharging their work. *Dryden.*  
To RECHARGE. *v. a.* [*recharger*, Fr. *re* and *charge*.]

1. To accuse in return.  
The fault, that we find with them, is, that they over-much abridge the church of her power in these things: whereupon they recharge us, as if in these things we gave the church a liberty, which hath no limits or bounds. *Hooker.*

2. To attack anew.  
They charge, recharge, and all along the sea

They drive, and squander the huge Belgian fleet. *Dryden.*  
RECHARGE. *n. f.* Among hunters, a lesson which the hunt-mans winds on the horn, when the hounds have lost their game, to call them back from pursuing a counterfence. *Bail.*

That a woman conceived me, I thank her; but that I will have a recharge winded in my forehead, or hang my bugle in an invisible baldrick, all women shall pardon me. *Shakespeare.*

RECIDIVATION. *n. f.* [*recidivus*, Lat.] Backsliding; falling again.

Our renewed obedience is still most indispensably required, though mixed with much of weakness, frailties, recidivations, to make us capable of pardon. *Hammond's Pract. Cat.*

RECIDIVOUS. *adj.* [*recidivus*, Lat.] Subject to fall again.

RECIPE. *n. f.* [*recipe*, Lat. the term used by physicians, when they direct ingredients.] A medical prescription.

I should enjoin you travel; for absence doth in a kind remove the cause, and answers the physicians first recipe, vomiting and purging; but this would be too harsh. *Suckling.*

The apothecary train is wholly blind,

From files a random recipe they take,

And many deaths of one prescription make. *Dryden.*

RECIPIENT. *n. f.* [*recipiens*, Latin.]

1. The receiver; that to which any thing is communicated.

Though the images, or whatever else is the cause of sense, may be alike as from the object, yet may the representations be varied according to the nature of the recipient. *Glanvill.*

2. [*Recipient*, Fr.] The vessel into which spirits are driven by the still.

The form of sound words, dissolved by chymical preparation, ceases to be nutritive; and after all the labours of the alembick, leaves in the recipient a fretting corrosive. *D. of Pisa.*

RECIPROCAL. *adj.* [*reciprocus*, Lat. *reciprocus*, Fr.]

1. Acting in vicissitude; alternate.

Corruption is reciprocal to generation; and they two are as nature's two boundaries, and guides to life and death. *Bacon.*

What if that light,

To the terrestrial moon be as a star,

Enlightning her by day, as she by night,

This earth? reciprocal, if land be there,

Fields and inhabitants. *Milton.*

2. Mutual; done by each to each.

Where there's no hope of a reciprocal aid, there can be no reason for the mutual obligation. *L'Estrange.*

In reciprocal duties, the failure on one side justifies not a failure on the other. *Clarissa.*

3. Mutually interchangeable.

These two rules will render a definition reciprocal with the thing defined; which, in the schools, signifies, that the definition may be used in the place of the thing defined. *Watts.*

4. In geometry, reciprocal proportion is, when, in four numbers, the fourth number is so much lesser than the second, as the third is greater than the first, and vice versa. *Harris.*

According to the laws of motion, if the bulk and activity of aliment and medicines are in reciprocal proportion, the effect will be the same. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

RECIPROCALLY. *adv.* [from reciprocal.] Mutually; interchangeably.

His mind and place

Infesting one another reciprocally. *Shakespeare. Henry VIII.*

Make the bodies appear enlightened by the shadows which bound the light, which cause it to repose for some space of time; and reciprocally the shadows may be made sensible by enlightening your ground. *Dryden.*

If the distance be about the hundredth part of an inch, the water will rise to the height of about an inch; and if the distance be greater or less in any proportion, the height will be reciprocally proportional to the distance very nearly: for the attractive force of the glasses is the same, whether the distance between them be greater or less; and the weight of the water drawn up is the same, if the height of it be reciprocally proportional to the height of the glasses. *Newton's Opticks.*

Those two particles do reciprocally affect each other with the same force and vigour, as they would do at the same distance in any other situation. *Bentley.*

RECIPROCALNESS. *n. f.* [from reciprocal.] Mutual return; alternateness.

The reciprocalness of the injury ought to allay the displeasure at it. *Decay of Piety.*

To RECIPROCATE. *v. n.* [*reciprocus*, Lat. *reciprocus*, Fr.]

To act interchangeably; to alternate.

One brawny smith the puffing bellows plies,

And draws, and blows reciprocating air. *Dryden.*

From whence the quick reciprocating breath,

The lobe adhesive, and the sweat of death. *Sevel.*

RECIPROCATION. *n. f.* [*reciprocatio*, from *reciprocus*, Latin.]

Alteration; action interchanged.

Bodies may be altered by heat, and yet no such reciprocation of rarefaction, condensation and separation. *Bacon.*

That Aristotle drowned himself in Euripus, as despairing to resolve the cause of its reciprocation or ebb and flow seven times a day, is generally believed. *Brown.*

Where the bottom of the sea is owze or sand, it is by the motion of the waters, so far as the reciprocation of the sea extends to the bottom, brought to a level. *Rey.*

The systole resembles the forcible bending of a spring, and the diastole its flying out again to its natural size: what is the principal efficient of this reciprocation? *Rey.*

RECISION. *n. f.* [*recisus*, Lat.] The act of cutting off.

RECITAL. *n. f.* [from *recite*.]

1. Repetition; rehearsal.

The last are repetitions and recitals of the first. *Denham.*

This often sets him on empty boasts, and betrays him into vain fantastick recitals of his own performances. *Addison.*

2. Enumeration.

To make the rough recital aptly chime,

Or bring the fumes of Gallia's loss to rhyme,

Is mighty hard. *Prior.*

RECITATION. *n. f.* [from *recite*.] Repetition; rehearsal.

If menaces of scripture fall upon men's persons, if they are but the recitations and descriptions of God's decreed wrath, and those decrees and that wrath have no respect to the actual sins of men; why should terrors restrain me from sin, when present advantage invites me to it? *Hammond.*

He used philosophical arguments and recitations. *Temple.*

RECITATIVE. *n. f.* [from *recite*.] A kind of tuneful pronunciation; more musical than common speech, and less than song; chaunt.

He introduced the examples of moral virtue, writ in verse, and performed in recitative music. *Dryden.*

By singing peers upheld on either hand,

Then thus in quaint recitative spoke. *Dumcald, b. iv.*

To RECITE. *v. a.* [*recito*, Lat. *reciter*, Fr.] To rehearse; to repeat; to enumerate; to tell over.

While Telephus's youthful charms,

His rosy neck, and winding arms,

With endless rapture you recite,

And in the tender name delight. *Addison.*

The thoughts of gods let Granville's verse recite,

And bring the scenes of op'ning fate to light. *Pope.*

If we will recite nine hours in ten,

You lose your patience. *Pope's Epistles of Horace.*

RECITE. *n. f.* [*recit*, Fr. from the verb.] Recital. Not in use.

This added to all former recites or observations of long-lived races, makes it easy to conclude, that health and long life are the blessings of the poor as well as rich. *Temple.*

To RECK. *v. n.* [*reccan*, Saxon.] To care; to heed; to mind; to rate at much; to be in care. Out of use. *Reck* is still retained in Scotland.

Thou'st but a lazy loorde,

And reck'st much of thy swinke,

That with fond terms and wile's words,

To bleer mine eyes do'st think. *Sponser.*

Good or bad,

What do I reck, fith that he dy'd entire. *Fairy Queen.*

I reck as little what betideth me,

As much I wish all good befotune you. *Shakespeare.*

Of night or loneliness it recks me not;

I fear the dread events that dog them both,

Left some ill-greeting touch attempt the person

Of our unwon'd sister. *Milton.*

With that care lost

Went all his fear; of God, or hell or worse

He reck'd not. *Milton.*

To RECK. *v. a.* To heed; to care for.

This son of mine, not recking danger, and neglecting the present good way he was in of doing himself good, came hither to do this kind office to my unspeakable grief. *Shakespeare.*

If I do lose thee, I do lose a thing,

That none but fools would reck. *Shakespeare.*

Do not you as ungracious parsons do,

Who shew the steep and thorny way to heav'n;

Yet like unthinking reckless libertines,

That in the soft path of dalliance treads,

Reck not his own rede. *Shakespeare.*

RECKLESS. *adj.* [from *reck*; *recclear*, Saxon.]

heedless; mindless; untouched. See RECK.

It made the king as reckless, as them diligent. *Shakespeare.*

I'll after, more to be reveng'd of Eglamour

Than for the love of reckless Silvia. *Shakespeare.*

He apprehends death no more dreadfully, but as a drunken sleep; careless, reckless, and fearless of what's past, present or to come; insensible of mortality and desperately mortal. *Shakespeare.*

RECKLESSNESS. *n. f.* [from *reckless*.]

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## REC

3. A bond of record testifying the recognisor to owe unto the recognisee a certain sum of money; and is acknowledged in some court of record: and those that are mere recognisances are not sealed but enrolled: It is also used for the verdict of the twelve men empannelled upon an assize. *Cowel.*  
The English should not marry with any Irish, unless bound by recognisance with sureties, to continue loyal. *Davies.*  
To RECOGNISE. *v. a.* [*recognosco*, Lat.]  
1. To acknowledge; to recover and avow knowledge of any person or thing.  
The British cannon formidably roars,  
While starting from his oozy bed,  
Th' affrighted ocean rears his reverend head,  
To view and recognise his ancient lord. *Dryden.*  
Then first he recognis'd th' æthereal guest,  
Wonder and joy alternate fire his breast. *Pope.*  
2. To review; to reexamine.  
However their causes speed in your tribunals, Christ will recognise them at a greater. *South.*  
RECOGNISE. *n. f.* He in whose favour the bond is drawn.  
RECOGNISOR. *n. f.* He who gives the recognisance.  
RECOGNITION. *n. f.* [*recognitio*, Latin.]  
1. Review; renovation of knowledge.  
The virtues of some being thought expedient to be annually had in remembrance, brought in a fourth kind of publick reading, whereby the lives of such saints had, at the time of their yearly memorials, solemn recognition in the church of God. *Hooker, b. iii. f. 20.*  
2. Knowledge confessed.  
Every species of fancy hath three modes; recognition of a thing, as present; memory of it, as past; and foresight of it, as to come. *Greco's Cymol.*  
3. Acknowledgment.  
If the recognition or acknowledgment of a final concord, upon any writ of covenant finally, be taken by justice of assize, and the yearly value of those lands be declared by affidavit made before the same justice; then is the recognition and value signed with the hand-writing of that justice. *Bacon.*  
To RECOIL. *v. n.* [*recoiler*, Fr.]  
1. To rush back in consequence of resistance, which cannot be overcome by the force impressed.  
The very thought of my revenges that way  
Recoil upon me; in himself too mighty. *Shakesp.*  
Revenge, at first though sweet,  
Bitter ere long, back on itself recoils. *Milton.*  
Amazement seiz'd  
All th' host of heav'n, back they recoil'd, afraid  
At first. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. ii.*  
Evil on itself shall back recoil. *Milton.*  
Who in deep mines for hidden knowledge toils,  
Like guns o'ercharg'd, breaks, misses or recoils. *Denham.*  
My hand's so soft, his heart so hard,  
The blow recoils, and hurts me while I strike! *Dryden.*  
Whatever violence may be offered to nature, by endeavouring to reason men into a contrary persuasion, nature will still recoil, and at last return to itself. *Tillotson.*  
2. To fall back.  
Ye both forewearing be; therefore a while  
I read you rest, and to your bowers recoil. *Fairy Queen.*  
Ten paces huge  
He back recoil'd; the tenth on bended knee,  
His massy spear upstay'd. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. vi.*  
3. To fail; to shrink.  
A good and virtuous nature may recoil  
In an imperial charge. *Shakesp. Macbeth.*  
To RECOIN. *v. a.* [*re and coin*.] To coin over again.  
Among the Romans, to preserve great events upon their coins, when any particular piece of money grew very scarce, it was often recoined by a succeeding emperor. *Addison.*  
RECOINAGE. *n. f.* [*re and coinage*.] The act of coining anew.  
The mint gained upon the late statute, by the recoinage of groats and half-groats, now twopences and fixpences. *Bac.*  
To RECOLLECT. *v. a.* [*recollectus*, Lat.]  
1. To recover to memory.  
It did relieve my passion much;  
More than light airs and recollected terms  
Of these most brisk and giddy-paced times. *Shakesp.*  
Recollected every day the things seen, heard, or read, which made any addition to your understanding. *Watts's Logick.*  
2. To recover reason or resolution.  
The Tyrian queen  
Admir'd his fortunes, more admir'd the man;  
Then recollected blood. *Dryden's Æneis.*  
3. To gather what is scattered; to gather again.  
Now that God hath made his light radiate in his word,  
men may recollect those scattered divine beams, and kindling with them the topics proper to warm our affections, enflame holy zeal. *Boyle.*  
RECOLLECTION. *n. f.* [*from recollect*.] Recovery of notion; revival in the memory.  
Recollection is when an idea is fought after by the mind, and with pain and endeavour found, and brought again in view. *Locke.*

## REC

- Let us take care that we sleep not without such a recollection of the actions of the day as may represent any thing that is remarkable, as matter of sorrow or thanksgiving. *Taylor.*  
The last image of that troubled heap,  
When sense subsides, and fancy sports in sleep,  
Though past the recollection of the thought;  
Becomes the stuff of which our dream is wrought. *Pope.*  
To RECOMFORT. *v. a.* [*re and comfort*.]  
1. To comfort or console again.  
What place is there left, we may hope our woes to recomfort. *Sidney, b. i.*  
Ne'er through an arch so hurried the blown tides,  
As the recomforted through th' gates. *Shakesp. Coriolanus.*  
As one from sad dismay  
Recomforted, and, after thoughts disturb'd,  
Submitting to what seem'd remedies. *Milton.*  
2. To give new strength.  
In strawberries, it is usual to help the ground with muck; and likewise to recomfort it sometimes with muck put to the roots; but to water with muck water is not practised. *Bacon.*  
To RECOMMENCE. *v. a.* [*recommence*, Fr. *re and commence*.]  
To begin anew.  
To RECOMMEND. *v. a.* [*recommender*, Fr. *re and commend*.]  
1. To praise to another.  
2. To make acceptable.  
Mecenas recommended Virgil and Horace to Augustus, whose praises helped to make him popular while alive, and after his death have made him precious to posterity. *Dryden.*  
A decent boldness ever meets with friends,  
Succeeds, and ev'n a stranger recommends. *Pope.*  
3. To commit with prayers.  
They had been recommended to the grace of God. *Acts xiv.*  
RECOMMENDABLE. *adj.* [*recommendable*, Fr. *from recommend*.]  
Worthy of recommendation or praise.  
Though these pursuits should make out no pretence to advantage, yet, upon the account of honour, they are recommendable. *Clarke's Preface to Scops.*  
RECOMMENDATION. *n. f.* [*recommendation*, Fr. *from recommend*.]  
1. The act of recommending.  
2. That which secures to one a kind reception from another.  
Poplicola's doors were opened on the outside, to save the people even the common civility of asking entrance; where misfortune was a powerful recommendation; and where want itself was a powerful mediator. *Dryden.*  
RECOMMENDATORY. *adj.* [*from recommend*.] That which commends to another.  
Verses recommendatory they have commanded me to prefix before my book. *Swift.*  
RECOMMENDER. *n. f.* [*from recommend*.] One who recommends.  
St. Chrysostom, as great a lover and recommender of the solitary state as he was, declares it to be no proper school for those who are to be leaders of Christ's flock. *Atterbury.*  
To RECOMMITE. *v. a.* [*re and commit*.] To commit anew.  
When they had bailed the twelve bishops, who were in the Tower, the house of commons expostulated with them, and caused them to be recommitted. *Clarendon.*  
To RECOMPACT. [*re and compact*.] To join anew.  
Repair  
And recompact my scatter'd body. *Donne.*  
To RECOMPENSE. *v. a.* [*recompenser*, Fr. *re and compense*, Lat.]  
1. To repay; to requite.  
Continue faithful, and we will recompense you. *1 Mac. x.*  
Hear from heaven, and requite the wicked, by recompensing his way upon his own head. *2 Chron. vi. 23.*  
2. To give in requital.  
Thou wast begot of them, and how canst thou recompense them the things they have done for thee! *Eccles. viii. 28.*  
Recompense to no man evil for evil. *Rom. xii. 17.*  
3. To compensate; to make up by something equivalent.  
French wheat, which is bearded, requirerh the best soil, recompensing the same with a profitable plenty. *Carew.*  
Solyma, willing them to be of good cheer, said, that he would in short time find occasion for them to recompense that disgrace, and again to shew their approved valour. *Kneller.*  
He is long ripening, but then his maturity, and the complement thereof, recompenseth the slowness of his maturation. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*  
4. To redeem; to pay for.  
If the man have no kinsman to recompense the trespass unto, let it be recompensed unto the Lord. *Nam. v. 8.*  
RECOMPENSE. *n. f.* [*recompense*, Fr. *from the verb*.]  
Thou'rt so far before,  
That swiftest wing of recompense is slow  
To overtake thee. *Shakesp.*  
2. Equivalent; compensation.  
Wife men thought the vast advantage from their learning and integrity an ample recompense for any inconvenience from their passion. *Clarendon.*  
Your mother's wrongs a recompense shall meet,  
I lay my sceptre at her daughter's feet. *Dryden.*  
RECOMPLEMENT.

## REC

- RECOMPLEMENT. *n. f.* [*re and complement*.] New complement.  
Although I had a purpose to make a particular digest or re-complement of the laws, I laid it aside. *Bacon.*  
To RECOMPOSE. *v. a.* [*recompose*, Fr. *re and compose*.]  
1. To settle or quiet anew.  
Elijah was so transported, that he could not receive answer from God, till by mulick he was recomposed. *Taylor.*  
2. To form or adjust anew.  
We produced a lovely purple, which we can destroy or recompose at pleasure, by severing or reapproaching the edges of the two irises. *Boyle on Colours.*  
RECOMPOSITION. *n. f.* [*re and composition*.] Composition renewed.  
To RECONCILE. *v. a.* [*reconciler*, Fr. *reconcilio*, Lat.]  
1. To make to like again.  
This noble passion,  
Child of integrity, hath from my soul  
Wip'd the black scruples, reconcil'd my thoughts  
To thy good truth and honour. *Shakesp.*  
Submit to Cæsar;  
And reconcile thy mighty soul to life. *Addison's Cato.*  
2. To make to be liked again.  
Many wise men, who knew the treasurer's talent in removing prejudice, and reconciling himself to wavering affections, believ'd the loss of the duke was unseafonable. *Clarendon.*  
He that has accustomed himself to take up with what easily offers itself, has reason to fear he shall never reconcile himself to the fatigue of turning things in his mind, to discover their more retired secrets. *Locke.*  
3. To make any thing consistent.  
The great men among the ancients understood how to reconcile manual labour with affairs of state. *Locke.*  
Questions of right and wrong  
Which though our consciences have reconciled,  
My learning cannot answer. *Southey's Spartan Dame.*  
Some figures monstrous and misshap'd appear,  
Consider'd singly, or beheld too near;  
Which but proportion'd to their light or place,  
Due distance reconciles to form and grace. *Pope.*  
3. To restore to favour.  
So thou shalt do for every one that erreth and is simple, so shall ye reconcile the house. *Ezek. xlv. 20.*  
Let him live before thee reconcil'd. *Milton.*  
RECONCILEABLE. *adj.* [*reconcilable*, Fr. *from reconcile*.]  
1. Capable of renewed kindness.  
2. Consistent; possible to be made consistent.  
What we did was against the dictates of our own conscience; and consequently never makes that act reconcilable with a regenerate estate, which otherwise would not be so. *Hammond.*  
The different accounts of the numbers of ships are reconcilable, by supposing that some spoke of the men of war only, and others added the transports. *Arbutnot.*  
The bones, to be the most convenient, ought to have been as light, as was reconcilable with sufficient strength. *Cheyne.*  
RECONCILEABLENESS. *n. f.* [*from reconcilable*.]  
1. Consistence; possibility to be reconciled.  
The cylinder is an inanimate lifeless trunk, which hath nothing of choice or will in it; and therefore cannot be a fit resemblance to shew the reconcilableness of fate with choice. *Hammond.*  
Discerning how the several parts of scripture are fitted to several times, persons and occurrences, we shall discover not only a reconcilableness, but a friendship and perfect harmony betwixt texts, that here seem most at variance. *Boyle.*  
2. Disposition to renew love.  
RECONCILEMENT. *n. f.* [*from reconcile*.]  
1. Reconciliation; renewal of kindness; favour restored.  
No cloud  
Of anger shall remain; but peace assur'd  
And reconciliation. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. iii.*  
Creature so fair! his reconciliation seeking,  
Whom he had dispos'd. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. x.*  
2. Friendship renewed.  
Injury went beyond all degree of reconciliation. *Sidney.*  
On one side great reserve, and very great resentment on the other, have enflam'd animosities, so as to make all reconciliation impracticable. *Swift.*  
RECONCILER. *n. f.* [*from reconcile*.]  
1. One who renews friendship between others.  
2. One who discovers the consistence between propositions.  
Part of the world know how to accommodate St. James and St. Paul, better than some late reconcilers. *Norris.*  
RECONCILIATION. *n. f.* [*reconciliation*, from *re and concilio*, Lat. *reconciliation*, Fr.]  
1. Renewal of friendship.  
2. Agreement of things seemingly opposite; solution of seeming contraries.  
These distinctions of the fear of God give us a clear and easy reconciliation of those seeming inconsistencies of scripture, with respect to this affection. *Rogers.*

## REC

3. Attonement; expiation.  
He might be a merciful and faithful high priest to make reconciliation for sin. *Heb. ii. 17.*  
To RECONDENSE. *v. a.* [*re and condense*.] To condense anew.  
In the heads of hills and necks of colipiles, such vapours quickly are by a very little cold recondensed into water. *Boyle.*  
RECONDITE. *adj.* [*reconditus*, Lat.; Secret; profound; abstruse.  
A disagreement between thought and expression seldom happens, but among men of more recondite studies and deep learning. *Felton on the Classics.*  
To RECONDUCE. *v. a.* [*reconduit*, Fr. *reconducit*, Lat. *re and conduci*.] To conduct again.  
Wander'st thou within this lucid orb,  
And stray'd from those fair fields of light above,  
Amidst this new creation want'st a guide,  
To reconduct thy steps? *Dryden's State of Innocence.*  
To RECONJOIN. *v. a.* [*re and conjoin*.] To join anew.  
Some liquors, although colourless themselves, when elevated into exhalations, exhibit a conspicuous colour, which they lose again when rejoin'd into a liquor. *Boyle.*  
To RECONQUER. *v. a.* [*reconquerir*, Fr. *re and conquer*.] To conquer again.  
Chatterton undertook to reconquer Orier. *Davies.*  
To RECONVENE. *v. n.* [*re and conveni*.] To assemble anew.  
A worse accident fell out about the time of the two houses reconvening, which made a wonderful impression. *Clarendon.*  
To RECONSECRATE. *v. a.* [*re and consecrate*.] To consecrate anew.  
If a church should be consumed by fire, it shall, in such a case, be reconsecrated. *Ayliffe's Pavegon.*  
To RECONVEY. *v. a.* [*re and convey*.] To convey again.  
As rivers lost in seas, some secret vein  
Thence reconveys, there to be lost again. *Denham.*  
To RECORDE. *v. a.* [*recorder*, Lat. *recorder*, Fr.]  
1. To register any thing so that its memory may not be lost.  
I made him my book, where my soul recorded  
The history of all my secret thoughts. *Shakesp.*  
He shall record a gift  
Here in the court, of all he dies possessor'd,  
Unto his son Lorenzo. *Shakesp.*  
Those things that are recorded of him and his impiety, are written in the chronicles. *1 Esdr. i. 42.*  
I call heaven and earth to record this day against you, that I have set before you life and death. *Deut. xxx. 20.*  
They gave complex ideas names; that they might the more easily record and discourse of those things they were daily conversant in. *Locke.*  
2. To celebrate; to cause to be remembered solemnly.  
They long'd to see the day, to hear the lark,  
Record her hymns, and chant her carols blest. *Fairfax.*  
So ev'n and morn recorded the third day. *Milton.*  
RECORD. *n. f.* [*record*, Fr. *from the verb*. The accent of the noun is indifferently on either syllable; of the verb always on the last.] Register; authentick memorial.  
Is it upon record? or else reported  
Successively, from age to age? *Shakesp. Rich. III.*  
It cannot be  
The Volcians dare break with us.  
—We have record that very well it can;  
And three examples of the like have been. *Shakesp.*  
The king made a record of these things, and Mardocheus wrote thereof. *Ezra. xii. 4.*  
An ark; and in the ark his testimony,  
The records of his covenant.  
Of such a goddess no time leaves record,  
Who burn'd the temple where she was ador'd. *Dryden.*  
If he affirms such a monarchy continued to the flood, I would know what records he has it from. *Locke.*  
Though the attested copy of a record be good proof, yet the copy of a copy never so well attested will not be admitted as a proof in judicature. *Locke.*  
Thy elder look, great Janus! cast  
Into the long records of ages past;  
Review the years in fairest action drest. *Prior.*  
RECORDATION. *n. f.* [*recordatio*, Lat.] Remembrance. Not in use.  
I never shall have length of life enough,  
To rain upon remembrance with mine eyes,  
That it may grow and spout as high as heav'n  
For recordation to my noble husband. *Shakesp. Henry IV.*  
Make a recordation to my soul  
Of every syllable that here was spoke. *Shakesp.*  
A man of the primitive temper, when the church by lowliness did flourish in high examples, which I have inserted as a due recordation of his virtues, having been much obliged to him for many favours. *Wotton.*  
REORDER. *n. f.* [*from record*.]  
1. One whose business is to register any events.  
I but your recorder am in this,  
Or mouth and speaker of the universe,  
A ministerial notary; for 'tis  
Not I, but you and fate that make the verse. *Donne.*  
2. The



## REC

2. The keeper of the rolls in a city.  
I ask'd, what meant this wilful silence?  
His answer was, the people were not us'd  
To be spoke to except by the recorder. *Shakefp. Rich. III.*  
The office of recorder to this city being vacant, five or six  
persons are soliciting to succeed him. *Swift.*
3. A kind of flute; a wind instrument.  
The shepherds went among them, and sang an eclogue,  
while the other shepherds, pulling out recorders, which pos-  
sessed the place of pipes, accorded their musick to the others  
voice. *Sidney, b. ii.*  
In a recorder, the three uppermost holes yield one tone,  
which is a note lower than the tone of the first three. *Bacon.*  
The figures of recorders, and flutes and pipes are straight;  
but the recorder hath a less bore and a greater above and  
below. *Bacon's Natural History.*
- To RECOU'CH. *v. n.* [*re and couch.*] To lie down again.  
Thou mak'st the night to overvail the day;  
Then lions whelps lie roaring for their prey,  
And at thy powerful hand demand their food;  
Who when at morn they all recouch again,  
Then toiling man till eve pursues his pain. *Wotton.*
- To RECOVER. *v. a.* [*recoverer, Fr. recovers, Lat.*]  
1. To restore from sickness or disorder.  
Every of us, each for his self, laboured how to recover him,  
while he rather daily sent us companions of town full of  
ever return'd in any found and faithful manner. *Sidney.*  
Would my Lord were with the prophet; for he would re-  
cover him of his leprosy. *2 Kings v. 3.*  
The clouds dispell'd, the sky resum'd her light,  
And nature stood recover'd of her fright. *Dryden.*
2. To repair.  
Should we apply this precept only to those who are con-  
cerned to recover time they have lost, it would extend to the  
whole race of mankind. *Rogers.*  
Even good men have many failings and lapses to lament  
and recover. *Rogers.*
3. To regain.  
Stay a while; and we'll debate,  
By what fate means the crown may be recover'd. *Shakefp.*  
The spirit of the Lord is upon me, to preach the gospel to  
the poor, and recovering of sight to the blind. *Luke iv. 18.*  
Once in forty years cometh a pope, that casteth his eye  
upon the kingdom of Naples, to recover it to the church. *Bac.*  
These Italians, in despite of what could be done, re-  
covered Tiliaventum. *Knolles's History of the Turks.*  
I who e'er while the happy garden sung,  
By one man's disobedience lost, now sing  
Recover'd Paradise to all mankind,  
By one man's firm obedience. *Milton's Paradise Regain'd.*  
Any other person may join with him that is injured, and  
assist him in recovering from the offender so much, as may  
make satisfaction. *Locke.*
4. To release.  
That they may recover themselves out of the snare of the  
devil, who are taken captive by him. *2 Tim. ii. 26.*
5. To attain; to reach; to come up to.  
The forest is not three leagues off;  
If we recover that, we're sure enough. *Shakefp.*
- To RECOVER. *v. n.* To grow well from a disease.  
Adam, by this from the cold sudden damp  
Recovering, his scatter'd spirits return'd. *Milton.*
- RECOVERABLE. *adj.* [*recoverable, Fr. from recover.*]  
1. Possible to be restored from sickness.  
2. Possible to be regained.  
A prodigal's course  
Is like the sun's, but not like his, recoverable, I fear. *Shak.*  
They promised the good people ease in the matter of pro-  
tections, by which the debts from parliament men and their  
followers were not recoverable. *Clarendon.*
- RECOVERY. *n. s.* [*from recover.*]  
1. Restoration from sickness.  
Your hopes are regular and reasonable, though in tempo-  
ral affairs; such as are deliverance from enemies, and reco-  
very from sickness. *Taylor's Rule of Living Holy.*  
The sweat sometimes acid, is a sign of recovery after acute  
distempers. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*
2. Power or act of regaining.  
What should move me to undertake the recovery of this,  
being not ignorant of the impossibility? *Shakefp.*  
These counties were the keys of Normandy:  
But wherefore weeps Warwick?  
For grief that they are past recovery. *Shakefp. Henry VI.*  
Mario Sanudo lived about the fourteenth age, a man full of  
zeal for the recovery of the Holy Land. *Arbutnot on Coins.*
3. The act of cutting off an entail.  
The spirit of wantonness is sure scared out of him; if the  
devil have him not in fee simple, with fine and recovery. *Shak.*
- To RECOUNT. *v. a.* [*recount, Fr.*] To relate in detail;  
to tell distinctly.  
Bid him recount the fore-recited practices. *Shakefp.*  
How I have thought of these times,  
I shall recount hereafter. *Shakefp. Julius Caesar.*

## REC

- Plato in Timæo produces an Egyptian priest, who recounted  
to Solon out of the holy books of Egypt the story of the flood  
universal, which happened long before the Grecian inunda-  
tion. *Raleigh's History of the World.*  
The talk of worldly affairs hindreth much, although re-  
counted with a fair intention: we speak willingly, but seldom  
return to silence. *Taylor's Guide to Devotion.*
- Say, from these glorious seeds what harvest flows,  
Recount our blessings, and compare our woes.  
RECOUNTMENT. *n. s.* [*from recount.*] Relation; recital.  
When from the first to last, betwixt us two,  
Tears our recountments had most finely bath'd;  
As how I came into that desert place. *Shakefp.*
- RECOUSE. *n. s.* [*recoursus, Lat. recours, Fr.*]  
1. Frequent passage. Obsolete.
2. Return; new attack.  
Not Priamus and Hecuba on knees,  
Their eyes o'ergall'd with recourse of tears. *Shakefp.*
3. Preventive physick, by purging noxious humours and the  
causes of diseases, preventeth sickness in the healthy, or the  
recourse thereof in the valetudinary. *Brown's Vulg. Errors.*
4. [*Recours, Fr.*] Application as for help or protection. This  
is the common use.  
Thus died this great peer, in a time of great recourse unto  
him and dependance upon him, the house and town full of  
servants and suitors. *Wotton's Buckingham.*  
The council of Trent commends the making recourse, not  
only to the prayers of the saints, but to their aid and assis-  
tance. *Stillington's Def. of Dis. on Roman Idol.*  
Can any man think, that this privilege was at first con-  
ferred upon the church of Rome, and that christians in all  
ages had constant recourse to it for determining their differ-  
ences; and yet that that very church should now be at a loss  
where to find it? *Tillotson.*  
All other means have fail'd to wound her heart,  
Our last recourse is therefore to our art. *Dryden.*
5. Access.  
The doors be lockt,  
That no man hath recourse to her by night. *Shakefp.*
- RECREANT. *adj.* [*recreant, Fr.*]  
1. Cowardly; mean spirited; subdued; crying out for mercy;  
recanting out of fear.  
Let be that lady debonaire,  
Thou recreant knight, and soon thyself prepare  
To battle. *Fairy Queen, b. ii.*  
Dost  
Thou wear a lion's hide? dost it for shame,  
And hang a calf's skin on those recreant limbs. *Shakefp.*  
Here standeth Thomas Mowbray, duke of Norfolk,  
On pain to be found false and recreant. *Shakefp.*  
Thou  
Must, as a foreign recreant, be led  
With manacles along our street. *Shakefp.*  
The knight, whom fate and happy chance shall grace  
From out the bars to force his opposite,  
Or kill, or make him recreant on the plain,  
The prize of valour and of love shall gain. *Dryden.*
2. Apostate; false.  
Who for so many benefits receiv'd,  
Turn'd recreant to God, ingrate and false,  
And so of all true good himself despoil'd. *Milton's Par. Reg.*
- To RECREATE. *v. a.* [*recreo, Lat. recreo, Fr.*]  
1. To refresh after toil; to amuse or divert in weariness.  
He hath left you all his walks,  
And to your heirs for ever; common pleasures,  
To walk abroad and recreate yourselves. *Shakefp.*  
Necessity and the example of St. John, who recreated him-  
self with sporting with a tame partridge, teach us, that it is  
lawful to relax our bow, but not suffer it to be unfurled. *Tayl.*  
Painters, when they work on white grounds, place before  
them colours mixt with blue and green, to recreate their eyes,  
white wearying and paining the sight more than any. *Dryden.*
2. To delight; to gratify.  
These ripe fruits recreate the nostrils with their aromatick  
scent. *More's Divine Dialogues.*
3. To relieve; to revive.  
Take a walk to refresh yourself with the open air, which  
inspired fresh doth exceedingly recreate the lungs, heart and  
vital spirits. *Harvey on Consumption.*
- RECREATION. *n. s.* [*from recreate.*]  
1. Relief after toil or pain; amusement in sorrow or distress.  
The chief recreation she could find in her anguish, was  
sometime to visit that place, where first she was so happy as  
to see the cause of her unhapp. *Sidney, b. ii.*  
I'll visit  
The chapel where they lie, and tears, shed there,  
Shall be my recreation. *Shakefp. Winter's Tale.*  
The great men among the antients understood how to re-  
concile manual labour with affairs of state; and thought it no  
lessening to their dignity to make the one the recreation to the  
other. *Locke on Education.*
2. Refreshment;

## REC

2. Refreshment; amusement; diversion.  
You may have the recreation of surprizing those with ad-  
miration, who shall hear the deaf person pronounce whatso-  
ever they shall desire, without your seeming to guide him.  
*Holder's Elements of Speech.*  
Nor is that man less deceived, that thinks to maintain a  
constant tenure of pleasure, by a continual pursuit of sports  
and recreations: for all these things, as they refresh a man  
when weary, so they weary him when refreshed. *South.*
- RECREATIVE. *adj.* [*from recreate.*] Refreshing; giving re-  
lief after labour or pain; amusing; diverting.  
Let the musick be recreative, and with some strange  
changes.  
Let not your recreations be lavish spenders of your time;  
but chuse such as are healthful, recreative and apt to refresh  
you: but at no hand dwell upon them. *Taylor.*  
The access these trifles gain to the closets of ladies,  
seem to promise such easy and recreative experiments, which  
require but little time or charge. *Boyle.*
- RECREATIVENESS. *n. s.* [*from recreative.*] The quality of  
being recreative.
- RECREMENT. *n. s.* [*recrementum, Lat.*] Drofs; spume;  
superfluous or useless parts.  
The vital fire in the heart requires an ambient body of a  
yielding nature, to receive the superfluous ferocities and other  
recrements of the blood. *Boyle.*
- RECREMENTAL. *adj.* [*from recrement.*] Dröffy.
- RECREMINATIONS. *n. s.* [*from recreare, Fr. re and crimi-  
nor, Latin.*] To return one accusation with another.  
It is not my business to recreminate, hoping sufficiently to  
clear myself in this matter. *Stillington.*  
How shall such hypocrites reform the state,  
On whom the broths can recreminate? *Dryden.*
- To RECRIMINATE. *v. a.* To accuse in return. Unusual.
- Did not Joseph lie under black infamy? he scorned so much  
as to clear himself, or to recreminate the trumpet. *South.*
- RECRIMINATION. *n. s.* [*recrimination, Fr. from recreminate.*]  
Return of one accusation with another.  
Publick defamation will seem disobliging enough to pro-  
voke a return, which again begets a rejoinder, and so the  
quarrel is carried on with mutual recriminations. *Gov. of Tong.*
- RECRIMINATOR. *n. s.* [*from recreminate.*] He that returns  
one charge with another.
- RECRUESCENT. *adj.* [*recruescens, Lat.*] Growing painful  
or violent again.
- To RECRUIT. *v. a.* [*recruter, Fr.*]  
1. To repair any thing wasted by new supplies.  
He was longer in recruiting his flesh than was usual; but  
by a milk diet he recovered it. *Wise man's Surgery.*  
Increase thy care to save the sinking kind;  
With greens and flow'rs recruit their empty hives,  
And seek fresh forage to sustain their lives. *Dryden.*  
Her cheeks glow the brighter, recruiting their colour;  
As flowers by sprinkling revive with fresh odour. *Granville.*  
This sun is set; but see in bright array  
What hosts of heavenly lights recruit the day!  
Love in a shining galaxy appears  
Triumphant still.  
Seeing the variety of motions, which we find in the world  
is always decreasing, there is a necessity of conserving and  
recruiting it by active principles; such as are the cause of  
gravity, by which planets and comets keep their motions in  
their orbs, and bodies acquire great motion in falling. *Newt.*
2. To supply an army with new men.  
He trusted the earl of Holland with the command of that  
army, with which he was to be recruited and assisted. *Clar.*
- To RECRUIT. *v. n.* To raise new soldiers.  
The French have only Switzerland besides their own coun-  
try to recruit in; and we know the difficulties they meet with  
in getting thence a single regiment. *Addison.*
- RECRUIT. *n. s.* [*from the verb.*]  
1. Supply of any thing wasted.  
Whatever nature has in worth deny'd,  
She gives in large recruits of needful pride.  
The endeavour to raise new men for the recruit of the  
army found opposition. *Clarendon.*
2. New soldiers.  
The pow'rs of Troy  
With fresh recruits their youthful chief sustain:  
Not theirs a raw and unexperienc'd train,  
But a firm body of embattel'd men. *Dryden.*
- RECTANGLE. *n. s.* [*rectangle, Fr. rectangulus, Latin.*] A  
figure which has one angle or more of ninety degrees.  
If all Athens should decree, that in rectangle triangles the  
square, which is made of the side that subtendeth the right  
angle, is equal to the squares which are made of the sides  
containing the right angle, geometers would not receive  
satisfaction without demonstration. *Brown's Vulg. Errors.*  
The mathematician considers the truth and properties be-  
longing to a rectangle, only as it is in idea in his own mind.  
*Locke.*

## REC

- RECTANGULAR. *adj.* [*rectangulaire, Fr. rectus and angulus,  
Latin.*] Right angled; having angles of ninety degrees.  
Bricks moulded in their ordinary rectangular form, if they  
shall be laid one by another in a level row between any sup-  
porters sustaining the two ends, then all the pieces will ne-  
cessarily sink. *Wotton's Architecture.*
- RECTANGULARLY. *adv.* [*from rectangular.*] With right  
angles.  
At the equator, the needle will stand rectangularly; but ap-  
proaching northward toward the tropic, it will regard the  
stone obliquely. *Brown's Vulg. Errors.*
- RECTIFIABLE. *adj.* [*from rectify.*] Capable to be set right.  
The natural heat of the parts being insufficient for a perfect  
and thorough digestion, the errors of one concoction are not  
rectifiable by another. *Brown's Vulg. Errors.*
- RECTIFICATION. *n. s.* [*rectification, Fr. from rectify.*]  
1. The act of setting right what is wrong.  
It behoved the deity to renew that revelation from time to  
time, and to rectify abuses with such authority for the re-  
newal and rectification, as was sufficient evidence of the truth  
of what was revealed. *Forbes.*
2. In chymistry, rectification is drawing any thing over again  
by distillation, to make it yet higher or finer. *Quincy.*  
At the first rectification of some spirit of salt in a retort, a  
single pound afforded no less than six ounces of phlegm. *Boyle.*
- To RECTIFY. *v. a.* [*rectifier, Fr. rectus and facio, Lat.*]  
1. To make right; to reform; to redress.  
That wherein unfounder times have done amiss, the better  
ages ensuing must rectify as they may. *Hooker.*  
It shall be bootless,  
That longer you defer the court, as well  
For your own quiet, as to rectify  
What is unsettled in the king. *Shakefp. Henry VIII.*  
Where a long course of piety has purged the heart, and  
rectified the will, knowledge will break in upon such a soul,  
like the sun shining in his full might. *South.*  
The substance of this theory I mainly depend on, being  
willing to suppose that many particularities may be rectified  
upon farther thoughts. *Burnet.*  
If those men of parts, who have been employed in vitia-  
ting the age, had endeavoured to rectify and amend it, they  
needed not have sacrificed their good sense to their fame. *Add.*  
The false judgment he made of things are owned; and the  
methods pointed out by which he rectified them. *Atterbury.*
2. To exalt and improve by repeated distillation.  
The skin hath been kept white and smooth for above fif-  
teen years, by being included with rectified spirit of wine in  
a cylindrical glass. *Grew's Museum.*
- RECTILINEAR. *adj.* [*rectus and linea, Lat.*] Consisting of  
RECTILINEOUS. *s.* right lines.  
There are only three rectilinear and ordinate figures, which  
can serve to this purpose; and inordinate or unlike ones must  
have been not only less elegant, but unequal. *Ray.*  
This image was oblong and not oval, but terminated with  
two rectilinear and parallel sides and two semicircular ends.  
*Newton's Opticks.*  
The rays of light, whether they be very small bodies pro-  
jected, or only motion and force propagated, are moved in  
right lines; and whenever a ray of light is by any obstacle  
turned out of its rectilinear way, it will never return into the  
same rectilinear way, unless perhaps by very great accident.
- RECTITUDE. *n. s.* [*rectitude, Fr. from rectus, Lat.*]  
1. Straightness; not curvity.  
2. Rightness; uprightness; freedom from moral curvity or ob-  
liquity.  
Faith and repentance, together with the rectitude of their  
present engagement would fully prepare them for a better  
life. *King Charles.*  
Calm the disorders of thy mind, by reflecting on the wis-  
dom, equity and absolute rectitude of all his proceedings. *Att.*
- RECTOR. *n. s.* [*recteur, Fr. rector, Latin.*]  
1. Ruler; lord; governor.  
God is the supreme rector of the world, and of all those  
subordinate parts thereof. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*  
When a rector of an university of scholars is chosen by the  
corporation or university, the election ought to be confirmed  
by the superior of such university. *Ayliffe's Paragon.*
2. Parson of an unimpropriated parish.
- RECTORSHIP. *n. s.* [*rectorat, Fr. from rector.*] The rank or  
office of rector.  
Had your bodies  
No heart among you? or had you tongues to cry  
Against the rectors of judgment. *Shakefp.*
- RECTORY. *n. s.* [*rectorie, Fr. from rector.*]  
A rectory or parsonage is a spiritual living, composed of  
land, tithes and other oblations of the people, separate or de-  
dedicate to God in any congregation for the service of his  
church there, and for the maintenance of the governor or  
minister thereof, to whose charge the same is committed.  
*Speelman.*

RECURATION.



## REC

RECUBATION. *n. f.* [*recubo*, Latin.] The act of lying or leaning.

Whereas our translation renders it fitting, it cannot have that illation, for the French and Italian translations express neither position of session or recubation. *Brown.*

RECULE, for RECOIL. [*reculer*, Fr.] *Spenser.*

RECUMBENCY. *n. f.* [from *recumbent*.]

1. The posture of lying or leaning.  
In that memorable show of Germanicus, twelve elephants danced unto the sound of music, and after laid them down in tricliniums, or places of festival recumbency. *Brown.*

2. Rest; repose.  
When the mind has been once habituated to this lazy recumbency and satisfaction on the obvious surface of things, it is in danger to rest satisfied there. *Locke.*

RECUMBENT. *adj.* [*recumbens*, Lat.] Lying; leaning.

The Roman recumbent, or more properly accumbent, posture in eating was introduced after the first Punic war. *Arb.*

TO RECURE. *v. n.* [*recuro*, Lat.]

1. To come back to the thought; to revive in the mind.

The idea, I have once had, will be unchangeably the same, as long as it recurs the same in my memory. *Locke.*

In this life, the thoughts of God and a future state often offer themselves to us; they often spring up in our minds, and when expelled, recur again. *Calamy.*

A line of the golden verses of the Pythagoreans recurring on the memory, hath often guarded youth from a temptation to vice. *Watts.*

When any word has been used to signify an idea, that old idea will recur in the mind when the word is heard. *Watts.*

2. [*Recurre*, Fr.] To have recourse to; to take refuge in.

If to avoid succession in eternal existence, they recur to the punctum flans of the schools, they will thereby very little help us to a more positive idea of infinite duration. *Locke.*

The second cause we know, but trouble not ourselves to recur to the first. *Wake's Preparation for Death.*

TO RECURE. *v. a.* [*re* and *cure*.] To recover from sickness or labour.

Through wife handling and fair governance,  
I him recured to a better will,  
Purged from drugs of foul intemperance. *Fairy Queen.*

Phebus pure  
In western waves his weary wagon did recure. *Fa. Queen.*

With one look she doth my life dismay,  
And with another doth it straight recure. *Spenser.*

The wanton boy was shortly well recured  
Of that his malady. *Spenser.*

Thy death's wound  
He who comes thy Saviour shall recure,  
Not by destroying Satan, but his works  
In thee and in thy seed. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. xii.*

RECURE. *n. f.* Recovery; remedy.

Whatever fell into the enemies hands, was lost without recure: the old men were slain, the young men led away into captivity. *Kneller's History of the Turks.*

RECURRENCE. *n. f.* [from *recurrent*.] Return.

Although the opinion at present be well suppressed, yet, from some strings of tradition and fruitful recurrence of error, it may revive in the next generation. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

RECURRENCE. *n. f.* [from *recurre*, Fr. *recurrens*, Lat.] Returning from time to time.

Next to lingering durable pains, short intermittent or swift recurrent pains precipitate patients unto consumptions. *Harv.*

RECURRENCE. *n. f.* [*recursus*, Lat.] Return.

One of the assistants told the recursions of the other pendulum hanging in the free air. *Boyle.*

RECURVATION. *n. f.* [*recurvo*, Lat.] Flexure backwards.

Ascending first into a capillary reception of the breast bone by a serpentine recurvation, it ascendeth again into the neck. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

RECURVUS. *adj.* [*recurvus*, Lat.] Bent backward.

I have not observed tails in all; but in others I have observed long recurvus tails, longer than their bodies. *Derham.*

RECUSANT. *n. f.* [*recusans*, Lat.] One that refuses any terms of communion or society.

They demand of the lords, that no recusant lord might have a vote in passing that act. *Clarendon.*

Were all corners ransacked, what a multitude of recusants should we find upon a far differing account from that of conscience! *Decay of Piety.*

TO RECUSE. *v. n.* [*recuso*, Fr. *recuso*, Lat.] To refuse.

A juridical word.

The humility, as well of understanding as manners of the fathers, will not let them be troubled, when they are recusant as judges. *Digby.*

A judge may proceed notwithstanding my appeal, unless I recuse him as a suspected judge. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

RED. *adj.* [from the old Saxon, *red*; *rūd*, Welsh. As the town of Hertford, Mr. Camden, in his Britannia, noteth, first was called, by the Saxons, Herudford, the rud ford, or

## RED

the red ford or water; high Dutch, *rot*; from the Greek, *ῥοδον*; French, *rouge*; Italian, *rubro*; from the Latin, *ruber*. *Peascham.* Of the colour of blood, of one of the primitive colours, which is subdivided into many; as scarlet, vermilion, crimson.

Look I so pale.

—Ay, and no man in the presence,

But his red colour hath forsook his cheeks. *Shakep.*

Bring me the fairest creature northward born,

To prove whose blood is reddest. *Shakep. Merch. of Ven.*

His eyes shall be red with wine, and his teeth white with milk. *Gen. xlix. 12.*

Th' angelick squadron turn'd fiery red.

If red lead and white paper be placed in the red light of the coloured spectrum, made in a dark chamber by the refraction of a prism, the paper will appear more lucid than the red lead, and therefore reflects the red making rays more copiously than red lead doth. *Newton's Opticks.*

I he sixth red was at first of a very fair and lively scarlet, and soon after of a brighter colour, being very pure and brisk, and the best of all the reds. *Newton's Opticks.*

Why heavenly truth,

And moderation fair, were the red marks

Of superstition's scourge. *Thomson's Winter.*

TO REDARGUE. *v. a.* [*redarguo*, Lat.] To refute. Not in use.

The last wittily redargues the pretended finding of coin, graved with the image of Augustus Cæsar, in the American mines. *Hakewill on Providence.*

REDBERRIED *strub. cassia*. *n. f.* A plant. It is male and female in different plants: the male hath flowers consisting of many stamina or threads, without any petals; these are always sterile: the female plants, which have no conspicuous power, produce spherical berries, in which are included nuts of the same form. *Miller.*

REDBREAST. *n. f.* A small bird, so named from the colour of its breast.

No burial this pretty babe  
Of any man receives,  
But robin redbreast painfully  
Did cover him with leaves. *Children in the Wood.*

The redbreast, sacred to the household gods,  
Pays to trusted man his annual visit. *Thomson.*

REDCOAT. *n. f.* A name of contempt for a soldier.

The fearful passenger, who travels late,  
Shakes at the moon-shine shadow of a rust,  
And sees a redcoat rise from ev'ry bush. *Dryden.*

TO REDDEN. *v. a.* [from *red*.] To make red.

In a heav'n serene, resplendent arms appear  
Reddening the skies, and glittering all around,  
The temper'd metals clasp. *Dryden's Ench.*

TO REDDEN. *v. n.* To grow red.

With shame they reddened, and with spite grew pale. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

Turn upon the ladies in the pit,  
And if they reddens, you are sure 'tis wit. *Addison.*

The poor inhabitant beholds in vain  
The reddening orange and the swelling grain. *Addison.*

For me the balm shall bleed, and amber flow,  
The coral reddens, and the ruby glow. *Pope.*

Appius reddens at each word you speak,  
And stares, tremendous, with a threatening eye,  
Like some fierce tyrant in old tapestry. *Pope.*

REDDISH. [from *red*.] Somewhat red.

A bright spot, white and somewhat reddish. *Lev.*

REDDISHNESS. *n. f.* [from *reddish*.] Tendency to redness.

Two parts of copper and one of tin, by fusion brought into one mass, the whiteness of the tin is more conspicuous than the reddishness of the copper. *Boyle.*

REDDITION. *n. f.* [from *reddo*, Lat.] Restitution.

She is reduced to a perfect obedience, partly by voluntary reddition and desire of protection, and partly by conquest. *Hewel's Vocal Forest.*

REDDITIVE. *adj.* [*redditivus*, Lat.] Answering to an interrogative. A term of grammar.

REDDLE. *n. f.* A sort of mineral.

Reddle is an earth of the metal kind, of a tolerably close and even texture: its surface is smooth and somewhat glossy, and it is soft and unctuous to the touch, staining the fingers very much: it is remarkably heavy, and its colour of a fine florid, though not very deep red: our American colonies abound with it; and in England we have the finest in the world: it has been used as an astringent. *Hill's Mat. Med.*

REDE. *n. f.* [*red*, Saxon.] Counsel; advice. Not used.

Do not as some ungracious pastors do,  
Shew me the sheep and thorny way to heav'n;  
Whilst he a puffed and reckless libertine,  
Himself the primrose path of dalliance treads,  
And recks not his own rede. *Shakep. Hamlet.*

TO REDE. *v. a.* [*redan*, Saxon.] To advise.

I rede thee hence to remove,

Left thou the price of my displeasure prove. *Spenser.*

TO REDEEM.

## RED

TO REDEEM. *v. a.* [*redimo*, Lat.]

1. To ransom; to relieve from any thing by paying a price.

The kinsman said, I cannot redeem it for myself, left I mar mine inheritance. *Ruth iv. 6.*

2. To rescue; to recover.

If, when I am laid into the tomb,  
I wake before the time that Romeo  
Comes to redeem me, there's a fearful point. *Shakep.*

Thy father

Levied an army, weening to redeem

And re-instate me in the diadem. *Shakep. Henry VI.*

Th' almighty from the grave

Hath me redeemed; he will the humble save. *Sandys.*

Redeem Israel, O God, out of all his troubles. *Pf. xxv.*

Redeem from this reproach my wand'ring ghost. *Dryden.*

3. To recompense; to compensate; to make amends for.

Waywardly proud; and therefore bold, because extremely faulty; and yet having no good thing to redeem these. *Sidney.*

This feather tins, the lives; if it be so,

It is a chance which does redeem all sorrows

That ever I have felt. *Shakep. King Lear.*

Having committed a fault, he became the more obsequious and pliant to redeem it. *Watson.*

Think it not hard, if at so cheap a rate

You can secure the constancy of fate,

Whole kindnesses sent what does your malice seem

By lesser ills the greater to redeem. *Dryden.*

4. To pay an atonement.

Thou hast one daughter,

Who redeems nature from the general curse,

Which twain have brought her to. *Shakep.*

5. To save the world from the curse of sin.

Which of you will be mortal to redeem

Man's mortal crime. *Milton.*

REDEEMABLE. *n. f.* [from *redem*.] Capable of redemption.

REDEEMABLENESS. *n. f.* [from *redemable*.] The state of being redeemable.

REDEEMER. *n. f.* [from *redem*.]

1. One who ransoms or redeems.

She inflamed him so,

That he would alights with Pyrocles fight,

And his redeemer challeng'd for his foe,

Because he had not well maintain'd his right. *Fa. Queen.*

2. The Saviour of the world.

I every day expect an embassage

From my redeemer to redeem me hence;

And now in peace my soul shall part to heav'n. *Shakep.*

Man's friend, his mediator, his design'd

Both ransom and redeemer voluntary. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

When law we thee any way distressed, and relieved thee?

will be the question of those, to whom heaven itself will be at the last day awarded, as having ministered to their redeemer. *Boyle.*

TO REDELIVER. *v. a.* [*re* and *deliver*.] To deliver back.

I have remembrances of yours,

That I have longed long to redeliver. *Shakep.*

Instruments judicially exhibited, are not of the acts of courts; and therefore may be redelivered on the demand of the person that exhibited them. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

REDELIVERY. *n. f.* [from *redeliver*.] The act of delivering back.

TO REDEMAND. *v. a.* [*redemand*, Fr. *re* and *demand*.] To demand back.

Threecore attacked the place where they were kept in custody, and rescued them: the duke redemands his prisoners, but receiving only excuses, he resolved to do himself justice. *Addison's Remarks on Italy.*

REDEMPTION. *n. f.* [*redemption*, Fr. *redemptio*, Lat.]

1. Ransome; release.

Utter darkness his place

Ordain'd without redemption, without end. *Milton.*

2. Purchase of God's favour by the death of Christ.

I charge you, as you hope to have redemption,

That you depart, and lay no hands on me. *Shakep.*

The Saviour son be glorify'd,

Who for lost man's redemption dy'd. *Dryden.*

REDEMPTORY. *adj.* [from *redemptus*, Lat.] Paid for ransome.

Omega sings the exequies,

And Hector's redemptory price. *Chapman's Iliads.*

REDHOT. *adj.* [*red* and *hot*.] Heated to redness.

Iron redhot burneth and consumeth not. *Bacon.*

Is not fire a body heated so hot as to emit light copiously?

for what else is a redhot iron than fire? and what else is a burning coal than redhot wood? *Newton's Opticks.*

The redhot metal hilles in the lake. *Pope.*

REDINTEGRATE. *adj.* [*redintegratus*, Latin.] Restored; renewed; made new.

Charles VIII. received the kingdom of France in flourishing estate, being redintegrate in those principal members, which anciently had been portions of the crown, and were after delivered: to as they remained only in homage, and not in sovereignty. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

## RED

REDINTEGRATION. *n. f.* [from *redintegrare*.]

1. Renovation; restoration.

They kept the feast indeed, but with the leaven of malice, and absurdly commemorated the redintegration of his natural body, by mutilating and dividing his mystical. *Dec. of Piety.*

2. Redintegration chymists call the restoring any mixed body or matter, whose form has been destroyed, to its former nature and constitution.

He but prescribes as a bare chymical purification of nitre, what I teach as a philosophical redintegration of it. *Boyle.*

REDLEAD. *n. f.* [*red* and *lead*.] Minium. See MINIMUM.

To draw with dry colours, make long paths, by grinding redlead with strong wort, and so roll them up into long rolls like pencils, drying them in the sun. *Peascham.*

REDNESS. *n. f.* [from *red*.] The quality of being red.

There was a pretty redness in his lips. *Shakep.*

In the red sea, most apprehend a material redness, from whence they derive its common denomination. *Brown.*

The glowing redness of the berries vies with the verdure of their leaves. *Spektor, N° 477.*

REDOLENCE. *n. f.* [from *redolent*.] Sweet scent.

REDOLENCY. *n. f.* [from *redolent*.] Sweet scent.

We have all the redolence of the perfumes we burn upon his altars. *Boyle.*

Their flowers attract spiders with their redolency. *Morim.*

REDOLENT. *adj.* [*redolens*, Lat.] Sweet of scent.

Thy love excels the joys of wine;

Thy odours, O how redolent! *Sandys's Paraphrase.*

TO REDOUBLE. *v. a.* [*redoubler*, Fr. *re* and *double*.]

1. To repeat often.

So ended she; and all the rest around

To her redoubled that her underlong. *Spenser.*

They were

As cannons overcharg'd with double cracks,

So they redoubled strokes upon the foe. *Shakep. Macbeth.*

2. To encrease by addition of the same quantity over and over.

Mimas and Parnassus liveat,

And Aetna rages with redoubled heat. *Addison.*

TO REDOUBLE. *v. n.* To become twice as much.

If we consider, that our whole eternity is to take its colour from those hours which we here employ in virtue or vice, the argument redoubles upon us, for putting in practice this method of passing away our time. *Addison's Spectator.*

REDOUT. *n. f.* [*redout*, Fr. *redotta*, Italian.] The outwork of a fortification; a fortress.

Every great ship is as an impregnable fort, and our many safe and commodious ports are as redoubts to secure them. *Bacon.*

REDOUTABLE. *adj.* [*redoutable*, Fr.] Formidable; terrible to foes.

The enterprising Mr. Lintot, the redoubtable rival of Mr. Tonson, overtook me. *Pope.*

REDOUTED. *adj.* [*redouté*, Fr.] Dread; awful; formidable.

His kingdom's feat Clonopolis is red,

There to obtain some such redoubted knight,

That parents dear from tyrant's power deliver might. *F. 2.*

So far be mine, my most redoubted lord,

As my true service shall deserve your love. *Shakep.*

TO REDOUND. *v. n.* [*redundo*, Latin.]



## RED

REDRESS. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Reformation; amendment.  
To seek reformation of evil laws is commendable, but for us the more necessary is a speedy *redress* of ourselves. *Hooker*.
2. Relief; remedy.  
No humble suitors press to speak for right;  
No, not a man comes for *redress* to thee. *Shakesp.*  
Such people, as break the law of nations, all nations are interested to suppress, considering that the particular states, being the delinquents, can give no *redress*. *Bacon*.  
Grief, finding no *redress*, ferment and rages  
Nor less than wounds immedicable,  
Rankle, and fester, and gangrene  
To black mortification. *Milton*.

3. One who gives relief.  
Fair majesty, the refuge and *redress*  
Of those whom fate pursues, and wants oppress. *Dryden*.  
REDRESSIVE. *adj.* [from *redress*.] Succouring; affording remedy. A word not authorized.  
The generous band,  
Who, touch'd with human woe, *redress* search'd  
Into the horrors of the gloomy jail. *Thomson*.  
To REDSEAR. *v. n.* [*red* and *sear*.] A term of workmen.  
If iron be too cold, it will not feel the weight of the hammer, when it will not batter under the hammer; and if it be too hot, it will *redsear*, that is, break or crack under the hammer. *Moxon's Mechanical Exercises*.

- REDSHANK. *n. s.* [*red* and *shank*.]  
1. This seems to be a contemptuous appellation for some of the people of Scotland.  
He sent over his brother Edward with a power of Scots and *redshanks* unto Ireland, where they got footings. *Spenser*.

2. A bird.  
REDSTREAK. *n. s.* [*red* and *streak*.]  
1. An apple.

- The *redstreak*, of all cyder fruit, hath obtained the preference, being but a kind of wilding, and though kept long, yet is never pleasing to the palate; there are several sorts of *redstreak*: some sorts of them have red veins running through the whole fruit, which is esteemed to give the cyder the richest tincture. *Mortimer*.

2. Cyder pressed from the redstreak.  
*Redstreak* he quaffs beneath the Chianti vine,  
Gives Tufcan yearly for thy Scudmore's wine. *Smith*.

- To REDUCE. *v. a.* [*reduco*, Lat. *reducere*, Fr.]  
1. To bring back. Obsolete.  
Abate the edge of traitors, gracious lord!  
That would reduce these bloody days again. *Shakesp.*

2. To bring to the former state.  
It were but just  
And equal to reduce me to my dust,  
Desirous to resign and render back  
All I receiv'd. *Milton*.

3. To reform from any disorder.  
That temper in the archbishop, who licensed their most pernicious writings, left his successor a very difficult work to do, to reform and reduce a church into order, that had been so long neglected, and so ill filled. *Clarendon*.

4. To bring into any state of diminution.  
A diaphanous body, reduced to very minute parts, thereby acquires many little surfaces in a narrow compass. *Boyle*.  
His ire will quite consume us, and reduce  
To nothing this essential. *Milton*.

5. To degrade; to impair in dignity.  
There is nothing so bad, but a man may lay hold of something about it, that will afford matter of excuse; nor nothing so excellent; but a man may fasten upon something belonging to it, whereby to reduce it. *Tillotson*.

6. To bring into any state of misery or meanness.  
The most prudent part was his moderation and indulgence, not reducing them to desperation. *Arbutnot on Coins*.

7. To subdue.  
Under thee, as head supreme,  
Thrones, principdoms, pow'rs, dominions, I reduce. *Milton*.

8. To bring into any state more within reach or power.  
To have this project reduced to practice, there seems to want nothing.

9. To reclaim to order.  
There left desert utmost hell,  
Reduc'd in careful watch round their metropolis. *Milton*.

10. To subject to a rule; to bring into a class.  
REDUCEMENT. *n. s.* [from *reduce*.] The act of bringing back, subduing, reforming or diminishing.  
The navy received blessing from pope Sixtus, and was assigned as an apostolical mission for the *reducement* of this kingdom to the obedience of Rome. *Bacon*.

- REDUCER. *n. s.* [from *reduce*.] One that reduces.  
They could not learn to digest, that the man, which they so long had used to mask their own appetites, should now be the *reducer* of them into order. *Sidney*, b. ii.

## REE

REDUCIBLE. *adj.* [from *reduce*.] Possible to be reduced.

All law that a man is obliged by, is *reducible* to the law of nature, the positive law of God in his word, and the law of man enacted by the civil power. *South*.

Actions, that promote society and mutual fellowship, seem *reducible* to a proneness to do good to others, and a ready sense of any good done by others. *South*.

All the parts of painting are *reducible* into these mentioned by our author. *Dryden's Dufresney*.

If minerals are not convertible into another species, though of the same genus, much less can they be furnished *reducible* into a species of another genus. *Harvey on Consumptions*.

Our damps in England are *reducible* to the suffocating or the fulminating. *Woodward*.

REDUCIBLENESS. *n. s.* [from *reducible*.] Quality of being reducible.  
Spirit of wine, by its pungent taste, and especially by its *reducibility*, according to Helmont, into alkali and water, seems to be as well of a saline as a sulphureous nature. *Boyle*.

REDUCTION. *n. s.* [*reductio*, Fr. from *reducere*, Lat.]  
1. The act of reducing.  
Some will have these years to be but months; but we have no certain evidence that they used to account a month a year; and if we had, yet that *reduction* will not serve. *Hale*.

2. In arithmetic, *reduction* brings two or more numbers of different denominations into one denomination. *Cocker*.

REDUCTIVE. *adj.* [*reductif*, Fr. *reducere*, Latin.] Having the power of reducing.  
Thus far concerning these *reductives* by inundations and conflagrations. *Hale's Origin of Mankind*.

REDUCTIVELY. *adv.* [from *reductive*.] By reduction; by consequence.  
If they be our superiors, then 'tis modesty and reverence to all such in general, at least *reductively*. *Hammond*.

Other niceties, though they are not matter of conscience, singly and apart, are yet so *reductively*; that is, though they are not so in the abstract, they become so by affinity and connection. *L'Estrange's Fables*.

REDUNDANCE. *n. s.* [*redundantia*, Lat. from *redundare*, Lat.]  
REDUNDANCY. *s.* perfluity; superabundance.  
The cause of generation seemeth to be fulness; for generation is from *redundancy*: this fulness ariseth from the nature of the creature, if it be hot, and moist and sanguine; or from plenty of food. *Bacon*.

It is a quality, that confines a man wholly within himself, leaving him void of that principle, which alone should dispose him to communicate and impart those *redundancies* of good, that he is possessed of. *South*.

I shall show our poets *redundance* of wit, justness of comparisons, and elegance of descriptions. *Garth*.  
Labour ferments the humours, casts them into their proper channels, and throws off *redundancies*. *Addison*.

REDUNDANT. *adj.* [*redundans*, Latin.]  
1. Superabundant; exuberant; superfluous.  
His head,  
With burnish'd neck of verdant gold, erect  
Amidst his circling spires, that on the grass  
Floated *redundant*. *Milton's Par. Lost*, b. ix.

Notwithstanding the *redundant* oil in fishes, they do not encrease fat so much as flesh. *Arbutnot on Aliments*.

2. Using more words or images than are useful.  
Where the author is *redundant*, mark those paragraphs to be retrenched; when he trifles, abandon those passages. *Watts*.

REDUNDANTLY. *adv.* [from *redundant*.] Superfluously; superabundantly.  
To REDUPLICATE. *v. a.* [*re* and *duplicate*.] To double.

REDUPLICATION. *n. s.* [from *reduplicate*.] The act of doubling.  
This is evident, when the mark of exclusion is put; as when we speak of a white thing, adding the *reduplication*, as white; which excludes all other considerations. *Digby*.

REDUPLICATIVE. *adj.* [*reduplicativus*, Fr. from *reduplicare*.] Double.  
Some logicians mention *reduplicative* propositions; as men, considered as men, are rational creatures; i. e. because they are men. *Watts's Logic*.

REDUPLICATION. *n. s.* A bird.  
To REE. *v. a.* [I know not the etymology.] To riddle; to sift.  
After malt is well rubbed and winnowed, you must then *ree* it over in a sieve. *Mortimer's Husbandry*.

To REECHO. *v. n.* [*re* and *echo*.] To echo back.  
Around we stand, a melancholy train,  
And a loud groan *reeches* from the main. *Pope*.

REECHY. *adj.* [from *reech*, corruptly formed from *reek*.] Smoky; sooty; tanned.  
Let him, for a pair of *reechy* kisses,  
Make you to ravel all this matter out. *Shakesp. Hamlet*.

The kitchen malkin pins  
Her richest lockram 'bout her *reechy* neck. *Shakesp.*  
REED. *n. s.* [*reos*, Saxon; *ried*, German; *arundo*, Lat.]

1. An hollow knotted stalk, which grows in wet grounds.  
A *reed* is distinguished from the grasses by its magnitude, and by its having a firm stem: the species are, the large *reed*.

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nured cane or *reed*, the sugar cane, the common *reed*, the variegated *reed*, the Bambu cane, and dark red *reed*. *Miller*.  
This Derceta, the mother of Semiramis, was sometimes a recluse, and falling in love with a goodly young man, she was by him with child, which, for fear of extreme punishment, she conveyed away and caused the same to be hidden among the high *reeds* which grew on the banks of the lake. *Raleigh's History of the World*.

The knotty bulrush next in order stood,  
And all within of *reeds* a trembling wood. *Dryden*.  
Her lover Cimon lay concealed in the *reeds*. *Brown*.

2. A small pipe.  
I'll speak between the change of man and boy  
With a *reed* voice. *Shakesp.*  
Arcadian pipe, the pastoral *reed*  
Of Hermes. *Milton*.

3. An arrow.  
When the Parthian turn'd his steed,  
And from the hostile camp withdrew;  
With cruel skill the backward *reed*  
He sent; and as he fled, he flew. *Prior*.

REEDED. *adj.* [from *reed*.] Covered with reeds.  
Where houses be *reeded*,  
Now pare off the moss, and go beat in the *reed*. *Tusser*.

REENED. *adj.* [from *reed*.] Consisting of reeds.  
Honey in the fickle hive infuse  
Through *reened* pipes. *Dryden's Virgil's Georgicks*.

To REEDIFY. *v. a.* [*reedifico*, Fr. *re* and *edify*.] To rebuild; to build again.  
The ruin'd walls he did *reedify*. *Fa. Queen*.

This monument five hundred years hath stood,  
Which I have sumptuously *reedified*. *Shakesp.*  
The Aolians, who repeopled, *reedified* Ilium. *Sandy*.

REEPLESS. *adj.* [from *reed*.] Being without reeds.  
Youths tomb'd before their parents were,  
Whom foul Cocytus' *reedless* banks enclose. *May*.

REEDY. *adj.* [from *reed*.] Abounding with reeds.  
The sportive flood in two divides,  
And forms with erring streams the *reedy* isles. *Blackmore*.

Around th' adjoining brook,  
Now fretting o'er a rock,  
Now scarcely moving through a *reedy* pool. *Thomson*.

REEK. *n. s.* [*reke*, Saxon; *reake*, Dutch.]  
1. Smoke; steam; vapour.  
'Tis as hateful to me as the *reek* of a lime kiln. *Shakesp.*

2. [*Reke*, German, any thing piled up.] A pile of corn or hay.  
Nor barns at home, nor *reeks* are rear'd abroad. *Dryden*.  
The covered *reek*, much in use westward, must needs prove of great advantage in wet harvests. *Mortimer*.

To REEK. *v. n.* [*rekean*, Saxon.]  
1. To smoke; to steam; to emit vapour.  
They redoubled strokes upon the foe,  
Except they meant to bathe in *reeking* wounds,  
Or memorise another Golgotha. *Shakesp. Macbeth*.

To the battle came he; where he did  
Run *reeking* o'er the lives of men, as if  
'Twere a perpetual spoil. *Shakesp. Coriolanus*.

You remember  
How under my oppression I did *reek*,  
When I first mov'd you.  
Dying like men, though buried in your dunghills,  
They shall be fam'd; for there the sun shall greet them,  
And draw their honours *reeking* up to heav'n. *Shakesp.*

I found me laid  
In balmy sweat; which with his beams the sun  
Soon dry'd, and on the *reeking* moisture fed. *Milton*.

Love one descended from a race of tyrants,  
Whole blood yet *reeks* on my avenging sword. *Smith*.

REEKY. *adj.* [from *reek*.] Smoky; tanned; black.  
Shut me in a charnel house,  
O'ercover'd quite with dead men's rattling bones,  
With *reeky* thanks and yellow chapels skulls. *Shakesp.*

REEL. *n. s.* [*reol*, Saxon.] A turning frame, upon which yarn is wound into skeins from the spindle.  
To REEL. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To gather yarn off the spindle.

It may be useful for the *reeling* of yarn. *Wilkins*.  
To incline in walking, first to *reel*, Swedish.] To stagger;  
Him when his mistress proud perceiv'd to fall,  
While yet his feeble feet for faintness *reel'd*,  
She 'gan call, help Orgoglio! *Fairy Queen*, b. i.

What news in this our tottering state?  
—It is a *reeling* world,  
And I believe will never stand upright,  
Till Richard wear the garland. *Shakesp. Rich. III.*

And keep the turn of tipling with a slave,  
To *reel* the streets at noon. *Shakesp. Ant. and Cleopatra*.

They *reel* to and fro, and stagger like a drunken man. *Pf.*  
Grove in the dark, and to no feat confine  
Their wandring feet; but *reel* as drunk with wine. *Sandy*.

## REF

He with heavy fumes oppress'd,  
*Reel'd* from the palace, and retir'd to rest. *Pope*.  
Should he hide his face,  
Th' extinguish'd stars would loosening *reel*  
Wide from their spheres. *Thomson*.

REELECTION. *n. s.* [*re* and *election*.] Repeated election.  
Several acts have been made, and rendered ineffectual, by leaving the power of *reelection* open. *Swift*.

To REENACT. *v. a.* [*re* and *enact*.] To enact anew.  
The construction of ships was forbidden to senators, by a law made by Claudius the tribune, and *reenacted* by the Julian law of concessions. *Arbutnot on Coins*.

To REENFORCE. *v. a.* [*re* and *enforce*.] To strengthen with new assistance.  
The French have *reenforc'd* their scatter'd men. *Shakesp.*  
They used the stones to *reenforce* the pier. *Hayward*.

The presence of a friend raises fancy, and *reenforces* reason. *Collier*.

REENFORCEMENT. *n. s.* [*re* and *enforcement*.] Fresh assistance.  
Alone he enter'd  
The mortal gate o' th' city, which he painted  
With thund'ring destiny; aidless came off,  
And with a sudden *reenforcement* struck  
Coriol like a planet. *Shakesp. Coriolanus*.

They require a special *reenforcement* of sound endocrinizing to set them right. *Milton*.

What *reenforcement* we may gain from hope. *Milton*.  
The words are a reiteration or *reenforcement* of a corollary. *Ward*.

To REENJOY. *v. a.* [*re* and *enjoy*.] To enjoy anew or a second time.  
The calmness of temper Achilles *reenjoyed*, is only an effect of the revenge which ought to have preceded. *Pope*.

To REENTER. *v. a.* [*re* and *enter*.] To enter again; to enter anew.  
With opportune excursion, we may chance  
*Reenter* heav'n. *Milton*.

The fiery sulphurous vapours seek the centre from whence they proceed; that is, *reenter* again. *Mortimer's Husbandry*.

To REENTHRONE. *v. a.* To replace in a throne.  
He disposes in my hands the scheme  
To *reenthrone* the king. *Southern*.

REETRANCE. *n. s.* [*re* and *entrance*.] The act of entering again.  
Their repentance, although not their first entrance, is notwithstanding the first step of their *reetrance* into life. *Harker*.

The pores of the brain, through the which the spirits before took their course, are more easily opened to the spirits which demand *reetrance*. *Glauvill's Scep.*

REERMUSE. *n. s.* [*hæremus*, Saxon.] A bat.  
To REESTABLISH. *v. a.* [*re* and *establish*.] To establish anew.

To *reestablish* the right of lineal succession to paternal government, is to put a man in possession of that government, which his fathers did enjoy. *Locke*.

Peace, which hath for many years been banished the christian world, will be speedily *reestablished*. *Smalridge*.

REESTABLISHER. *n. s.* [from *reestablish*.] One that reestablishes.

REESTABLISHMENT. *n. s.* [from *reestablish*.] The act of reestablishing; the state of being reestablished; restoration.  
The Jews made such a powerful effort for their *reestablishment* under Barchochab, in the reign of Adrian, as shook the whole Roman empire. *Addison*.

REEVE. *n. s.* [*gerefa*, Saxon.] A steward. Obsolete.  
The *reeve*, miller and cook are distinguished. *Dryden*.

To REEXAMINE. *v. a.* [*re* and *examine*.] To examine anew.  
Spend the time in *reexamining* more duly your cause. *Hook*.

To REFECT. *v. a.* [*refectus*, Lat.] To refresh; to restore after hunger or fatigue. Not in use.  
A man in the morning is lighter in the scale, because in sleep some pounds have perspired; and is also lighter unto himself, because he is *refected*. *Brown's Vulgar Errors*.

REFECTION. *n. s.* [*refectio*, Fr. from *refectio*, Lat.] Refreshment after hunger or fatigue.  
After a draught of wine, a man may seem lighter in himself from sudden *refection*, though he be heavier in the balance, from a ponderous addition. *Brown*.

Fasting is the diet of angels, the food and *refection* of souls, and the richest aliment of grace. *South*.

For sweet *refection* due,  
The genial viands let my train renew. *Pope*.

REFECTORY. *n. s.* [*refectoire*, Fr. from *refectio*.] Room of refreshment; eating room.  
He cells and *refectories* did prepare,  
And large provisions laid of winter fare. *Dryden*.

To REFEL. *v. a.* [*refello*, Lat.] To refute; to repress.  
Friends not to *refel* ye,  
Or any way quell ye,  
Ye aim at a mystery,  
Worthy a history. *Benj. Johnson's Gypsies*.

6



## REF

- It instructs the scholar in the various methods of discovering and *refilling* the subtil tricks of sophisters. *Watts.*
- To REFERR. *v. a.* [*refervo*, Lat. *refero*, Fr.]
1. To dismiss for information or judgment.  
Those causes the divine historian *refers* us to, and not to any productions out of nothing. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*
  2. To betake for decision.  
The heir of his kingdom hath *referred* herself unto a poor, but worthy gentleman. *Shakespeare, Cymbeline.*
  3. To reduce to, as to the ultimate end.  
You profess and practise to *refer* all things to yourself. *Bac.*
  4. To reduce, as to a class.  
The salts, predominant in quick lime, we *refer* rather to lixiviate, than acid. *Boyle on Colours.*
- To REFERR. *v. n.* To respect; to have relation.  
Of those places, that *refer* to the shutting and opening the abyss, I take notice of that in Job. *Burnet.*
- REFERRER. *n. f.* [from *refer*.] One to whom any thing is referred.  
*References* and arbitrators seldom forget themselves. *L'Estr.*
- REFERENCE. *n. f.* [from *refer*.]
1. Relation; respect; view towards; allusion to.  
The knowledge of that which man is in *reference* unto himself and other things in relation unto man, I may term the mother of all those principles, which are decrees in that law of nature, whereby human actions are framed. *Hooker.*  
Jupiter was the son of *Ether* and *Dies*; so called, because the one had *reference* to his celestial conditions, the other discovered his natural virtues. *Raleigh's History of the World.*  
Christian religion commands sobriety, temperance and moderation, in *reference* to our appetites and passions. *Tillotson.*
  2. Dismissal to another tribunal.  
It passed in England without the least *reference* hither. *Sw.*
- REFERENDARY. *n. f.* [*referendus*, Lat.] One to whose decision any thing is referred.  
In suits, it is good to *refer* to some friend of trust; but let him chuse well his *referendaries*. *Bacon's Essays.*
- To REFERMENT. *v. a.* [*re* and *ferment*.] To ferment anew.  
Th' admitted nitre agitates the flood,  
Revives its fire, and *referments* the blood. *Blackmore.*
- REFERABLE. *adj.* [from *refer*.] Capable of being considered, as in relation to something else.  
Unto God all parts of time are alike, unto whom none are *referrible*, and all things present, unto whom nothing is past or to come, but who is the same yesterday, to-day and to-morrow. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*
- To REFINE. *v. a.* [*refinere*, Fr.]
1. To purify; to clear from dross and recrement.  
I will *refine* them as silver is *refined*, and will try them as gold is tried. *Zech. xiii. 9.*  
Weigh ev'ry word, and ev'ry thought *refine*. *Anon.*  
The red Dutch currant yields a rich juice, to be diluted with a quantity of water boiled with *refined* sugar. *Mortimer.*
  2. To make elegant; to polish; to make accurate.  
Queen Elizabeth's time was a golden age for a world of *refined* wits, who honoured poetry with their pens. *Peacham.*  
Love *refines* the thoughts, and hath his seat  
In reason. *Milton.*  
The same traditional sloth, which renders the bodies of children, born from wealthy parents, weak, may perhaps *refine* their spirits. *Swift.*
- To REFINE. *v. n.*
1. To improve in point of accuracy or delicacy.  
Chaucer *refined* on Boccace, and mended stories. *Dryden.*  
Let a lord but own the happy lines;  
How the wit brightens, how the sense *refines*! *Pope.*
  2. To grow pure.  
The pure limpid stream, when foul with stains,  
Works itself clear, and as it runs *refines*. *Addison.*
  3. To affect nicety.  
He makes another paragraph about our *refining* in controversy, and coming nearer still to the church of Rome. *Atterbury.*
- REFINEDLY. *adv.* [from *refine*.] With affected elegance.  
Will any dog  
*Refinedly* leave his bitches and his bones, *Dryden.*  
To turn a wheel?
- REFINEMENT. *n. f.* [from *refine*.]
1. The act of purifying, by clearing any thing from dross and recrementitious matter.  
The more bodies are of kin to spirit in subtilty and *refinement*, the more diffusive are they. *Norris.*
  2. Improvement in elegance or purity.  
From the civil war to this time, I doubt whether the corruptions in our language have not equalled its *refinements*. *Sw.*
  3. Artificial practice.  
The rules religion prescribes are more successful in publick and private affairs, than the *refinements* of irregular cunning. *Rog.*
  4. Affection of elegant improvement.  
The flirts about town had a design to leave us in the lurch, by some of their late *refinements*. *Addison's Guardian.*
- REFINER. *n. f.* [from *refine*.]
1. Purifier; one who clears from dross or recrement.  
The *refiners* of iron observe, that that iron stone is hardest

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- to melt, which is fullest of metal; and that easiest, which hath most dross. *Bacon's Physical Remains.*
2. Improver in elegance.  
As they have been the great *refiners* of our language, so it hath been my chief ambition to imitate them. *Swift.*
  3. Inventor of superfluous subtilties.  
No men see less of the truth of things, than these great *refiners* upon incidents, who are so wonderfully subtle, and over wise in their conceptions. *Addison's Spectator*, N<sup>o</sup> 170.  
Some *refiners* pretend to argue for the usefulness of parties in such a government as ours. *Swift.*
- To REFIT. *v. a.* [*refait*, Fr. *re* and *fit*.] To repair; to restore after damage.  
He will not allow that there are any such signs of art in the make of the present globe, or that there was so great care taken in the *refitting* of it up again at the deluge. *Woodw.*  
Permit our ships a shelter on your shoars,  
*Refitted* from your woods with planks and oars. *Dryden.*
- To REFLECT. *v. a.* [*reflechir*, Fr. *reflecto*, Lat.] To throw back.  
We, his gather'd beams  
*Reflected*, may with matter fere foment. *Milton.*  
Bodies close together *reflect* their own colour. *Dryden.*
- To REFLECT. *v. n.*
1. To throw back light.  
In dead men's skulls, and in those holes,  
Where eyes did once inhabit, there were crept,  
As 'twere in scorn of eyes, *reflecting* gems. *Shakespeare.*
  2. To bend back.  
Inanimate matter moves always in a straight line, and never *reflects* in an angle, nor bends in a circle, which is a continual reflection, unless either by some external impulse, or by an intrinsic principle of gravity. *Bentley's Sermons.*
  3. To throw back the thoughts upon the past or on themselves.  
The imagination casts thoughts in our way, and forces the understanding to *reflect* upon them. *Duppa.*  
In every action *reflect* upon the end; and in your undertaking it, consider why you do it. *Taylor.*  
Who faith, who could such ill events expect?  
With shame on his own counsels doth *reflect*. *Denham.*  
When men are grown up, and *reflect* on their own minds, they cannot find any thing more ancient there, than those opinions which were taught them before their memory began to keep a register of their actions. *Locke.*  
It is hard, that any part of my land should be settled upon one who has used me to ill; and yet I could not see a sprig of any bough of this whole walk of trees, but I should *reflect* upon her and her severity. *Addison's Spectator.*  
Let the king dismiss his woes,  
*Reflecting* on her fair renown;  
And take the cypress from his brows,  
To put his wonted laurels on. *Prior.*
  4. To consider attentively.  
Into myself my reason's eye I turn'd;  
And as I much *reflect*ed, much I mourn'd. *Prior.*
  5. To throw reproach or censure.  
Neither do I *reflect* in the least upon the memory of his late majesty, whom I entirely acquit of any imputation. *Sw.*
  6. To bring reproach.  
Errors of wives *reflect* on husbands still. *Dryden.*
- REFLECTANT. *adj.* [*reflectans*, Lat.] Bending back; flying back.  
The ray descendent, and the ray *reflectant*, flying with so great a speed, that the air between them cannot take a formal play any way, before the beams of the light be on both sides of it; it follows, that, according to the nature of humid things, it must first only swell. *Digby on the Soul.*
- REFLECTION. *n. f.* [from *reflect*: thence I think *reflexion* less proper: *reflexion*, Fr. *reflexus*, Lat.]
1. The act of throwing back.  
The eye sees not itself,  
But by *reflection* from other things. *Shakespeare, Julius Caesar.*  
If the sun's light consisted but of one sort of rays, there would be but one colour, and it would be impossible to produce any new by *reflections* or refractions. *Cheyne.*
  2. The act of bending back.  
Inanimate matter moves always in a straight line, nor ever *reflects* in an angle or circle, which is a continual reflection, unless by some external impulse. *Bentley's Sermons.*
  3. That which is reflected.  
She shines not upon fools, lest the *reflection* should hurt her. *Shakespeare, Cymbeline.*  
As the sun in water we can bear,  
Yet not the sun, but his *reflection* there;  
So let us view her here, in what she was,  
And take her image in this wat'ry glass. *Dryden.*
  4. Thought thrown back upon the past.  
The three first parts I dedicate to my old friends, to take off those melancholy *reflections*, which the sense of age, infirmity and death may give them.  
This dreadful image so possess'd her mind,  
She ceas'd all farther hope; and now began  
To make *reflection* on th' unhappy man. *Dryden.*  
Job's

## REF

- Job's *reflections* on his once flourishing estate, did at the same time afflict and encourage him. *Atterbury.*  
What wounding reproaches of soul must he feel, from the *reflections* on his own ingratitude. *Rogers's Sermons.*
5. The action of the mind upon itself.  
*Reflection* is the perception of the operations of our own minds within us, as it is employed about the ideas it has got. *Locke.*
  6. Attentive consideration.  
This delight grows and improves under thought and *reflection*; and while it exercises, does also endear itself to the mind; at the same time employing and inflaming the meditations. *South's Sermons.*
  7. Censure.  
He dy'd; and oh! may no *reflection* shed  
Its poisonous venom on the royal dead. *Prior.*
- REFLECTIVE. *adj.* [from *reflect*.]
1. Throwing back images.  
When the weary king gave place to night,  
His beams he to his royal brother lent,  
And so shone still in his *reflective* light. *Dryden.*  
In the *reflective* stream the fighting bride  
Viewing her charms impair'd, abash'd shall hide  
Her penive head. *Prior.*
  2. Considering things past; considering the operations of the mind.  
Fore'd by *reflective* reason I confess,  
That human science is uncertain guess. *Prior.*
- REFLECTOR. *n. f.* [from *reflect*.] Considerer.  
There is scarce any thing that nature has made, or that men do suffer, whence the devout *reflector* cannot take an occasion of an aspiring meditation. *Boyle on Colours.*
- REFLEX. *adj.* [*reflexus*, Lat.] Directed backward.  
The motions of my mind are as obvious to the *reflex* act of the soul, or the turning of the intellectual eye inward upon its own actions, as the passions of my sense are obvious to my sense; I see the object, and I perceive that I see it. *Hale.*  
The order and beauty of the inanimate parts of the world, the discernible ends of them do evince by a *reflex* argument, that it is the workmanship, not of blind mechanism or blinder chance, but of an intelligent and benign agent. *Bentley.*
- REFLEX. *n. f.* [*reflexus*, Lat.] Reflection.  
There was no other way for angels to sin, but by *reflex* of their understandings upon themselves. *Hooker.*  
I'll say you gray is not the morning's eye,  
'Tis but the pale *reflex* of Cynthia's brow. *Shakespeare.*
- REFLEXIBILITY. *n. f.* [from *reflexible*.] The quality of being reflexible.  
*Reflexibility* of rays is their disposition to be reflected or turned back into the same medium from any other medium, upon whose surface they fall; and rays are more or less reflexible, which are turned back more or less easily. *Newton.*
- REFLEXIBLE. *adj.* [from *reflexus*, Lat.] Capable to be thrown back.  
Sir Isaac Newton has demonstrated, by convincing experiments, that the light of the sun consists of rays differently refrangible and reflexible; and that those rays are differently reflexible, that are differently refrangible. *Cheyne.*
- REFLEXIVE. *adj.* [*reflexus*, Lat.] Having respect to something past.  
That assurance *reflexive* cannot be a divine faith, but at the most an human, yet such as perhaps I may have no doubting mixed with. *Hammond's Practical Catechism.*
- REFLEXIVELY. *adv.* [from *reflexive*.] In a backward direction.  
Solomon tells us life and death are in the power of the tongue, and that not only directly in regard of the good or ill we may do to others, but *reflexively* also, in respect of what may rebound to ourselves. *Government of the Tongue.*
- REFLOAT. *n. f.* [*re* and *float*.] Ebb; reflux.  
The main float and *refloat* of the sea, is by consent of the universe, as part of the diurnal motion. *Bacon.*
- To REFOURISH. *v. a.* [*re* and *flourish*.] To flourish anew.  
Virtue given for lost  
Revives, *reflourishes*, then vigorous most,  
When most unactive deem'd. *Milton's Agonistes.*
- To REFLOW. *v. n.* [*refluere*, Fr. *re* and *flow*.] To flow back.
- REFLUENT. *adj.* [*refluens*, Lat.] Running back; flowing back.  
The liver receives the *refluent* blood almost from all the parts of the abdomen. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*  
Tell, by what paths,  
Back to the fountain's head the sea conveys  
The *refluent* rivers, and the land repays. *Blackmore.*
- REFLUX. *n. f.* [*reflux*, Fr. *refluxus*, Lat.] Backward course of water.  
Besides  
Mine own that 'bide upon me, all from me  
Shall with a fierce *reflux* on me redound. *Milton.*  
The variety of the flux and *reflux* of Euripus, or whether the same do ebb and flow seven times a day, is inconceivable. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*
- REFOCILLATION. *n. f.* [*refocillo*, Lat.] Restoration of strength by refreshment.

## REF

- To REFORM. *v. a.* [*reformo*, Lat. *reformo*, Fr.] To change from worse to better.  
A sect in England, following the very same rule of policy, seeketh to *reform* even the French reformation, and purge out from thence also dregs of popery. *Hooker, b. iv. f. 8.*  
Seat worther of Gods, was built  
With second thoughts, *reforming* what was old. *Milton.*  
May no such storm  
Fall on our times, where ruin must *reform*. *Denham.*  
Now low'ring looks preface approaching storms,  
And now prevailing love her face *reforms*. *Dryden.*  
One cannot attempt the perfect *reforming* the languages of the world, without rendering himself ridiculous. *Locke.*  
The example alone of a vicious prince will corrupt an age; but that of a good one will not *reform* it. *Swift.*
- To REFORM. *v. n.* To make a change from worse to better.  
Was his doctrine of the mass struck out in this conflict? or did it give him occasion of *reforming* in this point? *Atterbury.*
- REFORM. *n. f.* [French.] Reformation.
- REFORMATION. *n. f.* [*reformation*, Fr. from *reform*.]
1. Change from worse to better.  
Never came *reformation* in a flood  
With such a heady current, scow'ring faults;  
Nor ever Hydra-headed wilfulness  
So soon did lose his seat, as in this king. *Shakespeare, Henry V.*  
Satire lashes vice into *reformation*. *Dryden.*  
The pagan converts mention this great *reformation* of those who had been the greatest sinners, with that sudden and surprising change, which the christian religion made in the lives of the most profligate. *Addison.*
  2. The change of religion from the corruptions of popery to its primitive state.  
The burden of the *reformation* lay on Luther's shoulders. *Atterbury.*
- REFORMER. *n. f.* [from *reform*.]
1. One who makes a change for the better; an amender.  
Publick *reformers* had need first practise that on their own hearts, which they purpose to try on others. *King Charles.*  
The complaint is more general, than the endeavours to redress it: Abroad every man would be a *reformer*, how very few at home. *Sprat's Sermons.*  
It was honour enough, to behold the English churches reformed; that is, delivered from the *reformers*. *South.*
  2. Those who changed religion from popish corruptions and innovations.  
Our first *reformers* were famous confessors and martyrs all over the world. *Bacon.*
- To REFRACT. *v. a.* [*refractus*, Lat.] To break the natural course of rays.  
If its angle of incidence be large, and the refractive power of the medium not very strong to throw it far from the perpendicular, it will be *refracted*. *Cheyne's Phil. Princ.*  
Rays of light are urged by the *refracting* media. *Cheyne.*  
*Refracted* from yon eastern cloud,  
The grand ethereal bow shoots up. *Thomson.*
- REFRACTION. *n. f.* [*refraction*, Fr.]  
*Refraction*, in general, is the incurvation or change of determination in the body moved, which happens to it whilst it enters or penetrates any medium: in dioptricks, it is the variation of a ray of light from that right line, which it would have passed on in, had not the density of the medium turned it aside. *Harris.*  
*Refraction*, out of the rarer medium into the denser, is made towards the perpendicular. *Newton's Opticks.*
- REFRACTIVE. *adj.* [from *refract*.] Having the power of refraction.  
Those superficies of transparent bodies reflect the greatest quantity of light, which have the greatest refracting power; that is, which intercede mediums that differ most in their *refractive* densities. *Newton's Opticks.*  
I did never allow any man's *refractoriness* against the privileges and orders of the houses. *King Charles.*  
Great complaint was made by the presbyterian gang, of my *refractoriness* to obey the parliament's order. *Saunderson.*
- REFRACTORY. *adj.* [*refractorius*, Fr. *refractorius*, Lat. and so should be written *refractory*. It is now accented on the first syllable, but by *Shakespeare* on the second.] Obdinate; perverse; contumacious.  
There is a law in each well-order'd nation,  
To curb those raging appetites that are  
Most disobedient and *refractory*. *Shakespeare.*  
A rough hewn seaman, being brought before a wife justice for some misdemeanor, was by him ordered to be sent away to prison, and was *refractory* after he heard his doom, inasmuch as he would not stir a foot from the place where he stood; saying, it was better to stand where he was, than go to a worse place. *Bacon's Apophthegms.*  
Vulgar compliance with any illegal and extravagant ways, like violent motions in nature, soon grows weary of itself, and ends in a *refractory* fullness. *King Charles.*  
*Refractory*



## REF

*Refractory* mortal! if thou wilt not trust thy friends, take what follows; know assuredly, before next full moon, that thou wilt be hung up in chains. *Arbutnot's Hist. of J. Bull.*

These atoms of theirs may have it in them, but they are *refractory* and fullen; and therefore, like men of the same tempers, must be banged and buffeted into reason. *Bentley.*

REFRAGABLE. *adj.* [*refragabilis*, Lat.] Capable of confutation and conviction.

TO REFRAIN. *v. a.* [*refrenere*, Fr. *re* and *frænum*, Lat.] To hold back; to keep from action.

Hold not thy tongue, O God, keep not still silence; *re-*  
*frain* not thyself. *Psal. lxxxiii. 1.*

My son, walk not thou in the way with them, *refrain* thy foot from their path. *Prov. i. 15.*

Nor from the holy one of heav'n  
*Refrain'd* his tongue. *Milton.*

Neptune aton'd, his wrath shall now *refrain*,  
Or thwart the synod of the gods in vain. *Pope.*

TO REFRAIN. *v. n.* To forbear; to abstain; to spare.

In what place, or upon what consideration soever it be, they do it, were it in their own opinion of no force being done, they would undoubtedly *refrain* to do it. *Hooker.*

For my name's sake will I defer mine anger, and *refrain* for thee, that I cut thee not off. *Jf. xlviii. 9.*

That they fed not on flesh, at least the faithful party before the flood, may become more probable, because they *refrained* therefrom some time after. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

REFRANGIBILITY. *n. f.* [from *refrangibile*.]

*Refrangibility* of the rays of light, is their disposition to be refracted or turned out of their way, in passing out of one transparent body or medium into another. *Newton.*

REFRANGIBLE. *adj.* [*re* and *frango*, Lat.]

As some rays are more *refrangible* than others; that is, are more turned out of their course, in passing from one medium to another; it follows, that after such refraction, they will be separated, and their distinct colour observed. *Locke.*

REFRACTION. *n. f.* [*re* and *fracto*, Lat.] The act of refracting.

TO REFRESH. *v. a.* [*refraischere*, Fr. *refrigerare*, Lat.]

1. To recreate; to relieve after pain, fatigue or want.

Service shall with steeld linewits toil;  
And labour shall *refresh* itself with hope. *Shakespeare.*

Musick was ordain'd to *refresh* the mind of man,  
After his studies or his usual pain. *Shakespeare.*

He was in no danger to be overtaken; so that he was content to *refresh* his men. *Clarendon, b. viii.*

His meals are coarse and short, his employment warrantable, his sleep certain and *refreshing*, neither interrupted with the lalches of a guilty mind, nor the aches of a crazy body. *South.*

If you would have trees to thrive, take care that no plants be near them, which may deprive them of nourishment, or hinder *refreshings* and helps that they might receive. *Mortim.*

2. To improve by new touches any thing impaired.

The rest *refresh* the scaly snakes, that sold  
The shield of Pallas, and renew their gold. *Dryden.*

3. To refrigerate; to cool.

A dew coming after heat *refresheth*. *Ecluf. xliii. 22.*

REFRESH. *n. f.* [from *refresch*.] That which refreshes.

The kind *refresher* of the summer heats. *Thomson.*

REFRESHMENT. *n. f.* [from *refresch*.]

1. Relief after pain, want or fatigue.

2. That which gives relief, as food, rest:

He was full of agony and horror upon the approach of a dismal death, and to had most need of the *refreshments* of society, and the friendly assistances of his disciples. *South.*

Such honest *refreshments* and comforts of life, our christian liberty has made it lawful for us to use. *Sprat.*

REFRIGERANT. *adj.* [*refrigerant*, Fr. from *refrigerare*.] Cooling; mitigating heat.

In the cure of gangrenes, you must beware of dry heat, and resort to things that are *refrigerant*, with an inward warmth and virtue of cherishing. *Bacon.*

If it arise from an external cause, apply *refrigerants*, without any preceding evacuation. *Wise man's Surgery.*

TO REFRIGERATE. *v. a.* [*refrigerare*, *re* and *frigus*, Lat.] To cool.

The great breezes, which the motion of the air in great circles, such as the girdle of the world, produceth, do *refrigerate*; and therefore in those parts noon is nothing so hot, when the breezes are great, as about ten of the clock in the forenoon. *Bacon's Natural History.*

Whether they be *refrigerated* inclinantly or somewhat equinoxially, though in a lesser degree, they discover some verticity. *Brown's Vulg. Errors.*

REFRIGERATION. *n. f.* [*refrigeratio*, Lat. *refrigeration*, Fr.] The act of cooling; the state of being cooled.

Divers do flut; the cause may be the *refrigeration* of the tongue, whereby it is less apt to move. *Bacon.*

If the mere *refrigeration* of the air would fit it for breathing, this might be somewhat helped with bellows. *Wilkins.*

REFRIGERATIVE. *adj.* [*refrigerativus*, Fr. *refrigeratorius*, Lat.]

REFRIGATORY. *f.* Cooling; having the power to cool.

## REF

REFRIGERATORY. *n. f.*

1. That part of a distilling vessel that is placed about the head of a still, and filled with water to cool the condensing vapours; but this is now generally done by a worm or spiral pipe, turning through a tub of cold water. *Quincy.*

2. Any thing internally cooling.

A delicate wine, and a durable *refrigeratory*. *Mortimer.*

REFRIGERIUM. *n. f.* [Latin.] Cool refreshment; refrigeration.

It must be acknowledged, the ancients have talked much of annual *refrigeriums*, respites or intervals of punishment to the damned; as particularly on the festivals. *South.*

REFR. *part. pret. of reave.*

1. Deprived; taken away.

Thus we well left, he better *refr*,  
In heaven to take his place,  
That by like life and death, at last,  
We may obtain like grace. *Ascham's Schoolmaster.*

I, in a desperate bay of death,  
Like a poor bark, of fails and tackling *refr*,  
Rush all to pieces on thy rocky bosom. *Shakespeare.*

Another ship had seiz'd on us,  
And would have *refr* the fishers of their prey. *Shakespeare.*

Our dying hero, from the continent  
Ravish'd whole towns, and forts from Spaniards *refr*,  
As his last legacy to Britain left. *Waller.*

2. *Preterite of reave.* Took away.

So 'twixt them both, they not a lamkin left,  
And when lambs fail'd, the old sheeps lives they *refr*. *Spenser.*

About his shoulders broad he threw  
An hairy hide of some wild beast, whom he  
In savage forest by adventure slew,  
And *refr* the spoil his ornament to be. *Spenser.*

REFUG. *n. f.* [*refuge*, Fr. *refugium*, Lat.]

1. Shelter from any danger or distress; protection.

Rocks, dens and caves! but I in none of these  
Find place or *refuge*. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. ix.*

The young ones, suppos'd to break through the belly of the dam, will, upon any fright, for protection run into it; for then the old one receives them in at her mouth, which way, the fright being past, they will return again; which is a peculiar way of *refuge*. *Brown's Vulg. Errors.*

Those, who take *refuge* in a multitude, have an Arian council to answer for. *Atterbury.*

2. That which gives shelter or protection.

The Lord will be a *refuge* for the oppressed; a *refuge* in times of trouble. *Psal. ix. 9.*

They shall be your *refuge* from the avenger of blood. *Jf.*

Fair majesty, the *refuge* and redress  
Of those whom fate pursues. *Dryden.*

3. Expedient in distress.

This last old man,  
Whom with a crack'd heart I have sent to Rome,  
Lov'd me above the measure of a father;  
Their latest *refuge* was to send him. *Shakespeare. Coriolanus.*

4. Expedient in general.

Light must be supplied among graceful *refuges*, by terracing any story in danger of darkness. *Watson.*

TO REFUGE. *v. a.* [*refugere*, Fr. from the noun.] To shelter; to protect.

Silly beggars,  
Who sitting in the stocks, *refuge* their shame,  
That many have, and others must, sit there. *Shakespeare.*

Dreads the vengeance of her injur'd lord;  
Ev'n by those gods, who *refuge* her, abhor'd. *Dryden.*

REFUGEE. *n. f.* [*refugé*, Fr.] One who flies to shelter or protection.

Poor *refugees*, at first they purchase here;  
And soon as denizen'd, they domineer. *Dryden.*

This is become more necessary in some of their governments, since so many *refugees* settled among them. *Addison.*

REFULGENCE. *n. f.* [from *refulgens*.] Splendour; brightness.

REFULGENT. *adj.* [*refulgens*, Latin.] Bright; shining; glittering; splendid.

He neither might, nor wish'd to know  
A more *refulgent* light. *Waller.*

So conspicuous and *refulgent* a truth is that of God's being the author of man's felicity, that the dispute is not so much concerning the thing, as concerning the manner of it. *Boyle.*

Agamemnon's train,  
When his *refulgent* arms flash'd through the shady plain,  
Fled from his well-known face. *Dryden's Æn.*

TO REFUND. *v. n.* [*refundere*, Lat.]

1. To pour back.

Were the humours of the eye tinctured with any colour, they would *refund* that colour upon the object, and so it would not be represented as in itself it is. *Rey.*

2. To repay what is received; to reftore.

A governor, that had pill'd the people, was, for receiving of bribes, sentenced to *refund* what he had wrongfully taken. *L'Estrange.*

Such

## REG

Such wise men as himself account all that is past, to be also gone; and know, that there can be no gain in *refunding*, nor any profit in paying debts. *South.*

How to Icarus, in the bridal hour,  
Shall I, by waste undone, *refund* the dow'r. *Pope.*

3. *Swift* has somewhere the absurd phrase, to *refund* himself, for to reimburse.

REFUSAL. *n. f.* [from *refuse*.]

1. The act of refusing; denial of any thing demanded or solicited.

God has born with all his weak and obdurate *refusals* of grace, and has given him time day after day. *Rogers.*

2. The preemption; the right of having any thing before another; option.

When employments go a begging for want of hands, they shall be sure to have the *refusal*. *Swift.*

TO REFUSE. *v. a.* [*refuser*, Fr.]

1. To deny what is solicited or required.

If he should chuse the right casket, you should *refuse* to perform his father's will, if you should *refuse* to accept him. *Shakespeare. Merchant of Venice.*

Common experience has justly a mighty influence on the minds of men, to make them give or *refuse* credit to any thing proposed. *Locke.*

Women are made as they themselves would chuse; too proud to ask, too humble to *refuse*. *Garth.*

2. To reject; to dismis without a grant.

I may neither chuse whom I would, nor *refuse* whom I dislike. *Shakespeare. Merchant of Venice.*

TO REFUSE. *v. n.* Not to accept.

Wonder not then what God for you saw good  
If I *refuse* not, but convert, as you,  
To proper substance. *Milton.*

REFUSE. *adj.* [from the verb. The noun has its accent on the first syllable, the verb on the second.] Unworthy of reception; left when the rest is taken.

Every thing vile and *refuse* they destroyed. *Sam. xv. 9.*

Please to bestow on him the *refuse* letters; he hopes by printing them to get a plentiful provision. *Spektorator.*

REFUSE. *n. f.* That which remains disfigured when the rest is taken.

We dare not disgrace our worldly superiors with offering unto them such *refuse*, as we bring unto God himself. *Hook.*

Many kinds have much *refuse*, which countervails that which they have excellent. *Bacon.*

I know not whether it be more shame or wonder, to see that men can so put off ingenuity, as to descend to so base a vice; yet we daily see it done, and that not only by the scum and *refuse* of the people. *Government of the Tongue.*

Down with the falling stream the *refuse* run,  
To raise with joyful news his drooping son. *Dryden.*

This humourist keeps more than he wants, and gives a vast *refuse* of his superfluities to purchase heaven. *Addison.*

REFUSER. *n. f.* [from *refuse*.] He who refuses.

Some few others are the only *refusers* and condemnors of this catholic practice. *Taylor.*

REFUTAL. *n. f.* [from *refute*.] Refutation. *Diect.*

REFUTATION. *n. f.* [*refutatio*, Lat. *refutation*, Fr. from *refute*.] The act of refuting; the act of proving false or erroneous.

'Tis such miserable absurd stuff, that we will not honour it with especial *refutation*. *Bentley.*

TO REFUTE. *v. a.* [*refute*, Lat. *refuter*, Fr.] To prove false or erroneous. Applied to persons or things.

Self-destruction sought, *refutes*  
That excellence thought in thee. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

He knew that there were so many witnesses in these two miracles, that it was impossible to *refute* such multitudes. *Add.*

TO REGAIN. *v. a.* [*regagner*, Fr. *re* and *gain*.] To recover; to gain anew.

Hopeful to *regain*  
Thy love, from thee I will not hide  
What thoughts in my unquiet breast are ris'n. *Milton.*

We've driven back  
These heathen Saxons, and *regain'd* our earth,  
As earth recovers from an ebbing tide. *Dryden.*

As soon as the mind *regains* the power to stop or continue any of these motions of the body or thoughts, we then consider the man as a free agent.

REGAL. *adj.* [*regal*, Fr. *regalis*, Lat.] Royal; kingly.

Edward, duke of York,  
Ufurps the *regal* title and the feat  
Of England's true anointed lawful heir. *Shakespeare.*

Why am I sent for to a king,  
Before I have shook off the *regal* thoughts  
Wherewith I reign'd. *Shakespeare. Richard II.*

With them comes a third of *regal* port,  
But faded splendour wain, who by his gait  
And fierce demeanour seems the prince of hell. *Milton.*

When was there ever a better prince on the throne than the present queen? I do not talk of her government, her love of the people, or qualities that are purely *regal*; but her piety, charity, temperance and conjugal love. *Swift.*

## REG

REGAL. *n. f.* [*regale*, Fr.] A musical instrument.

The sounds, that produce tones, are ever from such bodies as are in their parts and ports equal; and such are in the nightingale pipes of *regals* or organs. *Bacon.*

REGALE. *n. f.* [Latin.] The prerogative of monarchy.

TO REGALE. *v. a.* [*regaler*, Fr. *regalare*, Italian.] To refresh; to entertain; to gratify.

I with warming puff *regale* chill'd fingers. *Philips.*

REGALEMENT. *n. f.* [*regalement*, Fr.] Refreshment; entertainment.

The muses still require  
Humid *regalement*, nor will aught avail  
Imploing Phœbus with unmoisten'd lips. *Philips.*

REGALIA. *n. f.* [Latin.] Ensigns of royalty.

REGALITY. *n. f.* [*regalis*, Latin.] Royalty; sovereignty; kingship.

Behold the image of mortality,  
And feeble nature cloth'd with fleshly 'tire,  
When raging passion with fierce tyranny,  
Robs reason of her due *regality*. *Fairy Queen.*

He neither could, nor would, yield to any diminution of the crown of France, in territory or *regality*. *Bacon.*

He came partly in by the sword, and had high courage in all points of *regality*. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

The majesty of England might hang like Mahomet's tomb by a magnetick charm, between the privileges of the two houses, in airy imagination of *regality*. *King Charles.*

TO REGARD. *v. a.* [*regarder*, Fr.]

1. To value; to attend to as worthy of notice.

This aspect of mine,  
The best *regarded* virgins of our climate  
Have lov'd. *Shakespeare. Merchant of Venice.*

He denies  
To know their God, or message to *regard*. *Milton.*

2. To observe; to remark.

If much you note him,  
You offend him; feed and *regard* him not. *Shakespeare.*

3. To mind as an object of grief or terror.

The king marvelled at the young man's courage, for that he nothing *regarded* the pains. *2 Mac. vii. 12.*

4. To observe religiously.

He that *regardeth* the day, *regardeth* it unto the Lord; and he that *regardeth* not the day, to the Lord he doth not *regard* it. *Rom. xiv. 6.*

5. To pay attention to.

He that observeth the wind shall never sow, and he that *regardeth* the clouds shall never reap. *Proverbs.*

6. To respect; to have relation to.

7. To look towards.

It is a peninsula, which *regardeth* the mainland. *Sandys.*

REGARD. *n. f.* [*regard*, Fr. from the verb.]

1. Attention as to a matter of importance.

The nature of the sentence he is to pronounce, the rule of judgment by which he will proceed, requires that a particular *regard* be had to our observation of this precept. *Atterbury.*

2. Respect; reverence.

To him they had *regard*, because long he had bewitched them. *Atterbury.*

With some *regard* to what is just and right,  
They'll lead their lives. *Milton.*

3. Note; eminence.

Mac Ferlagh was a man of meanest *regard* amongst them, neither having wealth nor power. *Spenser on Ireland.*

4. Respect; account.

Change was thought necessary, in *regard* of the great hurt which the church did receive by a number of things then in use. *Hooker, b. iv. f. 14.*

5. Relation; reference.

How best we may  
Compose our present evils, with *regard*  
Of what we are and where. *Milton.*

Their business is to address all the ranks of mankind, and persuade them to pursue and persevere in virtue, with *regard* to themselves; in justice and goodness, with *regard* to their neighbours; and piety towards God. *Watts.*

6. [*Regard*, Fr.] Look; aspect directed to another.

Soft words to his fierce passion the assay'd;  
But her with stern *regard* he thus repell'd. *Milton.*

He, surpriz'd with humble joy, survey'd  
One sweet *regard*, shot by the royal maid. *Dryden.*

7. Prospect; object of sight. Not proper, nor in use.

Throw out our eyes for brave Othello,  
Even till we make the main and th' aerial blue  
An indistinct *regard*. *Shakespeare. Othello.*

REGARDABLE. *adj.* [from *regard*.]

1. Observable.

I cannot discover this difference of the badger's legs, although the *regardable* side be defined, and the brevity by most imputed unto the left. *Brown's Vulg. Errors.*

2. Worthy of notice.

Tintogel, more famous for his antiquity, than *regardable* for his present citate, abutted on the sea. *Carw.*

REGARDER. *n. f.* [from *regard*.] One that regards.

REGARDFUL.



# REG

**REGARDFUL**. *adj.* [*regard* and *full*.] Attentive; taking notice of.  
 Bryan was so *regardful* of his charge, as he never disposed any matter, but first he acquainted the general. *Hayward*.  
 Let a man be very tender and *regardful* of every pious motion made by the spirit of God to his heart. *South*.  
**REGARDFULLY**. *adv.* [*from regardful*.]  
 1. Attentively; heedfully.  
 2. Respectfully.  
 Is this th' Athenian minion, whom the world  
 Voice'd to *regardfully*. *Shakeſp. Timon of Athens*.  
**REGARDLESS**. *adj.* [*from regard*.] Heedless; negligent; inattentive.  
 He likeſt is to fall into miſchance,  
 That is *regardless* of his governance. *Spencer*.  
*Regardless* of the bliſs wherein he fat,  
 Second to thee, offer'd himſelf to die  
 For man's offence. *Milton's Par. Loſt, b. iii.*  
 We muſt learn to be deaf and *regardless* of other things,  
 beſides the preſent ſubject of our meditation. *Watts*.  
**REGARDLESSLY**. *adv.* [*from regardless*.] Without heed.  
**REGARDLESSNESS**. *n. ſ.* [*from regardless*.] Heedleſſneſs; negligence; inattention.  
**REGENCY**. *n. ſ.* [*from regent*.]  
 1. Authority; government.  
 As Chriſt took manhood, that by it he might be capable of death, whereunto he humbled himſelf; ſo becauſe manhood is the proper ſubject of compaſſion and feeling pity, which maketh the ſcepter of Chriſt's *regency* even in the kingdom of heaven amiable. *Hooker, b. v. ſ. 51.*  
 Men have knowledge and ſtrength to fit them for action: women affection, for their better compliance; and herewith beauty to compenſate their ſubjection, by giving them an equivalent *regency* over men. *Grew*.  
 2. Vicarious government.  
 This great miniſter, finding the *regency* ſhaken by the faction of ſo many great ones within, and awed by the terror of the Spaniſh greatneſs without, durſt begin a war. *Temple*.  
 3. The diſtrict governed by a vicegerent.  
 Regions they paſſ'd, the mighty *regencies*  
 Of ſeraphim. *Milton*.  
 4. Thoſe to whom vicarious regality is intruſted.  
**TO REGENERATE**. *v. a.* [*regenero*, Lat.]  
 1. To reproduce; to produce anew.  
 Albeit the ſon of this earl of Deſmond, who loſt his head, were reſtored to the earldom; yet could not the king's grace *regenerate* obedience in that degenerate houſe, but it grew rather more wild. *Davies on Ireland*.  
 Through all the ſoil a genial ferment ſpreads,  
*Regenerates* the plants, and new adorns the meads. *Blackmore*.  
 An alkali, pour'd to that which is mix'd with an acid, raiſeth an efferveſcence, at the ceſſation of which, the ſalts, of which the acid is compoſed, will be *regenerated*. *Arbutnot*.  
 2. [*Regenero*, Fr.] To make to be born anew; to renew by change of carnal nature to a chriſtian life.  
 No ſooner was a convert initiated, but by an eaſy figure he became a new man, and both acted and looked upon himſelf as one *regenerated* and born a ſecond time into another ſtate of exiſtence. *Addiſon on the Chriſtian Religion*.  
**REGENERATE**. *adj.* [*regeneratus*, Lat.]  
 1. Reproduced.  
 Thou! the earthly author of my blood,  
 Whoſe youthful ſpirit, in me *regenerate*,  
 Doth with a twofold vigor liſt me up  
 To reach at victory. *Shakeſp. Richard II.*  
 2. Born anew by grace to a chriſtian life.  
 For from the mercy-ſeat above,  
 Preventive grace deſcending, had remov'd  
 The ſtony from their hearts, and made new fleſh  
*Regenerate* grow inſtead. *Milton*.  
 If you fulfil this reſolution, though you fall ſometimes by infirmity; nay, though you ſhould fall into ſome greater act, even of deliberate ſin, which you preſently retract by confeſſion and amendment, you are nevertheless in a *regenerate* eſtate, you live the life of a chriſtian here, and ſhall inherit the reward that is promiſed to ſuch in a glorious immortality hereafter. *Wake's Preparation for Death*.  
**REGENERATION**. *n. ſ.* [*regeneration*, Fr.] New birth; birth by grace from carnal affections to a chriſtian life.  
 He ſaved us by the waſhing of *regeneration*, and renewing of the Holy Ghoſt. *Tit. iii. 5.*  
**REGENERATENESS**. *n. ſ.* [*from regenerate*.] The ſtate of being regenerate.  
**REGENT**. *adj.* [*regens*, Fr. *regens*, Lat.]  
 1. Governing; ruling.  
 The operations of human life flow not from the corporeal moles, but from ſome other active *regent* principle that reſides in the body, or governs it, which we call the ſoul. *Hale*.  
 2. Exercizing vicarious authority.  
 He together calls the *regent* pow'rs  
 Under him *regent*. *Milton's Par. Loſt, b. iii.*

# REG

**REGENT**. *n. ſ.*  
 1. Governour; ruler.  
 Now for once beguild  
 Uriel, though *regent* of the ſun, and held  
 The ſharpeſt-ſighted ſpirit of all in heav'n. *Milton*.  
 Neither of theſe are any impediment, becauſe the *regent*  
 thereof is of an infinite immenſity. *Hale*.  
 But let a heifer with gilt horns be led  
 To Juno, *regent* of the marriage bed. *Dryden*.  
 2. One inveſted with vicarious royalty.  
 Lord *regent*, I do greet your excellence  
 With letters of commiſſion from the king. *Shakeſp.*  
**REGENTSHIP**. *n. ſ.* [*from regent*.]  
 1. Power of governing.  
 2. Deputed authority.  
 If York have ill demean'd himſelf in France,  
 Then let him be deny'd the *regentſhip*. *Shakeſp.*  
**REGERMINATION**. *n. ſ.* [*re* and *germination*.] The act of ſprouting again.  
**REGIBLE**. *adj.* Governable. *Diſt.*  
**REGICIDE**. *n. ſ.* [*regicida*, Lat.]  
 1. Murderer of his king.  
 I through the mazes of the bloody field,  
 Hunted your ſacred life; which that I miſ'd  
 Was the propitious error of my fate,  
 Not of my ſoul; my ſoul's a *regicide*. *Dryden*.  
 2. [*Regicidium*, Lat.] Murder of his king.  
 Were it not for this amulet, how were it poſſible for any to think they may venture upon perjury, ſacrilege, murder, *regicide*, without impeachment to their ſainthip. *D. of Piety*.  
 Did fate or we, when great Atreides dy'd,  
 Urge the bold traitor to the *regicide*. *Pope's Odyſſy*.  
**REGIMEN**. *n. ſ.* [*Latin*.] That care in diet and living, that is ſuitable to every particular courſe of medicine.  
 Yet ſhould ſome neighbour feel a pain,  
 Juſt in the parts where I complain,  
 How many a meſſage would he ſend?  
 What hearty prayers, that I ſhould mend?  
 Enquire what *regimen* I kept,  
 What gave me eaſe, and how I ſlept. *Swift*.  
**REGIMENT**. *n. ſ.* [*regiment*, old Fr.]  
 1. Eſtabliſhed government; polity. Not in uſe.  
 We all make complaint of the iniquity of our times, not unjuſtly, for the days are evil; but compare them with thoſe times wherein there were no civil ſocieties, with thoſe times wherein there was as yet no manner of publick *regiment* eſtabliſhed, and we have ſurely good cauſe to think, that God hath bleſſed us exceedingly. *Hooker, b. i. ſ. 10.*  
 The corruption of our nature being preſuppoſed, we may not deny, but that the law of nature doth now require of neceſſity ſome kind of *regiment*. *Hooker, b. i. ſ. 10.*  
 2. Rule; authority. Not in uſe.  
 The *regiment* of the ſoul over the body, is the *regiment* of the more active part over the paſſive. *Hale*.  
 3. [*Regiment*, Fr.] A body of ſoldiers under one colonel.  
 Th' adulterous Antony turns you off,  
 And gives his potent *regiment* to a trull. *Shakeſp.*  
 Higher to the plain we'll ſet forth,  
 In beſt appointment, all our *regiments*. *Shakeſp.*  
 The elder did whole *regiments* afford,  
 The younger brought his conduct and his ſword. *Waller*.  
 The ſtanding *regiments*, the fort, the town,  
 All but this wicked ſiſter are our own. *Waller*.  
 Now thy aid  
 Eugene, with *regiments* unequal preſt,  
 Awaits. *Phillips*.  
**REGIMENTAL**. *adj.* [*from regiment*.] Belonging to a regiment; military.  
**REGION**. *n. ſ.* [*region*, Fr. *regio*, Lat.]  
 1. Tract of land; country; tract of ſpace.  
 All the *regions*  
 Do ſeemingly revolt; and, who reſiſt,  
 Are mock'd for valiant ignorance. *Shakeſp.*  
 Her eyes in heav'n  
 Would through the airy *region* ſtream ſo bright,  
 That birds would ſing, and think it were not night. *Shak.*  
 The upper *regions* of the air perceive the collection of the matter of tempeſts before the air below. *Bacon*.  
 They rag'd the goddeſs, and with fury fraught,  
 The reſtleſs *regions* of the ſtorms the fought. *Dryden*.  
 2. Part of the body.  
 The bow is bent and drawn, make from the ſhaft.  
 —Let it fall rather, though the fork invade  
 The *region* of my heart. *Shakeſp. King Lear*.  
 3. Place; rank.  
 The gentleman kept company with the wild prince and Poins: he is of too high a *region*; he knows too much. *Shakeſp.*  
**REGISTER**. *n. ſ.* [*regiſtre*, Fr. *regiſtrum*, Lat.] An account of any thing regularly kept.  
 Joy may you have, and everlaſting fame,  
 Of late moſt hard achievement by you done,  
 For which inrolled is your glorious name  
 In heavenly *regiſters* above the ſun. *Fairy Queen, Sir*

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Sir John, as you have one eye upon my follies, as you hear them unfolded, turn another into the *regiſter* of your own. *Shak.*  
 This iſland, as appeareth by faithful *regiſters* of thoſe times, had ſhips of great content. *Bacon's New Atlantis*.  
 Of theſe experiments, our friend, pointing at the *regiſter* of this dialogue, will perhaps give you a more particular account. *Boyle*.  
 For a conſpiracy againſt the emperor Claudius, it was ordered that Scribonianus's name and conſulate ſhould be eſtimated out of all publick *regiſters* and inſcriptions. *Addiſon*.  
 2. [*Regiſtrarius*, law Lat.] The officer whoſe buſineſs is to write and keep the *regiſter*.  
**TO REGISTER**. *v. a.* [*regiſtrare*, Fr. from the noun.]  
 1. To record; to preſerve from oblivion by authentick accounts.  
 The Roman emperors *registered* their moſt remarkable buildings, as well as actions. *Addiſon's Remarks on Italy*.  
 2. To enrol; to ſet down in a liſt.  
 Such follow him, as ſhall be *regiſter'd*;  
 Part good, part bad: of bad the longer ſcrawl. *Milton*.  
**REGISTRY**. *n. ſ.* [*from regiſter*.]  
 1. The act of inſerting in the *regiſter*.  
 A little fee was to be paid for the *regiſtry*. *Graunt*.  
 2. The place where the *regiſter* is kept.  
 3. A liſt of facts recorded.  
 I wonder why a *regiſtry* has not been kept in the college of phyſicians of things invented. *Temple*.  
**REGLEMENT**. *n. ſ.* [*French*.] Regulation. Not uſed.  
 To ſpeak of the reformation and *reglement* of uſury, by the balance of commodities and diſcommodities thereof, two things are to be reconciled. *Bacon's Eſſays*.  
**REGLETTE**. *n. ſ.* [*reglette*, from *regle*, Fr.] Ledge of wood exactly planed, by which printers ſeparate their lines in pages widely printed.  
**REIGNANT**. *adj.* [*French*.] Reigning; predominant; prevalent; having power.  
 Princes are ſhy of their ſucceſſors, and there may be reaſonably ſuppoſed in queens *regnant* a little proportion of tenderneſs that way, more than in kings. *Wotton*.  
 The law was *regnant*, and conſin'd his thought,  
 Hell was not conquer'd, when the poet wrote. *Waller*.  
 His guilt is clear, his proofs are pregnant,  
 A traitor to the vices *regnant*. *Swift's Miscellanies*.  
**TO REGORGE**. *v. a.* [*re* and *gorge*.]  
 1. To vomit up; to throw back.  
 It was ſcoffingly ſaid, he had eaten the king's gooſe, and did then *regorge* the feathers. *Hayward*.  
 2. To ſwallow eagerly.  
 Drunk with wine,  
 And fat *regorg'd* of bulls and goats. *Milton's Agoniſtes*.  
 3. [*Regorgo*, Fr.] To ſwallow back.  
 As tides at highſt mark *regorge* the flood,  
 So fate, that could no more improve their joy,  
 Took a malicious pleaſure to deſtroy. *Dryden*.  
**TO REGRAFT**. *v. a.* [*regreſſer*, Fr. *re* and *graft*.] To graft again.  
 Oit *regrafting* the ſame ſcions, may make fruit greater. *Bac.*  
**TO REGRAVE**. *v. a.* [*re* and *grave*.] To grave back.  
 He, by letters-patents, incorporated them by the name of the dean and chapter of Trinity-church in Norwich, and *re-granted* their lands to them. *Ayliffe's Parergon*.  
**TO REGRATE**. *v. a.*  
 1. To offend; to ſhock.  
 The cloathing of the tortoiſe and viper rather *regrate*th, than pleaſeth the eye. *Derham's Phyſico-Theology*.  
 2. [*Regreſſer*, Fr.] To engroſs; to forfeit.  
 Neither ſhould they buy any corn, unleſs it were to make malt thereof; for by ſuch engroſſing and *regrating*, the dearth, that commonly reigneth in England, hath been cauſed. *Spens.*  
**REGRAFTER**. *n. ſ.* [*regreſſier*, Fr. from *regrate*.] Foreſtaller; engroſſer.  
**TO REGREET**. *v. a.* [*re* and *greet*.] To reſalute; to greet a ſecond time.  
 Hereford, on pain of death,  
 Till twice five ſummers have enrich'd our fields,  
 Shall not *regreet* our fair dominions,  
 But lead the ſtranger paths of baniſhment. *Shakeſp.*  
**REGREET**. *n. ſ.* [*from the verb*.] Return or exchange of ſalutation. Not in uſe.  
 And ſhall theſe hands, ſo newly join'd in love,  
 Unyoke this ſeizure, and this kind *regreet*?  
 Play ſalt and looſe with faith? *Shakeſp. King John*.  
**REGRESS**. *n. ſ.* [*regreſſus*, Fr. *regreſſus*, Latin.] Paſſage back; power of paſſing back.  
 'Tis their natural place which they always tend to; and from which there is no progreſs nor *regreſſus*. *Burmet*.  
**TO REGRESS**. *v. n.* [*regreſſus*, Lat.] To go back; to return; to paſs back to the former ſtate or place.  
 All being forced unto fluent conſiſtencies, naturally *regreſſus* unto their former ſolidities. *Brown*.  
**REGRESSION**. *n. ſ.* [*regreſſus*, Lat.] The act of returning or going back.  
 To deſire there were no God, were plainly to unwiſh their

# REG

own being, which muſt needs be annihilated in the ſubſtance of that eſſence, which ſubſtantially ſupporteth them, and reſtrains from *regreſſion* into nothing. *Brown*.  
**REGRET**. *n. ſ.* [*regret*, Fr. *regretto*, Italian. *Prior* has uſed it in the plural; but, I believe, without authority.]  
 1. Vexation at ſomething paſt; bitterneſs of reflection.  
 I never bare any touch of conſcience with greater *regret*. *King Charles*.  
 A paſſionate *regret* at ſin, a grief and ſadneſs at its memory; enters us into God's roll of mourners. *Decay of Piety*.  
 Though ſin offers itſelf in never ſo pleaſing a drefs, yet the remorse and inward *regrets* of the ſoul, upon the commiſſion of it, infinitely overbalance thoſe faint gratifications it affords the ſenſes. *South's Sermons*.  
 2. Grief; ſorrow.  
 Never any prince expreſſed a more lively *regret* for the loſs of a ſervant, than his majeſty did for this great man; in all offices of grace towards his ſervants, and in a wonderful ſollicitous care for the payment of his debts. *Clarendon*.  
 That freedom, which all forrows claim,  
 She does for thy content reſign;  
 Her piety itſelf would blame,  
 If her *regrets* ſhould waken thine. *Prior*.  
 3. Diſlike; averſion. Not proper.  
 Is it a virtue to have ſome ineffectual *regrets* to damnation, and ſuch a virtue too, as ſhall ſerve to balance all our vices. *Decay of Piety*.  
**TO REGRET**. *v. a.* [*regreſſer*, Fr. from the noun.]  
 1. To repent; to grieve at.  
 I ſhall not *regret* the trouble my experiments coſt me, if they be found ſerviceable to the purpoſes of reſpiration. *Boyle*.  
 Calmly he look'd on either life, and here  
 Saw nothing to *regret*, or there to fear;  
 From nature's tempeſt eaſt roſe ſatiſfy'd,  
 Thank'd heav'n that he had liv'd, and that he dy'd. *Pope*.  
 2. To be uneaſy at. Not proper.  
 Thoſe, the impiety of whoſe lives makes them *regret* a deity, and ſecretly wiſh there were none, will greedily liſten to atheiſtical notions. *Glanville's Scrup.*  
**REGUERDON**. *n. ſ.* [*re* and *guerdon*.] Reward; recompence.  
 Stoop, and ſet your knee againſt my foot;  
 And in *reguerdon* of that duty done,  
 I gird thee with the valiant ſword of York. *Shakeſp.*  
**TO REGUERDON**. *v. a.* [*from the noun*.] To reward. The verb and noun are both obſolete.  
 Long ſince we were reſolv'd of your truth,  
 Your faithful ſervice and your toil in war;  
 Yet never have you taſted your reward,  
 Or been *reguerdon'd* with ſo much as thanks. *Shakeſp.*  
**REGULAR**. *adj.* [*regulier*, Fr. *regularis*, Lat.]  
 1. Agreeable to rule; conſiſtent with the mode preſcribed.  
 The common cant of critics is, that though the lines are good, it is not a *regular* piece. *Guardian*.  
 The ways of heav'n are dark and intricate,  
 Puzzled in mazes, and perplex'd with errors;  
 Our underſtanding traces them in vain,  
 Loſt and bewilder'd in the fruitleſs ſearch;  
 Nor ſees with how much art the windings run,  
 Nor where the *regular* conſuſion ends. *Addiſon*.  
 So when we view ſome well-proportion'd dome,  
 No monſtrous height or breadth or length appear;  
 The whole at once is bold and *regular*. *Pope*.  
 2. Governed by ſtrict regulations.  
 So juſt thy ſkill, ſo *regular* my rage. *Pope*.  
 3. In geometry, *regular* body is a ſolid, whoſe ſurface is compoſed of *regular* and equal figures, and whoſe ſolid angles are all equal, and of which there are five ſorts, viz. 1. A pyramid comprehended under four equal and equilateral triangles. 2. A cube, whoſe ſurface is compoſed of ſix equal ſquares. 3. That which is bounded by eight equal and equilateral triangles. 4. That which is contained under twelve equal and equilateral pentagons. 5. A body conſiſting of twenty equal and equilateral triangles: and mathematicians demonſtrate, that there can be no more *regular* bodies than theſe five. *Muschenbr.*  
 There is no univerſal reaſon, not confined to human fancy, that a figure, called *regular*, which hath equal ſides and angles, is more beautiful than any irregular one. *Bentley*.  
 4. Inſtituted or initiated according to eſtabliſhed forms or diſcipline: as, a *regular* doctor; *regular* troops.  
**REGULAR**. *n. ſ.* [*regulier*, Fr.]  
 In the Romiſh church, all perſons are ſaid to be *regulars*, that do profeſs and follow a certain rule of life, in Latin ſtil'd *regula*; and do likewise obſerve the three approved vows of poverty, chaſtity and obedience. *Ayliffe's Parergon*.  
**REGULARITY**. *n. ſ.* [*regularité*, Fr. from *regular*.]  
 1. Agreeableneſs to rule.  
 2. Method; certain order.  
*Regularity* is certain, where it is not ſo apparent, as in all fluids; for *regularity* is a ſimilitude continued. *Grew*.  
 He was a mighty lover of *regularity* and order; and managed all his affairs with the utmoſt exactneſs. *Atterbury*.



# REJ

REGULARLY. *adv.* [from *regular*.] In a manner concordant to rule.

If those painters, who have left us such fair platforms, had rigorously observed it in their figures, they had indeed made things more regularly true, but withal very unpleasing. *Dryd.*

With one judicious stroke,  
On the plain ground Apelles drew  
A circle regularly true. *Prior.*

Strains that neither ebb nor flow,  
Correctly cold and regularly low. *Pope.*

TO REGULATE. *v. a.* [from *regula*, Lat.]

1. To adjust by rule or method.  
Nature, in the production of things, always designs them to partake of certain, regulated, established essences, which are to be the models of all things to be produced: this, in that crude sense, would need some better explication. *Locke.*

2. To direct.  
Regulate the patient in his manner of living. *Wifeman.*

Ev'n goddesses are women; and no wife  
Has power to regulate her husband's life. *Dryden.*

REGULATION. *n. f.* [from *regulate*.]

1. The act of regulating.  
Being but stupid matter, they cannot continue any regular and constant motion, without the guidance and regulation of some intelligent being. *Ray on the Creation.*

2. Method; the effect of regulation.

REGULATOR. *n. f.* [from *regulate*.]

1. One that regulates.  
The regularity of corporeal principles sheweth them to come at first from a divine regulator. *Grew's Cosmol.*

2. That part of a machine which makes the motion equable.

REGULUS. *n. f.* [Lat. *regule*, Fr.]

Regulus is the finer and most weighty part of metals, which settles at the bottom upon melting. *Quincy.*

TO REGURGITATE. *v. n.* [re and *gurgit*, Lat. *regorger*, Fr.] To throw back; to pour back.

The inhabitants of the city remove themselves into the country so long, until, for want of receipt and encouragement, it regurgitates and sends them back. *Graunt.*

Arguments of divine wisdom, in the frame of animate bodies, are the artificial position of many valves, all so situate, as to give a free passage to the blood in their due channels, but not permit them to regurgitate and disturb the great circulation. *Bentley.*

TO REGURGITATE. *v. n.* To be poured back.

Nature was wont to evacuate its vicious blood out of these veins, which passage being stop'd, it regurgitates upwards to the lungs. *Harvey on Consumptions.*

REGURGITATION. *n. f.* [from *regurgitate*.] Reforption; the act of swallowing back.

Regurgitation of matter is the constant symptom. *Sharp.*

TO REHEAR. *v. a.* [re and *hear*.] To hear again.

My design is to give all persons a rehearing, who have suffered under any unjust sentence. *Addison's Examiner.*

REHEARSAL. *n. f.* [from *rehearse*.]

1. Repetition; recital.  
Twice we appoint, that the words which the minister pronounce, the whole congregation shall repeat after him; as first in the public confession of sins, and again in rehearsal of our Lord's prayer after the blessed sacrament. *Hooker.*

What dream'd my lord? tell me, and I'll requite it  
With sweet rehearsal of my morning's dream. *Shakefp.*

What respected their actions as a rule or admonition, applied to yours, is only a rehearsal, whose zeal in asserting the ministerial cause is so generally known. *South.*

2. The recital of any thing previous to public exhibition.

The chief of Rome,  
With gaping mouths to these rehearsals come. *Dryden.*

TO REHEARSE. *v. a.* [from *rehearsal*.] *Skinner.*

1. To repeat; to recite.  
Rehearse not unto another that which is told. *Ecluf.*

Of modest poets be thou just,  
To silent shades repeat thy verse,  
'Till fame and echo almost burst,  
Yet hardly dare one line rehearse. *Swift.*

2. To relate; to tell.  
Great master of the muse! inspir'd  
The pedigree of nature to rehearse,  
And found the maker's work in equal verse. *Dryden.*

3. To recite previously to public exhibition.  
All Rome is pleased, when Statius will rehearse. *Dryden.*

TO REJECT. *v. a.* [from *rejection*, Lat.]

1. To dismiss without compliance with proposal or acceptance of offer.  
Barbarossa was rejected into Syria, although he perceived that it tended to his disgrace. *Knolles's History of the Turks.*

2. To cast off; to make an abject.  
Thou hast rejected the word of the Lord, and the Lord hath rejected thee from being king. *1 Sam. xv. 26.*

Give me wisdom, and reject me not from among thy children. *Wisd. ix. 4.*

He is despised and rejected of men, a man of sorrows. *If.*

3. To refuse; not to accept.  
Because thou hast rejected knowledge, I will reject thee, that thou shalt be no priest. *Hefew iv. 6.*

Whether it be a divine revelation or no, reason must judge, which can never permit the mind to reject a greater evidence, to embrace what is less evident. *Locke.*

4. To throw aside.

REJECTION. *n. f.* [from *reject*, Lat.] The act of casting off or throwing aside.

The rejection I use of experiments, is infinite; but if an experiment be probable and of great use, I receive it. *Bacon.*

Medicines urinate do not work by rejection and indigestion, as solutive do. *Bacon.*

REIGLE. *n. f.* [from *regle*, Fr.] A hollow cut to guide any thing.

A flood gate is drawn up and let down through the reigles in the tide posts. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

TO REIGN. *v. n.* [from *regno*, Lat. *regner*, Fr.]

1. To enjoy or exercise sovereign authority.  
This, done by them, gave them such an authority, that though he reigned, they in effect ruled, most men honouring them, because they only deserved honour. *Sidney, b. ii.*

Tell me, shall Banquo's issue ever  
Reign in this kingdom? *Shakefp. Macbeth.*

A king shall reign in righteousness, and princes rule in judgment. *If. xxxi. 1.*

Did he not first seven years a life-time reign. *Cowley.*

This right arm shall fix  
Her seat of empire; and your son shall reign. *A. Philips.*

2. To be predominant; to prevail.  
Now did the sign reign, under which Perkin should appear. *Bacon.*

More are sick in the summer, and more die in the winter, except in pestilential diseases, which commonly reign in summer or autumn. *Bacon.*

Great secrecy reigns in their public councils. *Addison.*

3. To obtain power or dominion.  
That as sin reigned unto death, even so might grace reign through righteousness unto eternal life by Jesus Christ. *Roman.*

REIGN. *n. f.* [from *regno*, Fr. *regnum*, Lat.]

1. Royal authority; sovereignty.  
He who like a father held his reign,  
So soon forgot, was just and wife in vain. *Pope.*

2. Time of a king's government.  
Queer country puts extol queen Befs's reign,  
And of lost hospitality complain. *Branston.*

Ruffel's blood  
Stain'd the sad annals of a giddy reign. *Thomson.*

3. Kingdom; dominions.  
Saturn's sons receiv'd the threefold reign  
Of heav'n, of ocean and deep hell beneath. *Prior.*

That wrath which hurl'd to Pluto's gloomy reign,  
The souls of mighty chiefs untimely slain. *Pope.*

TO REIMBODY. *v. n.* [re and *imbody*, which is more frequently, but not more properly, written *embody*.] To embody again.

Quicksilver, broken into little globes, the parts brought to touch immediately reembody. *Boyl.*

TO REIMBURSE. *v. a.* [re, in and *burse*, Fr. a purse.] To repay; to repair loss or expence by an equivalent.

Hath he saved any kingdom at his own expence, to give him a title of reimbursing himself by the destruction of ours? *Swift's Miscellania.*

REIMBURSEMENT. *n. f.* [from *reimburse*.] Reparation or repayment.

If any person has been at expence about the funeral of a scholar, he may retain his books for the reimbursement. *Ayliffe.*

TO REIMPREGNATE. *v. a.* [re and *impregnate*.] To impregnate anew.

The vigor of the loadstone is destroyed by fire, nor will it be reimpregnated by any other magnet than the earth. *Brown.*

REIMPRESSION. *n. f.* [re and *impression*.] A second or repeated impression.

REIN. *n. f.* [from *refines*, Fr.]

1. The part of the bridle, which extends from the horse's head to the driver's or rider's hand.

Every horse bears his commanding rein,  
And may direct his course as please himself. *Shakefp.*

Take you the reins, while I from cares remove,  
And sleep within the chariot which I drove. *Dryden.*

With hasty hand the ruling reins he drew;  
He lash'd the couriers, and the couriers flew. *Pope.*

2. Used as an instrument of government, or for government.

The hard rein, which both of them have borne  
Against the old kind king. *Shakefp. King Lear.*

3. To give the reins. To give license.

War to disorder'd rage let loose the reins. *Milton.*

When to his lust Egilthus gave the reins,  
Did fate or we th' adulterous act constrain. *Pope.*

TO REIN. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To govern by a bridle.  
He, like a proud steed rein'd, went haughty on. *Milton.*

His son retain'd  
His father's art, and warrior steeds he rein'd. *Dryden.*

# REI

# REJ

2. To refrain; to control.  
And where you find a maid,  
That, ere the sleep, hath thrice her pray'rs said,  
Rein up the organs of her fantasy;  
Sleep she as sound as careless infancy. *Shakefp.*

Being once chaste, he cannot  
Be rein'd again to temperance; then he speaks  
What's in his heart. *Shakefp. Coriolanus.*

REINS. *n. f.* [from *reins*, Lat. *rein*, Fr.] The kidneys; the lower part of the back.

Whom I shall see for myself, though my reins be consumed. *Job xix. 27.*

TO REINSECT. *v. a.* [re and *insect*.] To insert a second time.

TO REINSPIRE. *v. a.* [re and *inspire*.] To inspire anew.

Time will run  
On smoother, till Favonius reinspire  
The frozen earth, and cloath in fresh attire  
The lily and rose. *Milton.*

The mangled dame lay breathless on the ground,  
When on a sudden reinspir'd with breath,  
Again she rose. *Dryden.*

TO REINSTALL. *v. a.* [re and *instal*.]

1. To set again.  
That alone can truly reinstall thee  
In David's royal seat, his true successor. *Milton.*

2. To put again in possession. This example is not very proper.

Thy father  
Levied an army, weening to redeem  
And reinstall me in the diadem. *Shakefp. Henry VI.*

TO REINSTATE. *v. a.* [re and *instale*.] To put again in possession.

David, after that signal victory, which had preserved his life, reinstated him in his throne, and restored him to the ark and sanctuary; yet suffered the loss of his rebellious son to overwhelm the sense of his deliverance. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

Modesty reinstates the widow in her virginity. *Addison.*

TO REINTEGRATE. *v. a.* [from *reintegrare*, Fr. *re* and *integer*, Lat.] To restore with regard to any state or quality; to repair; to restore.

This league drove out all the Spaniards out of Germany, and reintegrated that nation in their ancient liberty. *Bacon.*

The falling from a discord to a concord hath an agreement with the affections, which are reintegrated to the better after some dislikes. *Bacon's Natural History.*

TO REINVEST. *v. a.* [re and *invest*.] To invest anew.

TO REJOICE. *v. n.* [from *rejoice*, Fr.] To be glad; to joy; to exult; to receive pleasure from something past.

This is the rejoicing city that dwelt carelessly, that said,  
There is none beside me. *Zeeph. ii. 15.*

I will comfort them, and make them rejoice from their sorrow. *Jer. xxxi. 13.*

Let them be brought to confusion, that rejoice at mine hurt. *Psaln xxxv. 26.*

Jethro rejoiced for all the goodness which the Lord had done. *Exodus xviii. 9.*

They rejoice each with their kind.

TO REJOICE. *v. a.* To exhilarate; to gladden; to make joyful; to glad.

Thy testimonies are the rejoicings of my heart. *Pf. cxix.*

Alone to thy renown 'tis giv'n,  
Unbounded through all worlds to go;  
While the great saint rejoices heav'n,  
And thou sustain'st the orb below. *Prior.*

I should give Cain the honour of the invention; were he alive, it would rejoice his soul to see what mischief it had made. *Arbutnot on Coins.*

REJOICER. *n. f.* [from *rejoice*.] One that rejoices.

Whatever faith entertains, produces love to God; but he that believes God to be cruel or a rejoicer in the unavoidable damnation of the greatest part of mankind, thinks evil thoughts concerning God. *Taylor's Rule of Living Holy.*

TO REJOIN. *v. a.* [from *rejoinere*, Fr.]

1. To join again.  
The grand signior conveyeth his galleys down to Grand Cairo, where they are taken in pieces, carried upon camels backs, and rejoined together at Sues. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

2. To meet one again.  
Thoughts, which at Hyde-park-corner I forgot,  
Meet and rejoin me in the penive grove. *Pope.*

TO REJOIN. *v. n.* To answer to an answer.

It will be replied, that he receives advantage by this lopping of his superfluous branches; but I rejoin, that a translator has no such right. *Dryden's Preface to Ovid.*

REJOINER. *n. f.* [from *rejoin*.]

1. Reply to an answer.  
The quality of the person makes me judge myself obliged to a rejoinder. *Glavvill to Abius.*

2. Reply; answer.  
Injury of chance rudely beguiles our lips  
Of all rejoinders. *Shakefp. Troilus and Cressida.*

# REL

REJOINT. *n. f.* [from *rejoindre*, Fr.] Shock; succussion.

The sinner, at his highest pitch of enjoyment, is not pleased with it so much, but he is afflicted more; and as long as these inward joys and recoillings of the mind continue, the sinner will find his accounts of pleasure very poor. *South.*

REIT. *n. f.* Sedge or sea weed. *Bailey.*

TO REITERATE. *v. a.* [re and *itero*, Lat. *reiterare*, Fr.] To repeat again and again.

You never spoke what did become you less  
Than this; which to reiterate, were sin. *Shakefp.*

With reiterated crimes he might  
Heap on himself damnation. *Milton.*

Although Christ hath forbid us to use vain repetitions when we pray, yet he hath taught us, that to reiterate the same requests will not be vain. *Smalbridge.*

REITERATION. *n. f.* [from *reiteration*, Fr. from *reiterate*.] Repetition.

It is useful to have new experiments tried over again; such reiterations commonly exhibiting new phenomena. *Boyle.*

The words are a reiteration or reinforcement of an application, arising from the consideration of the excellency of Christ above Moses. *Ward of Infidelity.*

TO REJUDGE. *v. a.* [re and *judge*.] To reexamine; to review; to recal to a new trial.

The mule attends thee to the silent shade;  
'Tis hers the brave man's latest steps to trace,  
Rejudge his acts, and dignify disgrace. *Pope.*

TO REKINDLE. *v. a.* [re and *kindle*.] To set on fire again.

These disappearing, fixed stars were actually extinguished, and would for ever continue so, if not rekindled, and new recruited with heat and light. *Cheyne's Phil. Principles.*

Rekindled at the royal charms,  
Tumultuous love each beating bosom warms. *Pope.*

TO RELAPSE. *v. n.* [from *relapsus*, Lat.]

1. To slip back; to slide or fall back.

2. To fall back into vice or error.  
The oftner he hath relapsed, the more significations he ought to give of the truth of his repentance. *Taylor.*

3. To fall back from a state of recovery to sickness.  
He was not well cured, and would have relapsed. *Wifem.*

RELAPSE. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. Fall into vice or error once forsaken.  
This would but lead me to a worse relapse  
And heavier fall. *Milton.*

We see in too frequent instances the relapses of those, who, under the present smart, or the near apprehension of the divine pleasure, have resolved on a religious reformation. *Kog.*

2. Regression from a state of recovery to sickness.  
It was even as two physicians should take one sick body in hand; of which, the former would purge and keep under the body, the other pamper and strengthen it suddenly; whereof what is to be looked for, but a most dangerous relapse. *Spens.*

3. Return to any state. The sense here is somewhat obscure.  
Mark a bounding valour in our English;  
That being dead like to the bullet's grazing,  
Breaks out into a second course of mischief,  
Killing in relapse of mortality. *Shakefp. Henry V.*

TO RELATE. *v. a.* [from *relatus*, Lat.]

1. To tell; to recite.  
Your wife and babes  
Savagely slaughter'd; to relate the manner,  
Were to add the death of you. *Shakefp. Macbeth.*

Here I could frequent  
With worship place by place, where he vouchsaf'd  
Preference divine; and to my sons relate. *Milton.*

The drama represents to view, what the poem only does relate. *Dryden.*

A man were better relate himself to a statue, than suffer his thoughts to pass in smother. *Bacon.*

2. To ally by kindred.

Avails thee not,  
To whom related, or by whom begot;  
A heap of dust alone remains. *Pope.*

3. To bring back; to restore. A Latinism. *Spenser.*

TO RELATE. *v. n.* To have reference; to have respect.

All negative or privative words relate to positive ideas, and signify their absence. *Locke.*

As other courts demanded the execution of persons dead in law, this gave the last orders relating to those dead in reason. *Tatler, N<sup>o</sup> 110.*

RELATER. *n. f.* [from *relate*.] Teller; narrator.

We shall rather perform good offices unto truth, than any disservice unto their relaters. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

Her husband the relater she prefer'd  
Before the angel. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. viii.*

The best English historian, when his style grows antiquated, will be only considered as a tedious relater of facts. *Swift.*

RELATION. *n. f.* [from *relation*, Fr. from *relate*.]

1. Manner of belonging to any person or thing.  
Under this stone lies virtue, youth,  
Unblemish'd probity and truth;  
Just unto all relations known,  
A worthy patriot, pious son. *Waller.*



## REL

So far as service imports duty and subjection, all created beings bear the necessary relation of servants to God. *South.*  
Our necessary relations to a family, oblige all to use their reasoning powers upon a thousand occasions. *Watts.*

2. Respect; reference; regard.  
I have been importuned to make some observations on this art, in relation to its agreement with poetry. *Dryden.*  
*Relation* consists in the consideration and comparing one idea with another. *Locke.*

3. Connexion between one thing and another.  
Augurs, that understand relations, have  
By magpies, choughs and rooks brought forth  
The secret man of blood. *Shakefp. Macbeth.*

4. Kindred; alliance of kin.  
*Relations* dear, and all the charities  
Of fathers, son and brother first were known. *Milton.*  
Be kindred and relation laid aside,  
And honour's cause by laws of honour try'd. *Dryden.*  
Are we not to pity and supply the poor, though they have no relation to us? no relation? that cannot be: the gospel files them all our brethren; nay, they have a nearer relation to us, our fellow-members; and both these from their relation to our Saviour himself, who calls them his brethren. *Sprat.*  
A the-cousin, of a good family and small fortune, passed months among all her relations. *Swift.*  
Dependants, friends, relations,  
Sav'd by woe, forget the tender tie. *Thompson.*

6. Narrative; tale; account; narration; recital of facts.  
In an historical relation, we use terms that are most proper. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*  
The author of a just fable, must please more than the writer of an historical relation. *Dennis's Letters.*

RELATIVE. *adj.* [*relativus*, Lat. *relativus*, Fr.]  
1. Having relation; respecting.  
Not only simple ideas and substances, but modes are positive beings; though the parts of which they consist, are very often relative one to another. *Locke.*  
2. Considered not absolutely, but as belonging to, or respecting something else.  
The ecclesiastical, as well as the civil governour, has cause to pursue the same methods of confirming himself; the grounds of government being founded upon the same bottom of nature in both, though the circumstances and relative considerations of the persons may differ. *South.*  
Every thing sustains both an absolute and a relative capacity: an absolute, as it is such a thing, endued with such a nature; and a relative, as it is a part of the universe, and so stands in such relation to the whole. *South.*  
Wholesome and unwholesome are relative, not real qualities. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

3. Particular; positive; close in connection. Not in use.  
I'll have grounds  
More relative than this. *Shakefp. Macbeth.*

RELATIVE. *n. f.*  
1. Relation; kinsman.  
'Tis an evil dutifulness in friends and relatives, to suffer one to perish without reproof. *Taylor.*  
2. Pronoun answering to an antecedent.  
Learn the right joining of substantives with adjectives, and the relative with the antecedent. *Ascham's Schoolmaster.*  
3. Somewhat respecting something else.  
When the mind so considers one thing, that it sets it by another, and carries its view from one to the other, this is relation and respect; and the denominations given to positive things, intimating that respect, are relatives. *Locke.*

RELATIVELY. *adv.* [from *relative*.] As it respects something else; not absolutely.  
All those things, that seem so foul and disagreeable in nature, are not really so in themselves, but only relatively. *More.*  
These being the greatest good or the greatest evil, either absolutely so in themselves, or relatively so to us; it is therefore good to be zealously affected for the one against the other. *Sprat.*  
Consider the absolute affections of any being as it is in itself, before you consider it relatively, or survey the various relations in which it stands to other beings. *Watts.*

RELATIVENESS. *n. f.* [from *relative*.] The state of having relation.  
To RELAX. *v. a.* [*relaxo*, Lat.]  
1. To slacken; to make less tense.  
The finews, when the southern wind bloweth, are more relax. *Bacon's Natural History.*  
2. To remit; to make less severe or rigorous.  
The statute of mortmain was at several times relaxed by the legislature. *Swift.*  
3. To make less attentive or laborious.  
Nor praise relax, nor difficulty fright. *Vanity of Wisbe.*  
4. To ease; to divert.  
5. To open; to loose.  
It serv'd not to relax their ferried files. *Milton.*

To RELAX. *v. n.* To be mild; to be remiss; to be not rigorous.

## REL

If in some regards the chose  
To curb poor Paulo in too close;  
In others the relax'd again,  
And govern'd with a looser rein. *Prior.*

RELAXATION. *n. f.* [*relaxatio*, Fr. *relaxatio*, Lat.]  
1. Diminution of tension; the act of loosening.  
Cold sweats are many times mortal; for that they come by a relaxation or forsaking of the spirits. *Bacon.*  
Many, who live healthy in a dry air, fall into all the diseases that depend upon relaxation in a moist one. *Arbutnot.*  
2. Cessation of restraint.  
The sea is not higher than the land, as some imagined the sea flood upon heap higher than the shore; and at the deluge a relaxation being made, it overflow'd the land. *Burnet.*  
3. Remission; abatement of rigour.  
They childishly granted, by common consent of their whole senate, under their town seal, a relaxation to one Bertelier, whom the elderhip had excommunicated. *Hocker.*  
The relaxation of the statute of mortmain, is one of the reasons which gives the bishop terrible apprehensions of poverty coming on us. *Swift.*  
4. Remission of attention or application.  
As God has not so devoted our bodies to toil, but that he allows us some recreation: so doubtless he indulges the same relaxation to our minds. *Government of the Tongue.*  
There would be no business in solitude, nor proper relaxations in business. *Addison's Freeholder.*

RELAX. *v. n.* [*relaxo*, Fr.] Horfies on the road to relieve others.  
To RELEASE. *v. a.* [*relascere*, Lat.]  
1. To set free from confinement or servitude.  
Pilate said, whom will ye that I release unto you? *Mat.*  
You releas'd his courage, and set free  
A valour fatal to the enemy. *Dryden.*  
Why should a reasonable man put it into the power of fortune to make him miserable, when his ancestors have taken care to release him from her? *Dryden.*  
2. To set free from pain.  
3. To free from obligation.  
Too secure, because from death releas'd some days. *Mil.*  
4. To quit; to let go.  
He had been base, had he releas'd his right,  
For such an empire none but kings should fight. *Dryden.*  
5. To relax; to slacken. Not in use.  
It may not seem hard, if in cases of necessity certain profitable ordinances sometimes be releas'd, rather than all men always strictly bound to the general rigor thereof. *Hocker.*

RELEASE. *n. f.* [*relasche*, Fr. from the verb.]  
1. Dimission from confinement, servitude or pain.  
O fatal search! in which the lab'ring mind,  
Still press'd with weight of woe, still hopes to find  
A shadow of delights, a dream of peace,  
From years of pain, one moment of release. *Prior.*  
2. Relaxation of a penalty.  
3. Remission of a claim.  
The king made a great feast, and made a release to the provinces, and gave gifts. *Ezra. ii. 18.*  
The king would not have one penny abated, of what had been granted by parliament; because it might encourage other countries to pray the like release or mitigation. *Bacon.*  
4. Acquittance from a debt signed by the creditor.  
To RELEGATE. *v. a.* [*relegare*, Fr. *relego*, Lat.] To banish; to exile.  
RELEGATION. *n. f.* [*relegatio*, Fr. *relegatio*, Lat.] Exile; judicial banishment.  
According to the civil law, the extraordinary punishment of adultery was deportation or relegation. *Ayliffe.*

To RELENT. *v. n.* [*relentir*, Fr.]  
1. To soften; to grow less rigid or hard; to give.  
In some houses, sweetmeats will relent more than in others. *Bacon.*  
In that soft season, when descending show'rs  
Call forth the greens, and wake the rising flow'rs;  
When opening buds salute the welcome day,  
And earth relenting feels the genial ray. *Pope.*  
2. To melt; to grow moist.  
Crows seem to call upon rain, which is but the comfort they seem to receive in the relenting of the air. *Bacon.*  
Salt of tartar, brought to fusion, and placed in a cellar, will, in a few minutes, begin to relent, and have its surface softened by the imbibed moisture of the air, wherein if it be left long, it will totally be dissolved. *Boyle.*  
All nature mourns, the skies relent in show'rs,  
Hush'd are the birds, and clos'd the drooping flow'rs;  
If Delia smile, the flow'rs begin to spring,  
The skies to brighten, and the birds to sing. *Pope.*  
3. To grow less intense.  
I have marked in you a relenting truly, and a slackening of the main career, you had so notably begun, and almost performed. *Sidney.*  
The workmen let gla'ss cool by degrees in such relentings of fire, as they call their nealing heats, lest it should shiver in pieces by a violent succeeding of air. *Digby on Bodies.*

## REL

4. To soften in temper; to grow tender; to feel compassion.  
Can you behold  
My tears, and not once relent? *Shakefp. Henry VI.*  
I'll not be made a soft and dull-eyed fool.  
To shake the head, relent, and sigh, and yield  
To christian intercessors. *Shakefp. Merch. of Venice.*  
Undoubtedly he will relent, and turn  
From his displeasure. *Milton.*  
He sung, and hell consented  
To hear the poet's pray'r;  
Stern Prosperine relenting,  
And gave him back the fair.  
To RELINT. *v. a.*  
1. To slacken; to remit. Obsolete.  
Apace he shot, and yet he fled apace,  
And oftentimes he would relent his pace,  
That him his foe more fiercely should pursue. *Pa. Queen.*  
2. To soften; to mollify. Obsolete.  
Air hated earth, and water hated fire,  
Till love relenting their rebellious ire. *Spenser.*

RELENTLESS. *adj.* [from *relent*.]  
1. Unpitiful; unmoved by kindness or tenderness.  
For this th' avenging pow'r employs his darts;  
Thus will persist, relentless in his ire,  
Till the fair slave be render'd to her fire. *Dryden.*  
Why should the weeping hero now  
Relentless to their wiles prove. *Prior.*  
2. In *Milton*, it perhaps signifies unremitted; intensely fixed upon disquieting objects.  
Only in destroying, I find ease  
To my relentless thoughts. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

RELEVANT. *adj.* [French.] Relieving. *Dist.*  
RELEVATION. *n. f.* [*relevatio*, Lat.] A raising or lifting up.  
RELIANCE. *n. f.* [from *rely*.] Trust; dependance; confidence; repose of mind. With or before the object of trust.  
His days and times are past,  
And my reliance on his fracted dates  
Has smit my credit. *Shakefp. Timon of Athens.*  
That pellucid gelatinous substance, which he pitches upon with so great reliance and positiveness, is chiefly of animal constitution. *Woodward.*  
He secured and encreased his prosperity, by an humble behaviour towards God, and a dutiful reliance on his providence. *Atterbury's Sermons.*  
They afforded a sufficient conviction of this truth, and a firm reliance on the promises contained in it. *Rogers.*  
Resignation in death, and reliance on the divine mercies, give comfort to the friends of the dying. *Clarissa.*  
Misfortunes often reduce us to a better reliance, than that we have been accustomed to fix upon. *Clarissa.*

RELICK. *n. f.* [*reliquie*, Lat. *reliquus*, Fr.]  
1. That which remains; that which is left after the loss or decay of the rest. It is generally used in the plural.  
Up dreary dame of darkness queen,  
Go gather up the reliques of thy race,  
Or else go them avenge. *Fairy Queen, b. i.*  
2. It is often taken for the body deserted by the soul.  
What needs my Shakespeare for his honour'd bones,  
The labour of an age in piled stones;  
Or that his hallow'd reliques should be hid  
Under a star-ypoointed pyramid.  
In peace, ye shades of our great grandfathers, rest;  
Eternal spring, and rising flow'rs adorn  
The reliques of each venerable urn. *Dryden.*  
Shall our reliques second birth receive?  
Sleep we to wake, and only die to live?  
Thy reliques, Rowe, to this fair shrine we trust,  
And sacred place by Dryden's awful dust;  
Beneath a rude and nameless stone he lies,  
To which thy tomb shall guide enquiring eyes. *Pope.*  
3. That which is kept in memory of another, with a kind of religious veneration.  
Cows flutter'd into rags, then reliques leaves  
The sport of winds. *Milton.*  
This church is very rich in reliques; among the rest, they show a fragment of Thomas à Becket, as indeed there are very few treasures of reliques in Italy, that have not a tooth or a bone of this saint. *Addison's Remarks on Italy.*

RELICKLY. *adv.* [from *relick*.] In the manner of reliques.  
Thriftily wench scraps kitchen stuff,  
And barrelling the droppings and the snuff  
Of wasting candles, which in thirty year  
Relickly kept, perhaps buys wedding cheer. *Donne.*

RELICT. *n. f.* [*relicte*, old Fr. *relicta*, Lat.] A widow; a wife desolate by the death of her husband.

## REL

If the fathers and husbands were of the household of faith, then certainly their reliques and children cannot be strangers in this household. *Sprat's Sermons.*  
Chaste reliques!  
Honour'd on earth, and worthy of the love  
Of such a spouse, as now resides above. *Garth.*

RELIEF. *n. f.* [*relief*, Fr.]  
1. The prominence of a figure in stone or metal; the seeming prominence of a picture.  
The figures of many ancient coins rise up in a much more beautiful relief than those on the modern; the face sinking by degrees in the several declensions of the empire, till about Constantine's time, it lies almost even with the surface of the medal. *Addison on Ancient Medals.*  
Not with such majesty, such bold relief,  
The forms august of kings, or conqu'ring chief,  
E'er swell'd on marble, as in verse have shin'd,  
In polish'd verse, the manners and the mind. *Pope.*  
2. The recommendation of any thing, by the interposition of something different.  
3. Alleviation of calamity; mitigation of pain or sorrow.  
Thoughts in my unquiet breast are risen,  
Tending to some relief of our extremes. *Milton.*  
4. That which frees from pain or sorrow.  
So should we make our death a glad relief  
From future shame. *Dryden's Knight's Tale.*  
Nor dar'd I to presume, that press'd with grief,  
My flight should urge you to this dire relief;  
Stay, stay your steps. *Dryden's Æneis.*  
5. Dismission of a sentinel from his post.  
For this relief, much thanks; 'tis bitter cold,  
And I am sick at heart. *Shakefp. Hamlet.*  
6. [Reliefum, law Lat.] Legal remedy of wrongs.  
RELIEVABLE. *adj.* [from *relieve*.] Capable of relief.  
Neither can they, as to reparation, hold plea of things, wherein the party is relievable by common law. *Hale.*

To RELIEVE. [*relevo*, Lat. *relever*, Fr.]  
1. To recommend by the interposition of something dissimilar.  
As the great lamp of day,  
Through diff'rent regions, does his course pursue,  
And leaves one world but to revive a new;  
While, by a pleasing change, the queen of night  
Relieves his lustre with a milder light. *Steeley.*  
Since the inculcating precept upon precept will prove tiresome, the poet must not encumber his poem with too much business; but sometimes relieve the subject with a moral reflection. *Addison's Essay on the Georgicks.*  
2. To support; to assist.  
Parallels, or like relations, alternately relieve each other; when neither will pass afunder, yet are they pleasurable together. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*  
3. To ease pain or sorrow.  
4. To succour by assistance.  
From thy growing store,  
Now lend assistance, and relieve the poor;  
A pittance of thy land will set him free. *Dryden.*  
5. To set a sentinel at rest, by placing another on his post.  
Honest soldier, who hath relieved you?  
—Bernado has my place, give you good night. *Shakefp.*  
Relieve the centries that have watch'd all night. *Dryden.*  
6. To right by law.  
RELIEVER. *n. f.* [from *relieve*.] One that relieves.  
He is the protector of his weakness, and the reliever of his wants. *Rogers's Sermons.*

RELIEVO. *n. f.* [Italian.] The prominence of a figure or picture.  
A convex mirror makes the objects in the middle come out from the superficies: the painter must do so in respect of the lights and shadows of his figures, to give them more relief and more strength. *Dryden's Dunciad.*

To RELIGHT. *v. a.* [*re* and *light*.] To light anew.  
His pow'r can heal me, and relight my eye. *Pope.*

RELIGION. *n. f.* [*religio*, Fr. *religio*, Lat.]  
1. Virtue, as founded upon reverence of God, and expectation of future rewards and punishments.  
He that is void of fear, may soon be just,  
And no religion binds men to be traitors. *Benj. Johnson.*  
One spoke much of right and wrong,  
Of justice, of religion, truth and peace  
And judgment from above. *Milton.*  
If we consider it as directed against God, it is a breach of religion; if as to men, it is an offence against morality. *South.*  
By her inform'd, we best religion learn,  
Its glorious object by her aid discern. *Blackmore.*  
Religion or virtue, in a large sense, includes duty to God and our neighbour; but in a proper sense, virtue signifies duty towards men, and religion duty to God. *Watts.*  
2. A system of divine faith and worship as opposite to others.  
The image of a brute, adorn'd  
With gay religions, full of pomp and gold. *Milton.*  
The christian religion, rightly understood, is the deepest and choicest piece of philosophy that is. *More.*



## REL

The doctrine of the gospel proposes to men such glorious rewards and such terrible punishments as no religion ever did, and gives us far greater assurance of their reality and certainty than ever the world had.

*Tillotson.*  
RELIGIONIST. *n. f.* [from *religion*.] A bigot to any religious persuasion.

The lawfulness of taking oaths may be revealed to the quakers, who then will stand upon as good a foot for preferment as any other subject; under such a motley administration, what pullings and hawlings, what a zeal and bias there will be in each religionist to advance his own tribe, and depress the others.

*Swift.*  
RELIGIOUS. *adj.* [*religieux*, Fr. *religiosus*, Lat.]

1. Pious; disposed to the duties of religion.

It is a matter of sound consequence, that all duties are by so much the better performed, by how much the men are more religious, from whose habits the same proceed. *Hook.*  
When holy and devout religious christians

Are at their beads, 'tis hard to draw them from thence;  
So sweet is zealous contemplation!

*Shakep.*  
Their lives  
Religious titled them the sons of God.

*Milton.*  
2. Teaching religion.

He God doth late and early pray,  
More of his grace than gifts to lend;  
And entertains the harmless day  
With a religious book or friend.

*Watton.*  
3. Among the Romanists, bound by the vows of poverty, chastity and obedience.

Certain friars and religious men were moved with some zeal,  
to draw the people to the christian faith.

France has vast numbers of ecclesiasticks, secular and religious.  
*Abbot.*

What the protestants would call a fanatic, is in the Roman church a religious of such an order; as an English merchant in Lisbon, after some great disappointments in the world, resolved to turn capuchin.

*Addison's State of the War.*

4. Exact; strict.

RELIGIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *religion*.]  
1. Piously; with obedience to the dictates of religion.

2. According to the rites of religion.

These are their brethren, whom you Goths behold  
Alive and dead, and for their brethren slain  
Religiously they ask a sacrifice.

*Shakep. Titus Andronic.*  
3. Reverently; with veneration.

Dost thou in all thy addresses to him, come into his presence with reverence, kneeling and religiously bowing thyself before him.

*Duppa's Rules to Devotion.*  
4. Exactly; with strict observance.

The privileges, justly due to the members of the two houses and their attendants, are religiously to be maintained.

*Bacon.*  
RELIGIOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *religions*.] The quality or state of being religious.

To RELINQUISH. *v. a.* [*relinquo*, Lat.]

1. To forsake; to abandon; to leave; to desert.

The habitation there was utterly relinquished.

*Abbot.*  
The English colonies grew poor and weak, though the English lords grew rich and mighty; for they placed Irish tenants upon the lands relinquished by the English.

*Davies.*  
2. To quit; to release; to give up.

The ground of God's sole property in any thing is, the return of it made by man to God; by which act he relinquishes and delivers back to God all his right to the use of that thing, which before had been freely granted him by God.

*South's Sermons.*  
3. To forbear; to depart from.

In case it may be proved, that amongst the number of rites and orders common unto both, there are particulars, the use whereof is utterly unlawful, in regard of some special bad and noisome quality; there is no doubt but we ought to relinquish such rites and orders, what freedom forever we have to retain the other still.

*Hooker, b. iv. f. 11.*  
RELINQUISHMENT. *n. f.* [from *relinquish*.] The act of forsaking.

Government or ceremonies, or whatsoever it be, which is popish, away with it: this is the thing they require in us, the utter relinquishment of all things popish.

*Hooker.*  
That natural tenderness of conscience, which must first create in the soul a sense of sin, and from thence produce a sorrow for it, and at length cause a relinquishment of it, is

took away by a customary repeated course of sinning. *South.*  
RELISH. *n. f.* [from *relecher*, Fr. to lick again. *Minshew, Skinner.*]

1. Taste; the effect of any thing on the palate; it is commonly used of a pleasing taste.

Under sharp, sweet and sour, are abundance of immediate peculiar relishes or tastes, which experienced palates can easily discern.

*Boyle on Colours.*  
These two bodies, whose vapours are so pungent, spring from saltpetre, which betrays upon the tongue no heat nor corrosiveness, but coldness mixed with a somewhat languid relish retaining to bitterness.

*Boyle.*

## REL

Much pleasure we have lost, while we abstin'd  
From this delightful fruit, nor known till now

True relish, tasting. *Milton.*  
Could we suppose their relishes as different there as here,

yet the manna in heaven suits every palate. *Locke.*  
Sweet, bitter, four, harsh and salt are all the epithets we have to denominate that numberless variety of relishes to be found distinct in the different parts of the same plant.

2. Taste; small quantity just perceptible.

The king becoming graces;  
As justice, verity, temperance, staidness,  
Devotion, patience, courage, fortitude;  
I have no relish of them.

*Shakep. Macbeth.*  
3. Liking; delight in any thing.

We have such a relish for faction, as to have lost that of wit.

Good men after death are distributed among these several islands with pleasures of different kinds, suitable to the relishes and perfections of those settled in them.

*Addison's Spectator.*  
4. Sense; power of perceiving excellence; taste.

A man, who has any relish for fine writing, discovers new beauties, or receives stronger impressions from the masterly strokes of a great author every time he peruses him.

*Addison.*  
Some hidden seeds of goodness and knowledge give him a relish of such reflections, as improve the mind, and make the heart better.

*Addison's Spectator, N° 262.*  
The pleasure of the proprietor, to whom things become familiar, depends, in a great measure, upon the relish of the spectator.

*Seed's Sermons.*  
5. Delight given by any thing; the power by which pleasure is given.

Expectation whirls me round;  
Th' imaginary relish is so sweet,  
That it enchants my sense.

*Shakep. Troilus and Cressida.*  
When liberty is gone,  
Life grows insipid, and has lost its relish.

*Addison's Cato.*  
6. Cast; manner.

It preserves some relish of old writing.

*Pope.*  
To RELISH. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To give a taste to any thing.

On smacking hard they dine;  
A sav'ry bit that serv'd to relish wine.

*Dryden.*  
2. To taste; to have a liking.

I love the people;  
Though it do well, I do not relish well  
Their loud applause.

*Shakep.*  
How will dissenting brethren relish it?  
What will malignants say?

*Hudibras, p. 1.*  
Men of nice palates would not relish Aristotle, as dress'd up by the schoolmen.

*Baker's Reflections on Learning.*  
He knows how to prize his advantages, and relish the honours which he enjoys.

*Atterbury.*  
To RELISH. *v. n.*

1. To have a pleasing taste.

The ivory feet of tables were carved into the shape of lions, without which, their greatest dainties would not relish to their palates.

*Hakewill on Providence.*  
2. To give pleasure.

Had I been the finder-out of this secret, it would not have relished among my other discoveries.

*Shakep. Winter's Tale.*  
3. To have a flavour.

A theory, which how much soever it may relish of wit and invention, hath no foundation in nature.

*Woodward.*  
RELISHABLE. *adj.* [from *relish*.] Gustable; having a taste.

To RELIVE. *v. n.* [*re and live*.] To revive; to live anew.

The thing on earth, which is of most avail,  
Any virtue's branch and beauty's bud,  
Reliven not for any good.

*Spenser.*  
To RELOVE. *v. a.* [*re and love*.] To love in return.

To own for him so familiar and levelling an affection as love, much more to expect to be relived by him, were not the least fauzy presumption man could be guilty of, did not his own commandments make it a duty.

*Boyle.*  
RELUCENT. *adj.* [*reducens*, Latin.] Shining; transparent; pellucid.

In brighter mazes, the relucens stream  
Plays o'er the mead.

*Thomson's Summer.*  
To RELUCT. *v. n.* [*reuctor*, Lat.] To struggle again.

We, with studied mixtures, force our relucens appetites, and with all the spells of epicurism, conjure them up, that we may lay them again.

*Decay of Piety.*  
RELUCTANCE. *n. f.* [*reuctor*, Latin.] Unwillingness; reluctance; struggle in opposition.

A little more weight, added to the lower of the marbles, is able to surmount their reluctance to separation, notwithstanding the supposed danger of thereby introducing a vacuum.

*Boyle.*  
It favours  
Reluctance against God, and his just yoke  
Laid on our necks.

*Milton.*  
Bear witness, heav'n, with what reluctance  
Her hapless innocence I doom to die.

*Dryden.*  
*Æneas.*

## REM

Æneas, when forced in his own defence to kill Lausus, the poet shows compassionate, and tempering the severity of his looks with a reluctance to the action; he has pity on his beauty and his youth; and is loth to destroy such a masterpiece of nature.

*Dryden's Dives.*  
How few would be at the pains of acquiring such an habit, and of conquering all the reluctancies and difficulties that lay in the way towards virtue.

*Atterbury.*  
Many hard stages of discipline must he pass through, before he can subdue the reluctancies of his corruption.

*Rogers.*  
With great reluctance man is persuaded to acknowledge this necessity.

*Rogers's Sermons.*  
RELUCTANT. *adj.* [*reluctans*, Lat.] Unwilling; acting with repugnance.

Reluctant; but in vain! a greater power  
Now rul'd him.

*Milton's Paradise Lost, b. x.*  
Some refuge in the muse's art I found;  
Reluctant now I touch'd the trembling string  
Berect of him, who taught me how to sing.

*Tickell.*  
To RELUCTATE. *v. n.* [*reuctor*, Lat.] To resist; to struggle against.

In violation of God's patrimony, the first sacrilege is looked on with some horror, and men devise colours to delude their reluctancies; but when they have once made the breach, their scrupulosity soon retires.

*Decay of Piety.*  
RELUCTION. *n. f.* [*reuctor*, Latin.] Repugnance; reluctance.

The king prevailed with the prince, though not without some reluctance.

*Bacon's Henry VII.*  
Adam's sin, or the curse upon it, did not deprive him of his rule, but left the creatures to a rebellion or reluctance. *Bac.*

To RELUME. *v. a.* To light anew; to rekindle.

Relume her ancient light, nor kindle new.

*Pope.*  
To RELUMINE. *v. a.* To light anew.

Once put out thy light;  
I know not where is that Promethean heat,  
That can thy light relumine.

*Shakep. Othello.*  
To RELY. *v. n.* [*re and lie*.] To lean upon with confidence; to put trust in; to rest upon; to depend upon.

Go in thy native innocence! rely  
On what thou hast of virtue; summon all!  
For God tow'rd thee hath done his part, do thine.

*Milton.*  
Egypt does not on the clouds rely,  
But to the Nile owes more than to the sky.

*Waller.*  
Thus Solon to Pisistratus reply'd,  
Demanded, on what succour he rely'd,  
When with so few he boldly did engage;

*Denham.*  
He said, he took his courage from his age.  
Though reason is not to be relied upon, as universally sufficient to direct us what to do; yet it is generally to be relied upon and obeyed, where it tells us what we are not to do.

*South.*  
Fear relies upon a natural love of ourselves, and is complicated with a necessary desire of our own preservation.

*Till.*  
Such variety of arguments only distract the understanding that relies on them.

*Locke.*  
The pope was become a party in the cause, and could not be relied upon for a decision.

*Atterbury.*  
Do we find so much religion in the age, as to rely on the general practice for the measures of our duty?

*Rogers.*  
No prince can ever rely on the fidelity of that man, who is a rebel to his Creator.

*Rogers.*  
To REMAIN. *v. n.* [*remans*, Lat.]

1. To be left out of a greater quantity or number.

That that remains, shall be buried in death. *Job xxvii. 15.*  
Bake that which ye will bake to-day; and that which remaineth over, lay up until the morning.

*Ex. xvi. 23.*  
2. To continue; to endure; to be left.

He for the time remain'd stupidly good.  
If what you have heard, shall remain in you, ye shall continue in the son.

*Milton.*  
3. To be left after any event.

Childless thou art, childless remain.  
In the families of the world, there remains not to one above another the least pretence to inheritance.

*Locke.*  
4. Not to be lost.

Now somewhat sing, whose endless souncenace  
Among the shepherds may for aye remain.

*Spenser.*  
I was increased more than all that were before me, also my wisdom remained with me.

*Ecclesi. ii. 9.*  
5. To be left as not comprised.

That a father may have some power over his children, is easily granted; but that an elder brother has so over his brethren, remains to be proved.

*Locke.*  
To REMAIN. *v. a.* To await; to be left to.

Such end had the kid; for he would weaned be  
Of craft, coloured with simplicity;  
And such end, pardie, does all them remain  
That of such fallers friendship shall be vain.

*Spenser.*  
With oaken staff  
I'll raise such outcries on thy clatter'd iron,  
Which long shall not withhold me from thy head,  
That in a little time, while breath remains thee,

## REM

Thou oft shalt wish thyself at Gath to boast,  
But never shalt see Gath.

*Milton.*  
If thence he 'scape, what remains him less  
Than unknown dangers.

*Milton.*  
The easier conquest now  
Remains thee, aided by this host of friends,  
Back on thy foes more glorious to return.

*Milton.*  
REMAIN. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Generally used in the plural.

1. Relic; that which is left.

I grieve with the old, for so many additional inconveniences, more than their small remain of life seemed defined to undergo.

*Pope.*  
2. The body left by the soul.

But fowls obscene dismember'd his remains,  
And dogs had torn him.

*Pope's Odyssey.*  
Oh would'st thou sing what heroes Windor bore,  
Or raise old warriors, whose ador'd remains,  
In weeping vaults, her hallow'd earth contains.

*Pope.*  
3. Abode; habitation. Not in use.

A most miraculous work in this good king,  
Which, often since my here remain in England,  
I've seen him do.

*Shakep. Macbeth.*  
REMAINDER. *adj.* [from *remain*.] Remaining; refuse; left.

Is as dry as the remainder bisket  
After a voyage.

*Shakep. As You Like it.*  
We turn not back the silks upon the merchant,  
When we have spoil'd them; nor the remainder viands  
We do not throw in unrespective place,  
Because we now are full.

*Shakep. Troilus and Cressida.*  
REMAINDER. *n. f.*

1. What is left.

The gods protect you,  
And bless the good remainders of the court!

*Shakep.*  
A fine is levied to grant a reverion or remainder, expectant upon a lease that yieldeth no rent.

*Bacon.*  
Mahomet's crescent by our feuds encreast,  
Blasted the learn'd remainders of the East.

*Denham.*  
Could bare ingratitude have made any one so diabolical, had not cruelty came in as a second to its assistance, and cleared the villain's breast of all remainders of humanity?

*South.*  
There are two restraints which God hath put upon human nature, shame and fear; shame is the weaker, and hath place only in those in whom there are some remainders of virtue.

*Tillotson.*  
What madness moves you, matrons, to destroy  
The last remainders of unhappy Troy?

*Dryden.*  
If he, to whom ten talents were committed, has squandered away five, he is concerned to make a double improvement of the remainder.

*Rogers.*  
If these decoctions be repeated till the water comes off clear, the remainder yields no salt.

*Arbutnot.*  
Of six millions raised every year for the service of the publick, one third is intercepted through the several subordinations of artful men in office, before the remainder is applied to the proper use.

*Swift.*  
2. The body when the soul is departed; remains.

Shew us  
The poor remainder of Andronicus.

*Shakep.*  
To REMAKE. *v. a.* [*re and make*.] To make anew.

That, which the owns above her, must perfectly remake us after the image of our maker.

*Glanvill's Apology.*  
To REMAND. *v. a.* [*re and mando*, Lat.] To send back; to call back.

The better sort quitted their freeholds and fled into England, and never returned, though many laws were made to remand them back.

*Davies on Ireland.*  
Philoxenus, for despising some dull poetry of Dionysius, was condemned to dig in the quarries; from whence being remanded, at his return Dionysius produced some other of his verses, which as soon as Philoxenus had read, he made no reply, but, calling to the waiters, said, carry me again to the quarries.

*Government of the Tongue.*  
REMANENT. *n. f.* [*remanens*, Lat. *remanens*, old Fr.] It is now contracted to *remnant*. 'I he part remaining.

Her majesty bought of his executrix the remnant of the last term of three years.

*Bacon.*  
REMARK. *n. f.* [*remarque*, Fr.] Observation; note; notice taken.

He cannot distinguish difficult and noble speculations from trifling and vulgar remarks.

*Collier on Pride.*  
To REMARK. *v. a.* [*remarquer*, Fr.]

1. To note; to observe.

It is easy to observe what has been remarked, that the names of simple ideas are the least liable to mistakes.

*Locke.*  
The pris'ner Samson here I seek.  
—His manacles remark him, there he sits.

*Milton.*  
2. To distinguish; to point out; to mark.

REMARKABLE. *adj.* [*remarkable*, Fr.] Observable; worthy of note.

So did Orpheus plainly teach, that the world had beginning in time, from the will of the most high God, whose remarkable words are thus converted.

*Raleigh.*  
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# REM

'Tis remarkable, that they  
Talk most, who have the least to say.  
What we obtain by conversation soon vanishes, unless we  
note down what *remarkables* we have found.  
REMARKABLENESS. *n. f.* [from *remarkable*.] Observable-  
ness; worthiness of observation.  
They signify the *remarkableness* of this punishment of the  
Jews, as signal revenge from the crucified Christ. *Hammond*.  
REMARKABLY. *adv.* [from *remarkable*.] Observably; in a  
manner worthy of observation.  
Chiefly asur'd,  
Remarkably so late, of thy so true,  
So faithful love.  
Such parts of these writings, as may be remarkably stupid,  
should become subjects of an occasional criticism. *Watts*.  
REMARKER. *n. f.* [from *remark*, Fr.] Observer; one that re-  
marks.  
If the *remarker* would but once try to outline the author  
by writing a better book on the same subject, he would soon  
be convinced of his own insufficiency. *Watts*.  
REMEDIAL. *adj.* [from *remedy*.] Capable of remedy.  
REMEDIAL. *adj.* [from *remedy*.] Medicinal; affording a  
remedy. Not in use.  
All you, unpublisch'd virtues of the earth,  
Spring with my tears; be aidant and *remediate*  
In the good man's distress. *Shakefp. King Lear*.  
REMEDIAL. *adj.* [from *remedy*.] Not admitting remedy;  
irreparable; cureless; incurable.  
Sad Æsculapius  
Imprison'd was in chains *remediables*. *Fairy Queen*.  
The war, grounded upon this general *remediables* necessity,  
may be termed the general, the *remediables*, or the necessary  
war. *Raleigh's Essays*.  
We, by rightful doom *remediables*,  
Were lost in death, till he that dwelt above  
High-thron'd in secret bliss, for us frail dust  
Emptied his glory. *Milton*.  
Flatter him it may, as those are good at flattering, who  
are good for nothing else; but in the mean time, the poor  
man is left under a *remediables* delusion. *South*.  
REMEDIALNESS. *n. f.* [from *remediables*.] Incurableness.  
REMEDY. *n. f.* [from *remedium*, Lat. *remede*, Fr.]  
1. A medicine by which any illness is cured.  
The difference between poisons and *remedies* is easily known  
by their effects; and common reason soon distinguishes be-  
tween virtue and vice. *Swift*.  
2. Cure of any uneasiness.  
Here hope began to dawn; refresh'd to try,  
She fix'd on this her utmost *remedy*. *Dryden*.  
O how short my interval of woe!  
Our griefs how swift, our *remedies* how slow. *Prior*.  
3. That which counteracts any evil.  
What may be *remedy* or cure  
To evils, which our own misdeeds have wrought. *Milton*.  
Civil government is the proper *remedy* for the inconve-  
niences of the state of nature. *Locke*.  
Attempts have been made for some *remedy* against this  
evil. *Swift*.  
4. Reparation; means of repairing any hurt.  
Things, without all *remedy*,  
Should be without regard. *Shakefp. Macbeth*.  
In the death of a man there is no *remedy*. *Wisd. ii. 1.*  
To REMEDY. *v. a.* [from *remedium*, Fr.]  
1. To cure; to heal.  
Sorry we are, that any good and godly mind should be  
grieved with that which is done; but to *remedy* their grief,  
hath not so much in us as in themselves. *Hooker*.  
2. To repair or remove mischief.  
To REMEMBER. *v. a.* [from *remembrer*, old Fr. *remembrare*, Ital.]  
1. To bear in mind any thing; not to forget.  
Remember not against us former iniquities. *Pf. lxxix. 8.*  
2. To recollect; to call to mind.  
He having once seen and *remembered* me, even from the be-  
ginning began to be in the rierward. *Sidney*.  
We are said to *remember* any thing, when the idea of it  
arises in the mind with a consciousness that we have had this  
idea before. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind*.  
3. To keep in mind; to have present to the attention.  
Remember what I warn thee, shun to taste;  
And shun the bitter consequence. *Milton*.  
This is to be *remembered*, that it is not possible now to  
keep a young gentleman from vice by a total ignorance of  
it; unless you will all his life mew him up. *Locke*.  
4. To bear in mind, with intent of reward or punishment.  
Cry unto God; for you shall be *remembered* of him. *Bar.*  
He brings them back,  
Remem'ring mercy and his covenant sworn. *Milton*.  
5. To mention; not to omit.  
A citation ought to be certain, in respect of the person  
cited; for, if such certainty be therein omitted, such citation  
is invalid, as in many cases hereafter to be *remembered*. *Ayliffe*.  
6. To put in mind; to force to recollect; to remind.  
His hand and leg commanding without threatening, and ra-  
ther *remembering* than chastising. *Sidney*.

# REM

Joy, being altogether wanting,  
It doth *remember* me the more of sorrow. *Shakefp.*  
These petitions, and the answer of the common council of  
London, were ample materials for a conference with the  
lords, who might be thereby *remembered* of their duty. *Clarend.*  
REMEMBER. *n. f.* [from *remember*.] One who remembers.  
A brave master to servants, and a *rememberer* of the least  
good office; for his flock he transplanted most of them into  
plentiful soils. *Wotton*.  
REMEMBRANCE. *n. f.* [from *remembrance*, Fr.]  
1. Retention in memory.  
Though Cloten then but young, time has not wore him  
From my *remembrance*. *Shakefp. Cymbeline*.  
Thee I have heard relating what was done,  
Ere my *remembrance*. *Milton*.  
Had memory been lost with innocence,  
We had not known the sentence nor th' offence;  
'Twas his chief punishment to keep in store  
The sad *remembrance* what he was before.  
Sharp *remembrance* on the English part,  
And shame of being match'd by such a foe,  
Rouse conscious virtue up in every heart. *Dryden*.  
This ever grateful in *remembrance* bear  
To me thou ow'st, to me the vital air. *Pope's Odyssey*.  
2. Recollection; revival of any idea.  
I hate thy beams,  
That bring to my *remembrance* from what state  
I fell; how glorious once above thy sphere. *Milton*.  
*Remembrance* is when the same idea recurs, without the  
operation of the like object on the external sensory. *Locke*.  
3. Honourable memory. Out of use.  
Rosemary and rue keep  
Seeming and favour all the winter long,  
Grace and *remembrance* be unto you both. *Shakefp.*  
4. Transmision of a fact from one to another.  
Titan,  
Among the heavens, th' immortal fact display'd,  
Left the *remembrance* of his grief should fail,  
And in the constellations wrote his tale. *Addison*.  
5. Account preserved.  
Those proceedings and *remembrances* are in the Tower,  
beginning with the twentieth year of Edward I. *Hale*.  
6. Memorial.  
But in *remembrance* of so brave a deed,  
A tomb and funeral honours I decreed.  
7. A token by which any one is kept in the memory.  
I have *remembrances* of yours,  
That I have longed to redeliver. *Shakefp. Hamlet*.  
Keep this *remembrance* for thy Julia's sake. *Shakefp.*  
8. Notice of something absent.  
Let your *remembrance* still apply to Banquo;  
Present him eminence, both with eye and tongue. *Shakefp.*  
REMEMBRANCE. *n. f.* [from *remembrance*.]  
1. One that reminds; one that puts in mind.  
Sweet *remembrancer*!  
A fly knave, the agent for his master,  
And the *remembrancer* of her, to hold  
The hand fast to her lord. *Shakefp. Cymbeline*.  
God is present in the consciences of good and bad; he is  
there a *remembrancer* to call our actions to mind, and a wit-  
ness to bring them to judgment. *Taylor*.  
Would I were in my grave;  
For, living here, you're but my curs'd *remembrancers*:  
I once was happy. *Quay's Venice Preserv'd*.  
2. An officer of the exchequer.  
All are digested into books, and sent to the *remembrancer* of  
the exchequer, that he make process upon them. *Bacon*.  
To REMERCIE. *v. a.* [from *remercier*, Fr.] To thank. Obsolete.  
Off'ring his service and his dearest life  
For her defence, against that eagle to fight;  
She him *remercied*, as the patron of her life. *Spenser*.  
To REMIGRATE. *v. n.* [from *remigro*, Lat.] To remove back  
again.  
Some other ways he proposes to divert some bodies of their  
borrowed shapes, and make them *remigrate* to their first  
simplicity. *Boyle*.  
REMIGRATION. *n. f.* [from *remigrate*.] Removal back again.  
The Scots, transplanted hither, became acquainted with  
our customs, which, by occasional *remigrations*, became dif-  
fused in Scotland. *Hale*.  
To REMIND. *v. a.* [from *re* and *mind*.] To put in mind; to force  
to remember.  
When age itself, which will not be defied, shall begin to  
arrest, seize and *remind* us of our mortality by pains and dul-  
ness of senses; yet then the pleasure of the mind shall be in  
its full vigour. *South's Sermons*.  
The brazen figure of the consul, with the ring on his  
finger, *reminded* me of Juvenal's majoris pondera gemme.  
*Addison's Remarks on Italy*.  
REMINISCENCE. *n. f.* [from *reminiscens*, Latin.] Recollection;  
recovery of ideas.  
I cast about for all circumstances that may revive my me-  
mory or *reminiscence*. *Hale's Origin of Mankind*.  
For

# REM

For the other part of memory, called *reminiscence*, which  
is the retrieving of a thing at present forgot, or but confusedly  
remembered, by setting the mind to ransack every little cell  
of the brain; while it is thus busied, how accidentally does  
the thing sought for offer itself to the mind? *South*.  
REMINISCENTIAL. *adj.* [from *reminiscence*.] Relating to re-  
miniscence.  
Would truth dispense, we could be content with Plato,  
that knowledge were but remembrance, that intellectual ac-  
quisition were but *reminiscential* evocation. *Brown*.  
REMISS. *adj.* [from *remis*, Fr. *remissus*, Lat.]  
1. Not vigorous; slack.  
The water defers the said corpuscles, unless it flow forth  
with a precipitate motion; for then it hurries them out along  
with it, till its motion becomes more languid and *remiss*.  
*Woodward's Natural History*.  
2. Not careful; slothful.  
Mad ire and wrathful fury makes me weep,  
That thus we die, while *remiss* traitors sleep. *Shakefp.*  
If when by God's grace we have conquered the first diffi-  
culties of religion, we grow careless and *remiss*, and neglect  
our guard, God's spirit will not always strive with us. *Tillot*.  
Your candour, in pardoning my errors, may make me more  
*remiss* in correcting them. *Dryden*.  
3. Not intense.  
These nervous, bold, those languid and *remiss*;  
Here cold salutes, but there a lover's kiss. *Rescommon*.  
REMISSIBLE. *adj.* [from *remis*.] Admitting forgiveness.  
REMISSION. *n. f.* [from *remission*, Fr. *remissio*, Lat.]  
1. Abatement; relaxation; moderation.  
Error, misdeed and forgetfulness do now and then be-  
come sutors for some *remission* of extreme rigour. *Bacon*.  
2. Cessation of intenseness.  
In September and October these diseases do not abate and  
remission in proportion to the *remission* of the sun's heat. *Woodv.*  
This difference of intention and *remission* of the mind in  
thinking, every one has experimented in himself. *Locke*.  
3. In phyltick, *remission* is when a distemper abates, but does  
not go quite off before it returns again.  
4. Release.  
Not only an expedition, but the *remission* of a duty or tax,  
were transmitted to posterity after this manner. *Addison*.  
Another ground of the bishop's fears is the *remission* of the  
first fruits and tenths. *Swift*.  
5. Forgiveness; pardon.  
My penance is to call Lucetta back,  
And ask *remission* for my folly past. *Shakefp.*  
That plea  
With God or man will gain thee no *remission*. *Milton*.  
Many believe the article of *remission* of sins, but they be-  
lieve it without the condition of repentance or the fruits of  
holy life. *Taylor's Rule of Living Holy*.  
REMISSLY. *adv.* [from *remiss*.]  
1. Carelessly; negligently; without close attention.  
How should it then be in our power to do it coldly or *remissly*?  
so that our desire being natural, is also in that degree of ear-  
nestness whereunto nothing can be added. *Hooker*.  
2. Not vigorously; not with ardour or eagerness; slackly.  
There was not an equal concurrence in the prosecution of  
this matter among the bishops; some of them proceeding  
more *remissly* in it. *Clarendon*.  
REMISSNESS. *n. f.* [from *remiss*.] Carelessness; negligence;  
coldness; want of ardour; inattention.  
Future evils,  
Or new, or by *remissness* new conceiv'd,  
Are now to have no successive degrees. *Shakefp.*  
No great offenders 'scape their dooms;  
Small praise from lenity and *remissness* comes. *Denham*.  
Jack, through the *remissness* of constables, has always  
found means to escape. *Arbutnot's History of John Bull*.  
The great concern of God for our salvation, is so far from  
an argument of *remissness* in us, that it ought to excite our  
utmost care. *Rogers's Sermons*.  
To REMIT. *v. a.* [from *remitto*, Lat.]  
1. To relax; to make less intense.  
So willingly doth God *remit* his ire.  
Our supreme foe may much *remit*  
His anger; and perhaps thus far remov'd,  
Not mind us not offending, satisfy'd  
With what is punish'd. *Milton*.  
2. To forgive a punishment.  
With suppliant pray'rs their pow'rs appease;  
The soft Napæan race will soon repent  
Their anger, and *remit* the punishment. *Dryden*.  
The magistrate can often, where the publick good demands  
not the execution of the law, *remit* the punishment of criminal  
offences by his own authority, but yet cannot *remit* the  
satisfaction due to any private man. *Locke*.  
3. [From *remitte*, Fr.] To pardon a fault.  
At my lovely Tamora's intreats,  
I do *remit* these young men's heinous faults. *Shakefp.*

# REM

Whose soever sins ye *remit*, they are *remitted* unto them;  
and whose soever sins ye retain, they are retained. *Jo. xx. 23.*  
4. To give up; to resign.  
In grievous and inhuman crimes, offenders should be *re-*  
*mitted* to their prince to be punished in the place where they  
have offended. *Hayward*.  
Th' Egyptian crown I to your hands *remit*;  
And, with it, take his heart who offers it. *Dryden*.  
Heaven thinks fit  
Thee to thy former fury to *remit*. *Dryden's Tyrant Love*.  
5. [From *remitte*, Fr.] To defer; to refer.  
The bishop had certain proud instructions in the front,  
though there were a pliant clause at the foot, that *remitted* all  
to the bishop's discretion. *Bacon's Henry VII.*  
I *remit* me to themselves, and challenge their natural inge-  
nuity to say, whether they have not sometimes such shiverings  
within them. *Government of the Tongue*.  
6. To put again in custody.  
This bold return with seeming patience heard,  
The pris'ner was *remitted* to the guard. *Dryden*.  
7. To send money to a distant place.  
They obliged themselves to *remit* after the rate of twelve  
hundred thousand pounds sterling per annum, divided into fo  
many monthly payments. *Addison's Remarks on Italy*.  
8. To restore. Not in use.  
The archbishop was retained prisoner, but after a short  
time *remitted* to his liberty. *Hayward*.  
To REMIT. *v. n.*  
1. To slacken; to grow less intense.  
When our passions *remit*, the vehemence of our speech  
*remits* too. *Brown's Notes on the Odyssey*.  
2. To abate by growing less eager.  
As, by degrees, they *remitted* of their industry, loathed  
their business, and gave way to their pleasures, they let fall  
those generous principles, which had raised them to worthy  
thoughts. *South's Sermons*.  
3. In phyltick, to grow by intervals less violent, though not  
wholly intermitting.  
REMITMENT. *n. f.* [from *remit*.] The act of remitting to  
custody.  
REMITTANCE. *n. f.* [from *remit*.]  
1. The act of paying money at a distant place.  
2. Sum sent to a distant place.  
A compact among private persons furnished out the several  
*remittances*. *Addison's Remarks on Italy*.  
REMITTER. *n. f.* [from *remitte*, Fr.] In common law, a restitu-  
tion of one that hath two titles to lands or tenements, and  
is seized of them by his latter title, unto his title that is more  
ancient, in case where the latter is defective. *Covel*.  
You said, if I return'd next size in Lent,  
I should be in *remitter* of your grace;  
In th' interim my letters should take place  
Of affidavits. *Donne*.  
REMNANT. *n. f.* [corrupted from *remanent*.] Residue; that  
which is left; that which remains.  
Poor key-cold figure of a holy king!  
Thou bloodless *remnant* of that royal blood,  
Be't lawful that I invoke thy ghost? *Shakefp. Rich. III.*  
Bear me hence  
From forth the noise and rumour of the field,  
Where I may think the *remnant* of my thoughts. *Shakefp.*  
About his shelves  
*Remnants* of packthread and old cakes of roses  
Were thinly scatter'd. *Shakefp. Romeo and Juliet*.  
I was entreated to get them some respite and breathing by  
a cessation, without which they saw no probability to preserve  
the *remnant* that had yet escaped. *King Charles*.  
Their Andes are far higher than those with us; whereby it  
seems that the *remnants* of the generation of men were in  
such a deluge saved. *Bacon*.  
The *remnant* of my tale is of a length  
To tire your patience. *Dryden's Knight's Tale*.  
A feeble army and an empty senate,  
*Remnants* of mighty battles fought in vain. *Addison*.  
See the poor *remnants* of these slighted hairs!  
My hands shall rend what e'en thy rapine spares. *Pope*.  
The frequent use of the latter was a *remnant* of po-  
pery, which never admitted scripture in the vulgar tongue.  
*Swift*.  
REMNANT. *adj.* [corruptly formed from *remanent*.] Remain-  
ing; yet left.  
It bid her feel  
No future pain for me; but instant wed  
A lover more proportion'd to her bed;  
And quiet dedicate her *remnant* life  
To the just duties of an humble wife. *Prior*.  
REMOLTEN. *part.* [from *remelt*.] Melted again.  
It were good to try in glass works, whether the crude ma-  
terials, mingled with glass already made and *remolten*, do not  
facilitate the making of glass with less heat. *Bacon*.



# REM

**REMONSTRANCE**. *n. f.* [*remonstrance*, Fr. from *remonstrare*.]  
1. Show; discovery. Not in use.  
You may marvel, why I would not rather  
Make rash remonstrance of my hidden power,  
Than let him be so lost. *Shakespeare. Measure for Measure.*  
2. Strong representation.  
The same God, which revealeth it to them, would also  
give them power of confirming it unto others, either with  
miraculous operation, or with strong and invincible remon-  
strance of sound reason. *Hooker, b. v. f. 10.*  
A large family of daughters have drawn up a remonstrance,  
in which they set forth, that their father, having refused to  
take in the Spectator, they offered to 'bate him the article of  
bread and butter in the tea-table. *Addison's Spectator.*  
Importunate passions surround the man, and will not suffer  
him to attend to the remonstrances of justice. *Rogers.*  
To REMONSTRATE. *v. n.* [*remonstrare*, Lat. *remonstrare*,  
Fr.] To make a strong representation; to show reasons on  
any side in strong terms.  
**REMORA**. *n. f.* [Latin.]  
1. A let or obstacle.  
2. A fish or a kind of worm that sticks to ships, and retards  
their passage through the water.  
Of fishes you shall find in arms the whale, herring, roach  
and remora. *Peacham on Blazoning.*  
The remora is about three quarters of a yard long; his  
body before three inches and a half over, thence tapering to  
the tail end; his mouth two inches and a half over; his  
chops ending angularly; the nether a little broader; and  
produced forward near an inch; his lips rough with a great  
number of little prickles. *Grew.*  
To REMORSE. *v. a.* [*remorse*, Latin.] To hinder; to  
delay. *Diſt.*  
**REMORSE**. *n. f.* [*remorsus*, Lat.]  
1. Pain of guilt.  
Not that he believed they could be restrained from that  
impious act by any remorse of conscience, or that they had  
not wickedness enough to design and execute it. *Clarendon.*  
2. Tenderness; pity; sympathetick sorrow.  
Many little esteem of their own lives, yet for remorse of  
their wives and children, would be withheld. *Spenser.*  
Shylock, thou lead'st this fashion of thy malice  
To the last hour of act; and then 'tis thought,  
Thou'lt shew thy mercy and remorse more strange,  
Than is thy strange apparent cruelty. *Shakespeare. Merchant of Venice.*  
The rogues slighted me into the river, with as little remorse  
as they would have drowned a bitch's blind puppies. *Shakespeare.*  
Curse on th' unpard'ning prince, whom tears can draw  
To no remorse; who rules by lion's law. *Dryden.*  
**REMORSEFUL**. *adj.* [*remorse* and *full*.] Tender; compassionate.  
O Eglamour, think not I flatter,  
Valiant and wife, remorseful, well accomplish'd, *Shakespeare.*  
Love, that comes too late,  
Like a remorseful pardon slowly carried,  
To the great tender turns a frowe offence. *Shakespeare.*  
The gaudy, blabbing, and remorseful day  
Is crept into the bosom of the sea. *Shakespeare. Henry VI.*  
**REMORSELESS**. *adj.* [*from remorse*.] Unpitying; cruel; savage.  
Where were the nymphs, when the remorseless deep  
Clos'd o'er the head of your lov'd Lycidas. *Milton.*  
O the inexpressible horror that will seize upon a sinner,  
when he stands arraigned at the bar of divine justice! when  
he shall see his accuser, his judge, the witnesses, all his re-  
morseless adversaries. *South's Sermons.*  
**REMOTE**. *adj.* [*remotus*, Lat.]  
1. Distant; not immediate.  
In this narrow scantling of capacity, it is not all remote and  
even apparent good that affects us. *Locke.*  
2. Distant; not at hand.  
3. Removed far off; placed not near.  
Wherever the mind places itself by any thought, either  
amongst, or remote from all bodies, it can, in this uniform  
idea of space, no where find any bounds. *Locke.*  
In quiet shades, content with rural sports,  
Give me a life, remote from guilty courts. *Granville.*  
4. Foreign.  
5. Distant; not closely connected.  
An unadvised transiency from the effect to the remotest  
cause. *Glanvill.*  
Syllogism serves not to furnish the mind with intermediate  
ideas, that shew the connection of remote ones. *Locke.*  
6. Alien; not agreeing.  
All those propositions, how remote soever from reason, are  
so sacred, that men will sooner part with their lives, than  
suffer themselves to doubt of them. *Locke.*  
7. Abstracted.  
**REMOTELY**. *adv.* [*from remote*.] Not nearly; at a distance.  
It is commonly opinioned, that the earth was thinly inha-  
bited, at least not remotely planted before the flood. *Brown.*  
Two lines in Mezentius and Lausus are indeed remotely al-  
lied to Virgil's sense, but too like the tenderness of Ovid, Dry.

# REMA

While the fainting Dutch remotely five  
In the first front amidst a slaughter'd pile,  
High on the mound he dy'd. *Smith.*  
**REMOVEDNESS**. *n. f.* [*from remote*.] State of being remote;  
distance; not nearness.  
The joys of heaven are like the stars, which by reason of  
our remoteness appear extremely little. *Boyle.*  
Titian employed brown and earthly colours upon the fore-  
part, and has reserved his greater light for remotenesses and the  
back part of his landscapes. *Dryden.*  
If the greatest part of bodies escape our notice by their re-  
moteness, others are no less concealed by their minuteness. *Locke.*  
His obscurities generally arise from the remoteness of the article of  
the customs, persons and things he alludes to. *Addison.*  
**REMOVAL**. *n. f.* [*from removere*, Lat.] The act of remov-  
ing; the state of being removed to distance.  
All this safety were removal, and thy defence absence. *Shakespeare.*  
This act persuades me,  
'Tis the removal of the duke and her. *Shakespeare.*  
The consequent strictly taken, may be a fallacious illu-  
sion, in reference to antecedency or consequence; as to con-  
clude from the position of the antecedent unto the position of  
the consequent, or from the removal of the consequent to  
the removal of the antecedent. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*  
**REMOVABLE**. *adj.* [*from remove*.] Such as may be removed.  
The Irish bishops have their clergy in such subjection, that  
they dare not complain of them; for knowing their own in-  
capacity, and that they are therefore removable at their bi-  
shop's will, yield what pleaseth him. *Spenser.*  
In such a chapel, such curate is removable at the pleasure  
of the rector of the mother church. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*  
**REMOVABLE**. *n. f.* [*from remove*.]  
1. The act of putting out of any place.  
By which removal of one extremity with another, the  
world, seeking to procure a remedy, hath purchased a mere  
exchange of the evil before felt. *Hooker.*  
2. The act of putting away.  
The removal of such a disease is not to be attempted by  
active remedies, no more than a thorn in the flesh is to be  
taken away by violence. *Arbutnot.*  
3. Diminution from a post.  
If the removal of these persons from their posts has pro-  
duced such popular commotions, the continuance of them  
might have produced something more fatal. *Addison.*  
Whether his removal was caused by his own fears or other  
men's artifices, supposing the throne to be vacant, the body  
of the people was left at liberty to chuse what form of go-  
vernment they pleased. *Swift.*  
4. The state of being removed.  
The sitting still of a paralytick, whilst he prefers it to a  
removal, is voluntary. *Locke.*  
To REMOVE. *v. a.* [*removere*, Lat. *removere*, Fr.]  
1. To put from its place; to take or put away.  
Good God remove  
The means that makes us strangers! *Shakespeare. Macbeth.*  
He removeth away the speech of the truth, and taketh  
away the understanding of the aged. *Job xii. 20.*  
Remove thy stroke away from me; I am consumed by the  
blow. *Psalms xxxix. 13.*  
So would he have removed thee out of the straight into a  
broad place. *Job xxxvi. 16.*  
He longer in this paradise to dwell  
Permits not; to remove thee I am come,  
And send thee from the garden forth to till  
The ground. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. xi.*  
Whether he will remove his contemplation from one idea  
to another, is many times in his choice. *Locke.*  
You, who fill the blissful seats above!  
Let kings no more with gentle mercy sway,  
But every monarch be the scourge of God,  
If from your thoughts Ulysses you remove,  
Who rul'd his subjects with a father's love. *Pope's Odyssey.*  
2. To place at a distance.  
They are farther removed from a title to be innate, and the  
doubt of their being native impressions on the mind, is  
stronger against these moral principles than the other. *Locke.*  
To REMOVE. *v. n.*  
1. To change place.  
2. To go from one place to another.  
A short exile must for show precede;  
The term expir'd, from Candia they remove,  
And happy each at home enjoys his love. *Dryden.*  
How oft from pomp and state did I remove  
To feed despair. *Prior.*  
**REMOVE**. *n. f.* [*from the verb*.]  
1. Change of place.  
2. Susceptibility of being removed. Not in use.  
What is early received in any considerable strength of im-  
pression, grows into our tender natures; and therefore is of diffi-  
cult remove. *Glanvill's Sceps.*  
3. Translation

# REM

3. Translation of one to the place of another.  
Rosaline, this favour thou shalt wear;  
Hold, take you this, my sweets, and give me thine;  
So shall Biron take me for Rosaline:  
And change your favours too; so shall your loves  
Woo contrary deceiv'd by these removes. *Shakespeare.*  
4. State of being removed.  
This place should be both school and university, not need-  
ing a remove to any other house of scholarship. *Milton.*  
He that considers how little our constitution can bear a  
remove into parts of this air, not much higher than that we  
breathe in, will be satisfied, that the allwise architect has  
suited our organs, and the bodies that are to effect them, one  
to another. *Locke.*  
5. Act of moving a cheffman or draught.  
6. Departure; act of going away.  
So look'd Astruc, her remove design'd,  
On those distressed friends she left behind. *Waller.*  
7. The act of changing place.  
Let him, upon his removes from one place to another, pro-  
cure recommendation to some person of quality residing in  
the place whither he removeth. *Bacon's Essays.*  
8. A stop in the scale of gradation.  
In all the visible corporeal world, quite down from us, the  
descent is by easy steps, and a continued series of things, that  
in each remove differ very little one from the other. *Locke.*  
A freeholder is but one remove from a legislator, and ought  
to stand up in the defence of those laws. *Addison.*  
9. A small distance.  
The fiercest contentions of men are between creatures equal  
in nature, and capable, by the greatest distinction of circum-  
stances, of but a very small remove one from another. *Rogers.*  
10. Act of putting a horse's shoes upon different feet.  
His horse wanted two removes, your horse wanted nails. *Sw.*  
**REMOVED**. *particp. adj.* [*from remove*.] Remote; separate  
from others.  
Your accent is something finer, than you could purchase in  
so removed a dwelling. *Shakespeare. As You Like it.*  
**REMOVEDNESS**. *n. f.* [*from removed*.] The state of being  
removed; remoteness.  
I have eyes under my service, which look upon his re-  
movedness. *Shakespeare.*  
**REMOVED**. *n. f.* [*from remove*.] One that removes.  
The mislayer of a merstone is to blame; but the unjust  
judge is the capital remover of landmarks, when he defineth  
amiss. *Bacon.*  
Hasty fortune maketh an enterpriser and remover, but the  
exercised fortune maketh the able man. *Bacon.*  
To REMOUNT. *v. n.* [*remounter*, Fr.] To mount again.  
Stout Cymon soon remounts, and clef't in two  
His rival's head. *Dryden.*  
The rest remounts with the ascending vapours, or is washed  
down into rivers, and transmitted into the sea. *Woodward.*  
**RENUMERABLE**. *adj.* [*from remunerate*.] Rewardable.  
To REMUNERATE. *v. a.* [*remunero*, Lat. *remunerare*, Fr.]  
To reward; to repay; to requite; to recompense.  
Is he not then beholden to the man,  
That brought her for this high good turn so far?  
Yes; and will nobly remunerate. *Shakespeare. Titus Andronicus.*  
Money the king thought not fit to demand, because he had  
received satisfaction in matters of so great importance; and  
because he could not remunerate them with any general pa-  
don, being prevented therein by the coronation pardon. *Bacon.*  
In another parable, he represents the great beneficence of  
wherewith the Lord shall remunerate the faithful servant. *Boyle.*  
**REMUNERATION**. *n. f.* [*remuneration*, Fr. *remuneratio*, Lat.]  
Reward; requital; recompense; repayment.  
Bear this significant to the country maid, Jaquenetta; there  
is remuneration; for the best ward of mine honour is reward-  
ing my dependants. *Shakespeare. Love's Labour Lost.*  
He begets a security of himself, and a careless eye on the  
last remunerations. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*  
A collation is a donation of some vacant benefice in the  
church, especially when such donation is freely bestowed  
without any prospect of an evil remuneration. *Ayliffe.*  
**REMUNERATIVE**. *adj.* [*from remunerate*.] Exercised in giving  
rewards.  
The knowledge of particular actions seems requisite to the  
attainment of that great end of God, in the manifestation of  
his punitive and remunerative justice. *Boyle.*  
To REMURMUR. *v. a.* [*re and murmur*.] To utter back in  
murmurs; to repeat in low hoarse sounds.  
Her fate is whisper'd by the gentle breeze;  
And told in sighs to all the trembling trees;  
The trembling trees, in ev'ry plain and wood,  
Her fate remurmur to the silver flood. *Pope.*  
To REMURMUR. *v. n.* [*remurmure*, Lat.] To murmur back;  
to echo a low hoarse sound.  
Her fellow nymphs the mountains tear  
With loud laments, and break the yielding air;  
The realms of Mars remurmur'd all around,  
And echoes to th' Athenian shores rebound. *Dryden.*

# REN

His untimely fate, th' Angitian woods  
In sighs remurmur'd to the Fucine floods. *Dryden.*  
**RENA'RD**. *n. f.* [*renard*, a fox, Fr.] The name of a fox in  
fable.  
Before the break of day,  
Renard through the hedge had made his way. *Dryden.*  
**RENA'SCENT**. *adj.* [*renascens*, Lat.] Produced again; rising  
again into being.  
**RENA'SCIBLE**. *adj.* [*renascor*, Lat.] Possible to be produced  
again.  
To RENA'VIGATE. [*re and navigare*.] To sail again.  
**RENCOUNTER**. *n. f.* [*rencontre*, Fr.]  
1. Clash; collision.  
You may as well expect two bowls should grow sensible by  
rubbing, as that the rencounter of any bodies should awaken  
them into perception. *Collier.*  
2. Personal opposition.  
Virgil's friends thought fit to alter a line in Venus's speech,  
that has a relation to the rencounter. *Addison.*  
So when the trumpet founding gives the sign,  
The jutting chiefs in rude rencounter join:  
So meet, and so renew the dextrous fight;  
Their clattering arms with the fierce shock rebound. *Gran.*  
3. Loose or casual engagement.  
The confederates should turn to their advantage their appa-  
rent odds in men and horse; and by that means out-number  
the enemy in all rencounters and engagements. *Addison.*  
4. Sudden combat without premeditation.  
To RENCOUNTER. *v. n.* [*rencontrer*, Fr.]  
1. To clash; to collide.  
2. To meet an enemy unexpectedly.  
3. To skirmish with another.  
4. To fight hand to hand.  
To REND. *v. a.* [*pret. and pret. pass. rent*.] [*rentan*, Saxon.]  
To tear with violence; to lacerate.  
Will you hence  
Before the tag return, whose rage doth rend  
Like interrupted waters, and o'erbear  
What they are used to bear. *Shakespeare. Coriolanus.*  
He rent a lion as he would have rent a kid, and he had no-  
thing in his hand. *Jud. xiv. 4.*  
I will not rend away all the kingdom, but give one tribe to  
thy son. *1 Kings xi. 13.*  
By the thund'rer's stroke it from th' root is rent,  
So sure the blows, which from high heaven are sent. *Cowley.*  
What you command me to relate,  
Renews the sad remembrance of our fate,  
An empire from its old foundations rent. *Dryden.*  
Look round to see  
The lurking gold upon the fatal tree;  
Then rend it off. *Dryden's Æneis.*  
Is it not as much reason to say, when any monarchy was  
shattered to pieces, and divided amongst revolted subjects,  
that God was careful to preserve monarchical power, by  
rending a settled empire into a multitude of little govern-  
ments. *Locke.*  
When its way th' impetuous passion found,  
I rend my tresses, and my breast I wound. *Pope.*  
From cloud to cloud the rending lightnings rage. *Thomson.*  
**RENDER**. *n. f.* [*from rend*.] One that rends; a tearer.  
To RENDER. *v. a.* [*rendre*, Fr.]  
1. To return; to pay back.  
What shall I render unto the Lord for all his benefits. *Pf.*  
They that render evil for good are adversaries. *Pf. xxxviii.*  
Will ye render me a recompense? *Joel iii. 4.*  
Let him look into the future state of bliss or misery, and  
see there God, the righteous judge, ready to render every man  
according to his deeds. *Locke.*  
2. To restore; to give back.  
Hither the seas at stated times resort,  
And shove the laden vessels into port;  
Then with a gentle ebb retire again,  
And render back their cargo to the main. *Addison.*  
3. To give upon demand.  
The sluggard is wiser in his own conceit, than seven men  
that can render a reason. *Proverbs xxvi. 16.*  
4. To invest with qualities; to make.  
Because the nature of man carries him out to action, it is  
no wonder if the same nature renders him solicitous about the  
issue. *South's Sermons.*  
Love  
Can answer love, and render bliss secure; *Thomson.*  
5. To represent; to exhibit.  
I heard him speak of that same brother,  
And he did render him the most unnatural  
That liv'd amongst men. *Shakespeare.*  
6. To translate.  
Render it in the English a circle; but 'tis more truly ren-  
dered a sphere. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*  
He has a clearer idea of strigil and sistrum, a curry-comb  
and cymbal, which are the English names dictionaries render  
them by. *Locke.*  
He



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- He uses only a prudent dissimulation; the word we may almost literally *render* master of a great presence of mind. *Broom's Notes on the Odyssey.*
7. To surrender; to yield; to give up.  
I will call him to so strict account,  
That he shall *render* every glory up,  
Or I will tear the reck'ning from his heart. *Shakefp.*  
My *rend'ring* my person to them, may engage their affections to me. *King Charles.*  
Once, with whom he used to advise, proposed to him to *render* himself upon conditions to the earl of Essex. *Clarendon.*  
Would he *render* up Hermione,  
And keep Aftyanax, I should be blest! *A. Philips.*
8. To offer; to give to be used.  
Logick *renders* its daily service to wisdom and virtue. *Watts.*
- RENDER. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Surrender.  
Newells  
Of Cloten's death, we being not known, nor muster'd  
Among the bands, may drive us to a *render*. *Shakefp.*
- RENDEZVOUS. *n. f.* [*rendez vous*, Fr.]  
1. Assembly; meeting appointed.  
A commander of many ships should rather keep his fleet together, than have it severed far asunder; for the attendance of meeting them again at the next *rendezvous* would consume time and victual. *Raleigh's Apology.*  
2. A sign that draws men together.  
The philosophers-stone and a holy war are but the *rendezvous* of cracked brains, that wear their feather in their head instead of their hat. *Bacon.*  
3. Place appointed for assembly.  
The king appointed his whole army to be drawn together to a *rendezvous* at Marlborough. *Clarendon.*  
This was the general *rendezvous* which they all got to, and mingling more and more with that oily liquor, they sucked it all up. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*  
TO RENDEZVOUS. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To meet at a place appointed.
- RENDITION. *n. f.* [from *render*.] Surrendering; the act of yielding.
- RENEGADE. *n. f.* [*renegado*, Spanish; *renegat*, Fr.]  
1. One that apostatizes from the faith; an apostate.  
There lived a French *renegade* in the same place, where the Castilian and his wife were kept prisoners. *Addison.*  
2. One who deserts to the enemy; a revolter.  
Some fraggling soldiers might prove *renegadoes*, but they would not revolt in troops.  
If the Roman government subsisted now, they would have had *renegade* seamen and shipwrights enough. *Arbutnot.*
- TO RENEGE. *v. a.* [*renege*, Lat. *reniter*, Fr.] To disown.  
His captain's heart,  
Which, in the scuffles of great fights, hath burst  
The buckles on his breast, *reneges* all temper. *Shakefp.*  
Such smiling rogues as these loath every passion,  
*Reneges*, affirm, and turn their halcyon beaks  
With every gale and vary of their masters. *Shakefp.*  
The design of this war is to make me *renege* my conscience and thy truth. *King Charles.*
- TO RENEW. *v. a.* [*re* and *new*; *renova*, Lat.]  
1. To renovate; to restore the former state.  
In such a night  
Medea gather'd the enchanted herbs,  
That did *renew* old Æson. *Shakefp. Merch. of Venice.*  
It is impossible for those that were once enlightened—if they shall fall away to *renew* them again unto repentance. *Hebrews vi. 6.*  
Let us go to Gilgal, and *renew* the kingdom there. *1 Sam.*  
*Renew'd* to life, that the might daily die,  
I daily doom'd to follow. *Dryden's Theo. and Honor.*
2. To repeat; to put again in act.  
Thy famous grandfather  
Doth live again in thee; long may'st thou live,  
To bear his image, and *renew* his glories! *Shakefp.*  
The body percuss'd hath, by reason of the percussive, a trepidation wrought in the minute parts, and so *reneweth* the percussive of the air. *Bacon's Natural History.*  
The bearded corn enu'd  
From earth unask'd, nor was that earth *renew'd*. *Dryden.*
3. To begin again.  
The last great age, foretold by sacred rhymes,  
*Renews* its finish'd course, Saturnian times  
Rowl round again. *Dryden's Virgil's Pastorals.*
4. In theology, to make anew; to transform to new life.  
Be ye transformed by the *renewing* of your mind, that ye may prove what is that perfect will of God. *Rom. xii. 2.*
- RENEWABLE. *adj.* [from *renew*.] Capable to be renewed.  
The old custom upon many estates is to let for leases of lives, *renewable* at pleasure. *Swift's Miscellanies.*
- RENEWAL. *n. f.* [from *renew*.] The act of renewing; renovation.  
It behoved the deity, persisting in the purpose of mercy to mankind, to *renew* that revelation from time to time, and to rectify abuses, with such authority for the *renewal* and recti-

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- fication, as was sufficient evidence of the truth of what was revealed. *Forbes.*
- RENITENCY. *n. f.* [from *renitent*.] That resistance in solid bodies, when they press upon, or are impelled one against another, or the resistance that a body makes on account of weight. *Quincy.*
- RENITENT. *adj.* [*renitens*, Lat.] Acting against any impulse by elastic power.  
By an inflation of the muscles, they become soft; and yet *renitent*, like so many pillows, dissipating the force of the pressure, and so taking away the sense of pain. *Ray.*
- RENNET. *n. f.* See RUNNET.
- A putridous ferment coagulates all humours, as milk with *rennet* is turned. *Floyer on the Humours.*
- RENNET. *n. f.* [properly *reinette*, a little queen.] A kind RENETTING. *s.* of apple.
- A golden *rennet* is a very pleasant and fair fruit, of a yellow flush, and the best of bearers for all sorts of soil; of which there are two sorts, the large fort and the small. *Mort.*  
Ripe pulpy apples, as pippins and *rennetings*, are of a syrupy tenacious nature. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*
- TO RENOVATE. *v. a.* [*renovo*, Lat.] To renew; to restore to the first state.  
All nature feels the *renovating* force  
Of winter, only to the thoughtless eye  
In ruin seen. *Thomson's Winter.*
- RENOVATION. *n. f.* [*renovation*, Fr. *renovatio*, Lat.] Renewal; the act of renewing; the state of being renewed.  
Sound continueth some small time, which is a *renovation*, and not a continuance; for the body percuss'd hath a trepidation wrought in the minute parts, and so *reneweth* the percussive of the air. *Bacon's Natural History.*  
The kings entered into speech of renewing the treaty; the king saying, that though king Philip's person were the same, yet his fortunes were rais'd; in which case a *renovation* of treaty was used. *Bacon's Henry VII.*
- To second life,  
Wak'd in the *renovation* of the just,  
Reigns him up, with heav'n and earth *renew'd*. *Milton.*
- TO RENOUNCE. *v. a.* [*renuncio*, Fr. *renuncio*, Lat.]  
1. To disown; to abnegate.  
From Thebes my birth I own; and no disgrace  
Can force me to *renounce* the honour of my race. *Dryden.*  
2. To quit upon oath.  
This world I do *renounce*; and in your fights  
Shake patiently my great affliction off. *Shakefp. K. Lear.*
- TO RENOUNCE. *v. n.* To declare renunciation. The following passage is a mere Gallicism: *renoncez a men sang.*  
On this firm principle I ever stood;  
He of my sons, who fails to make it good,  
By one rebellious act *renounces* to my blood. *Dryden.*
- RENOUANCEMENT. *n. f.* [from *renounce*.] Act of renouncing; renunciation.  
I hold you as a thing enskied and fainted;  
By your *renouncement*, an immortal spirit. *Shakefp.*
- RENOUWN. *n. f.* [*renommée*, Fr.] Fame; celebrity; praise widely spread.  
She  
Is daughter to this famous duke of Milan,  
Of whom so often I have heard *renouwn*. *Shakefp.*  
'Tis of more *renouwn*  
To make a river, than to build a town. *Wallr.*  
Nor envy we  
Thy great *renouwn*, nor grudge thy victory. *Dryden.*
- TO RENOWN. *v. a.* [*renommer*, Fr. from the noun.] To make famous.  
Let us satisfy our eyes  
With the memorials and the things of fame,  
That do *renoun* this city. *Shakefp. Twelfth Night.*  
Soft elocution does thy style *renoun*,  
Gentle or sharp according to thy choice,  
To laugh at follies, or to lash at vice. *Dryden.*  
In solemn silence stand  
Stern tyrants, whom their cruelties *renoun*,  
And emperors in Parian marble frown. *Addison.*  
A bard, whom pilfer'd pastorals *renoun*,  
Just writes to make his barrenness appear. *Petr.*
- RENOUWNED. *particip. adj.* [from *renoun*.] Famous; celebrated; eminent; famed.  
These were the *renouwned* of the congregation, princes of the tribes, heads of thousands. *Nam. i. 16.*  
That thrice *renouwned* and learned French king, finding Petrarch's tomb without any inscription, wrote one himself; saying, shame it was, that he who sung his mistress's praise seven years before her death, should twelve years want an epitaph. *Peacham on Poetry.*
- The rest were long to tell, though far *renoun'd*. *Milton.*  
Of all the cities in Roman lands,  
The chief and most *renoun'd* Ravenna stands,  
Adorn'd in ancient times with arms and arts. *Dryden.*  
Ilva,  
An isle *renoun'd* for steel and unexhausted mines. *Dryden.*

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- RENT. *n. f.* [from *rend*.] A break; a laceration.  
Thou viper  
Hast cancell'd kindred, made a *rent* in nature,  
And through her holy bowels gnaw'd thy way,  
Through thy own blood to empire. *Dryden.*  
He who sees this vast *rent* in so high a rock, how the convex parts of one side exactly tally with the concave of the other, must be satisfied, that it was the effect of an earthquake. *Addison's Remarks on Italy.*
- TO RENT. *v. a.* [rather to *rend*.] To tear; to lacerate.  
A time to *rent*, and a time to sew. *Ecclesi. iii. 7.*
- TO RENT. *v. n.* [now written *rant*.] To roar; to bluster; we fill say, a tearing fellow, for a noisy bully.  
He ventur'd to diminish his fear,  
That partings went to *rent* and tear,  
And give the desperate attack  
To danger still behind its back. *Hudibras, p. iii.*
- RENT. *n. f.* [*rente*, Fr.]  
1. Revenue; annual payment.  
Idol ceremony,  
What are thy *rents*? what are thy comings in?  
O ceremony threw me but thy worth! *Shakefp. Hen. V.*  
I bought an annual *rent* of two,  
And live just as you see I do. *Pope's Epist. of Horace.*
2. Money paid for any thing held of another.  
Such is the mould, that the blest tenant feeds  
On precious fruits, and pays his *rent* in weeds. *Waller.*  
Folks in mudwall tenement,  
Present a peppercorn for *rent*. *Prior.*
- TO RENT. *v. a.* [*renter*, Fr.]  
1. To hold by paying rent.  
When a servant is called before his master, it is often to know, whether he passed by such a ground, if the old man, who *rents* it, is in good health. *Addison's Spectator.*  
2. To set to a tenant.
- RENTABLE. *adj.* [from *rent*.] That may be rented.
- RENTAL. *n. f.* [from *rent*.] Schedule or account of rents.
- RENTIER. *n. f.* [from *rent*.] He that holds by paying rent.  
The estate will not be let for one penny more or less to the *rentier*, amongst whomsoever the rent he pays be divided. *Locke.*
- RENTIER. *adj.* [*rentier*, Fr.] Overturned. *Spenser.*
- RENUNCIATION. *n. f.* [*renunciatio*, from *renuncio*, Lat.] The act of renouncing.  
He that loves riches, can hardly believe the doctrine of poverty and *renunciation* of the world. *Taylor.*
- TO REORDAIN. *v. a.* [*reordiner*, Fr. *re* and *ordain*.] To ordain again, on supposition of some defect in the commission of ministry.
- REORDINATION. *n. f.* [from *reordin*.] Repetition of ordination.  
He proceeded in his ministry without expecting any new mission, and never thought himself obliged to a *reordination*. *Atterbury.*
- TO REPACIFY. *v. a.* [*re* and *pacify*.] To pacify again.  
Henry, who next commands the state,  
Seeks to *repacify* the people's hate. *Daniel.*
- REPAIR. *part. of repair.*
- TO REPAIR. *v. a.* [*repare*, Lat. *reparar*, Fr.]  
1. To restore after injury or dilapidation.  
Let the priests *repair* the breaches of the house. *2 Kings.*  
The fines imposed were the more repaid against, because they were assigned to the rebuilding and *repairing* of St. Paul's Church. *Clarendon.*  
Heav'n soon *repair'd* her mural breach.  
2. To amend any injury by an equivalent.  
He justly hath driv'n out his rebel foes  
To deepest hell; and to *repair* their loss  
Created this new happy race of men. *Milton's Par. Lost.*
3. To fill up anew, by something put in the place of what is lost.  
To be reveng'd,  
And to *repair* his numbers thus impair'd. *Milton.*
- REPAIR. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Reparation; supply of loss; restoration after dilapidation.  
Before the curing of a strong disease,  
Ev'n in the instant of *repair* and health,  
The fit is strongest. *Shakefp. King Lear.*  
Temperance, in all methods of curing the gout, is a regular and simple diet, proportioning the daily *repairs* to the daily decays of our wasting bodies. *Temple's Miscellanies.*  
All automata need a frequent *repair* of new strength, the causes whence their motion does proceed, being subject to fail. *Wilkins's Mathematical Magick.*
- TO REPAIR. *v. n.* [*reparer*, Fr.] To go to; to betake himself.  
May all to Athens back again *repair*. *Shakefp.*  
Depart from hence in peace,  
Search the wide world, and where you please *repair*. *Dryden.*  
'Tis fix'd; th' irrevocable doom of Jove:  
Haste then, Cyllenius, through the liquid air,  
Go mount the winds, and to the shades *repair*. *Pope.*
- REPAIR. *n. f.* [*repare*, Fr. from the verb.]  
1. Refort; abode.

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- So 'scapes th' insulfing fire his narrow jail,  
And makes small outlets into open air;  
There the fierce winds his tender force assail,  
And beat him downward to his first *repair*. *Dryden.*
2. Act of betaking himself any whither.  
The king sent a proclamation for their *repair* to their houses, and for a preservation of the peace. *Clarendon.*
- REPAIRER. *n. f.* [from *repair*.] Amender; restorer.  
He that governs well, leads the blind, but he that teaches, gives him eyes; and it is a glorious thing to have been the *repairer* of a decayed intellect. *South's Sermons.*  
O faced rest!  
O peace of mind! *repairer* of decay,  
Whose balms renew the limbs to labours of the day. *Dryd.*
- REPA'NDUS. *adj.* [*repandus*, Lat.] Bent upwards.  
Though they be drawn *repandus* or convexly crooked in one piece, yet the dolphin that carrieth Anion is concavously inverted, and hath its spine depressed in another. *Brown.*
- REPARABLE. *adj.* [*reparable*, Fr. *reparabilis*, Lat.] Capable of being amended, retrieved, or supplied by something equivalent.  
The parts in man's body easily *reparable*, as spirits, blood and flesh, die in the embracement of the parts hardly *reparable*, as bones, nerves and membranes. *Bacon.*  
When its spirit is drawn from wine, it will not, by the re-union of its constituent liquors, be reduced to its pristine nature; because the workmanship of nature, in the disposition of the parts, was too elaborate to be imitable, or *reparable* by the bare apposition of those divided parts to each other. *Boyle.*  
An adulterous person is tied to restitution of the injury, so far as it is *reparable*, and can be made to the wronged person; to make provision for the children begotten in unlawful embraces. *Taylor's Rule of Living Holy.*
- REPARABLY. *adv.* [from *reparable*.] In a manner capable of remedy by restitution, amendment or supply.
- REPARATION. *n. f.* [*reparation*, Fr. *reparatio*, from *repare*, Lat.]  
1. The act of repairing.  
Antonius Philopoli took care of the *reparation* of the highways. *Arbutnot on Coins.*  
2. Supply of what is wasted.  
When the organs of sense want their due repose and necessary *reparations*, the soul exerts herself in her several faculties. *Addison.*  
In this moveable body, the fluid and solid parts must be consumed; and both demand a constant *reparation*. *Arbutnot.*  
3. Recompense for any injury; amends.  
The king should be able, when he had cleared himself, to make him *reparation*. *Bacon.*  
I am sensible of the scandal I have given by my loose writings, and make what *reparation* I am able. *Dryden.*
- REPARATIVE. *n. f.* [from *repair*.] Whatever makes amends for loss or injury.  
New preparatives were in hand, and partly *reparatives* of the former beaten at sea. *Wotton's Buckingham.*
- REPARTEE. *n. f.* [*repartie*, Fr.] Smart reply.  
The fools overflowed with smart *reparties*, and were only distinguished from the intended wits, by being called coxcombs. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*
- Sullen was Jupiter just now:  
And Cupid was as bad as he;  
Hear but the younger's *repartee*. *Prior.*
- TO REPARTEE. *v. n.* To make smart replies.  
High flights he had, and wit at will,  
And to her tongue lay seldom still;  
For in all visits who but she,  
To argue, or to *repartee*? *Prior.*
- TO REPASS. *v. a.* [*repasser*, Fr.] To pass again; to pass back.  
Well we have pass'd, and now *repass'd* the seas,  
And brought desir'd help. *Shakefp. Henry VI.*  
We shall find small reason to think, that Abraham pass'd and *repass'd* those ways more often than he was enforced so to do, if we consider that he had no other comforter in this wearisome journey, than the strength of his faith in God. *Ral.*  
If his soul hath wing'd the destin'd flight,  
Homeward with pious speed *repass* the main,  
To the pale shade funeral rites ordain. *Pope's Odyssey.*
- TO REPASS. *v. n.* To go back in a road.  
Five girdles bind the skies, the torrid zone  
Glow with the passing and *repassing* sun. *Dryden.*
- REPA'ST. *n. f.* [*repar*, Fr. *re* and *paslus*, Lat.]  
1. A meal; act of taking food.  
From dance to sweet *repass* they turn  
Desirous; all in circles as they stood,  
Tables are set. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. v.*  
What neat *repass* shall feast us, light and choice,  
Of Attick taste, with wine. *Milton.*  
Sleep, that is thy best *repass*,  
Yet of death it bears a taste,  
And both are the same thing at last. *Denham.*  
The day  
Had summon'd him to due *repass* at noon. *Dryden.*  
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Keep regular hours for *repast* and sleep. *Arbutnot.*  
 2. Food; victuals.  
 Go, and get me some *repast*;  
 I care not what, so it be wholesome food. *Shakeſp.*  
 To *REPA'ST*. *v. a.* [*repaiſtre*, Fr. from the noun.] To feed;  
 to feaſt.  
 To his good friends I'll ope my arm,  
 And, like the kind life-rend'ring pelican,  
*Repaſt* them with my blood. *Shakeſp.*  
*REPA'STURE*. *n. f.* [*re* and *paſture*.] Entertainment. Not in  
 uſe.  
 He from forage will incline to play;  
 But if thou ſtrive, poor ſoul, what art thou then?  
 Food for his rage, *repaſture* for his den. *Shakeſp.*  
 To *REPA'Y*. *v. a.* [*repayer*, Fr. *re* and *pay*.]  
 1. To pay back in return, in requital, or in revenge.  
 According to their deeds he will *repay* recompenſe to his  
 enemies; to the iſlands he will *repay* recompenſe. *Iſ. lix. 18.*  
 The falſe honour, which he had ſo long enjoyed, was  
 plentifully *repaid* in contempt. *Bacon.*  
 2. To recompenſe.  
 He clad  
 Their nakedneſs with ſkins of beaſts; or ſlain,  
 Or as the ſnake with youthful coat *repaid*. *Milton.*  
 3. To requite either good or ill.  
 The pooreſt ſervice is *repaid* with thanks. *Shakeſp.*  
 Fav'ring heav'n *repaid* my glorious toils  
 With a ſack'd palace and barbarick ſpoils. *Pope.*  
 I have fought well for Perſia, and *repaid*  
 The benefit of birth with honeſt ſervice. *Rowe.*  
 4. To reimburse with what is owed.  
 If you *repay* me not on ſuch a day,  
 Such ſums as are expenſ'd in the condition,  
 Let the forfeit be an equal pound of your fair fleſh. *Shak.*  
*REPAYMENT*. *n. f.* [from *repay*.]  
 1. The act of repaying.  
 2. The thing repaid.  
 The centefima uſura it was not lawful to exceed; and what  
 was paid over it, was reckoned as a *repayment* of part of the  
 principal. *Arbutnot on Coſins.*  
 To *REPEAL*. *v. a.* [*rappeller*, Fr.]  
 1. To recall. Out of uſe.  
 I will *repeal* thee, or be well affur'd,  
 I here forget all former griefs;  
 Cancel all grudge, *repeal* thee home again. *Shakeſp.*  
 2. To abrogate; to revoke.  
 Laws, that have been approved, may be again *repealed*,  
 and diſputed againſt by the authors themſelves. *Hooker's Pref.*  
 Adam ſoon *repeal'd*  
 The doubts that in his heart aroſe. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*  
 Statutes are ſilently *repealed*, when the reaſon ceases for  
 which they were enacted. *Dryden's Preface to Fables.*  
*REPEAL*. *n. f.* [from the verb.]  
 1. Recall from exile. Not in uſe.  
 If the time thruſt forth  
 A cauſe for thy *repeal*, we ſhall not ſend  
 O'er the vaſt world to ſeek a ſingle man. *Shakeſp.*  
 2. Revocation; abrogation.  
 The king being advertiſed, that the over-large grants of  
 lands and liberties made the lords ſo inſolent, did abſolutely  
 reſume all ſuch grants; but the earl of Deſmond above all  
 found himſelf grieved with this reſumption or *repeal* of liberties,  
 and declared his diſlike. *Davies on Ireland.*  
 If the preſbyterians ſhould obtain their ends, I could not  
 be ſorry to find them miſtaken in the point which they have  
 moſt at heart, by the *repeal* of the teſt; I mean the benefit  
 of employments. *Swift's Preſbyterian Plea.*  
 To *REPEAT*. *v. a.* [*repeto*, Lat. *repetere*, Fr.]  
 1. To iterate; to uſe again; to do again.  
 Theſe evils thou *repeat'st* upon thyſelf,  
 Have baniſh'd me from Scotland. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*  
 He, though his power  
 Creation could *repeat*, yet would be loth  
 Us to aboliſh. *Milton.*  
 Where ſudden alterations are not neceſſary, the ſame effect  
 may be obtained by the repeated force of diet with more ſafety  
 to the body. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*  
 2. To ſpeak again.  
 The psalms, for the excellency of their uſe, deſerve to be  
 oftner repeated; but that their multitude permitteth not any  
 oftner repetition. *Hooker.*  
 3. To try again.  
 Neglecting for Creuſa's life his own,  
*Repeats* the danger of the burning town.  
 Beyond this place you can have no retreat,  
 Stay here, and I the danger will *repeat*. *Dryden.*  
 4. To recite; to rehearſe.  
 Thou their natures know'ſt, and gav'ſt them names,  
 Needleſs to thee *repeated*. *Milton.*  
 He repeated ſome lines of Virgil, ſuitable to the occaſion.  
*Waller's Liſt.*  
*REPEATEDLY*. *adv.* [from *repeated*.] Over and over; more  
 than once.

# REP

And are not theſe vices, which lead into damnation, re-  
 peatedly, and moſt forcibly cautioned againſt? *Stephen.*  
*REPEAT*. *n. f.* [from *repeat*.]  
 1. One that repeats; one that recites.  
 2. A watch that ſtrikes the hours at will by compreſſion of a  
 ſpring.  
 To *REPEL*. *v. a.* [*repello*, Lat.]  
 1. To drive back any thing.  
 Neither doth Tertullian bewray this weakneſs in ſtriking  
 only, but alſo in *repelling* their ſtrokes with whom he con-  
 tendeth. *Hooker, b. ii. f. 5.*  
 With hills of ſlain on ev'ry ſide,  
 Hippomedon *repell'd* the hoſtile tide. *Pope.*  
 2. To drive back an aſſailant.  
 Stand faſt; and all temptation to tranſgreſs *repel*. *Mil.*  
*Repel* the Tuſcan foes, their city ſeize,  
 Protect the Latians in luxurious eaſe. *Dryden's Enſei.*  
 Your foes are ſuch, as they, not you, have made,  
 And virtue may *repel*, though not invade. *Dryden.*  
 To *REPEL*. *v. n.*  
 1. To act with force contrary to force impreſſed.  
 From the ſame *repelling* power it ſeems to be, that flies  
 walk upon the water without wetting their feet. *Newton.*  
 2. In phyſick, to *repel* in medicine, is to prevent ſuch an afflux  
 of a fluid to any particular part, as would raiſe it into a  
 tumour. *Quincy.*  
*REPELLENT*. *n. f.* [*repellens*, Lat.] An application that has  
 a repelling power.  
 In the cure of an eryſipelas, whiſt the body abounds with  
 bilious humours, there is no admitting of *repellents*, and by  
 diſcients you will encreaſe the heat. *Wiſeman.*  
*REPELLER*. *n. f.* [from *repel*.] One that repels.  
 To *REPERT*. *v. n.* [*repertur*, Fr.]  
 1. To think on any thing paſt with ſorrow.  
 God led them not through the land of the Philiftines, left  
 peradventure the people *repert*, when they ſee war and they  
 return. *Exodus xiii. 17.*  
 Nor had I any reſervations in my own ſoul, when I paſſed  
 that bill; nor *repertings* after. *King Charles.*  
 Upon any deviation from virtue, every rational creature ſo  
 deviating, ſhould condemn, renounce, and be ſorry for every  
 ſuch deviation; that is, *repert* of it. *South.*  
 Fiſt the relents  
 With pity, of that pity then *reperts*. *Dryden.*  
 Still you may prove the terror of your foes;  
 Teach traitors to *repert* of faithleſs leagues. *A. Philips.*  
 2. To expreſs ſorrow for ſomething paſt.  
 Poor Enoch did before thy face *repert*. *Shakeſp.*  
 3. To have ſuch ſorrow for ſin, as produces amendment of life.  
 Nineveh *reperted* at the preaching of Jonas. *Matt. xii. 41.*  
 To *REPENT*. *v. a.*  
 1. To remember with ſorrow.  
 If Deſdemona will return me my jewels, I will give over  
 my ſuit, and *repent* my unlawful ſolicitation. *Shakeſp.*  
 2. To remember with pious ſorrow.  
 Thou, like a contrite penitent  
 Charitably warn'd of thy ſins, doſt *repert*  
 Theſe vanities and giddineſſes, lo  
 I ſhut my chamber-door; come, let us go. *Donne.*  
 His late follies he would late *repert*. *Dryden.*  
 3. [*Se repentir*, Fr.] It is uſed with the reciprocal pronoun.  
 I *repert* me, that the duke is ſlain. *Shakeſp. Rich. III.*  
 No man *reperted* him of his wickedneſs; ſaying, what have  
 I done? *Jeremiah viii. 6.*  
 Judas, when he ſaw that he was condemned, *reperted*  
 himſelf. *Matthew xxvii. 3.*  
 My father has *reperted* him ere now,  
 Or will *repert* him when he finds me dead. *Dryden.*  
 Each age ſinn'd on;  
 Till God aroſe, and great in anger ſaid,  
 Lo! it *reperteth* me, that man was made. *Prior.*  
*REPENTANCE*. *n. f.* [*repentance*, Fr. from *repent*.]  
 1. Sorrow for any thing paſt.  
 2. Sorrow for ſin, ſuch as produces newneſs of life; penitence.  
 Repentance to altereth a man through the mercy of God,  
 be he never ſo deſiled, that it maketh him pure. *Whiſtiſt.*  
 Who by repentance is not ſatisfied,  
 Is nor of heav'n nor earth; for theſe are pleaſed;  
 By penitence th' eternal's wrath's appeas'd. *Shakeſp.*  
 Repentance is a change of mind, or a converſion from ſin to  
 God: not ſome one bare act of change, but a laſting durable  
 ſtate of new life, which is called regeneration. *Hammend.*  
 This is a confidence, of all the moſt irrational; for upon  
 what ground can a man promiſe himſelf a future repentance,  
 who cannot promiſe himſelf a futurity. *South.*  
*REPENTANT*. *adj.* [*repentant*, Fr. from *repent*.]  
 1. Sorrowful for the paſt.  
 2. Sorrowful for ſin.  
 Thus they, in lowlieſt plight, *repentant* ſtood. *Milton.*  
 3. Expreſſing ſorrow for ſin.  
 Alas! I have interr'd this noble king,  
 And wet his grave with my *repentant* tears,  
 I will with all expedient duty ſee you. *Shakeſp. Rich. III.*  
 There

# REP

There is no malice in this burning coal;  
 The breath of heav'n hath blown its ſpirit out,  
 And ſtrew'd *repentant* aſhes on its head. *Shakeſp. K. John.*  
 Relentleſs walls! whoſe darkſome round contains  
 Repentant ſighs and voluntary pains. *Pope.*  
 To *REPERCUTE*. *v. a.* [*re* and *percutere*, Fr.] To ſtock  
 with people anew.  
 An occurrence of ſuch remark, as the univerſal flood and  
 the *repercuting* of the world, muſt be freſh in memory for about  
 eight hundred years; eſpecially conſidering, that the peo-  
 pling of the world was gradual. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*  
 To *REPERCUSS*. *v. a.* [*repercutio*, *repercuſus*, Lat.] To  
 beat back; to drive back; to rebound. Not in uſe.  
 Air in ovens, though it doth boil and dilate itſelf, and is  
*repercuſſed*, yet it is without noiſe. *Bacon.*  
*REPERCUSSION*. *n. f.* [from *repercutio*; *repercuſio*, Lat. *reper-*  
*cution*, Fr.] The act of driving back; rebound.  
 In echoes, there is no new elition, but a *repercuſſion*. *Bacon.*  
 They various ways recoil, and ſwiftly flow  
 By mutual *repercuſſions* to and fro. *Blackmore.*  
*REPERCUSSIVE*. *adj.* [*repercuſſivus*, Fr.]  
 1. Having the power of driving back or cauſing a rebound.  
 2. Repellent.  
 Blood is ſtanch'd by aſtringent and *repercuſſive* medicines.  
*Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*  
 Deſluxions, if you apply a ſtrong *repercuſſive* to the place  
 affected, and do not take away the cauſe, will ſhift to an-  
 other place. *Bacon.*  
 3. Driven back; rebounding. Not proper.  
 Amid Carnarvon's mountains rages loud  
 The *repercuſſive* roar: with mighty cruſh  
 Tumble the ſmitten cliffs. *Thomſon.*  
*REPERTITIOUS*. *adj.* [*reperitus*, Fr.] Found; gained by  
 finding. *Diſt.*  
*REPERTORY*. *n. f.* [*repertoire*, Fr. *repertorium*, Lat.] A trea-  
 ſury; a magazine; a book in which any thing is to be found.  
*REPERTITION*. *n. f.* [*repertitio*, Fr. *repertitio*, Lat.]  
 1. Iteration of the ſame thing.  
 The frequent repetition of aliment is neceſſary for repair-  
 ing the fluids and ſolids. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*  
 2. Recital of the ſame words over again.  
 The psalms, for the excellency of their uſe, deſerve to be  
 oftner repeated; but that the multitude of them permitteth  
 not any oftner repetition. *Hooker, b. v. f. 30.*  
 3. The act of reciting or rehearſing.  
 Which you conquer Rome, the benefit,  
 Which you ſhall thereby reap, is ſuch a name,  
 Whole repetition will be dogg'd with curſes. *Shakeſp.*  
 4. Recital from memory, as diſting from reading.  
 To *REPINE*. *v. n.* [*re* and *pine*.] To fret; to vex himſelf;  
 to be diſcontented.  
 Of late,  
 When corn was given them gratis, you *repin'd*. *Shakeſp.*  
 The fines impoſed were the more *repined* againſt, becauſe  
 they were aſſigned to the rebuilding of St. Paul's church. *Clar.*  
 If you think how many diſeaſes, and how much poverty  
 there is in the world, you will fall down upon your knees,  
 and inſtead of *repining* at one affliction, will admire ſo many  
 bleſſings received at the hand of God. *Temple.*  
 The ghoulſt invading at violated night;  
 And curſe th' invading ſun, and ſicken at the fight. *Dryd.*  
 Juſt in the gate  
 Dwell pale diſeaſes and *repining* age. *Dryden.*  
*REPINER*. *n. f.* [from *repine*.] One that frets or murmurs.  
 To *REPLACE*. *v. a.* [*replacer*, Fr. *re* and *place*.]  
 1. To put again in the former place.  
 The earl being apprehended, upon examination cleared  
 himſelf ſo well, as he was *replaced* in his government. *Bacon.*  
 The bowls, remov'd for fear,  
 The youths *replac'd*; and ſoon reſtor'd the chear. *Dryden.*  
 2. To put in a new place.  
 His gods put themſelves under his protection, to be *replaced*  
 in their promiſed Italy. *Dryden's Ded. to Virg.*  
 To *REPLANT*. *v. a.* [*replanter*, Fr. *re* and *plant*.] To  
 plant anew.  
 Small trees being yet unripe, covered in autumn with dung  
 until the ſpring, take up and *replant* in good ground. *Bacon.*  
*REPLANTATION*. *n. f.* [from *replant*.] The act of planting again.  
 To *REPLAT*. *v. a.* [*re* and *plat*.] To fold one part often  
 over another.  
 In Raphael's firſt works, are many ſmall foldings often  
*replated*, which look like ſo many whip-cords. *Dryden.*  
 To *REPLENISH*. *v. a.* [*repleo*, from *re* and *plenus*, Lat. *reple-*  
*nire*, old Fr.]  
 1. To ſtock; to fill.  
 Multiply and *replenish* the earth. *Gen. i. 28.*  
 The waters  
 With fiſh *replenish'd*, and the air with fowl. *Milton.*  
 2. To ſuſtain; to ſupplement; to complete. Not proper, nor  
 in uſe.  
 We ſmother'd  
 The moſt *replenish'd* ſweet work of nature,  
 That from the prime creation e'er the fram'd. *Shakeſp.*

# REP

To *REPLE'NISH*. *v. n.* To be ſtocked. Not in uſe.  
 The humours in men's bodies encreaſe and decreaſe as the  
 moon doth; and therefore purge ſome day after the full; for  
 then the humours will not *replenish* ſo ſoon. *Bacon.*  
*REPLETE*. *adj.* [*replet*, Fr. *repletus*, Lat.] Full; completely  
 filled; filled to exuberance.  
 The world's large tongue  
 Proclaims you for a man *replete* with mocks;  
 Full of comparifons and wounding flouts. *Shakeſp.*  
 This mortification, if in over high a degree, is little better  
 than the corroſion of poiſon; as ſometimes in antimony, if  
 given to bodies not *replete* with humours; for where humours  
 abound, the humours ſave the parts. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*  
 His words, *replete* with guile,  
 Into her heart too eaſy entrance won. *Milton.*  
 In a dog, out of whoſe eye being wounded the aqueous  
 humour did copiouſly flow, yet in fix hours the bulb of the  
 eye was again *replete* with its humour, without the applica-  
 tion of any medicines. *Ray on the Creation.*  
*REPLETION*. *n. f.* [*repletion*, Fr.] The ſtate of being over-  
 full.  
 The tree had too much *repletion*, and was oppreſſed with  
 its own ſap; for *repletion* is an enemy to generation. *Bacon.*  
 All dreams  
 Are from *repletion* and complexion bred;  
 From riſing fumes of undigeſted food. *Dryden.*  
 Thirſt and hunger may be ſatisfy'd;  
 But this *repletion* is to love deny'd. *Dryden.*  
 The action of the ſtomach is totally ſtopped by too great  
*repletion*. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*  
*REPLEVABLE*. *adj.* [*replevabilis*, barbarous Latin.] What  
 may be replevied.  
 To *REPLEVIN*. *v. a.* [*replevio*, low Lat. of *re* and  
*plevin*, Fr. to give a pledge.] To  
 take back or ſet at liberty any thing ſeized upon ſecurity  
 given.  
 That you're a beaſt, and turn'd to graſs,  
 Is no ſtrange news, nor ever was;  
 At leaſt to me, who once, you know,  
 Did from the pound *replevin* you. *Hudibras, p. iii.*  
*REPLICATION*. *n. f.* [*replica*, Lat.]  
 1. Rebound; repercuſſion. Not in uſe.  
 Tyber trembled underneath his banks,  
 To hear the *replication* of your ſounds,  
 Made in his concave ſhores. *Shakeſp. Julius Ceſar.*  
 2. Reply; answer.  
 To be demanded of a ſponge, what *replication* ſhould be  
 made by the ſon of a king? *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*  
 This is a *replication* to what Menelaus had before offer'd,  
 concerning the tranſplantation of Ulyſſes to Sparta. *Brome.*  
 To *REPLY*. *v. n.* [*repliquer*, Fr.] To answer; to make a  
 return to an answer.  
 O man! who art thou that *replyeſt* againſt God? *Rom. ix.*  
 Would we aſcend higher to the reſt of theſe lewd perſons,  
 we ſhould find what reaſon Caſſio's painter had to *reply* upon  
 the cardinal, who blamed him for putting a little too much co-  
 lour into St. Peter and Paul's faces: that it was true in their  
 life time they were pale mortified men, but that ſince they  
 were grown ruddy, by bluſhing at the ſins of their ſucces-  
 ſors. *Atterbury's Sermons.*  
 His trembling tongue invoc'd his bride;  
 With his laſt voice Eurydice he cry'd:  
 Eurydice the rocks and river-banks *reply'd*. *Dryden.*  
 To *REPLY*. *v. a.* To return for an answer.  
 Perplex'd  
 The tempter ſtood, nor had what to *reply*. *Milton.*  
*REPLY*. *n. f.* [*replique*, Fr.] Answer; return to an answer.  
 But now return,  
 And with their faint *reply* this answer join. *Shakeſp.*  
 If I ſent him word, it was not well cut; he would ſend  
 me word, he cut it to pleaſe himſelf: if again, it was not  
 well cut, this is called the *reply* churliſh. *Shakeſp.*  
 One riſes up to make *reply* to eſtablish or confute what has  
 been offer'd on each ſide of the queſtion. *Watts.*  
 To whom with ſighs, Ulyſſes gave *reply*;  
 Ah, why ill-fitting paſtime muſt I try? *Pope.*  
*REPLYER*. *n. f.* [from *reply*.] He that makes a return to an  
 answer.  
 At an act of the commencement, the answerer gave for  
 his queſtion, that an ariſtocracy was better than a monarchy:  
 the *replyer* did tax him, that, being a private bred man, he  
 would give a queſtion of ſtate: the answerer ſaid, that the  
*replyer* did much wrong the privilege of ſcholars, who would  
 be much ſtrengthened if they ſhould give queſtions of nothing,  
 but ſuch things wherein they are practiſed; and added we  
 have heard yourſelf diſpute of virtue, which no man will ſay  
 you put much in practice. *Bacon's Apophthegms.*  
 To *REPOLISH*. *v. a.* [*repolir*, Fr. *re* and *polir*.] To poliſh  
 again.  
 A hundred clock is piecemeal laid  
 Not to be loſt, but by the maker's hand  
 Repoliſh'd, without error then to ſtand. *Donne.*  
 To *REPORT*.



# REP

- TO REPORT.** *v. a.* [*rapporter*, Fr.]  
1. To noie by popular rumour.  
Is it upon record? or else reported successively from age to age?  
*Shaksp. Richard III.*  
It is reported,  
That good duke Humphry traitorously is murder'd. *Shak. Report*, say they, and we will report it. *Jer. xx. 10.*  
There is a king in Judah; and now shall it be reported to the king. *Neb. vi. 7.*  
2. To give repute.  
Timotheus was well reported of by the brethren. *Acts xvi.*  
A widow well reported of for good works. *1 Tim. v. 10.*  
3. To give an account of.  
4. To return; to rebound; to give back.  
In Ticinum is a church with windows only from above, that reporteth the voice thirteen times, if you stand by the close end wall over against the door. *Bacon.*  
**REPORT.** *n. f.* [from the noun.]  
1. Rumour; popular fame.  
2. Repute; public character.  
My body's mark'd  
With Roman swords; and my report was once  
First with the best of note. *Shaksp. Cymbeline.*  
In all approving ourselves as the ministers of God, by honour and dishonour, by evil report and good report. *2 Cor. iv.*  
3. Account returned.  
We command our ambassadors to make report unto you. *1 Mac. xii. 13.*  
Sea nymphs enter with the swelling tide;  
From Thetis sent as spies to make report,  
And tell the wonders of her lov'd reign's court. *Waller.*  
4. Account given by lawyers of cases.  
After a man has studied the general principles of the law, reading the reports of adjudged cases, will richly improve his mind. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*  
5. Sound; loud noise; repercussion.  
The stronger species drowneth the lesser; the report of an ordinance, the voice. *Bacon's Natural History.*  
The lashing billows make a long report,  
And beat her sides. *Dryden's Ceyx and Alcyon.*  
**REPORTER.** *n. f.* [from report.] Relater; one that gives an account.  
There she appear'd; or my reporter devis'd well for her. *Shaksp. Antony and Cleopatra.*  
Rumours were raised of great discord among the nobility; for this cause the lords assembled, gave order to apprehend the reporters of these surmises. *Hayward.*  
If I had known a thing they concealed, I should never be the reporter of it. *Pope.*  
**REPORTINGLY.** *adv.* [from reporting.] By common fame.  
Others say thou dost deserve; and I  
Believe it better than reportingly. *Shaksp.*  
**REPOSAL.** *n. f.* [from repose.] The act of reposing.  
Dost thou think,  
If I would stand against thee, would the reposal  
Of any trust, virtue, or worth in thee,  
Make thy words faith'd. *Shaksp. King Lear.*  
**TO REPOSE.** *v. a.* [*repono*, Lat.]  
1. To lay to rest.  
Rome's readiest champions, repose you here,  
Secure from worldly chances and mishaps;  
Here lurks no treason, here no envy swells.  
I will repose myself with her; to live with her hath no sorrow, but mirth. *Wisdom viii. 16.*  
Have ye chos'n this place,  
After the toil of battle, to repose  
Your wearied virtue. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. i.*  
2. To place as in confidence or trust.  
I repose upon your management, what is dearest to me, my fame. *Dryden's Preface to Ann. Mirab.*  
That prince was conscious of his own integrity in the service of God, and relied on this as a sure foundation for that trust he repos'd in him, to deliver him out of all his distresses. *Rogers's Sermons.*  
3. To lodge; to lay up.  
Pebbles, repos'd in those cliffs amongst the earth, being not so dissoluble and likewise more bulky, are left behind. *Woodward's Natural History.*  
**TO REPOSE.** *v. n.* [*reposer*, Fr.]  
1. To sleep; to be at rest.  
Within a thicket I repos'd; when round  
I ruff'd up fall'n leaves in heap; and found,  
Let fall from heaven, a sleep interminate. *Chapman.*  
2. To rest in confidence.  
And, for the ways are dangerous to pass,  
I do desire thy worthy company,  
Upon whose faith and honour I repose. *Shaksp.*  
**REPOSE.** *n. f.* [*repos*, Fr.]  
1. Sleep; rest; quiet.  
Merciful pow'rs!  
Restrain in me the cur'd thoughts, that nature  
Gives way to in repose. *Shaksp. Macbeth.*

# REP

- Th' hour**  
Of night, and of all things now retir'd to rest,  
Mind us of like repose. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. iv.*  
Thoughtful of thy gain, I all the livelong day  
Consume in meditation deep, recluse  
From human converse; nor at shut of eve  
Enjoy repose. *Philips.*  
2. Cause of rest.  
After great lights must be great shadows, which we call  
reposes; because in reality the sight would be tired, if attracted  
by a continuity of glittering objects. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*  
**REPOSEDNESS.** *n. f.* [from *reposed*.] State of being at rest.  
**TO REPOSE.** *v. a.* [*repositus*, Lat.] To lay up; to lodge  
as in a place of safety.  
Others repose their young in holes, and secure themselves  
also therein, because such security is wanting, their lives  
being sought. *Deham's Physico-Theology.*  
**REPOSITION.** *n. f.* [from *repositio*.] The act of replacing.  
Being fastidied in the reposition of the bone, take care to  
keep it so by deligation. *Wise's Surgery.*  
**REPOSITORY.** *n. f.* [*repositio*, Fr. *repositorium*, Lat.] A place  
where any thing is safely laid up.  
The mind of man, not being capable of having many ideas  
under view at once, it was necessary to have a repository  
to lay up those ideas. *Locke.*  
He can take a body to pieces, and dispose of them, to us  
not without the appearance of irretrievable confusion, but  
with respect to his own knowledge into the most regular and  
methodical repositories. *Rogers's Sermons.*  
**TO REPOSE.** *v. a.* [*re and posses*.] To possess again.  
How comes it now, that almost all that realm is repossessed  
of them? *Shaksp. Richard III.*  
Her suit is now to repossess those lands,  
Which we in justice cannot well deny.  
Nor shall my father repossess the land,  
The father's fortune never to return. *Pope's Odyssey.*  
**TO REPREHEND.** *v. a.* [*reprehendo*, Lat.]  
1. To reprove; to chide.  
All as before his sight, whose presence to offend with any  
the least unbecomeliness, we would be surely as loth as they,  
who most reprehend or deride that we do. *Hooker, b. v. f. 29.*  
Pardon me for reprehending thee,  
For thou hast done a charitable deed. *Shaksp.*  
They, like dumb statues star'd;  
Which, when I saw, I reprehended them;  
And ask'd the mayor, what meant this wilful silence? *Shaksp.*  
2. To blame; to censure.  
I nor advise, nor reprehend the choice  
Of Marcey-hill. *Philips.*  
Friends reprehend him, reprehend him there:  
For what? for stealing Gaffer Gap's gray mare. *Gay.*  
3. To detect of fallacy.  
This colour will be reprehended or encountered, by imputing  
to all excellencies in compositions a kind of poverty. *Bacon.*  
4. To charge with as a fault. With of before the crime.  
Aristippus, being reprehended of luxury by one that was  
not rich, for that he gave six crowns for a small fish, answered,  
why, what would you have given? the other said,  
some twelve pence: Aristippus said again, and six crowns is  
no more with me. *Bacon's Aphorisms.*  
**REPREHENDER.** *n. f.* [from *reprehend*.] Blamer; censurer.  
These fervent reprehenders of things, established by public  
authority, are always confident and bold-spirited men; but  
their confidence for the most part riseth from too much credit  
given to their own wits, for which cause they are seldom free  
from errors. *Hooker's Dedication.*  
**REPREHENSIBLE.** *adj.* [*reprehensibilis*, Fr. *reprehensibilis*, Lat.]  
Blameable; culpable; censurable.  
**REPREHENSIBLENESS.** *n. f.* [from *reprehensibilis*.] Blameable-  
ness.  
**REPREHENSIBLY.** *adv.* [from *reprehensibilis*.] Blameably;  
culpably.  
**REPREHENSION.** *n. f.* [*reprehensio*, Latin.] Reproof; open  
blame.  
To a heart fully resolute counsel is tedious, but reprehension  
is loathsome.  
There is likewise due to the publick a civil reprehension of  
advocates, where there appeareth cunning counsel, gross neg-  
lect, and slight information. *Bacon's Essays.*  
The admonitions, fraternal or paternal of his fellow chris-  
tians, or the governors of the church, then more publick  
reprehensions and incipations. *Hammond.*  
What effect can that man hope from his most zealous re-  
prehensions, who lays himself open to recrimination. *Gz. of T.*  
**REPREHENSIVE.** *adj.* [from *reprehend*.] Given to reproof.  
**TO REPREHEND.** *v. a.* [*reprehendo*, Lat. *reprehendo*, Fr.]  
1. To exhibit, as if the thing exhibited were present.  
Before him burn  
Seven lamps, as in a zodiac representing  
The heavenly fires. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. xii.*  
2. To

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2. To describe; to show in any particular character.  
This bank is thought the greatest load on the Genoese,  
and the managers of it have been represented as a second kind  
of senate. *Addison's Remarks on Italy.*  
3. To fill the place of another by a vicarious character; to  
personate: as, the parliament represents the people.  
4. To exhibit to show.  
One of his cardinals admonished him against that unskilful  
piece of ingenuity, by representing to him, that no reformation  
could be made, which would not notably diminish the  
rents of the church. *Decay of Piety.*  
**REPRESENTATION.** *n. f.* [*representation*, Fr. from *represent*.]  
1. Image; likeness.  
If images are worshipped, it must be as gods, which Cel-  
sus denied, or as representations of God; which cannot be,  
because God is invisible and incorporeal. *Stillington.*  
2. Act of supporting a vicarious character.  
3. Respectful declaration.  
**REPRESENTATIVE.** *adj.* [*representativus*, Fr. from *represent*.]  
1. Exhibiting a similitude.  
They relieve themselves with this distinction, and yet own  
the legal sacrifices, though representative, to be proper and  
real. *Atterbury.*  
2. Bearing the character or power of another.  
This council of four hundred was chosen, one hundred  
out of each tribe, and seems to have been a body representa-  
tive of the people; though the people collective reserved a  
share of power. *Swift.*  
**REPRESENTATIVE.** *n. f.*  
1. One exhibiting the likeness of another.  
A statue of rumour whispering an idiot in the ear, who  
was the representative of credulity. *Addison's Freeholder.*  
2. One exercising the vicarious power given by another.  
I with the welfare of my country; and my morals and  
politics teach me to leave all that to be adjusted by our re-  
presentatives above, and to divine providence. *Blount to Pope.*  
3. That by which any thing is shown.  
Difficulty must cumber this doctrine, which supposes that  
the perfections of God are the representatives to us, of what-  
ever we perceive in the creatures. *Locke.*  
**REPRESENTER.** *n. f.* [from *represent*.]  
1. One who shows or exhibits.  
Where the real works of nature, or veritable acts of story,  
are to be described, art, being but the imitator or secondary  
representer, must not vary from the verity. *Brown.*  
2. One who bears a vicarious character; one who acts for an-  
other by deputation.  
My muse officious ventures  
On the nation's representatives. *Swift.*  
**REPRESENTMENT.** *n. f.* [from *represent*.] Image or idea  
proposed, as exhibiting the likeness of something.  
When it is blessed, some believe it to be the natural body  
of Christ; others, the blessings of Christ, his passion in re-  
presentation, and his grace in real exhibition. *Taylor.*  
We have met with some, whose realms made good their  
representments. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*  
**TO REPRESENT.** *v. a.* [*represento*, Lat. *reprimer*, Fr.]  
1. To crush; to put down; to subdue.  
Discontents and ill blood having used always to repress and  
appease in person, he was loth they should find him beyond  
sea. *Bacon's Henry VII.*  
Some, taking dangers to be the only remedy against  
dangers, endeavoured to set up the sedition again, but they  
were speedily repressed, and thereby the sedition suppressed  
wholly. *Hayward.*  
Such kings  
Favour the innocent, repress the bold,  
And, while they flourish, make an age of gold. *Waller.*  
How can I  
Repress the horror of my thoughts, which fly  
The sad remembrance.  
Thus long succeeding critics justly reign'd,  
Licence repress'd, and useful laws ordain'd:  
Learning and Rome alike in empire grew.  
Armies stretch, repressing here  
The frantick Alexander of the North. *Thomson.*  
2. To compress. Not proper.  
**REPRESS.** *n. f.* [from the verb.] Repression; act of crushing.  
Not in use.  
Loud outcries of injury, when they tend nothing to the re-  
press of it, is a liberty rather assumed by rage and impatience,  
than authorized by justice. *Government of the Tongue.*  
**REPRESSION.** *n. f.* [from *repress*.] Act of repressing.  
No declaration from myself could take place, for the due  
repression of these tumults. *King Charles.*  
**REPRESSIVE.** *adj.* [from *repress*.] Having power to repress;  
acting to repress.  
**TO REPRIVE.** *v. a.* [*reprime*, *repris*, Fr.] To respite after  
sentence of death; to give a respite.  
Company, though it may relieve a man from his melan-  
choly, yet cannot secure him from his conscience. *South.*  
Having been condemned for his part in the late rebellion,

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- his majesty had been pleased to reprove him, with several of  
his friends, in order to give them their lives. *Addison.*  
He reproveth the sinner from time to time, and continues  
and heaps on him the favours of his providence, in hopes  
that, by an act of clemency so undeserved, he may prevail  
on his gratitude and repentance. *Rogers's Sermons.*  
**REPRIVE.** *n. f.* [from the verb.] Respite after sentence of  
death.  
In his reprove he may be so fitted,  
That his soul sicken not. *Shaksp. Measure for Measure.*  
I hope it is some pardon or reprove  
For Claudio. *Shaksp. Measure for Measure.*  
He cannot thrive,  
Unless her prayers, whom heav'n delights to hear,  
And loves to grant, reprove from the wrath  
Of greatest justice. *Shaksp. All's well that ends well.*  
The morning Sir John Hotham was to die, a reprove was  
sent to suspend the execution for three days. *Clarendon.*  
All that I ask, is but a short reprove,  
Till I forget to love, and learn to grieve. *Denham.*  
**TO REPRIMAND.** *v. a.* [*reprimander*, Fr. *reprimo*, Lat.] To  
chide; to check; to reprehend; to reprove.  
Germanicus was severely reprimanded by Tiberius, for tra-  
velling into Egypt without his permission. *Arbutnot.*  
**REPRIMAND.** *n. f.* [*reprimande*, *reprimende*, Fr. from the verb.]  
Reproof; reprehension.  
He inquires how such an one's wife or son do, whom he  
does not see at church; which is understood as a secret re-  
primand to the person absent. *Addison's Spectator, N<sup>o</sup> 112.*  
**TO REPRINT.** *v. a.* [*re and print*.]  
1. To renew the impression of any thing.  
The business of redemption is to rub over the defaced copy  
of creation, to reprint God's image upon the soul, and to  
set forth nature in a second and a fairer edition. *South.*  
2. To print a new edition.  
My bookseller is reprinting the essay on criticism. *Pope.*  
**REPRISAL.** *n. f.* [*reprisalia*, low Lat. *reprisalle*, Fr.] Some-  
thing seized by way of retaliation for robbery or injury.  
The English had great advantage in value of reprisals, as  
being more strong and active at sea. *Hayward.*  
Sense must sure thy safest plunder be,  
Since no reprisals can be made on thee. *Pope.*  
**REPRISER.** *n. f.* [*repriser*, Fr.] The act of taking something in  
retaliation of injury.  
Your care about your banks infers a fear  
Of threatening floods and inundations near;  
If so, a just reprisal would only be  
Of what the land usurp'd upon the sea. *Dryden.*  
**TO REPROACH.** *v. a.* [*reprocher*, Fr.]  
1. To censure in opprobrious terms, as a crime.  
Mezentius, with his ardour warm'd  
His fainting friends, reproach'd their shameful flight,  
Repell'd the victors. *Dryden's Æneis.*  
The French writers do not burden themselves too much  
with plot, which has been reproach'd to them as a fault. *Dry.*  
2. To charge with a fault in severe language.  
If ye be reproach'd for the name of Christ, happy are ye. *1 Peter iv. 14.*  
That shame  
There sit not, and reproach us as unclean. *Milton.*  
2. To upbraid in general.  
These things are grievous; the upbraiding of house-room,  
and reproaching of the lender. *Ecclesi. xxix. 28.*  
The very regret of being surpassed in any valuable quality,  
by a person of the same abilities with ourselves, will reproach  
our own laziness, and even shame us into imitation. *Rogers.*  
**REPROACH.** *n. f.* [*reproche*, Fr. from the verb.] Censure; in-  
famy; shame.  
With his reproach and odious menace,  
The knight embolling in his haughty heart,  
Knit all his forces. *Fairy Queen.*  
If black scandal or foul-fac'd reproach  
Attend the sequel of your imposition,  
Your mere enforcement shall acquittance me. *Shaksp.*  
Thou, for the testimony of truth, hast borne  
Universal reproach. *Milton.*  
**REPROACHABLE.** *adj.* [*reproachable*, Fr.] Worthy of reproach.  
**REPROACHFUL.** *adj.* [from *reproach*.]  
1. Scurrilous; opprobrious.  
O monstrous! what reproachful words are these. *Shaksp.*  
I have breath'd  
My rapier in his bosom, and withal  
Thrust these reproachful speeches down his throat. *Shaksp.*  
An advocate may be punished for reproachful language, in  
respect of the parties in suit. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*  
2. Shameful; infamous; vile.  
To make religion a stratagem to undermine government, is  
contrary to this superstructure, most scandalous and re-  
proachful to christianity. *Hammond's Fundamentals.*  
Thy punishment  
He shall endure, by coming in the flesh  
To a reproachful life and cur'd death. *Milton's Par. Lost.*  
21 Q  
REPROACHFULLY.



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REPROACHFULLY. *adv.* [from *reproach*.]  
 1. Opprobriously; ignominiously; scurrilously.  
 Shall I then be us'd reproachfully? *Shakefp. Hen. VI.*  
 I will that the younger women marry, and give none occasion to the adversary to speak reproachfully. *1 Tim. v. 14.*  
 2. Shamefully; infamously.  
 REPROBATE. *adj.* [*reprobatus*; Lat.] Lost to virtue; lost to grace; abandoned.  
 They profess to know God, but in works deny him, being abominable, and to every good work reprobate. *Tit. i. 16.*  
 Strength and art are easily outdone.  
 By spirits reprobate. *Milton.*  
 God forbid, that every single commission of a sin, though great for its kind, and withal acted against conscience, for its aggravation, should so far deprave the soul, and bring it to such a reprobate condition, as to take pleasure in other men's sins. *South's Sermons.*  
 REPROBATE. *n. f.* A man lost to virtue; a wretch abandoned to wickedness.  
 What if we omit  
 This reprobate, till he were well inclin'd. *Shakefp.*  
 I acknowledge myself for a reprobate, a villain, a traitor to the king, and the most unworthy man that ever lived. *Ral.*  
 All the saints have profited by tribulations; and they that could not bear temptations, became reprobates. *Taylor.*  
 TO REPROBATE. *v. a.* [*reprobo*, Lat.]  
 1. To disallow; to reject.  
 Such an answer as this is reprobated and disallowed of in law; I do not believe it, unless the deed appears. *Ayliffe.*  
 2. To abandon to wickedness and eternal destruction.  
 What should make it necessary for him to repent and amend, who either without respect to any degree of amendment is supposed to be elected to eternal bliss, or without respect to sin, to be irreversibly reprobated. *Hammond.*  
 A reprobated hardness of heart does them the office of philosophy towards a contempt of death. *L'Estrange.*  
 3. To abandon to his sentence, without hope of pardon.  
 Drive him out  
 To reprobated exile round the world,  
 A captive, vagabond, abhor'd, accus'd. *Southern.*  
 REPROBATENESS. *n. f.* [from *reprobate*.] The state of being reprobate.  
 REPROBATION. *n. f.* [*reprobation*, Fr. from *reprobate*.]  
 1. The act of abandoning or state of being abandoned to eternal destruction.  
 This sight would make him do a desperate turn;  
 Yea curse his better angel from his side,  
 And fall to reprobation. *Shakefp. Othello.*  
 Though some words may be accommodated to God's predestination, yet it is the scope of that text to treat of the reprobation of any man to hell-fire. *Bramhall against Hobbs.*  
 God, upon a true repentance, is not so fatally tied to the spindle of absolute reprobation, as not to keep his promise, and seal merciful pardons. *Maine.*  
 2. A condemnatory sentence.  
 You are empower'd to give the final decision of wit, to put your stamp on all that ought to pass for current, and set a brand of reprobation on clipt poetry and false coin. *Dryden.*  
 TO REPRODUCE. *v. a.* [*re and produce*; *reproduire*, Fr.]  
 To produce again; to produce anew.  
 If horse dung reprodueth oats, it will not be easily determined where the power of generation ceaseth. *Brown.*  
 Those colours are unchangeable, and whenever all those rays with those their colours are mixed again, they reproduce the same white light as before. *Newton's Opticks.*  
 REPRODUCTION. *n. f.* [from *reproduce*.] The act of producing anew.  
 I am about to attempt a reproduction in vitriol, in which it seems not unlikely to be performable. *Boyle.*  
 REPROOF. *n. f.* [from *reprove*.]  
 1. Blame to the face; reprehension.  
 Good Sir John, as you have one eye upon my follies, turn another into the register of your own, that I may pass with a reproof the easier. *Shakefp. Merry Wives of Windsor.*  
 Fear not the anger of the wife; to raise;  
 Those best can bear reproof, who merit praise. *Pope.*  
 2. Censure; slander. Out of use.  
 Why, for thy sake, have I suffer'd reproof? shame hath covered my face. *Psalms lxx. 7.*  
 REPROVABLE. *adj.* [from *reprove*.] Culpable; blamable; worthy of reprehension.  
 If thou dost find thy faith as dead after the reception of the sacrament as before, it may be thy faith was not only little, but reproveable. *Taylor's Worthy Communicant.*  
 TO REPROVE. *v. a.* [*reprovo*, Fr.]  
 1. To blame; to censure.  
 I will not reprove thee for thy sacrifices. *Psalms l. 8.*  
 2. To charge to the face with a fault; to check; to chide; to reprehend.  
 What if they can better be content with one that can wink at their faults, than with him that will reprove them. *Whitg.*  
 There is no slander in an allow'd fool, though he do nothing but rail; nor no railing in a known discreet man, though he do nothing but reprove. *Shakefp. Twelfth Night.*

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What if thy son  
 Prove disobedient and reprov'd, retort,  
 Wherefore didst thou beget me? *Milton.*  
 If a great personage undertakes an action passionately, let it be acted with all the malice and impotency in the world, he shall have enough to flatter him, but not enough to reprove him. *Taylor's Rule of Living Holy.*  
 3. To refute; to disprove.  
 My lords,  
 Reprove my allegation if you can. *Shakefp. Henry VI.*  
 4. To blame for. With *of*.  
 To reprove one of laziness, they will say, dost thou make idle a coat? that is a coat for idleness. *Carew.*  
 REPROVER. *n. f.* [from *reprove*.] A reprehender; one that reproves.  
 Let the most potent sinner speak out, and tell us, whether he can command down the clamours and revilings of a guilty conscience, and impose silence upon that bold reprover. *South.*  
 This shall have from every one, even the reprovers of vice, the title of living well. *Locke on Education.*  
 TO REPRUNE. *v. a.* [*re and prune*.] To prune a second time.  
 Reprune apricots and peaches, faving as many of the young likeliest shoots as are well placed. *Evelyn's Kalendar.*  
 REPTILE. *adj.* [*reptile*, Lat.] Creeping upon many feet. In the following lines reptile is confounded with serpent.  
 Cleanse baits from filth, to give a tempting gloss,  
 Cherish the fully'd reptile race with mois. *Gay.*  
 REPTILE. *n. f.* An animal that creeps upon many feet.  
 Terrestrial animals may be divided into quadrupeds or reptiles, which have many feet, and serpents which have no feet. *Locke's Elements of Natural Philosophy.*  
 Holy retreat! fithness no female hither,  
 Conscious of social love and nature's rites,  
 Must dare approach, from the inferior reptile,  
 To woman, form divine. *Prior.*  
 REPUBLICAN. *adj.* [from *republick*.] Placing the government in the people.  
 REPUBLICAN. *n. f.* [from *republick*.] One who thinks a commonwealth without monarchy the best government.  
 These people are more happy in imagination than the rest of their neighbours, because they think themselves so; though such a chimerical happiness is not peculiar to republicans. *Add.*  
 REPUBLICAN. *n. f.* [*republica*, Lat. *republicque*, Fr.] Commonwealth; state in which the power is lodged in more than one.  
 Those that by their deeds will make it known,  
 Whose dignity they do sustain;  
 And life, state, glory, all they gain,  
 Count the republick's, not their own. *Benj. Franklin.*  
 They are indiged many millions more than their whole republick is worth. *Addison's State of the War.*  
 REPUDIABLE. *adj.* [from *repudiate*.] Fit to be rejected.  
 TO REPUDIATE. *v. a.* [*repudio*, Lat. *repudier*, Fr.] To divorce; to reject; to put away.  
 Here is a notorious instance of the folly of the atheists, that while they repudiate all title to the kingdom of heaven, merely for the present pleasure of body, and their boasted tranquillity of mind, besides the extreme madness in running such a desperate hazard after death, they unwittingly deprive themselves here of that very pleasure and tranquillity they seek for.  
 Let not those, that have repudiated the more inviting sins, show themselves philtred and bewitched by this. *G. of Tongue.*  
 REPUDIATION. *n. f.* [*repudiation*, Fr. from *repudiate*.] Divorce; rejection.  
 It was allowed by the Athenians, only in case of repudiation of a wife. *Arbutnot on Cato.*  
 REPUGNANCE. *n. f.* [*repugnance*, Fr. from *repugnans*.]  
 REPUGNANCY. *n. f.* [*repugnance*, Fr. from *repugnans*.]  
 1. Inconsistency; contrariety.  
 But where difference is without repugnancy, that which hath been can be no prejudice to that which is.  
 It is no affront to omnipotence, if, by reason of the formal incapacity and repugnancy of the thing, we aver that the world could not have been made from all eternity. *Bentley.*  
 2. Reluctance; unwillingness; struggle of opposite passion.  
 Why do fond men expose themselves to battle,  
 And let the foes quietly cut their throats,  
 Without repugnancy? *Shakefp. Timon of Athens.*  
 Thus did the passions act without any of their present jars, combats or repugnances, all moving with the beauty of uniformity and the stillness of composure. *South's Sermons.*  
 That which causes us to lose most of our time, is the repugnance which we naturally have to labour. *Dryden.*  
 REPUGNANT. *adj.* [*repugnans*, Fr. *repugnans*, Lat.]  
 1. Disobedient; not obsequious.  
 His antique sword,  
 Rebellious to his arm, lies where it falls,  
 Repugnant to command. *Shakefp. Hamlet.*  
 2. Contrary; opposite.  
 Why I reject the other conjectures is; because they have not due warrant from observation, but are clearly repugnant thereto. *Woodward's Natural History.*  
 REPUGNANTLY.

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REPUGNANTLY. *adv.* [from *repugnans*.] Contradictorily.  
 They speak not repugnantly thereto. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*  
 TO REPULULATE. *v. n.* [*re and pullula*, Lat. *repullula*, Fr.] To bud again.  
 Though tares repululate, there is wheat still left in the field. *Howel's Vocal Forest.*  
 REPULSE. *n. f.* [*repulsio*, Fr. *repulsa*, Latin.] The condition of being driven off or put aside from any attempt.  
 My repulse at Hull seemed an act of so rude disloyalty, that my enemies had scarce confidence enough to abet it. *K. Cha.*  
 Nor much expect  
 A foe so proud will first the weaker seek;  
 So bent, the more shall shame him his repulse. *Milton.*  
 By fate repell'd, and with repulses tir'd. *Denham.*  
 TO REPULSE. *v. a.* [*repulsus*, Lat.] To beat back; to drive off.  
 The christian defendants still repulsed them with greater courage than they were able to assail them. *Kneller.*  
 This fleet, attempting St. Minoes, were repulsed, and without glory or gain, returned into England. *Hayward.*  
 Man complete to have discover'd and repuls'd  
 Whatever wiles of foe or seeming friend. *Milton.*  
 REPULSION. *n. f.* [*repulsus*, Lat.] The act or power of driving off from itself.  
 Air has some degree of tenacity, whereby the parts attract one another; at the same time, by their elasticity, the particles of air have a power of repulsion or flying off from one another. *Arbutnot.*  
 REPULSIVE. *adj.* [from *repulsio*.] Driving off; having the power to beat back or drive off.  
 The parts of the salt or vitriol recede from one another, and endeavour to expand themselves, and get as far asunder as the quantity of water, in which they float, will allow; and does not this endeavour imply, that they have a repulsive force by which they fly from one another, or that they attract the water more strongly than one another? *Newton's Opticks.*  
 TO REPURCHASE. *v. a.* [*re and purchase*.] To buy again.  
 Once more we fit on England's royal throne,  
 Repurchas'd with the blood of enemies;  
 What valiant foe-men, like to autumn's corn,  
 Have we mow'd down in top of all their pride? *Shakefp.*  
 If the son alien those lands, and repurchase them again in fee, the rules of descent are to be observed, as if he were the original purchaser. *Hale's Law of England.*  
 REPUTABLE. *adj.* [from *repute*.] Honourable; not infamous.  
 If ever any vice shall become reputable, and be gloried in as a mark of greatness, what can we then expect from the man of honour, but to signalize himself. *Rogers's Sermons.*  
 In the article of danger, it is as reputable to elude an enemy as defeat one. *Broome.*  
 REPUTABLY. *adv.* [from *reputable*.] Without discredit.  
 To many such worthy magistrates, who have thus reputably filled the chief seats of power in this great city, I am now addressing my discourse. *Atterbury's Sermons.*  
 REPUTATION. *n. f.* [*reputation*, Fr. from *repute*.] Credit; honour; character of good.  
 Reputation is an idle and most false imposition; oft got without merit, and lost without deserving; you have lost no reputation at all, unless you repute yourself such a loser. *Shak.*  
 Verily, upon the lake of Geneva, has the reputation of being extremely poor and beggarly. *Addison.*  
 A third interprets motions, looks and eyes;  
 At every word a reputation dies. *Pope's Rape of the Lock.*  
 TO REPUTE. *v. a.* [*repute*, Lat. *reputer*, Fr.] To hold; to account; to think.  
 The king was reputed a prince most prudent. *Shakefp.*  
 I do repute her grace  
 The rightful heir to England's royal seat. *Shakefp.*  
 I do know of those,  
 That therefore only are reputed wife,  
 For saying nothing. *Shakefp. Merchant of Venice.*  
 Men, such as chuse  
 Law practice for mere gain, boldly repute  
 Worse than embrothel'd trumpets prostitute. *Donne.*  
 If the grand vizier be so great, as he is reputed, in politicks he will never consent to an invasion of Hungary. *Temple.*  
 REPUTE. *n. f.* [from the verb.]  
 1. Character; reputation.  
 2. Established opinion.  
 He who reigns  
 Monarch in heav'n, till then as one secure,  
 Sat on his throne, upheld by old repute. *Milton.*  
 REPUTELESS. *adj.* [from *repute*.] Disreputable; disgraceful.  
 A word not elegant, but out of use.  
 Opinion, that did help me to the crown,  
 Had left me in reputeless banishment,  
 A fellow of no mark nor livelihood. *Shakefp. Hen. V.*  
 REQUEST. *n. f.* [*requisit*, Fr.]  
 1. Petition; entreaty.  
 But ask what you would have reform'd,  
 I will both hear and grant you your requests. *Shakefp.*  
 Haman stood up to make request for his life to Esther. *Esdr.*

# REQ

All thy request for man, accepted son!  
 Obtain; all thy request was my decree. *Milton's Par. Lost.*  
 Ask him to lend  
 To this, the last request that I shall send,  
 A gentle ear. *Denham.*  
 2. Demand; repute; credit; state of being desired.  
 Tullus Aufidius will appear well in these wars, his great opposer Coriolanus being now in no request of his country. *Shakefp. Coriolanus.*  
 Whilst this vanity of thinking, that men are obliged to write either systems or nothing, is in request, many excellent notions are suppressed. *Boyle.*  
 Knowledge and fame were in as great request as wealth among us now. *Temple.*  
 TO REQUEST. *v. a.* [*requisier*, Fr.] To ask; to solicit; to entreat.  
 To-night we hold a solemn supper, Sir,  
 And I'll request your presence. *Shakefp. Macbeth.*  
 It was to be requested of Almighty God by prayer, that those kings would seriously fulfil all that hope of peace. *Kaales.*  
 The virgin quire for her request,  
 The god that sits at marriage feast;  
 He at their invoking came,  
 But with a scarce well-lighted flame. *Milton.*  
 In things not unlawful, great persons cannot be properly said to request, because all things considered, they must not be denied. *South's Sermons.*  
 REQUESTER. *n. f.* [from *request*.] Petitioner; soliciter.  
 TO REQUICKEN. *v. a.* [*re and quicken*.] To reanimate.  
 By and by the din of war 'gan pierce  
 His ready sense, when straight his doubled spirit  
 Requick'd what in flesh was fatigate,  
 And to the battle came he. *Shakefp. Coriolanus.*  
 REQUIEM. *n. f.* [Latin.]  
 1. A hymn in which they implore for the dead requiem or rest.  
 We should profane the service of the dead,  
 To sing a requiem and such peace to her;  
 As to peace-parted souls. *Shakefp.*  
 2. Rest; quiet; peace. Not in use.  
 The midwife kneel'd at my mother's throes,  
 With pain produc'd, and nurs'd for future woes;  
 Else had I an eternal requiem kept,  
 And in the arms of peace for ever slept. *Sandys.*  
 REQUIRABLE. *adj.* [from *require*.] Fit to be required.  
 It contains the certain periods of times, and all circumstances requirable in a history to inform. *Hale.*  
 TO REQUIRE. *v. a.* [*require*, Lat. *requerir*, Fr.]  
 1. To demand; to ask a thing as of right,  
 Ye me require  
 A thing without the compals of my wit;  
 For both the lineage and the certain fire,  
 From which I sprung, are from me hidden yet. *Spenser.*  
 We do require them of you, so to use them,  
 As we shall find their merits. *Shakefp. King Lear.*  
 This, the very law of nature teacheth us to do, and this the law of God requirerth also at our hands. *Spelman.*  
 This imply'd  
 Subjection, but requir'd with gentle sway;  
 Of our alliance other lands desir'd,  
 And what we seek of you, of us requir'd. *Dryden.*  
 God, when he gave the world in common to all mankind, commanded men also to labour, and the penalty of his condition required it. *Locke.*  
 2. To make necessary; to need.  
 The king's business required haste. *1 Sam. xxi. 8.*  
 High from the ground the branches would require  
 Thy utmost reach. *Milton.*  
 But why, alas! do mortal men complain;  
 God gives us what he knows our wants require,  
 And better things than those which we desire. *Dryden.*  
 REQUISITE. *adj.* [*requisitus*, Lat.] Necessary; needful; required by the nature of things.  
 When God new modelled the world by the introduction of a new religion, and that in the room of one set up by himself, it was requisite, that he should recommend it to the reasons of men with the same authority and evidence that enforced the former. *South's Sermons.*  
 Cold calleth the spirits to succour, and therefore they cannot so well close and go together in the head, which is ever requisite to sleep. *Bacon's Natural History.*  
 Prepare your soul with all those necessary graces, that are more immediately requisite to this performance. *Wake.*  
 REQUISITE. *n. f.* Any thing necessary.  
 Res non parva labores, sed reliqua, was thought by a poet to be one of the requisites to a happy life. *Dryden.*  
 For want of these requisites, most of our ingenious young men take up some cried up English poet, adore him, and imitate him, without knowing wherein he is defective. *Dryden.*  
 This God on his part has declared for the requisites on ours, what we must do to obtain these blessings, is the great business of us all to know. *Wake.*  
 REQUISITELY.



## RES

REQUISITELY. *adv.* [from *requisite*.] Necessarily; in a requisite manner.

We discern how *requisitely* the several parts of scripture are fitted to several times, persons, and occurrences. *Boyle.*

REQUISITENESS. *n. f.* [from *requisite*.] Necessity; the state of being requisite.

Discerning how exquisitely the several parts of scripture are fitted to the several times, persons and occurrences intended, we shall discover not only the sense of the obscurer passages, but the *requisiteness* of their having been written so obscurely. *Boyle.*

REQUITAL. *n. f.* [from *requite*.]

1. Return for any good or bad office; retaliation.  
Should we take the quarrel of sermons in hand, and revenge their cause by *requital*, thrusting prayer in a manner out of doors under colour of long preaching? *Hooker.*

Since you  
Wear your gentle limbs in my affairs,  
Be bold, you do so grow in my *requital*,  
As nothing can unroot you. *Shak. All's well that ends well.*

We hear  
Such goodness of your justice, that our soul  
Cannot but yield you forth to public thanks,  
Forerunning your *requital*. *Shaksp. Meas. for Meas.*

I see you are obsequious in your love, and I profess *requital*. *Shaksp. Lear.*

No merit their averfion can remove,  
Nor ill *requital* can efface their love. *Waller.*

2. Reward; recompense.  
He ask'd me for a song,  
And in *requital* of his leathern scrip,  
And shew'd me similes of a thousand names,  
Telling their strange and vigorous faculties. *Milton.*

I have ta'en a cordial,  
Sent by the king or Haly, in *requital*  
Of all my miseries, to make me happy. *Denham.*

In all the light that the heavens bestow upon this lower world, though the lower world cannot equal their benefaction, yet with a kind of grateful return it reflects those rays, that it cannot recompense; so that there is some return however, though there can be no *requital*. *South's Sermons.*

TO REQUITE. *v. a.* [from *requite*, Fr.] To repay; to retaliate good or ill; to recompense.

If he love me to madness, I shall never *requite* him. *Shak.*  
He hath *requited* me evil for good. *1 Sam. xxv. 21.*  
Open not thine heart to every man, lest he *requite* thee with a shrewd turn. *Ecclef. viii. 19.*

When Joseph's brethren saw that their father was dead, they said, Joseph will *requite* us all the evil we did. *Genesis l.*  
An avenger against his enemies, and one that shall *requite* kindness to his friends. *Ecclef. xxx. 6.*

Him within protect from harms;  
He can *requite* thee, for he knows the charms  
That call fame on such gentle acts as these. *Milton.*

Great idol of mankind, we neither claim  
The praise of merit, nor aspire to fame!  
'Tis all we beg thee to conceal from fight  
Those acts of goodness which themselves *requite*:  
O let us still the secret joy partake,  
To follow virtue ev'n for virtue's sake. *Pope.*

Unhappy Wallace,  
Great patriot hero! ill *requited* chief!  
*Thomson.*

REMOUSE. *n. f.* [from *remous*, Saxon.] A bat.  
REWARD. *n. f.* The rear or last troop.

REALE. *n. f.* [from *reale*, Fr.] Sale at second hand.  
Monopolies and coemption of wares for *reale*, where they are not restrained, are great means to enrich. *Bacon.*

TO RESALUTE. *v. a.* [from *resaluto*, Lat. *resaluto*, Fr.] To salute or greet anew.

We drew her up to land,  
And trod ourselves the *resaluted* sand.  
To *resalute* the world with sacred light,  
Leucothea wak'd. *Milton.*

TO RESAIL. *v. a.* [from *resail*, Fr.] To sail back.  
From Pyle *resailing*, and the Spartan court,  
Horrid to speak! in ambush is decreed. *Pope's Odyssey.*

TO RESCIND. *v. a.* [from *rescindere*, Lat. *rescindere*, Fr.] To cut off; to abrogate a law.

It is the imposing a sacramental obligation upon him, which being the condition, upon the performance whereof all the promises of endless bliss are made over, it is not possible to *rescind* or disclaim the standing obliged by it. *Hammond.*

I spake against the test, but was not heard;  
These to *rescind*, and peccage to restore. *Dryden.*

RESCISSORY. *adj.* [from *rescindere*, Lat. *rescindere*, Fr.] Having the power to cut off.

TO RESCRIBE. *v. a.* [from *rescribere*, Lat. *rescribere*, Fr.] To write back.

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1. Whenever a prince on his being consulted *rescribes* or writes back Tolernamus, he dispenses with that act otherwise unlawful. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

2. To write over again.  
Calling for more paper to *rescribe* them, he shewed him the difference betwixt the ink-box and the sand-box. *Havel.*

RESCRIPT. *n. f.* [from *rescriptum*, Lat.] Edict of an emperor.

One finding a great mass of money digged under ground, and being somewhat doubtful, signified it to the emperor, who made a *rescript* thus; Use it. *Bacon's Apophthegms.*

The popes, in such cases, where canons were silent, did, after the manner of the Roman emperors, write back their determinations, which were filed *rescripts* or decretal epistles, having the force of laws. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

TO RESCUE. *v. a.* [from *rescure*, old Fr.] To let free from any violence, confinement, or danger.

Sir Scudamore, after long sorrow, in the end met with Britomartis, who succoured him and *rescued* his love. *Spens.*  
My uncles both are slain in *rescuing* me. *Shaksp.*

We're beset with thieves;  
*Rescue* thy mistress, if thou be a man. *Shaksp.*  
Dr. Bancroft understood the church excellently, and had almost *rescued* it out of the hands of the Calvinian party. *Clar.*

He that is so sure of his particular election, as to resolve he can never fall, if he commit those acts, against which scripture is plain, that they that do them shall not inherit eternal life, must necessarily resolve, that nothing but the removing his fundamental error can *rescue* him from the superstructure. *Hammond's Fundamentals.*

Who was that just man, who had not heav'n  
*Rescued*, had in his righteousness been lost? *Milton.*  
Riches cannot *rescue* from the grave,  
Which claims alike the monarch and the slave. *Dryden.*

RESCUE. *n. f.* [from *rescue*, old Fr. *rescussus*, low Lat.] Deliverance from violence, danger, or confinement.

How comes it, you  
Have help to make this *rescue*. *Shaksp. Coriolanus.*

RESCUER. *n. f.* [from *rescue*.] One that rescues.  
RESEARCH. *n. f.* [from *researche*, Fr.] Enquiry; search.

By a skillful application of those notices, may be gained in such *researches* the accelerating and bettering of fruits, emptying mines and draining fens. *Glanvill's Scip.*

I submit those mistakes, into which I may have fallen, to the better consideration of others, who shall have made *research* into this business with more felicity. *Holder.*

A felicity adapted to every rank, such as the *researches* of human wisdom sought for, but could not discover. *Rogers.*

TO RESEARCH. *v. a.* [from *researche*, Fr.] To examine; to enquire.

It is not easy to *research* with due distinction, in the actions of eminent personages, both how much may have been blemished by the envy of others, and what was corrupted by their own felicity. *Wotton's Buckingham.*

TO RESEAT. *v. a.* [from *reseat*, Fr.] To seat again.  
Upon his father's throne?  
RESEIZER. *n. f.* One that seizes again.

RESEIZURE. *n. f.* [from *reseat*, Fr.] Repeated seizure; seizure a second time.

Here we have the charter of foundation; it is now the more easy to judge of the forfeiture or *reseizure*: deface the image, and you divest the right. *Bacon.*

RESEMBLANCE. *n. f.* [from *resemblance*, Fr.] Likeness; similitude; representation.

These sensible things, which religion hath allowed, are *resemblances* formed according to things spiritual, whereunto they serve as a hand to lead, and a way to direct. *Hooker.*

Fairest *resemblance* of thy maker fair,  
Thee all things living gaze on. *Milton.*

One main end of poetry and painting is to please; they bear a great *resemblance* to each other. *Dryden's Duffresnoy.*

The quality produced hath commonly no *resemblance* with the thing producing it; wherefore, we look on it as a bare effect of power. *Locke.*

They are but weak *resemblances* of our intentions, faint and imperfect copies that may acquaint us with the general design, but can never express the life of the original. *Addison.*

So chymists boast they have a pow'r,  
From the dead ashes of a flow'r,  
Some faint *resemblance* to produce,  
But not the virtue. *Swift's Miscellanies.*

I cannot help remarking the *resemblance* betwixt him and our author in qualities, fame, and fortune. *Pope.*

TO RESEMBLE. *v. a.* [from *resembler*, Fr.] To compare; to represent as like something else.

Most safely may we *resemble* ourselves to God, in respect of that pure faculty, which is never separate from the love of God. *Raleigh's History of the World.*

The torrid parts of Africa are *resembled* to a libbard's skin, the distance of whose spots represent the disperseness of habitations. *Brerewood on Languages.*

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2. To be like; to have likeness to.  
If we see a man of virtues, mixed with infirmities, fall into misfortune, we are afraid that the like misfortunes may happen to ourselves, who *resemble* the character. *Addison.*

TO RESEND. *v. a.* [from *re and send*.] To send back; to send again. Not in use.

I sent to her, by this same coxcomb,  
Tokens and letters, which she did *resend*. *Shaksp.*

TO RESENT. *v. a.* [from *ressentir*, Fr.] To take well or ill.

A serious consideration of the mineral treasures of his territories, and the practical discoveries of them by way of my philosophical theory, he then so well *resented*, that afterwards, upon a mature digestion of my whole design, he commanded me to let your lordships understand, how great an inclination he hath to further so hopeful a work. *Bacon.*

2. To take ill; to consider as an injury or affront. This is now the most usual sense.

Thou with scorn  
And anger would'st *resent* the offer'd wrong. *Milton.*

RESENTER. *n. f.* [from *resent*.] One who feels injuries deeply.

The earl was the worst philosopher, being a great *resenter*, and a weak dissembler of the least disgrace. *Wotton.*

RESENTFUL. *adj.* [from *resent* and *full*.] Malignant; easily provoked to anger, and long retaining it.

RESENTINGLY. *adv.* [from *resenting*.] With deep sense; with strong perception; with anger.

Hylobares judiciously and *resentingly* recapitulates your main reasonings. *More's Divine Dialogues.*

RESENTMENT. *n. f.* [from *resentment*, Fr.]

1. Strong perception of good or ill.  
He retains vivid *resentments* of the more solid morality. *More's Divine Dialogues.*

Some faces we admire and dote on; others, in our impartial apprehensions, no less deserving, we can behold without *resentment*; yea, with an invincible disregard. *Glanvill.*

What he hath of sensible evidence, the very grand work of his demonstration, is but the knowledge of his own *resentment*; but how the same things appear to others, they only know that are conscious to them; and how they are in themselves, only he that made them. *Glanvill's Scip.*

2. Deep sense of injury.  
Can heav'nly minds such high *resentment* show,  
Or exercise their spirit in human woe? *Dryden.*

I cannot, without some envy, and a just *resentment* against the opposite conduct of others, reflect upon that generosity, wherewith the heads of a struggling faction treat those who will undertake to hold a pen in their defence. *Swift.*

RESERVATION. *n. f.* [from *reservation*, Fr.]

1. Reserve; concealment of something in the mind.  
Nor had I any *reservations* in my own soul, when I passed that bill, nor repentings after. *King Charles.*

We swear with Jesuitical equivocations and mental *reservations*. *Sanderfon against the Covenant.*

2. Something kept back; something not given up.  
Ourself by monthly course,  
With *reservation* of an hundred knights,  
By you to be sustain'd, shall our abode  
Make with you by due turns. *Shaksp. King Lear.*

This is academical *reservation* in matters of easy truth, or rather sceptical infidelity against the evidence of reason. *Bacon.*

These opinions Steele and his faction are endeavouring to propagate among the people concerning the present ministry; with what *reservation* to the honour of the queen, I cannot determine. *Swift's Miscellanies.*

3. Custody; state of being treasured up.  
He will'd me,  
In heedful *reservation*, to bestow them  
As notes, whose faculties inclusive were,  
More than they of note. *Shaksp.*

RESERVATORY. *n. f.* [from *reservoir*, Fr.] Place in which any thing is reserved or kept.

How I got such notice of that subterranean *reservatory* as to make a computation of the water now concealed therein, pursue the propositions concerning earthquakes. *Woodward.*

TO RESERVE. *v. a.* [from *reserver*, Fr. *reservere*, Lat.]

1. To keep in store; to save to some other purpose.  
I could add many probabilities of the names of places; but they should be too long for this, and I *reserve* them for another. *Spenser's State of Ireland.*

Hast thou seen the treasures of the hail, which I have *reserved* against the day of trouble? *Job xxxviii. 23.*

David houghed all the chariot horses, but *reserved* of them for an hundred chariots. *2 Sam. viii. 4.*

Flowers  
*Reserved* from night, and kept for thee in store. *Milton.*

2. To retain; to keep; to hold.  
*Reserve* thy state, with better judgment check  
This hideous ruffiness. *Shaksp.*

Will he *reserve* his anger for ever? will he keep it to the end? *Jer. iii. 5.*

3. To lay up to a future time.  
The Lord knoweth how to deliver the godly out of tempt-

## RES

tations, and to *reserve* the unjust unto the day of judgment to be punished. *2 Peter ii. 9.*

The breach seems like the fissures of an earthquake, and threatens to swallow all that attempt to close it, and *reserves* its cure only for omnipotence. *Decay of Piety.*

Conceal your esteem and love in your own breast, and *reserve* your kind looks and language for private hours. *Swift.*

RESERVE. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. Store kept untouched.  
The assent may be withheld upon this suggestion, that I know not yet all that may be said; and therefore, though I be beaten, it is not necessary I should yield, not knowing what forces there are in *reserve* behind. *Locke.*

2. Something kept for exigence.  
The virgins, besides the oil in their lamps, carried likewise a *reserve* in some other vessel for a continual supply. *Tillotson.*

3. Something concealed in the mind.  
However any one may concur in the general scheme, it is still with certain *reserves* and deviations, and with a salvo to his own private judgement. *Addison's Freeholder.*

4. Exception; prohibition.  
Is knowledge so despis'd?  
Or envy, or what *reserve* forbids to taste? *Milton.*

5. Exception in favour.  
Each has some darling lust, which pleads for a *reserve*, and which they would fain reconcile to the expectations of religion. *Rogers's Sermons.*

6. Modesty; caution in personal behaviour.  
Ere guardian thought cou'd bring its scatter'd aid,  
My soul surpriz'd, and from herself disjoin'd,  
Left all *reserve*, and all the sex behind. *Prior.*

RESERVED. *adj.* [from *reserve*.]

1. Modest; not loosely free.  
To all obliging, yet *reserved* to all,  
None could himself the favour'd lover call. *Walsb.*

2. Sullen; not open; not frank.  
Nothing *reserved* or sullen was to see,  
But sweet regards. *Dryden.*

RESERVEDLY. *adv.* [from *reserved*.]

1. Not with frankness; not with openness; with reserve.  
I must give only short hints, and write but obscurely and *reservedly*, until I have opportunity to express my sentiments with greater copiousness and perspicuity. *Woodward.*

2. Scrupulously; coldly.  
He speaks *reservedly*, but he speaks with force;  
Nor can a word be chang'd but for a worse. *Pope.*

RESERVEDNESS. *n. f.* [from *reserved*.] Closeness; want of frankness; want of openness.

Observe their gravity  
And their *reservedness*, their many cautions  
Fitting their persons. *Benj. Johnson's Cataline.*

By formality, I mean something more than ceremony and complement, even a solemn *reservedness*, which may well consist with honesty. *Wotton.*

There was great wariness and *reservedness*, and so great a jealousy of each other, that they had no mind to give or receive visits. *Clarendon, b. viii.*

Disimulation can but just guard a man within the compass of his own personal concerns, which yet may be more effectually done by that silence and *reservedness*, that every man may innocently practise. *South's Sermons.*

RESERVER. *n. f.* [from *reserve*.] One that reserves.

RESERVOIR. *n. f.* [from *reservoir*, Fr.] Place where any thing is kept in store.

There is not a spring or fountain, but are well provided with huge cisterns and *reservoirs* of rain and snow-water. *Add.*

Who sees pale Mammon pine amidst his store,  
Sees but a backward steward for the poor;  
This year a *reservoir*, to keep and spare;  
The next, a fountain spouting through his heir. *Pope.*

TO RESEATTLE. *v. a.* [from *resettler*.] To settle again.

Will the house of Austria yield the least article, even of usurped prerogative, to *resettle* the minds of those princes in the alliance, who are alarmed at the consequences of the emperor's death. *Swift.*

RESETTLEMENT. *n. f.* [from *resettle*.]

1. The act of settling again.  
To the quieting of my passions, and the *resettlement* of my discomposed soul, I consider that grief is the most absurd of all the passions. *Norris's Miscellanies.*

2. The state of settling again.  
Some roll their cask to mix it with the lees, and, after a *resettlement*, they rack it. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

RESISTANCE. *n. f.* [from *resistant*.] Residence; abode; dwelling. *Resistance* and *resistant* are now only used in law.

THE king forthwith banished all Flemings out of his kingdom, commanding his merchant adventurers, which had a *resistance* in Antwerp, to return. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

RESISTANT. *adj.* [from *resistant*, Fr.] Resistant; present in a place.  
Solyman was come as far as Sophia, where the Turks great lieutenant in Europe is always *resistant*, before that the Hungarians were aware. *Knoles's History of the Turks.*

The Allobroges here *resistant* in Rome. *Benj. Johnson.*

21 R  
TO RESIDE.



## RES

- To RESIDE. *v. n.* [*resideo*, Lat. *resider*, Fr.]  
 1. To have abode; to live; to dwell; to be present.  
 How can God with such *reside*? *Milton.*  
 In no fix'd place the happy souls *reside*;  
 In groves we live, and lie on mossy beds. *Dryden's Ensis.*  
 2. [*Resido*, Lat.] To sink; to subside; to fall to the bottom.  
 Oil of vitriol and petroleum, a drachm of each, turn into  
 a mouldy substance; there *residing* in the bottom a fair cloud  
 and a thick oil on the top. *Boyle.*  
 RESIDENCE. *n. f.* [*residence*, Fr.]  
 1. Act of dwelling in a place.  
 Something holy lodges in that breast,  
 And with these raptures moves the vocal air,  
 To testify his hidden *residence*. *Milton.*  
 There was a great familiarity between the confessor and  
 duke William; for the confessor had often made considerable  
*residences* in Normandy. *Hale's Law of England.*  
 2. Place of abode; dwelling.  
 Within the infant rind of this small flower,  
 Poison hath *residence* and medicine power. *Shakefp.*  
 Understand the same  
 Of fish within their wat'ry *residence*. *Milton's Par. Lost.*  
 Caprea had been the retirement of Augustus for some time,  
 and the *residence* of Tiberius for several years. *Addison.*  
 3. [*From resido*, Lat.] That which settles at the bottom of  
 liquors.  
 Separation is wrought by weight, as in the ordinary *residence*  
 or settlement of liquors. *Bacon.*  
 Our clearest waters, and such as seem simple unto sense,  
 are much compounded unto reason, as may be observed in  
 the evaporation of water, wherein, besides a terrene *residence*,  
 some salt is also found. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*  
 RESIDENT. *adj.* [*residens*, Lat. *resident*, Fr.] Dwelling or  
 having abode in any place.  
 I am not concerned in this objection; not thinking it necessary,  
 that Christ should be personally present or *resident* on  
 earth in the millenium. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*  
 He is not said to be *resident* in a place, who comes thither  
 with a purpose of retiring immediately; so also he is said to  
 be absent, who is absent with his family. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*  
 RESIDENT. *n. f.* [*from the adj.*] An agent, minister, or officer  
 residing in any distant place with the dignity of an ambassador.  
 The pope fears the English will suffer nothing like a  
*resident* or consul in his kingdoms. *Addison.*  
 RESIDENTIARY. *adj.* [*from resident*.] Holding residence.  
 Christ was the conductor of the Israelites into the land of  
 Canaan, and their *residential* guardian. *More.*  
 RESIDUAL. *adj.* [*from residuum*, Lat.] Relating to the  
 RESIDUARY. *s.* residue; relating to the part remaining.  
 'Tis enough to lose the legacy, or the *residuary* advantage  
 of the estate left him by the deceased. *Ayliffe.*  
 RESIDUE. *n. f.* [*residu*, Fr. *residuum*, Lat.] The remaining  
 part; that which is left.  
 The causes are all such as expel the most volatile parts of  
 the blood, and fix the *residue*. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*  
 To RESIST. *v. a.* [*re* and *sisto*, Fr.] To resist; to oppose.  
 In wretched prison long he did remain,  
 Till they outran his utmost date,  
 And then therein *resisted* was again,  
 And ruled long with honourable state. *Fairy Queen, b. ii.*  
 To RESIGN. *v. a.* [*resigner*, Fr. *resigno*, Lat.]  
 1. To give up a claim or possession.  
 Your crown and kingdom, indirectly held. *Shakefp.*  
 I'll to the king, and signify to him,  
 That thus I have *resign'd* to you my charge. *Shakefp.*  
 To her thou didst *resign* thy place. *Milton.*  
 Phœbus *resigns* his darts, and Jove  
 His thunder, to the god of love. *Denham.*  
 Ev'ry Iliad would *resign* her breast;  
 And ev'ry dear Hippolytus be blest. *Prior.*  
 2. To yield up.  
 Whoever shall *resign* their reasons, either from the root of  
 deceit in themselves, or inability to resist such trivial ingana-  
 tions from others, although their condition may place them  
 above the multitude, yet are they still within the line of  
 vulgarity. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*  
 Desirous to *resign* and render back  
 All I receiv'd. *Milton.*  
 Those, who always *resign* their judgment to the last man  
 they heard or read, truth never sinks into those men's minds;  
 but, camelion-like, they take the colour of what is laid be-  
 fore them, and as soon lose and *resign* it to the next that  
 comes in their way. *Locke.*  
 3. To give up in confidence. With up emphatical.  
 What more reasonable, than that we should in all things  
*resign* up ourselves to the will of God. *Tillotson.*  
 4. To submit; particularly to submit to providence.  
 Happy the man, who studies nature's laws,  
 His mind possessing in a quiet state,  
 Fearless of fortune, and *resign'd* to fate. *Dryden.*  
 A firm, yet cautious, mind,  
 Sincere, though prudent; constant, yet *resign'd*. *Pope.*

## RES

5. To submit without resistance or murmur.  
 What thou art, *resign* to death. *Shakefp. Henry VI.*  
 RESIGNATION. *n. f.* [*resignation*, Fr.]  
 1. The act of resigning or giving up a claim or possession.  
 Do that office of thine own good will;  
 The *resignation* of thy state and crown. *Shakefp. Rich. II.*  
 He intended to procure a *resignation* of the rights of the  
 king's majesty's sisters and others, entitled to the possession of  
 the crown. *Hayward.*  
 2. Submission; unresisting acquiescence.  
 We cannot expect, that any one should readily quit his own  
 opinion, and embrace ours, with a blind *resignation* to an au-  
 thority, which the understanding acknowledges not. *Locke.*  
 There is a kind of sluggish *resignation*, as well as poorness  
 and degeneracy of spirit, in a state of slavery, that very few  
 will recover themselves out of it. *Addison.*  
 3. Submission without murmur to the will of God.  
 RESIGNER. *n. f.* [*from resign*.] One that resigns.  
 RESIGNMENT. *n. f.* [*from resign*.] Act of resigning.  
 RESIGNMENT. *n. f.* [*from resign*, Lat.] The act of starting  
 RESIGNMENT. *s.* or leaping back.  
 If you strike a ball fiddling, the rebound will be as much  
 the contrary way; whether there be any such *resignment* in  
 echoes, that is, whether a man shall hear better if he stand  
 aside the body repercussing, than if he stand where he speaketh,  
 may be tried. *Bacon's Natural History.*  
 RESILIENT. *adj.* [*resiliens*, Lat.] Starting or springing back.  
 RESILITION. *n. f.* [*resilio*, Lat.] The act of springing back;  
 resilience.  
 RESIN. *n. f.* [*resine*, Fr. *resina*, Lat.] The fat sulphurous  
 parts of some vegetable, which is natural or procured by art,  
 and will incorporate with oil or spirit, not an aqueous men-  
 strum. *Quincy.*  
 RESINOUS. *adj.* [*from resin*; *resineux*, Fr.] Containing resin;  
 consisting of resin.  
 Resinous gums, dissolved in spirit of wine, are less fall again,  
 if the spirit be copiously diluted. *Boyle on Colours.*  
 RESINOUSNESS. *n. f.* [*from resinous*.] The quality of being  
 resinous.  
 RESIPISCENCE. *n. f.* [*resipiscence*, Fr. *resipiscencia*, low Lat.]  
 Wisdom after the fact; repentance.  
 To RESIST. *v. a.* [*resisto*, Lat. *resister*, Fr.]  
 1. To oppose; to act against.  
 All the regions  
 Do seemingly revolt; and, who *resist*,  
 Are mock'd for valiant ignorance,  
 And perish constant fools. *Shakefp. Coriolanus.*  
 Submit to God; *resist* the devil, and he will flee. *Ja. iv.*  
 2. To not admit impression or force.  
 Nor keen nor solid could *resist* that edge. *Milton.*  
 RESISTANCE. [*resistance*, Fr. This word, like many others,  
 RESISTENCE. *s.* is differently written, as it is supposed to have  
 come from the Latin or the French.]  
 1. The act of resisting; opposition.  
 Demetrius, seeing that the land was quiet, and that no re-  
 sistance was made against him, sent away all his forces. *1 Mac.*  
 2. The quality of not yielding to force or external impression.  
 The *resistance* of bone to cold is greater than of flesh; for  
 that the flesh shrinketh, but the bone *resisteth*, whereby the  
 cold becometh more eager. *Bacon.*  
 Mufick so softens and disarms the mind,  
 That not an arrow does *resistance* find. *Waller.*  
 The idea of solidity we receive by our touch, and it arises  
 from the *resistance* which we find in body to the entrance of  
 any other body into the place it possesses. *Locke.*  
 But that part of the *resistance*, which arises from the vis  
 inertiae, is proportional to the density of the matter, and can-  
 not be diminished by dividing the matter into smaller parts,  
 nor by any other means, than by decreasing the density of  
 the medium. *Newton's Opticks.*  
 RESISTIBILITY. *n. f.* [*from resistible*.] Quality of resisting.  
 Whether the *resistibility* of Adam's reason did not equiva-  
 lence the facility of Eve's seduction, we refer unto school-  
 men. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*  
 The name body, being the complex idea of extension and  
*resistibility*, together, in the same subject, these two ideas are  
 not exactly one and the same. *Locke.*  
 RESISTIBLE. *adj.* [*from resist*.] That may be resisted.  
 That is irresistible; this, though potent, yet is in its own na-  
 ture *resistible* by the will of man; though it many times pre-  
 vails by its efficacy. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*  
 RESISTLESS. *adj.* [*from resist*.] Irresistible; that cannot be  
 opposed.  
 Our own eyes do every where behold the sudden and re-  
 sistless assaults of death. *Raleigh's History of the World.*  
 All at once to force *resistless* way.  
 Since you can love, and yet your error see,  
 The same *resistless* power may plead for me. *Dryden.*  
 She chang'd her state;  
 Resistless in her love, as in her hate. *Dryden.*  
 Though thine eyes *resistless* glances dart,  
 A stronger charm is thine, a generous heart. *Logie.*  
 RESOLVABLE.

## RES

- RESOLVABLE. *adj.* [*from resolve*.]  
 1. That may be analysed or separated.  
 Pride is of such intimate connection with ingratitude, that  
 the actions of ingratitude seem directly *resolvable* into pride,  
 as the principal reason of them. *South.*  
 As the serum of the blood is *resolvable* by a small heat, a  
 greater heat coagulates, so as to turn it horny like parch-  
 ment. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*  
 2. Capable of solution or of being made less obscure.  
 The effect is wonderful in all, and the causes best *resolvable*  
 from observations made in the countries themselves, the parts  
 through which they pass. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*  
 RESOLUBLE. *adj.* [*resoluble*, Fr. *re* and *solubilis*, Lat.] That  
 may be melted or dissolved.  
 Three is not precisely the number of the distinct elements,  
 whereinto mixt bodies are *resolvable* by fire. *Boyle.*  
 To RESOLVE. *v. a.* [*resolvo*, Lat. *resolvere*, Fr.]  
 1. To inform; to free from a doubt or difficulty.  
 In all things then are our confusions best *resolved*, and in  
 most agreeable fort unto God and nature *resolved*, when they  
 are so far persuaded, as those grounds of persuasion will  
 bear. *Hooker, b. ii. f. 7.*  
 Give me some breath,  
 Before I positively speak in this;  
 I will *resolve* your grace immediately. *Shakefp. Rich. III.*  
 I cannot brook delays, *resolve* me now;  
 And what your pleasure is, shall satisfy me. *Shakefp.*  
*Resolve* me, strangers, whence and what you are? *Dryd.*  
 2. To solve; to clear.  
 Examine, sift, and *resolve* their alleged proofs, till you  
 come to the very root whence they spring, and it shall clearly  
 appear, that the most which can be inferred upon such plenty  
 of divine testimonies, is only this, that some things, which  
 they maintain, do seem to have been out of scripture not ab-  
 surdly gathered. *Hooker, b. ii. f. 7.*  
 I *resolve* the riddle of their loyalty, and give them opportu-  
 nity to let the world see, they mean not what they do, but  
 what they say. *King Charles.*  
 He always bent himself rather judiciously to *resolve*, than  
 by doubts to perplex a business. *Hayward.*  
 The gravers, when they have attained to the knowledge  
 of these repoles, will easily *resolve* those difficulties which per-  
 plex them. *Dryden's Duplew.*  
 The man, who would *resolve* the work of fate,  
 May limit number. *Prior.*  
 Happines, it was presently *resolved* by all, must be some  
 one uniform end, proportioned to the capacities of human  
 nature, attainable by every man, independent on fortune. *Rogers's Sermons.*  
 3. To settle in an opinion.  
 Long since we were *resolved* of your truth,  
 Your faithful service, and your toil in war. *Shakefp.*  
 4. To fix in a determination.  
 Good proof  
 This day affords, declaring thee *resolv'd*  
 To undergo with me one guilt. *Milton.*  
 I run to meet th' alarms,  
*Resolv'd* on death, *resolv'd* to die in arms. *Dryden.*  
*Resolv'd* for sea, the slaves thy baggage pack;  
 Nothing retards thy voyage, unless  
 Thy other lord forbids voluptuousness. *Dryden's Persius.*  
 5. To fix in constancy; to confirm.  
 Quit presently the chapel, or *resolve* you  
 For more amazement:  
 I'll make the statue move. *Shakefp.*  
 6. To melt; to dissolve.  
*Resolving* is bringing a fluid, which is new concreted, into  
 the state of fluidity again. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*  
 Vegetable salts *resolve* the coagulated humours of a human  
 body, and attenuate, by stimulating the solids, and dissolving  
 the fluids. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*  
 7. To analyse.  
 Into what can we *resolve* this strong inclination of mankind  
 to this error? it is altogether unimaginable, but that the rea-  
 son of so universal a consent should be constant. *Tillotson.*  
 Ye immortal souls, who once were men,  
 And now *resolv'd* to elements agen. *Dryden.*  
 The decretals turn upon this point, and *resolve* all into a  
 monarchical power at Rome. *Baker's Reflections on Learning.*  
 To RESOLVE. *v. n.*  
 1. To determine; to decree within one's self.  
 Confirm'd, then I *resolve*  
 Adam shall share with me. *Milton.*  
 Covetousness is like the sea, that receives the tribute of all  
 rivers, though far unlike it in lending any back; therefore  
 those, who have *resolved* upon the thriving sort of piety,  
 have seldom embarked all their hopes in one bottom. *D. of Pi.*  
 2. To melt; to be dissolved.  
 Have I not hideous death within my view?  
 Retaining but a quantity of life,  
 Which bleeds away, ev'n as a form of wax  
*Resolveth* from its figure 'gainst the fire. *Shakefp.*

## RES

- No man condemn me, who has never felt  
 A woman's power, or try'd the force of love;  
 All tempers yield and soften in those fires,  
 Our honours, interests, *resolving* down,  
 Run in the gentle current of our joys. *Southern's Oroonoko.*  
 When the blood stagnates in any part, it first coagulates,  
 then *resolves* and turns alkaline. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*  
 3. To be settled in opinion.  
 Let men *resolve* of that as they please: this every intelli-  
 gent being must grant, that there is something that is himself,  
 that he would have happy. *Locke.*  
 RESOLVE. *n. f.* [*from the verb*.] Resolution; fixed determination.  
 I'm glad, you thus continue your *resolve*,  
 To suck the sweets of sweet philosophy. *Shakefp.*  
 When he fees  
 Himself by dogs, and dogs by men pursu'd,  
 He straight revokes his bold *resolve*, and more  
 Repents his courage, than his fear before. *Denham.*  
 Caesar's approach has summon'd us together,  
 And Rome attends her fate from our *resolves*. *Addis. Cato.*  
 RESOLVEDLY. *adv.* [*from resolved*.] With firmness and con-  
 stancy.  
 A man may be *resolvedly* patient unto death; so that it is  
 not the mediocrity of resolution, which makes the virtue;  
 nor the extremity, which makes the vice. *Grew's Cofinal.*  
 RESOLVEDNESS. *n. f.* [*from resolved*.] Resolution; constancy;  
 firmness.  
 This *resolvedness*, this high fortitude in sin, can with no  
 reason be imagined a preparative to its remission. *D. of Piety.*  
 RESOLVENT. *n. f.* [*resolvens*, Latin.] That which has the  
 power of causing solution.  
 In the beginning of inflammation, they require repellents;  
 and in the increase, somewhat of *resolvents* ought to be  
 mixed. *Wigman's Surgery.*  
 Lactescent plants, as lettuce and endive, contain a most  
 wholesome juice, *resolvent* of the bile, anodyne and cooling.  
*Arbutnot on Aliments.*  
 RESOLVER. *n. f.* [*from resolve*.]  
 1. One that forms a firm resolution.  
 Thy resolutions were not before sincere; consequently God  
 that law that, cannot be thought to have justified that unfin-  
 cere *resolver*, that dead faith. *Hammond's Pract. Catech.*  
 2. One that dissolves; one that separates parts.  
 It may be doubted, whether or no the fire be the genuine  
 and universal *resolver* of mixed bodies. *Boyle.*  
 RESOLUTE. *adj.* [*resolut*, Fr.] Determined; fixed; con-  
 stant; steady; firm.  
 Be bloody, bold, and *resolute*; laugh to scorn  
 The pow'r of man; for none of woman born  
 Shall harm Macbeth. *Shakefp. Macbeth.*  
 Edward is at hand  
 Ready to fight; therefore be *resolute*. *Shakefp. Hen. VI.*  
 RESOLUTELY. *adv.* [*from resolute*.] Determinately; firmly;  
 constantly; steadily.  
 We *resolutely* must,  
 To the few virtues that we have, be just. *Roscommon.*  
 A man, who lives a virtuous life, despises the pleasures of  
 sin, and notwithstanding all the allurements of sense persists  
*resolutely* in his course. *Tillotson's Sermons.*  
 Some of those facts he examines, some he *resolutely* denies;  
 others he endeavours to extenuate, and the rest he distorts  
 with unnatural turns. *Swift's Miscellanies.*  
 RESOLUTENESS. *n. f.* [*from resolute*.] Determinateness; state  
 of being fixed in resolution.  
 All that my *resoluteness* to make use of my ears, not tongue,  
 could do, was to make them acquiesce. *Boyle.*  
 RESOLUTION. *n. f.* [*resolutio*, Lat. *resolution*, Fr.]  
 1. Act of clearing difficulties.  
 In matters of antiquity, if their originals escape due rela-  
 tion, they fall into great obscurities, and such as future ages  
 seldom reduce into a *resolution*. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*  
 The unravelling and *resolution* of the difficulties, that are  
 met with in the execution of the design, are the end of an  
 action. *Dryden's Oedipus.*  
 2. Analysis; act of separating any thing into constituent parts.  
 To the present impulses of sense, memory and instinct, all  
 the sagacities of brutes may be reduced; though witty men,  
 by analytical *resolution*, have chymically extracted an arti-  
 ficial logic out of all their actions. *Hale's Orig. of Mankind.*  
 3. Dissolution.  
 In the hot springs of extreme cold countries, the first heats  
 are unsufferable, which proceed out of the *resolution* of hu-  
 midity congealed. *Digby on Badies.*  
 4. [*From resolute*.] Fixed determination; settled thought.  
 I th' progress of this business,  
 Ere a determinate *resolution*,  
 The bishop did require a respite. *Shakefp. Henry VIII.*  
 O Lord, *resolutions* of future reforming do not always fas-  
 tify thy justice, nor prevent thy vengeance for former mis-  
 carriages. *King Charles.*  
 We spend our days in deliberating, and we end them with-  
 out coming to any *resolution*. *L'Estrange.*  
 How



## RES

How much this is in every man's power, by making *resolutions* to himself, is easy to try.

The mode of the will, which answers to dubitation, may be called suspension; that which answers to invention, *resolution*; and that which, in the phantastick will, is obstinacy, is constancy in the intellectual.

5. Constancy; firmness; steadiness in good or bad.

The rest of the Helots, which were otherwise scattered, bent thitherward, with a new life of *resolution*; as if their captain had been a root, out of which their courage had sprung.

I would unstate myself to be in a due *resolution*.  
They, who governed the parliament, had the *resolution* to act those monstrous things.

What reinforcement we may gain from hope,  
If not what *resolution* from despair.

6. Determination of a cause in courts of justice.

Nor have we all the acts of parliament or of judicial *resolutions*, which might occasion such alterations.

RESOLUTIVE. *adj.* [*resolutus*, Lat. *resolutif*, Fr.] Having the power to dissolve.

RESONANCE. *n. f.* [*resono*, Lat.] Sound; resound.

An ancient musician informed me, that there were some famous lutes that attained not their full seasoning and best *resonance*, till they were about fourscore years old.

RESONANT. *adj.* [*resonant*, Fr. *resonans*, Lat.] Resounding. His volant touch

Fled and pursu'd transverse the resonant fugue.

TO RESORT. *v. n.* [*resortir*, Fr.]

1. To have recourse.

The king thought it time to *resort* to other counsels, and to provide force to chastise them, who had so much despised all his gentler remedies.

2. To go publicly.

Thither shall all the valiant youth *resort*,  
And from his memory inflame their breasts  
To matchless valour.

3. To repair to.

Hither the heroes and the nymphs *resort*.

4. To go to.

Hafted, *resorting* to the sumptuous high.

To Argos' realms the victor god *resorts*,  
And enters cold Crotus' humble courts.

5. To fall back. In law.

The inheritance of the son never *resorted* to the mother or to any of her ancestors, but both were totally excluded from the succession.

RESORT. *n. f.* [*resort*, Fr.]

1. Frequency; assembly; meeting.

Unknown, unquestion'd in that thick *resort*.

2. Concourse; confluence.

The like places of *resort* are frequented by men out of place.

3. Act of visiting.

Join with me to forbid him her *resort*.

4. [*Resort*, Fr.] Movement; active power; spring.

Some know the *resorts* and falls of business, that cannot sink into the main of it.

In fortune's empire blindly thus we go,  
We wander after pathless destiny,  
Whose dark *resorts* since prudence cannot know,  
In vain it would provide for what shall be.

TO RESOUND. *v. a.* [*resono*, Lat. *resonner*, Fr.]

1. To echo; to sound back; to celebrate by sound.

The sweet singer of Israel with his psalter loudly *resounded* the innumerable benefits of the Almighty Creator.

The found of hymns, wherewith thy throne  
Incompass'd shall *resound* thee ever blest.

2. To sound; to tell so as to be heard far.

The man, for wisdom's various arts renown'd,  
Long exercis'd in woes, oh muse! *resound*.

3. To return sounds; to sound with any noise.

With other echo late I taught your shades,  
To answer and *resound* far other song.

TO RESOUND. *v. n.* To be echoed back.

What *resounds* in fable or romance of Uther's sons.

What is common fame, which sounds from all quarters of the world, and *resounds* back to them again, but generally a loud, rattling, impudent lye?

RESOURCE. *n. f.* [*ressource*, Fr. *ressource*, Lat. *resurgere*, Fr. to spring up.]

Some new or unexpected means that offer; resort; expedient.

Pallas view'd  
His foes pursuing, and his friends pursu'd;  
Us'd threatenings, mix'd with prayers, his last *resource*;  
With these to move their minds, with those to fire their force.

TO RESOUND. *v. a.* [*resound*, Fr.] To sound anew.

Over wet at sowing time breedeth much dearth, inasmuch as they are forced to *resound* summer corn.

TO RESOUND. *v. n.* [*resound*, Fr.] To answer.

The great cannon to the clouds shall tell,  
And the king's rowle the heav'n shall bruit again,  
Resounding earthly thunder.

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## RES

TO RESPECT. *v. a.* [*respectus*, Lat.]

1. To regard; to have regard to.

Claudio, I quake,  
Left thou should'st seven winters more *respect*  
Than a perpetual honour.

2. [*Respect*, Fr.] To consider with a lower degree of reverence.

There is nothing more terrible to a guilty heart, than the eye of a *respected* friend.

Whoever tastes, let him with grateful heart  
*Respect* that ancient loyal house.

3. To have relation to.

I always loved and *respected* Sir William.

4. To look toward.

The needle doth vary, as it approacheth the pole; whereas, were there such direction from the rocks, upon a nearer approachment, it would more directly *respect* them.

Palladius adviseth, the front of his house should *respect* the South, that in the first angle it receive the rising rays of the winter sun, and decline a little from the winter setting thereof.

RESPECT. *n. f.* [*respectus*, Fr. *respectus*, Lat.]

1. Regard; attention.

You have too much *respect* upon the world;

They lose it, that do buy it with much care.

2. Reverence; honour.

You know me dutiful, therefore  
Let me not shame *respect*; but give me leave  
To take that course by your consent and voice.

3. Partial regard.

It is not good to have *respect* of persons in judgment.

4. Goodwill.

Pembroke has got  
A thousand pounds a year, for pure *respect*;  
No other obligation?

5. Partial regard.

It is not good to have *respect* of persons in judgment.

6. Reverend character.

Many of the best *respects* in Rome,  
Groaning under this age's yoke,  
Have with'd, that noble Brutus had his eyes.

7. Manner of treating others.

You must use them with fit *respects*, according to the bonds of nature; but you are of kin to their persons, not errors.

8. Consideration; motive.

Whatever secret *respects* were likely to move them, for contenting of their minds, Calvin returned.

9. Relation; regard.

In *respect* of the suitors which attend you, do them what right in justice, and with as much speed as you may.

10. [*Respect*, Fr.] Movement; active power; spring.

Some know the *respects* and falls of business, that cannot sink into the main of it.

11. [*Respect*, Fr.] Movement; active power; spring.

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28. [*Respect*, Fr.] Movement; active power; spring.

Some know the *respects* and falls of business, that cannot sink into the main of it.

29. [*Respect*, Fr.] Movement; active power; spring.

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Some know the *respects* and falls of business, that cannot sink into the main of it.

## RES

RESPECTIVE. *adj.* [*respectus*, Lat.]

1. Particular; relating to particular persons or things.

Moses mentions the immediate causes, and St. Peter the more remote and fundamental causes, that constitution of the heavens, and that constitution of the earth, in reference to their *respective* waters, which made that world obnoxious to a deluge.

2. [*Respectus*, Fr.] Relative; not absolute.

The medium intended is not an absolute, but a *respective* medium: the proportion recommended to all is the same; but the things to be desired in this proportion will vary.

3. Worthy of reverence. Not in use.

What should it be, that he respects in her,  
But I can make *respective* in myself.

4. Accurate; nice; careful; cautious. Obsolete.

*Respective* and wary men had rather seek quietly their own, and with that the world may go well, so it be not long of them, than with pain and hazard make themselves advisers for the common good.

RESPECTIVELY. *adv.* [*respectivus*, Lat.]

1. Particularly; as each belongs to each.

The interruption of trade between the English and Flemish began to pinch the merchants of both nations, which moved them by all means to dispose their sovereigns *respectively* to open the intercourse again.

2. Relatively; not absolutely.

If there had been no other choice, but that Adam had been left to the universal, Moses would not then have said, eastward in Eden, seeing the world hath not East nor West, but *respectively*.

3. Partially; with respect to private views. Obsolete.

Among the ministers themselves, one being so far in estimation above the rest, the voices of the rest were likely to be given for the most part *respectively* with a kind of secret dependency.

4. With great reverence. Not in use.

Honest Flaminius, you are very *respectively* welcome.

RESPIRATION. *n. f.* [*respiro*, Lat. *respirare*, Fr.]

1. The act of breathing.

Apollonius of Tyana affirmed, that the ebbing and flowing of the sea was the *respiration* of the world, drawing in water as breath, and putting it forth again.

2. Relief from toil.

Till the day  
Appear of *respiration* to the just,  
And vengeance to the wicked.

TO RESPIRE. *v. n.* [*respiro*, Lat. *respirare*, Fr.]

1. To breathe.

The ladies gasp'd, and scarcely could *respire*;  
The breath they drew, no longer air, but fire,

2. To catch breath.

Till breathless both themselves aside retire,  
Where foaming wrath, their cruel tuffs they whet,  
And trample th' earth the whiles they may *respire*.



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2. Capable of discharging an obligation:  
The necessity of a proportion of money to trade depends on money as a pledge, which writing cannot supply the place of; since the bill, I receive from one man, will not be accepted as security by another, he not knowing that the bill is legal, or that the man bound is honest or *responsible*. *Locke*.
- RESPONSIBLENESS**. *n. f.* [from *responsibile*.] State of being obliged or qualified to answer.
- RESPONSION**. *n. f.* [*responsio*, Lat.] The act of answering.
- RESPONSIVE**. *adj.* [*responsivus*, Fr. from *responsus*, Lat.]
1. Answering; making answer.  
A certificate is a *responsive* letter, or letter by way of answer. *Ayliffe's Parergon*.
  2. Correspondent; suited to something else.  
Sing of love and gay desire,  
*Responsive* to the warbling lyre. *Fenton*.  
Be there Demodocus the bard of fame,  
Taught by the gods to please, when high he sings  
The vocal lay *responsive* to the strings. *Pope's Odyssey*.
- RESPONSORY**. *adj.* [*responsorius*, Lat.] Containing answer.
- REST**. *n. f.* [Hebr. *ruṣṣ*; Sax. *ruſte*, Dutch.]
1. Sleep; repose.  
All things retir'd to *rest*, mind us of like repose. *Milton*.  
My soft limbs are wearied into *rest*. *Pope*.
  2. The final sleep; the quietness of death.  
Oft with holy hymns he charm'd their ears;  
For David left him, when he went to *rest*,  
His lyre. *Dryden's Parson*.
  3. Stillness; cessation of motion.  
Pursu'd askest *rest*; for the subtle motion, which putrefaction requireth, is disturbed by any agitation. *Bacon*.  
What cause mov'd the Creator, in his holy *rest*,  
So late to build. *Milton*.  
All things past are equally and perfectly at *rest*; and to this way of consideration of them are all one, whether they were before the world, or but yesterday. *Locke*.
  4. Quiet; peace; cessation from disturbance.  
Learn of me, for I am meek and lowly in heart; and ye shall find *rest* unto your souls. *Mat. xi. 29*.  
He giveth you *rest* from all your enemies. *Deut. xii. 10*.  
Though the righteous be prevented with death; yet shall he be in *rest*. *Wisd. iv. 7*.  
'Scap'd from such storms of pow'r, holding it best  
To be below herself to be at *rest*. *Daniel's Civil War*.  
The root cut off, from whence these tumults rose,  
He should have *rest*, the commonwealth repose. *Daniel*.  
Thus fenc'd, but not at *rest* or ease of mind. *Milton*.  
With what a load of vengeance am I prest,  
Yet never, never, can I hope for *rest*;  
For when my heavy burden I remove,  
The weight falls down, and crushes her I love. *Dryden*.  
Like the sun, it had light and agility; it knew no *rest* but in motion, no quiet but in activity. *South's Sermons*.  
Where can a frail man hide him? in what arms  
Shall a short life enjoy a little *rest*. *Fanshawe*.  
Thither, where sinners may have *rest*, I go. *Pope*.  
The grave, where ev'n the great find *rest*. *Pope*.  
The midnight murderer  
Invades the sacred hour of silent *rest*. *Anonym.*
  5. Cessation from bodily labour.  
There the weary be at *rest*. *Job iii. 17*.
  6. Support; that on which any thing leans or rests.  
Forth prick'd Clorinda from the throng,  
And gainst Tancredie set her spear in *rest*. *Fairfax*.  
A man may think, that a musket may be shot off as well upon the arm, as upon a *rest*; but when all is done, good counsel setteth business straight. *Bacon*.  
Their vizors clos'd, their lances in the *rest*,  
Or at the helmet pointed, or the crest;  
They sped the race. *Dryden's Knight's Tale*.  
Take the handle in your right hand, and clasping the blade of it in your left, lean it steady upon the *rest*, holding the edge a little afloat over the work, so as a corner of the thin side of the chisel may bear upon the *rest*, and the flat side of the chisel may make a small angle with the *rest*. *Moxon*.
  7. Place of repose.  
Sustain'd by him with comforts, till we end  
In dust, our final *rest* and native home. *Milton*.
  8. Final hope.  
He sets up his *rest*, to do more exploits with his mace, than a maurice pike. *Shakep. Com. of Err.*  
Sea fights have been final to the war, but this is, when princes set up their *rest* upon the battle. *Bacon*.  
This answer would render their counsels of less reverence to the people, if, upon those reasons, they should recede from what they had, with that confidence and disdain of the house of peers, demanded of the king; they therefore resolv'd to set up their *rest* upon that stake, and to go through with it, or perish in the attempt. *Clarendon*.
  9. [*Reste*, Fr. *quod restat*, Latin.] Remainder; what remains.  
Religion gives part of its reward in hand, the present com-

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- fort of having done our duty; and for the *rest*, it offers us the best security that heaven can give. *Locke*.
- The pow'r in glory shone,  
By her bent bow and her keen arrows known. *Dryden's Knight's Tale*.
- The *rest* a hunters. *Dryden's Knight's Tale*.
- REST**. *adj.* [*restes*, Fr. *quod restat*, Lat.] Others; those not included in any proposition.
- By description of their qualities, many things may be learned concerning the *rest* of the inhabitants. *Abbot*.  
They had no other consideration of the publick, than that no disturbance might interrupt their quiet in their own days; and that the *rest*, who had larger hearts and more publick spirits, would extend their labour, activity, and advice only to secure the empire at home by all peaceable arts. *Clarendon*.  
Plato, and the *rest* of the philosophers, acknowledged the unity, power, wisdom, goodness, and providence of the supreme God. *Stillington*.  
Arm'd like the *rest*, the Trojan prince appears,  
And by his pious labour urges theirs. *Dryden*.  
Upon so equal terms did they all stand, that no one had a fairer pretence of right than the *rest*. *Woodward*.
- To **REST**. *v. n.* [from the noun.]
1. To sleep; to be asleep; to slumber.  
Fancy then retires  
Into her private cell, when nature *rests*. *Milton*.
  2. To sleep the final sleep; to die.  
Καμάραι Σωκράτη πρὸς τὸν ἀναγνώστη.  
Glad I'd lay me down,  
As in my mother's lap; there I should *rest*  
And sleep secure. *Milton*.
  3. To be at quiet; to be at peace; to be without disturbance.  
Thither let us tend  
From off the tossing of these fiery waves,  
There *rest*, if any *rest* can harbour there. *Milton*.
  4. To be without motion; to be still.  
Over the tent a cloud shall *rest* by day. *Milton*.
  5. To be fixed in any rate or opinion.  
He will not *rest* content, though thou givest many gifts. *Pope*.  
Every creature has a share in the common blessings of providence; and every creature should *rest* well satisfied with its proportion in them. *L'Estrange*.  
After such a lord I *rest* secure,  
Thou wilt no foreign reins or Trojan load endure. *Dryden*.  
There yet survives the lawful heir  
Of Sancho's blood, whom, when I shall produce,  
I *rest* assur'd to see you pale with fear. *Dryden*.
  6. To cease from labour.  
Six days thou shalt do thy work, and on the seventh day thou shalt *rest*. *Exodus xxiii. 12*.  
The ark went before, to search out a *resting* place for them. *Numb. x. 33*.  
From work *resting* he blest'd the seventh day. *Milton*.  
When you enter into the regions of death, you *rest* from all your labours and your fears. *Taylor's Rule of Living Holy*.
  7. To be satisfied; to acquiesce.  
To urge the foe to battle,  
Prompted by blind revenge and wild despair,  
Were to refuse th' awards of providence,  
And not to *rest* in heaven's determination. *Milford*.
  8. To lean; to be supported.  
As the vex'd world, to find repose, at last  
Itself into Augustus' arms did cast;  
So England now doth, with like toil oppress'd,  
Her weary head upon your bosom *rest*. *Waller*.  
On him I *rested*,  
And, not without confiding, fix'd my fate. *Dryden*.  
Sometimes it *rests* upon testimony, when testimony of right has nothing to do; because it is easier to believe, than to be scientifically instructed. *Locke*.  
The philosophical use of words conveys the precise notions of things, which the mind may *rest* upon, and be satisfied with, in its search after knowledge. *Locke*.
  9. [*Reste*, Lat. *reſter*, Fr.] To be left; to remain.  
Fall'n he is; and now  
What *rests*, but that the mortal sentence pass  
On his transgression. *Milton's Par. Lost, l. x*.  
On his transgression.  
There *resteth* the comparative; that is, its being granted, that it is either lawful or binding, yet whether other things be not preferred before it, as extirpation of heresies. *Bacon*.
- To **REST**. *v. a.*
1. To lay to rest.  
Your piety has paid  
All needful rites, to *rest* my wand'ring shade. *Dryden*.
  2. To place as on a support.
- RESTAGNANT**. *adj.* [*restagnans*, Lat.] Remaining without flow or motion.
- Upon the tops of high mountains, the air, which bears against the *restagnant* quicksilver, is less pressed by the less ponderous incumbent air. *Boyle*.
- To **RE-**

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- To **RESTAGNATE**. *v. n.* [*re* and *stagnare*.] To stand without flow.
- The blood returns thick, and is apt to *restagnate*. *Wifeman*.
- RESTAGNATION**. *n. f.* [from *restagnare*.] The state of standing without flow, course, or motion.
- RESTAURATION**. *n. f.* [*restauratio*, Lat.] The act of recovering to the former state.
- Adam is in us an original cause of our nature, and of that corruption of nature which causeth death; Christ as the cause original of *restoration* to life. *Hooker, b. v. f. 56*.  
O my dear father! *restoration* hang  
Thy medicine on my lips; and let this kiss  
Repair those violent harms, that my two sisters  
Have in thy reverence made. *Shakep. King Lear*.  
Spermatical parts will not admit a regeneration, much less will they receive an integral *restoration*. *Brown*.
- To **RESTORE**. *v. a.* [*re* and *stem*.] To force back against the current.
- How they *restem*  
Their backward course, bearing with frank appearance  
Toward Cyprus. *Shakep. Othello*.
- RESTFUL**. *adj.* [*rest* and *ful*.] Quiet; being at rest.  
Is not my arm of length,  
That reacheth from the *restful* English court,  
As far as Calais to my uncle's head. *Shakep. Rich. III*.
- RESTHARROW**. *n. f.* A plant.  
*Restharrow* hath a papilionaceous flower, which is succeeded by a swelling pod, and which is sometimes long, and at other times short; is bivalve, and filled with kidney-shaped seeds. *Miller*.
- RESTIFF**. *adj.* [*restif*, Fr. *restivo*, Ital.]
1. Unwilling to stir; resolute against going forward; obstinate; stubborn. It is originally used of an horse, that, though not wearied, will not be driven forward.  
All, who before him did ascend the throne,  
Labour'd to draw three *restive* nations on. *Recommon*.  
This *restiff* stubbornness is never to be excused under any pretence whatsoever. *L'Estrange*.  
Some, with studious care,  
Their *restiff* steeds in sandy plains prepare. *Dryden*.  
The archangel, when discord was *restive*, and would not be drawn from her beloved monastery with fair words, drags her out with many stripes. *Dryden's Dedication to Twynall*.  
So James the drowsy genius wakes  
Of Britain, long entranc'd in charms,  
*Restiff*, and slumbering on its arms. *Dryden*.  
The pamper'd colt will discipline disdain,  
Impatient of the lash, and *restiff* to the rein. *Dryden*.
  2. Being at rest; being less in motion. Not used.
- RESTLESS**. *n. f.* [from *restless*.] Obsolete reluctance.
- Over virtues bring forth praise; but secret virtues bring forth fortune: certain deliveries of a man's self, which the Spanish name *desembolura*, partly expresseth, where there be not stands nor *restlessness* in a man's nature; but the wheels of his mind keep way with the wheels of his fortune. *Bacon*.  
That it gave occasion to some men's further *restlessness*, is imputable to their own depraved tempers. *King Charles*.
- RESTITUTION**. *n. f.* [*restitutio*, Lat.] The act of extinguishing.
- RESTITUTION**. *n. f.* [*restitutio*, Lat.]
1. The act of restoring what is lost or taken away.  
To subdue an usurper, should be no unjust enterprise or wrongful war, but a *restitution* of ancient rights unto the crown of England, from whence they were most unjustly expelled and long kept out. *Spenser on Ireland*.  
He would pawn his fortunes  
To hopeless *restitution*, so he might  
Be call'd your vanquisher. *Shakep. Coriolanus*.  
Now is Cupid a child of conscience, he makes *restitution*. *Shakep. Merry Wives of Windsor*.  
He *restitution* to the value makes;  
Nor joy in his extorted treasure takes.  
Whoever is an effective real cause of doing a neighbour wrong, by what instrument soever he does it, is bound to make *restitution*. *Taylor's Rule of Living Holy*.  
In case our offence against God hath been complicated with injury to men, it is but reasonable we should make *restitution*. *Tillotson's Sermons*.  
A great man, who has never been known willingly to pay a just debt, ought not all of a sudden to be introduced, making *restitution* of thousands he has cheated: let it suffice to pay twenty pounds to a friend, who has left his note. *Arbutnot*.
  2. The act of recovering its former state or posture.  
In the woody parts of plants, which are their bones, the principles are so compounded, as to make them flexible without joints, and also elastic; that so their roots may yield to softies, and their trunks to the winds, with a power of *restitution*. *Grew's Coptul*.
- RESTLESS**. *adj.* [from *rest*.]  
Being without sleep.

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- Restless* he pass'd the remnants of the night,  
Till the fresh air proclaim'd the morning nigh:  
And burning ships, the martyrs of the fight,  
With paler fires beheld the eastern sky. *Dryden*.
2. Unquiet; without peace.  
Ease to the body some, none to the mind  
From *restless* thoughts, that like a deadly swarm  
Of hornets arm'd, no sooner found alone,  
But rush upon me thronging, and present  
Times past, what once I was, and what I'm now. *Milton*.  
Could we not wake from that lethargick dream,  
But to be *restless* in a worse extreme. *Denham*.  
We find our souls disordered and *restless*, tossed and disquieted by passions, ever seeking happiness in the enjoyments of this world, and ever missing what they seek. *Atterbury*.  
What tongue can speak the *restless* monarch's woes,  
When God and Nathan were declar'd his foes. *Prior*.
3. Unconstant; unsettled.  
He was stout of courage, strong of hand,  
Bold was his heart, and *restless* was his spirit. *Fairfax*.  
He's proud, fantastick, apt to change,  
*Restless* at home, and ever prone to range. *Dryden*.
4. Not still; in continual motion.  
How could nature on their orbs impose  
Such *restless* revolution, day by day  
Repeated. *Milton*.
- RESTLESSLY**. *adv.* [from *restless*.] Without rest; unquietly.  
When the mind casts and turns itself *restlessly* from one thing to another, strains this power of the soul to apprehend, that to judge, another to divide, a fourth to remember: thus tracing out the nice and scarce observable difference of some things, and the real agreement of others; at length it brings all the ends of a long hypothesis together. *South*.
- RESTLESSNESS**. *n. f.* [from *restless*.]
1. Want of sleep.  
*Restlessness* and intermission from sleep, grieved persons are molested with, whereby the blood is dried. *Harvey*.
  2. Want of rest; unquietness.  
Let him keep the *rest*,  
But keep them with repining *restlessness*!  
Let him be rich and weary, that at least,  
If goodness lead him not, yet weariness  
May toss him to my breast. *Herbert*.
  3. Motion; agitation.  
The trembling *restlessness* of the needle, in any but the north point of the compass, manifests its inclination to the pole; which its wavering and its rest bear equal witness to. *Boyle*.
- RESTORABLE**. *adj.* [from *restore*.] What may be restored.  
By cutting turf without any regularity, great quantities of *restorable* land are made utterly desolate. *Swift*.
- RESTORATION**. *n. f.* [from *restore*; *restauratio*, Fr.] The act of replacing in a former state. This is properly *restoration*.  
Hail, royal Albion, hail to thee,  
Thy longing people's expectation!  
Sent from the gods to let us free  
From bondage and from usurpation:  
Behold the different climes agree,  
Rejoicing in thy *restoration*. *Dryden's Albion*.  
The Athenians, now deprived of the only person that was able to recover their losses, repent of their rashness, and endeavour in vain for his *restoration*. *Swift*.
2. Recovery.  
The change is great in this *restoration* of the man, from a state of spiritual darkness, to a capacity of perceiving divine truth. *Rogers*.
- RESTORATIVE**. *adj.* [from *restore*.] That which has the power to recruit life.  
Their taste no knowledge works at least of evil;  
But life preserves, destroys life's enemy,  
Hunger, with sweet *restorative* delight. *Milton*.
- RESTORATIVE**. *n. f.* [from *restore*.] A medicine that has the power of recruiting life.  
I will kiss thy lips;  
Haply some poison yet doth hang on them,  
To make me die with a *restorative*. *Shakep. Rom. and Jul*.  
God saw it necessary by such mortifications to quench the boundless rage of an insatiable intemperance, to make the weakness of the flesh, the phylick and *restorative* of the spirit. *South's Sermons*.  
Asses milk is an excellent *restorative* in consumptions. *Mart*.  
He prescribes an English gallon of asses milk, especially as a *restorative*. *Arbutnot*.
- To **RESTORE**. *v. a.* [*restaurare*, Fr. *restaurare*, Lat.]
1. To give back what has been lost or taken away.  
*Restore* the man his wife. *Gen. xx. 7*.  
He shall *restore* in the principal, and add the fifth part more. *Lev. vi. 5*.  
She lands him on his native shores,  
And to his father's longing arms *restores*. *Dryden*.
  2. To bring back.  
The father banish'd virtue shall *restore*,  
And crimes shall threat the guilty world no more. *Dryden*.  
Thus



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- Thus pencils can, by one slight touch, *reflore*  
Smiles to that changed face, that wept before. *Dryden.*
3. To retrieve; to bring back from degeneration, declension, or ruin to its former state.  
These artificial experiments are but so many essays, whereby men attempt to *reflore* themselves from the first general curse inflicted upon their labours. *Wilkins's Mathem. Magick.*  
In his odyssies, Homer explains, that the hardest difficulties may be overcome by labour, and our fortune *restored* after the severest afflictions. *Prior.*
4. To recover passages in books from corruption.  
RESTORER. *n. f.* [from *restore*.] One that restores.  
Next to the son,  
Destin'd *restorer* of mankind, by whom  
New heav'n and earth shall to the ages rise. *Milton.*  
I foretell you, as the *restorer* of poetry. *Dryden.*  
Here are ten thousand persons reduced to the necessity of a low diet and moderate exercise, who are the only great *restorers* of our breed, without which, the nation would in an age become one great hospital. *Swift.*
- TO RESTRAIN. *v. a.* [*refraindre*, Fr. *refringere*, Lat.]  
1. To withhold; to keep in.  
If the *restrain'd* the riots of your followers,  
'Tis to such wholesome end as clears her. *Shakespeare.*  
The gods will plague thee,  
That thou *restrain'st* from me the duty, which  
To a mother's part belongs. *Shakespeare. Coriolanus.*
2. To repress; to keep in awe.  
The law of nature would be in vain, if there were no body that, in the state of nature, had a power to execute that law, and thereby preserve the innocent and *restrain* offenders. *Locke.*  
That all men may be *restrained* from doing hurt to one another, the execution of the law of nature is in that state put into every man's hand, whereby every one has a right to punish the transgressors to such a degree as may hinder its violation. *Locke.*
3. To suppress; to hinder; to repress.  
A heavy summons lies like lead upon me,  
Merciful pow'rs!  
*Refrain* in me the cur'd thoughts, that nature  
Gives way to in repose. *Shakespeare. Macbeth.*  
Compassion gave him up to tears  
A space, till firmer thoughts *restrain'd* excess. *Milton.*
4. To abridge.  
Me of my lawful pleasure she *restrain'd*,  
And pray'd me oft forbearance. *Shakespeare. Cymbeline.*  
Though they two were committed, at least *restrained* of their liberty, yet this discovered too much of the humour of the court. *Clarendon, b. ii.*
5. To hold in.  
His horse, with a half checked bit, and a headfall of sheep's leather, which being *restrained* to keep him from stumbling, hath been often burst, and now repaired with knots. *Shakespeare. As You Like It.*
6. To limit; to confine.  
We *restrain* it to those only duties, which all men, by force of natural wit, understand to be such duties as concern all men. *Hobbes, b. i. c. 8.*  
Upon what ground can a man promise himself a future repentance, who cannot promise himself a futurity? whose life depends upon his breath, and is so *restrained* to the present, that it cannot secure to itself the reversion of the very next minute. *South's Sermons.*  
Not only a metaphysical or natural, but a moral universality also is to be *restrained* by a part of the predicate; as all the Italians are politicians; that is, those among the Italians, who are politicians, are subtle politicians; i. e. they are generally so. *Watts's Logic.*
- RESTRAINABLE. *adj.* [from *restrain*.] Capable to be restrained.  
Therein we must not deny a liberty; nor is the hand of the painter more *restrainable*, than the pen of the poet. *Brown.*
- RESTRAIN'DLY. *adv.* [from *restrained*.] With restraint; without latitude.  
That Christ's dying for all is the express doctrine of the scripture, is manifested by the world, which is a word of the widest extent, and although it be sometimes used more *restrainedly*, yet never doth signify a far smaller proportionable part of the world. *Hammond's Fundamentals.*
- RESTRAINER. *n. f.* [from *restrain*.] One that restrains; one that withholds.  
If nothing can relieve us, we must with patience submit unto that restraint, and expect the will of the restrainer. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*
- RESTRAINT. *n. f.* [from *restrain*; *refreint*, Fr.]  
1. Abridgement of liberty.  
She will well excuse,  
Why at this time the doors are barr'd against you;  
Depart in patience,  
And about evening come yourself alone,  
To know the reason of this strange restraint. *Shakespeare.*

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- I request  
Th' enfranchisement of Arthur, whose *restraint*  
Doth move the murr'ring lips of discontent. *Shakespeare.*  
It is to no purpose to lay *restraints* or give privileges to men, in such general terms, as the particular persons concerned cannot be known by. *Locke.*  
I think it a manifest disadvantage, and a great *restraint* upon us. *Edison on the Glass.*
2. Prohibition.  
What mov'd our parents to transgress his will  
For one *restraint*, lords of the world besides? *Milton.*
3. Limitation; restriction.  
If all were granted, yet it must be maintained within any bold *restraints*, far otherwise than it is received. *Brown.*
4. Repression; hindrance of will; act of withholding.  
There is no *restraint* to the Lord to save, by many or by few. *1 Sam. xiv. 6.*
- Thus it shall befall  
Him who, to worth in women overtrusting,  
Lest her will rule; *restraint* the will not brook. *Milton.*  
Is there any thing, which reflects a greater lustre upon a man's person, than a severe temperance and a *restraint* of himself from vicious pleasures? *South.*
- TO RESTRICT. *v. a.* [*refrictus*, Lat.] To limit; to confine. A word scarce English.  
In the enumeration of constitutions in this chapter, there is not one that can be limited and *restricted* by such a distinction, nor can perhaps the same person, in different circumstances, be properly confined to one or the other. *Arbutnot.*
- RESTRICTED. *n. f.* [*refrictio*, Fr.] Confinement; limitation.  
This is to have the same *restriction* with all other recreations, that it be made a diversification not a trade. *Go. of Ton.*  
Iron manufacture, of all others, ought the least to be encouraged in Ireland; or, if it be, it requires the most *restriction* to certain places. *Temple's Miscellany.*  
All duties are matter of conscience; with this *restriction*, that a superior obligation suspends the force of an inferior. *L'Estrange.*
- Each other gift, which God on man bestows,  
Its proper bounds and due *restriction* knows;  
To one fix'd purpose dedicates its power. *Prior.*  
Celsus's rule, with the proper *restrictions*, is good for people in health. *Arbutnot.*
- RESTRICTIVE. *adj.* [from *restrict*.]  
1. Expressing limitation.  
They, who would make the *restrictive* particle belong to the latter clause, and not to the first, do not attend to the reason. *Stillingsfleet's Def. of Df. on Roman Idols.*
2. [*Restrictif*, Fr.] Styptic; astringent.  
I applied a plaster over it, made up with my common *restrictive* powder. *Wise's Surgery.*
- RESTRICTIVELY. *adv.* [from *restrictive*.] With limitation.  
All speech, tending to the glory of God or the good of man, is aright directed; which is not to be understood so *restrictively*, as if nothing but divinity, or the necessary concerns of human life, may lawfully be brought into discourse. *Government of the Tongue.*
- TO RESTRICT. *v. a.* [*refringere*, Lat.] To limit; to confine.
- RESTRICTED. *n. f.* [*refringens*, Lat. *refringent*, Fr.] That which hath the power of restraining.  
The two latter indicate phlebotomy for revulsion, *refringents* to stench, and incrustatives to thicken the blood. *Harris.*
- RESTY. *adj.* [*refrictif*, Fr.] Obstinate in standing still. See RESTIFF.
- Come, our stomachs  
Will make what's homely favour, weariness  
Can snore upon the flint, when *resty* sloth  
Finds the down pillow hard. *Shakespeare. Cymbeline.*  
Men of discretion, whom people in power may with little ceremony load as heavy as they please, find them neither *resty* nor vicious. *Swift.*
- TO RESUBLIME. *v. a.* [*re* and *sublime*.] To sublime another time.
- When mercury sublimate is *resublimed* with fresh mercury, it becomes mercurius dulcis, which is a white tasteless earth scarce dissolvable in water, and mercurius dulcis *resublimed* with spirit of salt returns into mercury sublimate. *Newton.*
- TO RESULT. *v. n.* [*resultare*, Fr. *resulto*, Lat.]  
1. To fly back.  
With many a weary step, and many a groan,  
Up the high hill he heaves a huge round stone;  
The huge round stone, *resulting* with a bound,  
Thunders impetuous down, and smoaks along the ground. *Pope's Odyssey.*
2. [*Resultare*, Fr.] To rise as a consequence; to be produced as the effect of causes jointly concurring.  
Rue prospers much, if set by a fig tree; which is caused, not by reason of friendship, but by extraction of a contrary juice; the one drawing juice fit to *result* sweet, the other bitter. *Bacon's Natural History.*

## RES

- Such huge extremes, when nature doth unite,  
Wonder from thence *results*, from thence delight. *Denb.*  
Upon the dissolution of the first earth, this very face of things would immediately *result*. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*  
Pleasure and peace do naturally *result* from a holy and good life. *Tillotson's Sermons.*  
The horror of an object may overbear the pleasure *resulting* from its greatness. *Addison.*  
Their effects are often very disproportionable to the principles and parts that *result* from the analysis. *Baker.*
3. To arise as a conclusion from premises.  
RESUL'T. *n. f.* [from the verb.]  
1. Resilience; act of flying back.  
Sound is produced between the string and the air, by the return or the *result* of the string, which was strained by the touch to his former place. *Bacon's Natural History.*
2. Consequence; effect produced by the concurrence of co-operating causes.  
Did my judgment tell me, that the propositions sent to me were the *results* of the major part of their votes, I should then not suspect my own judgement for not speedily concurring with them. *King Charles.*  
As in perfumes, compos'd with art and cost,  
'Tis hard to say what scent is uppermost,  
Nor this part musk or civet can we call,  
Or amber, but a rich *result* of all;  
So she was all a sweet, whose ev'ry part,  
In due proportion mix'd, proclaim'd the maker's art. *Dry.*  
Buying of land is the *result* of a full and fatiated gain: men in trade seldom lay out money upon land, till their profit has brought in more than trade can employ. *Locke.*
3. Inference from premises.  
These things are a *result* or judgment upon fact. *South.*
4. Resolve; decision. Improper.  
Rude, passionate, and mistaken *results* have, at certain times, fallen from great assemblies. *Swift.*
- RESUL'TANCE. *n. f.* [*resultance*, Fr.] The act of *resulting*.  
RESUL'TABLE. *adj.* [from *result*.] What may be taken back.  
This was but an indulgence, and therefore *resultable* by the victor, unless there intervened any capitulation to the contrary. *Hale.*
- TO RESUME. *v. a.* [*resumo*, Lat.]  
1. To take back what has been given.  
The sun, like this, from which our light we have,  
Gaz'd on too long, *resumes* the light he gave. *Denham.*  
Sees not my love, how time *resumes*  
The glory which he lent these flow'rs;  
Yet must they live but some few hours:  
Time, what we forbear, devours. *Waller.*
2. To take back what has been taken away.  
That opportunity,  
Which then they had to take from's, to *resume*  
We have again. *Shakespeare. Cymbeline.*
3. To take again.  
He'll enter into glory, and *resume* his seat. *Milton.*  
At this, with look serene, he rais'd his head;  
Reason *resum'd* her place, and passion fled. *Dryden.*
4. *Dryden* uses it with *again*, but improperly, unless the resumption be repeated.  
To him our common grandfire of the main  
Had giv'n to change his form, and chang'd, *resume* again. *Dryden.*
5. To begin again what was broken off: as, to *resume* a discourse.
- RESUMPTION. *n. f.* [*resumption*, Fr. *resumptus*, Lat.] The act of *resuming*.  
And if there be any fault in the last, it is the *resumption* of the dwelling too long upon his arguments. *Denham.*
- RESUMPTIVE. *adj.* [*resumptus*, Lat.] Taking back.
- RESUPINATION. *n. f.* [*resupino*, Lat.] The act of lying on the back.
- TO RESURVEY. *v. a.* [*re* and *survey*.] To review; to survey again.  
I have, with curious eye, o'erlanc'd the articles;  
Appoint some of your council presently  
To sit with us, once more with better heed  
To *resurvey* them. *Shakespeare. Henry V.*
- RESURRECTION. *n. f.* [*resurrection*, Fr. *resurrectum*, Lat.] Revival from the dead; return from the grave.  
The Sadduces were griev'd, that they taught, and preached through Jesus the *resurrection* from the dead. *Acts iv. 2.*  
Nor after *resurrection* shall he stay  
Longer on earth, than certain times t' appear  
To his disciples. *Milton.*  
He triumphs in his agonies, whilst the soul springs forward to the great object which he has always had in view, and leaves the body with an expectation of being remitted to her in a glorious and joyful *resurrection*. *Addison's Spectator.*  
Perhaps there was nothing ever done in all past ages, and which was not a publick fact, so well attested as the *resurrection* of Christ. *Watts.*
- TO RESUSCITATE. *v. a.* [*resuscitare*, Latin.] To stir up anew; to revive.

## RET

- We have beasts and birds for dissections, though divers parts, which you account vital, be perished and taken forth, *resuscitating* of some that seem dead in appearance. *Bacon.*
- RESUSCITATION. *n. f.* [from *resuscitare*.] The act of stirring up anew; the act of reviving, or state of being revived.  
Your very obliging manner of enquiring after me, at your *resuscitation*, should have been sooner answered; I sincerely rejoice at your recovery. *Pope.*
- TO RETAIL. *v. a.* [*retailer*, Fr.]  
1. To divide into small parcels.  
Bound with triumphant garlands will I come,  
And lead thy daughter to a conqueror's bed;  
To whom I will *retail* my conquest won,  
And she shall be sole victress, Cæsar's Cæsar. *Shakespeare.*
2. To sell in small quantities.  
All encouragement should be given to artificers; and those, who make, should also vend and *retail* their commodities. *Locke.*
3. To sell at second hand.  
The sage dame,  
By names of toasts, *retails* each batter'd jade. *Pope.*
4. To tell in broken parts.  
He is furnish'd with no certainties,  
More than he haply may *retail* from me. *Shakespeare.*
- RETAIL. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Sale by small quantities.  
The author, to prevent such a monopoly of sense, is resolved to deal in it himself by *retail*. *Addison.*  
We force a wretched trade by beating down the sale,  
And selling basely by *retail*. *Swift's Miscellany.*
- RETAILER. *n. f.* [from *retail*.] One who sells by small quantities.  
From these particulars we may guess at the rest, as *retailers* do of the whole piece, by taking a view of its ends. *Hakew.*
- TO RETAIN. *v. a.* [*retinere*, Lat. *retenir*, Fr.]  
1. To keep; not to lose.  
Where is the patience now,  
That you so oft have boasted to *retain*. *Shakespeare. K. Lear.*  
Though th' offending part felt mortal pain,  
Th' immortal part its knowledge did *retain*. *Denham.*  
The vigor of this arm was never vain;  
And that my wonted prowess I *retain*,  
Witness these heaps of slaughter. *Dryden.*  
A tomb and fun'ral honours I decreed;  
The place your armour and your name *retains*. *Dryden.*  
Whatever ideas the mind can receive and contemplate without the help of the body, it is reasonable to conclude, it can *retain* without the help of the body too. *Locke.*
2. To keep; not to lay aside.  
Let me *retain*  
The name and all the addition to a king;  
The sway, beloved sons, be yours. *Shakespeare. King Lear.*  
As they did not like to *retain* God in their knowledge,  
God gave them over to a reprobate mind. *Rom. i. 22.*  
Although they *retain* the word mandrake in the text, yet they retract it in the margin. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*  
Be obedient and *retain*  
Unalterably firm his love entire. *Milton.*  
They, who have reformed painting in Germany, not having seen any of those fair reliques of antiquity, have *retained* much of that barbarous method. *Dryden.*
3. To keep; not to dismiss.  
Receive him that is mine own bowels; whom I would have *retained* with me. *Philem. xii. 13.*  
Hollow rocks *retain* the found of blustering winds. *Mil.*
4. To keep in pay; to hire.  
A Benedictine convent has now *retained* the most learned father of their order to write in its defence. *Addison.*
- TO RETAIN. *v. n.*  
1. To belong to; to depend on.  
These betray upon the tongue no heat nor corrosiveness, but coldness mixed with a somewhat languid relish *retaining* to bitterness. *Boyle.*  
In animals many actions depend upon their living form, as well as that of mixture, and though they wholly seem to *retain* to the body, depart upon disunion. *Brown.*
2. To keep; to continue. Not in use.  
No more can impure man *retain* and move  
In the pure region of that worthy love,  
Than earthly substance can unforc'd aspire,  
And leave his nature to converse with fire. *Donne.*
- RETAINER. *n. f.* [from *retain*.]  
1. An adherent; a dependant: a hanger-on.  
You now are mounted,  
Where pow'rs are your *retainers*. *Shakespeare. Henry VIII.*  
One darling inclination of mankind affects to be a *retainer* to religion; the spirit of opposition, that lived long before christianity, and can easily subsist without it. *Swift.*
2. In common law, *retainer* significth a servant not menial nor familiar, that is not dwelling in his house; but only using or bearing his name or livery. *Cowel.*
3. The act of keeping dependants, or being in dependance.  
By another law, the king's officers and farmers were to forfeit their places and holds, in case of unlawful *retainer*, or partaking in unlawful assemblies. *Bacon's Henry VII.*



## RET

A combination of honest men would endeavour to extirpate all the profligate immoral retainers to each side, that have nothing to recommend them but an implicit submission to their leaders. *Addison's Spectator.*

To RETAKE. *v. a.* [*re* and *take*.] To take again. A day should be appointed, when the remonstrance should be taken into consideration. *Clarendon.*

To RETALIATE. *v. a.* [*re* and *talio*, Lat.] To return by giving like for like; to repay; to requite.

It is very unlucky, to be obliged to retaliate the injuries of authors, whose works are so soon forgotten, that we are in danger of appearing the first aggressors. *Swift.*

If a first minister of state had used me as you have done, retaliating would be thought a mark of courage. *Swift.*

RETALIATION. *n. f.* [from *retaliare*.] Requital; return of like for like.

They thought it no irreligion to prosecute the severest retaliation or revenge; so that at the same time their outward man might be a saint, and their inward man a devil. *South.*

God, graciously becoming our debtor, takes what is done to others as done to himself, and by promise obliges himself to full retaliation. *Calamy's Sermons.*

To RETARD. *v. a.* [*retardo*, Lat. *retarder*, Fr.]

1. To hinder; to obstruct in swiftness of course. How Iphitus with me, and Pelias

Slowly retire; the one retarded was By feeble age, the other by a wound. *Denham.*

2. To delay; to put off. Nor kings nor nations

One moment can retard th' appointed hour. *Dryden.*

It is as natural to delay a letter at such a season, as to retard a melancholy visit to a person one cannot relieve. *Pope.*

To RETARD. *v. n.* To stay back. Some years it hath also retarded, and come far later, than usually it was expected. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

RETARDATION. *n. f.* [*retardation*, Fr. from *retard*.] Hindrance; the act of delaying.

Out of this a man may devise the means of altering the colour of birds, and the retardation of hoary hairs. *Bacon.*

RETARDER. *n. f.* [from *retard*.] Hinderer; obstructor. This disputing way of enquiry, is so far from advancing science, that it is no inconsiderable retarder. *Glanvill.*

To RETCH. *v. n.* [*hjacan*, Saxon.] To force up something from the stomach.

RETCHLESS. *adj.* [Sometimes written *wretchless*, properly *reckless*.] See RECKLESS. Careless.

He struggles into breath, and cries for aid; Then helpless in his mother's lap is laid:

He creeps, he walks, and issuing into man, Grudges their life, from whence his own began;

Retchless of laws, affects to rule alone. *Dryden.*

RETENTION. *n. f.* [*retentio*, Lat.] The act of discovering to the view.

This is rather a restoration of a body to its own colour, or a retention of its native colour, than a change. *Boyle.*

RETENTION. *n. f.* [*retentio*, Fr. *retentio*, from *retentus*, Lat.]

1. The act of retaining. No woman's heart

So big to hold so much; they lack retention. *Shakefp.*

A forward retention of custom is as turbulent a thing, as an innovation; and they, that reverence too much old things, are but a scorn to the new. *Bacon's Natural History.*

2. Retention and retentive faculty is that state of contraction in the solid parts, which makes them hold fast their proper contents. *Quincy.*

3. Memory. The backward learner makes amends another way, expiating his want of docility with a deeper and a more rooted retention. *South's Sermons.*

Retention is the keeping of those simple ideas, which from sensation or reflection the mind hath received. *Locke.*

4. Limitation. His life I gave him, and did thereto add

My love without retention or restraint;

All his. *Shakefp. Twelfth Night.*

5. Custody; confinement; restraint. I sent the old and miserable king

To some retention and appointed guard. *Shakefp. K. Lear.*

RETENTIVE. *adj.* [*retentus*, Lat. *retentivus*, Fr.]

1. Having the power of retention. It keepeth sermons in memory, and doth in that respect, although not feed the soul of man, yet help the retentive force of that stomach of the mind. *Hooker.*

Have I been ever free, and must my house Be my retentive enemy, my goal?

From retentive cage *Shakefp.*

When fullen Philomel escapes, her notes She varies, and of past imprisonment

Sweetly complains. *Philips.*

In Totnam fields the brethren with amaze Prick all their ears up, and forget to gaze;

Long Chancery-lane retentive rolls the found, And courts to courts return it round and round. *Pope.*

## RET

2. Having memory. To remember a song or tune, our souls must be an harmony continually running over in a silent whisper those musical accents, which our retentive faculty is preserver of. *Glan.*

RETENTIVENESS. *n. f.* [from *retentive*.] Having the quality of retention.

RETICENCE. *n. f.* [*reticence*, Fr. *reticentia*, from *reticeo*, Lat.] Concealment by silence. *Di.*

RETICLE. *n. f.* [*reticulum*, Lat.] A small net. *Di.*

RETICULAR. *adj.* [from *reticulum*, Lat.] Having the form of a small net.

RETICULATED. *adj.* [*reticulatus*, Lat.] Made of network; formed with interstitial vacuities.

The intervals of the cavities, rising a little, make a pretty kind of reticulated work. *Woodward on Efflu.*

RETIFORM. *adj.* [*retiformis*, Lat.] Having the form of a net. The uvicous coat and inside of the choroides are blackened, that the rays may not be reflected backwards to confound the sight; and if any be by the retiform coat reflected, they are soon choaked in the black inside of the uvea. *Roy.*

RETINUE. *n. f.* [*retinue*, Fr.] A number attending upon a principal person; a train; a meiny.

Not only this your all licens'd fool, But other of your insolent retinue,

Do hourly carp and quarrel. *Shakefp. King Lear.*

What followers, what retinue can't thou gain, Or at thy heels the dizzy multitude,

Longer than thou can't feed them on thy cost? *Milton.*

There appears The long retinue of a prosperous reign,

A series of successful years. *Dryden.*

Neither pomp nor retinue shall be able to divert the great, nor shall the rich be relieved by the multitude of his treasures. *Rogers's Sermons.*

To RETIRE. *v. n.* [*retire*, Fr.]

1. To retreat; to withdraw; to go to a place of privacy. The mind contracts herself, and shrinketh in,

And to herself the gladly doth retire. *Davies.*

The less I may be blest with her company, the more I will retire to God and my own heart. *King Charles.*

Thou open'st widom's way, And giv'st access, though secret she retire. *Milton.*

The parliament dissolved, and gentlemen charged to retire to their country habitations. *Hayward.*

2. To retreat from danger. Set up the standard towards Zion, retire, stay not. *Jer.*

Set Uriah in the fore front of the hottest battle, and retire ye from him, that he may die. *2 Sam. xi. 15.*

From each hand with speed retir'd, Where erst was thickest th' angelick throng. *Milton.*

3. To go from a publick station. He, that had driven many out of their country, perished in a strange land, retiring to the Lacedemonians. *2 Mac. v.*

4. To go off from company. The old fellow skuttled out of the room, and retired. *Arch.*

To RETIRE. *v. a.* To withdraw; to take away. He brake up his court, and retired himself, his wife, and children into a forest thereby.

They, full of rage, retired themselves into this castle. *Sidon.*

He, our hope, might have retir'd his power, And driven into despair an enemy's hate. *Shakefp.*

Thenoe retire me to my Milan. *Shakefp. Temp.*

There may be as great a variety in retiring and withdrawing men's conceits in the world, as in obtruding them. *Bacon.*

As when the sun is present all the year, And never doth retire his golden ray,

Needs must the spring be everlasting there, And every season like the month of May. *Davies.*

These actions in her closet, all alone, Retir'd within herself, she doth fulfill. *Davies.*

After some slight skirmishes, he retired himself into the castle of Farnham. *Clarendon.*

Hydra-like, the fire Lifts up his hundred heads to aim his way;

And scarce the wealthy can one half retire, Before he rushes in to share the prey. *Dryden.*

RETIRE. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. Retreat; recession. I heard his praises in pursuit,

But ne'er, till now, his scandal of retire. *Shakefp.*

Thou hast talk'd Of sallies and retires, of trenches, tents. *Shakefp.*

The battle and the retire of the English succours were the causes of the loss of that dutchy. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

2. Retirement; place of privacy. Not in use. Eve, who unseen

Yet all had heard, with audible lament Discover'd from the place of her retire. *Milton.*

RETIRE. *part. adj.* [from *retire*.] Secret; private. Language most flows a man; speak that I may see thee: it springs out of the most retired and inmost parts of us. *B. Japh.*

You find the mind in sleep retired from the senses, and out of these motions made on the organs of sense. *Locke.*

Some

## RET

Some, accustomed to retired speculations, ruin natural philosophy into metaphysical notions and the abstract generalities of logic. *Locke.*

He was admitted into the most secret and retired thoughts and counsels of his royal master king William. *Addison.*

RETIREDNES. *n. f.* [from *retired*.] Solitude; privacy; secrecy. Like one, who in her third widowhood doth profess

Herself a nun, ty'd to retiredness. *Donne.*

So affects my muse now a chaste fallowness. *Donne.*

How could he have the leisure and retiredness of the cloister, to perform all those acts of devotion in, when the burthen of the reformation lay upon his shoulders? *Atterbury.*

RETIREMENT. *n. f.* [from *retire*.]

1. Private abode; secret habitation. My retirement there tempted me to divert those melancholy thoughts. *Denham's Dedication.*

Caprea had been the retirement of Augustus for some time, and the residence of Tiberius for many years. *Addison.*

2. Private way of life. An elegant sufficiency, content, Retirement, rural quiet, friendship, books, Progressive virtue, and approving heaven. *Thomson.*

3. Act of withdrawing. Short retirement urges sweet return. *Milton.*

In this retirement of the mind from the senses, it retains a yet more incoherent manner of thinking, which we call dreaming. *Locke.*

RETO'LD. *part. pass.* of *retell*. Related or told again. Whatever Harry Percy then had said

At such a time, with all the rest retold, May reasonably die. *Shakefp.*

Upon his dead corpse there was such misuse By those Welchwomen done, as may not be

Without much shame retold or spoken of. *Shakefp.*

To RETORT. *v. a.* [*retortus*, Lat.]

1. To throw back. His virtues, shining upon others,

Heat them, and they retort that heat again To the first giver. *Shakefp. Troilus and Cressida.*

He paid through hostile scorn; And with retorted scorn his back he turn'd. *Milton.*

2. To return any argument, censure, or incivility. His proof will easily be retorted, and the contrary proved, by interrogating; shall the adulterer inherit the kingdom of God? if he shall, what need I, that am now exhorted to reform my life, reform it? if he shall not, then certainly I, that am such, am none of the elect; for all, that are elect, shall certainly inherit the kingdom of God. *Hammond.*

What if toy son Prove disobedient, and reprovd, retort,

Wherefore didst thou beget me? *Milton.*

The respondent may shew, how the opponent's argument may be retorted against himself. *Watts.*

3. To curve back. It would be tried how the voice will be carried in an horn,

which is a line arched; or in a trumpet, which is a line retorted; or in some pipe that were finuous. *Bacon.*

RETORT. *n. f.* [*retorte*, Fr. *retortum*, Lat.]

1. A censure or incivility returned. I laid his beard was not cut well, he was in the mind it was: this is called the retort courteous. *Shakefp.*

2. A chymical glass vessel with a bent neck to which the receiver is fitted. Recent urine distilled yields a limpid water; and what remains at the bottom of the retort, is not acid nor alkaline. *Arch.*

RETORTER. *n. f.* [from *retort*.] One that retorts. RETORTION. *n. f.* [from *retort*.] The act of retorting.

To RETO'SS. *v. a.* [*re* and *to*.] To toss back. Toss and retoss the ball incessant flies. *Pope's Odyssey.*

To RETOUC'H. *v. a.* [*retoucher*, Fr.] To improve by new touches. He furnished me with all the passages in Aristotle and Horace, used to explain the art of poetry by painting; which, if ever I retouch this essay, shall be inserted. *Dryden.*

Lintot, dull rogue! will think your price too much: "Not, Sir, if you revise it and retouch." *Pope.*

To RETRACE. *v. a.* [*retracere*, Fr.] To trace back. Then if the line of Tunnus you retrace,

He springs from Inachus of Argive race. *Dryden.*

To RETRACT. *v. a.* [*retractus*, Lat. *retracter*, Fr.]

1. To recall; to recant. Were I alone to pass the difficulties, Paris should ne'er retract what he hath done,

Nor faint in the pursuit. *Shakefp. Troilus and Cressida.*

Although they retain the word mauldrake in the text, they in effect retract it in the margin. *Brown's Vulg. Errors.*

If his subtilties could have satisfied me, I would as freely have retracted this charge of idolatry, as I ever made it. *Still.*

She will, and she will not, she grants, denies, Consents, retracts, advances, and then flies. *Granville.*

2. To take back; to refuse. A great part of that time, which the inhabitants of the former earth had to spare, and whereof they made so ill use, was employed in making provisions for bread; and the excess

of fertility, which contributed so much to their miscarriages, was retracted and cut off. *Woodward's Natural History.*

RETRACTATION. *n. f.* [*retractation*, Fr. *retractatio*, Lat.] Recantation; change of opinion.

These words are David's retractation, or laying down of a bloody and revengeful resolution. *South's Sermons.*

RETRACTION. *n. f.* [from *retract*.]

1. Act of withdrawing something advanced. They make bold with the deity, when they make him do

undo, go forward and backwards by such countermarches and retractions, as we do not repute to the Almighty. *Woodw.*

2. Recantation; declaration of change of opinion. There came into her head certain verses, which if she had

had present commodity, she would have adjoined as a retraction to the other. *Sidney, b. ii.*

3. Act of withdrawing a claim. Other men's insatiable desire of revenge hath wholly beguiled both church and state, of the benefit of all my either

retractions or concessions. *King Charles.*

RETRACT. *n. f.* [*Spenser*.] [*retraite* Fr.]

1. Retreat. Obsolete. The earl of Lincoln, deceived of the country's concurrence

unto him, and seeing the business past *retract*, resolved to make on where the king was, and give him battle. *Bacon.*

2. [*Retrait*, Fr. *ritratto*, Italian.] A cast of the countenance. Obsolete. Upon her eyelids many graces sat,

Under the shadow of her even brows, Working bellgards and amorous *retraite*, And every one her with a grace endows. *Fairy Queen.*

RETREAT. *n. f.* [*retraite*, Fr.]

1. Place of privacy; retirement. He built his son a house of pleasure, and spared no cost to make a delicious retreat. *L'Estrange.*

2. Place of security. This place our dungeon, not our safe retreat,

Beyond his potent arm. *Milton.*

That pleasing shade they sought, a soft retreat From sudden April showers, a shelter from the heat. *Dry.*

There is no such way to give defence to absurd doctrines, as to guard them round with legions of obscure and undefined words; which yet make these retreats more like the dens of robbers, than the fortresses of fair warriors. *Locke.*

3. Act of retiring before a superior force. Honourable retreats are no ways inferior to brave charges; as having less of fortune, more of discipline, and as much of valour. *Bacon.*

To RETREAT. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To go to a private abode. Others more mild

Retreated in a silent valley, sing Their own heroic deeds. *Milton.*

2. To take shelter; to go to a place of security. To retire from a superior enemy.

3. To go out of the former place. The rapid currents drive

Towards the retreating sea their furious tide. *Milton.*

My subject does not oblige me to look after the water, or point forth the place whereunto it is now retreated. *Woodw.*

Having taken her by the hand, he retreated with his eye fixed upon her. *Arbutnot and Pope.*

RETREATED. *part. adj.* [from *retreat*.] Retired; gone to privacy. To RETRENCH. *v. a.* [*retrancher*, Fr.]

1. To cut off; to pare away. The pruner's hand must quench

Thy heat, and thy exuberant parts *retrench*. *Denham.*

Nothing can be added to the wit of Ovid's Metamorphoses; but many things ought to have been *retrenched*. *Dryden.*

We ought to *retrench* those superfluous expences to qualify ourselves for the exercise of charity. *Atterbury.*

2. To confine. Improper. In some reigns, they are for a power and obedience that is

unlimited; and in others, are for *retrenching* within the narrowest bounds, the authority of the princes, and the allegiance of the subject. *Addison's Freeholder, N° 6.*

To RETRENCH. *v. n.* To live with less magnificence or expence. Can I *retrench*? yes mighty well

Shrink back to my paternal cell, A little house, with trees a-row, And like its master, very low. *Pope's Epist. of Horace.*

RETRENCHMENT. *n. f.* [*retranchement*, Fr. from *retrench*.] The act of lopping away.

I had studied Virgil's design, his judicious management of the figures, the sober *retrenchments* of his sense, which always leaves somewhat to gratify our imagination, on which it may enlarge at pleasure. *Dryden's Dedication to Virgil.*

The want of vowels in our language has been the general complaint of our polite authors, who nevertheless have made these *retrenchments*, and consequently encreased our former scarcity. *Addison.*

I would rather be an advocate for the *retrenchment*, than the encrease of this charity. *Atterbury.*

To RETRIBUTE.



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**TO RETRIBUTE.** *v. a.* [*retribuo*, Lat. *retribuere*, Fr.] To pay back; to make repayment of.

Both the will and power to serve him are his upon so many scores, that we are unable to *retribute*, unless we do restore; and all the duties we can pay our maker are less properly requitals than restitutions. *Boyle.*

In the state of nature, a man comes by no arbitrary power to use a criminal, but only to *retribute* to him, so far as calm reason and conscience dictate, what is proportionate to his transgression. *Locke.*

**RETRIBUTION.** *n. f.* [*retribution*, Fr. from *retribue*.] Repayment; return accommodated to the action.

The king thought he had not remunerated his people sufficiently with good laws, which evermore was his *retribution* for treasure. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

All who have their reward on earth, the fruits Of painful superstition, and blind zeal, Nought seeking but the praise of men, here find Fit *retribution*, empty as their deeds. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

In good offices and due *retributions*, we may not be pinching and niggardly: it argues an ignoble mind, where we have wronged to higgie and dodge in the amends. *Hall.*

There is no nation, though plunged into never such gross idolatry, but has some awful sense of a deity, and a persuasion of a state of *retribution* to men after this life. *South.*

It is a strong argument for a state of *retribution* hereafter, that in this world virtuous persons are very often unfortunate, and vicious persons prosperous. *Addison's Spectator.*

**RETRIBUTORY.** *adj.* [from *retribue*.] Repaying; making *RETRIBUTIVE.* } repayment.

Something strangely *retributive* is working. *Clarissa.*

**RETRIEVABLE.** *adj.* [from *retrieve*.] That may be retrieved.

**TO RETRIEVE.** *v. a.* [*retrahere*, Fr.] To recover; to restore.

By this conduct we may *retrieve* the publick credit of religion, reform the example of the age, and lessen the danger we complain of. *Rogers's Sermons.*

2. To repair.

O reason! once again to thee I call; Accept my sorrow, and *retrieve* my fall. *Prior.*

3. To regain.

With late repentance now they would *retrieve* The bodies they forsook, and wish to live. *Dryden.*

Philomela's liberty *retriev'd*, Cheers her sad soul. *Phillips.*

4. To recall; to bring back.

If one, like the old Latin poets, came among them, it would be a means to *retrieve* them from their cold trivial conceits, to an imitation of their predecessors. *Berkeley to Pope.*

**RETROCESSION.** *n. f.* [*retrocession*, Lat.] The act of going back.

**RETROCOPIULATION.** *n. f.* [*retro and copulation*.] Post-coition.

From the nature of this position, there ensueth a necessity of *retrocopiulation*. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

**RETROGRADATION.** *n. f.* [*retrogradation*, Fr. from *retrograde*.] The act of going backward.

As for the revolutions, stations, and *retrogradations* of the planets, observed constantly in most certain periods of time, sufficiently demonstrates, that their motions are governed by counsel. *Ray on the Creation.*

**RETROGRADE.** *adj.* [*retrograde*, Fr. *retro* and *gradior*, Lat.] 1. Going backward.

Princes, if they use ambitious men, should handle it so, as they be still progressive, and not *retrograde*. *Bacon.*

2. Contrary; opposite.

Your intent In going back to school to Wittenberg, It is most *retrograde* to our desire. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

3. In astronomy, planets are *retrograde*, when by their proper motion in the zodiac, they move backward, and contrary to the succession of the signs; as from the second degree of Aries to the first: but this *retrogradation* is only apparent and occasioned by the observer's eye being placed on the earth; for to an eye at the sun, the planet will appear always direct, and never either stationary or *retrograde*. *Harris.*

Their wand'ring course, now high, now low, then hid, Progressive, *retrograde*, or standing still, In fix thou seest. *Shakespeare's Paradise Lost.*

Two geomantick figures were display'd; One when direct, and one when *retrograde*. *Dryden.*

**TO RETROGRADE.** *v. n.* [*retrograder*, Fr. *retro* and *gradior*, Lat.] To go backward.

The race and period of all things here is to turn things more pneumatical and rare, and not to *retrograde* from pneumatical to that which is dense. *Bacon.*

**RETROGRESSION.** *n. f.* [*retro and gressus*, Lat.] The act of going backwards.

The account, established upon the rise and descent of the stars, can be no reasonable rule unto distant nations, and by reason of their *retrogression*, but temporary unto any one. *Bro.*

**RETROMINGENCY.** *n. f.* [*retro and mingo*, Lat.] The quality of staling backwards.

The last foundation was *retromingency*, or pissing backwards; for men observing both sexes to urine backwards, or

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averily between their legs, they might conceive there were feminine parts in both. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

**RETROMINGENT.** *adj.* [*retro and mingo*, Lat.] Staling backward.

By reason of the backward position of the feminine parts of quadrupeds, they can hardly admit the substitution of masculine generations, except it be in *retromingents*. *Brown.*

**RETROSPECT.** *n. f.* [*retro and specio*, Lat.] Look thrown upon things behind or things past.

As you arraign his majesty by *retrospect*, so you condemn his government by second sight. *Addison's Freeholder, No 9.*

**RETROSPECTION.** *n. f.* [from *retrospect*.] Act or faculty of looking backwards.

Canst thou take delight in viewing This poor isle's approaching ruin, When thy *retrospection* vast Sees the glorious ages past? Happy nation were we blind, Or had only eyes behind. *Swift.*

**RETROSPECTIVE.** *adj.* [from *retrospect*.] Looking backwards.

In vain the grave, with *retrospective* eye, Would from the apparent what conclude the why. *Pope.*

**TO RETURND.** *v. a.* [*retundo*, Lat.] To blunt; to turn.

Covered with skin and hair keeps it warm, being naturally a very cold part, and also to quench and dissipate the force of any stroke that shall be dealt it, and *retund* the edge of any weapon. *Ray on the Creation.*

**TO RETURN.** *v. n.* [*retourner*, Fr.] 1. To come to the same place.

Return, my son David, for I will do thee no harm. *1 Sam.* Who so rolleth a stone, it will *return* upon him. *Prov. xxvi.* Go, *return* on thy way to the wilderness. *1 Kings xix. 15.*

2. To come back to the same state.

The waters *returned* from off the earth continually. *Gen.* Judgment shall *return* unto righteousness. *Psal. xciv. 15.* In *returning* and rest shall ye be saved. *Isaiah xxx. 15.* On their embattel'd ranks the waves *return*. *Milton.*

If they *returned* out of bondage, it must be into a state of freedom. *Locke.*

3. To go back.

I am in blood Stept in so far, that should I wade no more, Returning were as tedious as go o'er. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.* Hezekiah sent to the king of Assyria, saying, I have offended, *return* from me. *2 Kings xviii. 14.*

To *return* to the business in hand, the use of a little insight in those parts of knowledge, is to accustom our minds to all sorts of ideas. *Locke.*

4. To make answer.

The thing of courage, As rouz'd with rage, with rage doth sympathize; And with an accent tun'd in fell false key, Returns to chiding fortune. *Shakespeare's Troil. and Cressida.* He said; and thus the queen of heaven *return'd*; Muft I, oh Jove in bloody wars contend! *Pope.*

5. To come back; to come again; to revisit.

Thou to mankind Be good, and friendly still, and oft *return*. *Milton.*

6. After a periodical revolution, to begin the same again.

With the year Seasons *return*, but not to me *returns* Days, or the sweet approach of ev'n or morn. *Milton.*

7. To return; to recriminate.

If you are a malicious reader, you *return* upon me, that I affect to be thought more impartial than I am. *Dryden.*

**TO RETURN.** *v. a.*

1. To repay; to give in requital.

Return him a trespass offering. *1 Sam. vi. 3.* Thy Lord shall *return* thy wickedness upon thine own head. *1 Kings ii. 44.*

What peace can we *return*, But to our power, hostility, and hate. *Milton.*

When answer none *return'd*, I set me down. *Milton.*

2. To give back.

What counsel give ye to *return* answer to this people. *2 Chr.*

3. To send back.

Reject not then what offer'd means, who knows But God hath set before us, to *return* thee Home to thy country and his sacred house. *Milton's Agon.*

4. To give account of.

Probably one fourth part more died of the plague than are *returned*. *Graunt's Bills of Mortality.*

5. To transmute.

Instead of a ship, he should levy money, and *return* the same to the treasurer for his majesty's use. *Clarendon.*

**RETURN.** *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. Act of coming back to the same place.

The king of France so suddenly gone back! Something since his coming forth is thought of, That his *return* was now most necessary. *Shakespeare.* When forc'd from hence to view our parts he mourns; Takes little journeys, and makes quick *return*. *Dryden.*

2. Retrogression.

3. Act

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3. Act of coming back to the same state.

At the *return* of the year, the king of Syria will come up. *1 Kings xx. 22.*

4. Revolution; vicissitude.

Weapons hardly fall under rule; yet even they have *returns* and vicissitudes; for ordnance was known in the city of the Oxidracas in India, and is what the Macedonians called *Bacon's Essays.*

5. Repayment of money laid out in commodities for sale.

As for any merchandize you have bought, ye shall have your *return* in merchandize or gold. *Bacon.* As to roots accelerated in their ripening, there is the high price that those things bear, and the swiftness of their *returns*; for, in some grounds, a radish comes in a month, that in others will not come in two, and so make double *returns*. *Bacon.*

6. Profit; advantage.

The fruit, from many days of recreation, is very little; but from these few hours we spend in prayer, the *return* is great. *Taylor's Rule of Living Holy.*

7. Remittance; payment from a distant place.

Within these two months, I do expect *return* Of thrice three times the value of this bond. *Shakespeare.* Brokers cannot have less money by them, than one twentieth part of their yearly *returns*. *Locke.*

8. Repayment; retribution; requital.

You made my liberty your late request, Is no *return* due from a grateful breast? I grow impatient, 'till I find some way, Great offices, with greater to repay. *Dryden.*

Since these are some of the *returns* which we made to God after obtaining our successes, can we reasonably presume, that we are in the favour of God?

Nothing better becomes a person in a publick character, than such a publick spirit; nor is there any thing likely to procure him larger *returns* of esteem. *Atterbury.*

*Returns*, like these, our mistress bids us make, When from a foreign prince a gift her Britons take. *Prior.* Ungrateful lord!

Wouldst thou invade my life, as a *return* For proffer'd love? *Rowe.*

9. Act of restoring or giving back; restitution.

The other ground of God's sole property in any thing, is the gift, or rather the *return* of it made by man to God. *South.*

10. Relapse.

This is breaking into a constitution to serve a present expedient; the remedy of an empirick, to stifle the present pain, but with certain prospect of sudden *returns*. *Swift.*

11. [Return, Fr.]

Either of the adjoining sides of the front of an house, or ground-plot, is called a *return* side. *Moxon's Mech. Exerc.* Both these sides are not only *returns*, but parts of the front, and a stately tower in the midst of the front. *Bacon.*

**RETURABLE.** *adj.* Allowed to be reported back. A law term.

It may be decided in that court, where the verdict is *returnable*. *Hale.*

He shall have an attachment against the sheriff, directed to the coroner, and *returnable* unto the king's bench. *Ayliffe.*

**RETURNER.** *n. f.* [from *return*.] One who pays or remits money.

The chapmen, that give highest for this, can make most profit by it, and those are the *returners* of our money. *Locke.*

**REVE.** *n. f.* The balliff of a franchise or manour.

The *reve*, the miller, and the mincing lady prioress speak in character. *Dryden.*

**TO REVEAL.** *v. a.* [*revelo*, Lat. *reveler*, Fr.]

1. To show; to discover; to lay open; to disclose a secret.

Be ashamed: speaking again that which thou hast heard, and *revealing* of secrets. *Ecclesi. xli. 23.* I will cure them, and *reveal* unto them the abundance of peace. *Jer. xxxiii. 6.*

Light was the wound, the prince's care unknown, She might not, would not yet *reveal* her own. *Waller.*

The answer to one who asked what time was, *si non regas intelligo*; that is, the more I think of time, the less I understand it; might persuade one, that time, which *reveals* all other things, is itself not to be discovered. *Locke.*

2. To impart from heaven.

The sufferings of this life are not to be compared with the glory which shall be *revealed* in us. *Romans viii. 18.*

**REVEALER.** *n. f.* [from *reveal*.]

1. Discoverer; one that shows or makes known.

The habit of faith in divinity is an argument of things unseen, as a stable assent unto things invident, upon authority of the divine *revealer*. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

The lives of the *revealers* may be justly set over against the revelation, to find whether they agree. *Atterbury.*

2. One that discovers to view.

He brought a taper; the *revealer* light Expos'd both crime and criminal to light. *Dryden.*

**TO REVEL.** *v. n.* [*Skinner* derives it from *reveiller*, Fr. to awake; Mr. Lye from *revelen*, Dutch, to rove loosely about, which is much countenanced by the old phrase, *revel-rout*.]

1. To feast with loose and clamorous merriment.

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My honey love, Will we return unto thy father's house, And *revel* it as bravely as the best. *Shakespeare.*

We'll keep no great ado—a friend or two. Tybalt being slain so late, It may be thought we held him carelessly, Being our kinsman, if we *revel* much. *Shakespeare.*

Antony, that *reveals* long o' nights, Is up. *Shakespeare's Julius Caesar.*

We shall have *revelling* to-night; I will assume thy part in some disguise. *Shakespeare.*

He can report you more odd tales Of our outlaw Robin Hood, That *revell'd* here in Sherwood, Though he ne'er shot in his bow. *Benj. Johnson.*

Were the doctrine new, That the earth mov'd, this day would make it true; For every part to dance and *revel* goes, They tread the air, and fall not where they rose. *Donne.*

Where'er I *revel'd* in the women's bow'r; For first I sought her but at looser hours The apples she had gather'd I smelt most sweet. *Prior.*

**REVEL.** *n. f.* [from the verb.] A feast with loose and noisy jollity.

Let them pinch th' unclean knight, And ask him, why, that hour of fairy *revel*, In their so sacred paths he dares to tread? *Shakespeare.*

They could do no less but, under your fair conduct, Crave leave to view these ladies, and intreat An hour of *revells* with them. *Shakespeare.*

**TO REVEL.** *v. a.* [*revello*, Lat.] To retract; to draw back.

Those, who mifearry, escape by their flood, *revelling* the humours from their lungs. *Harvey.*

**REVEL-ROUT.** *n. f.* A mob; an unlawful assembly of a rabble. *Ainsworth.*

For this his minion, the *revel-rout* is done:—I have been told, that you Are frequent in your visitation to her. *Rowe's Jane Shore.*

**REVELATION.** *n. f.* [from *revelation*, Fr.] Discovery; communication; communication of sacred and mysterious truths by a teacher from heaven.

When the divine *revelations* were committed to writing, the Jews were such scrupulous reverers of them, that they numbered even the letters of the Old Testament. *D. of Pis.*

As the gospel appears in respect of the law to be a clearer *revelation* of the mystical part, so it is a far more benign dispensation of the practical part. *Spratt.*

**REVELLER.** *n. f.* [from *revel*.] One who feasts with noisy jollity.

Fairies black, grey, green and white, You moonshine *revellers* attend your office. *Shakespeare.*

Unwelcome *revellers*, whose lawless joy Pains the sage ear, and hurts the sober eye. *Pope.*

**REVELRY.** *n. f.* [from *revel*.] Loose jollity; festive mirth.

Forget this new-fall'n dignity, And fall into our rustic *revellry*. *Shakespeare.*

There let Hymen oft appear In saffron robe with taper clear, And pomp, and feast, and *revellry*, With mask and antic pageantry. *Milton.*

**TO REVENGE.** *v. a.* [*revenger*, *revancher*, Fr.]

1. To return an injury.

2. To vindicate by punishment of an enemy.

If our hard fortune no compassion draws, The gods are just, and will *revenge* our cause. *Dryden.*

3. To wreak one's wrongs on him that inflicted them. With the reciprocal pronoun.

Come, Antony and young Octavius, *Revenge yourselves* alone on Cassius. *Shakespeare's Jul. Caesar.*

It is a quarrel most unnatural, To be *reveng'd* on him that loveth thee. *Shakespeare's Rich. III.*

Northumberland slew thy father; And thine, lord Clifford; and you vow'd *revenge*: If I be not, heav'n's be *reveng'd* on me! *Shakespeare.*

Edom hath *revenged himself* upon Judah. *Ezek. xxv. 12.* O Lord, visit me, and *revenge* me of my persecutors. *Jer.*

Who shall come to stand against thee, to be *revenged* for the unrighteous men? *Wisdom xii. 12.*

Your fury of a wife, Not yet content to be *reveng'd* on you, Th' agents of your passion will pursue. *Dryden.*

**REVENGE.** *n. f.* [*revanche*, *revanche*, Fr.] Return of an injury.

*Revenge* burn in them: for their dear causes Would, to the bleeding and the grim alarm, Excite the mortified man. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

May we, with the witness of a good conscience, pursue him with further *revenge*. *Shakespeare's Merry Wives of Windsor.*

I will make mine arrows drunk with blood; from the beginning of *revenges* upon the enemy. *Deutr. xxxiii. 42.*

Peradventure he will be enticed, and we shall prevail against him, and take our *revenge* on him. *Jer. xx. 10.*

Deformed persons are commonly even with nature; for as nature has done ill by them, so they do by nature; being void of natural affection, they have their *revenge* of nature. *Bacon.*

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What will not ambition and *revenge* descend to. *Milton.*  
 The fatyr in a rage  
 Forgets his bus'ness is to laugh and bite, *Dryden.*  
 And will of death and dire *revenges* write.  
 Draco, the Athenian lawgiver, granted an impunity to any  
 person that took *revenge* upon an adulterer. *Broome.*  
**REVENGEFUL.** *adj.* [from *revenge*.] Vindictive; full of re-  
 venge; full of vengeance.  
 May my hands  
 Never brandish more *revengeful* steel  
 Over the glittering helmet of my foe. *Shakefp. Rich. II.*  
 If thy *revengful* heart cannot forgive,  
 Lo! here I lend thee this sharp-pointed sword,  
 Which hide in this true breast. *Shakefp. Richard III.*  
 Into my borders now Jarbas falls,  
 And my *revengful* brother scales the walls. *Denham.*  
 Repenting England, this *revengful* day,  
 To Philip's manes did an off'ring bring. *Dryden.*  
**REVENGEFULLY.** *adv.* [from *revengful*.] Vindictively.  
 He smil'd *revengfully*, and leap'd  
 Upon the floor; thence gazing at the skies,  
 His eye-balls fiery red, and glowing vengeance;  
 Gods I accuse you not. *Dryden and Lee's Oedipus.*  
**REVENGER.** *n. f.* [from *revenge*.]  
 1. One who revenges; one who wreaks his own or another's  
 injuries.  
 May be, that better reason will assuage  
 The rash *revenger's* heat; words, well dispos'd,  
 Have secret pow'r to appease enflamed rage. *Fairy Queen.*  
 I do not know,  
 Wherefore my father should *revengers* want,  
 Having a son and friends. *Shakefp. Ant. and Cleop.*  
 So shall the great *revenger* ruin  
 Him and his issue, by a dreadful fate. *Sandys's Paraphrase.*  
 Morocco's monarch  
 Had come in person, to have seen and known  
 The injur'd world's *revenger* and his own. *Waller.*  
 2. One who punishes crimes.  
 What government can be imagined, without judicial pro-  
 ceedings? and what methods of judicature, without a reli-  
 gious oath, which supposes an omniscient being, as conscious  
 to its falsehood or truth, and a *revenger* of perjury. *Bentley.*  
**REVENGEMENT.** *n. f.* [from *revenge*.] Vengeance; return of  
 an injury.  
 It may dwell  
 In her son's flesh to mind *revengement*,  
 And be for all chaste dames an endless monument. *F. & Q.*  
 By the periclose of the same verse, vagabond is understood  
 for such a one as travelleth in fear of *revengement*. *Raleigh.*  
**REVENGINGLY.** *adv.* [from *revenging*.] With vengeance;  
 vindictively.  
 I've belov'd a lady,  
 The princeess of this country; and the air on't  
 Revengingly enfeebles me. *Shakefp. Cymbeline.*  
**REVENUE.** *n. f.* [from *revenue*, Fr. Its accent is uncertain.] In-  
 come; annual profits received from lands or other funds.  
 They privily send over unto them the *revenues*, wherewith  
 they are there maintained. *Spenser's State of Ireland.*  
 She bears a duke's *revenues* on her back,  
 And in her heart scorns our poverty. *Shakefp. Hen. VI.*  
 Only I retain  
 The name and all th' addition to a king;  
 The sway, *revenue*, beloved sons, be yours. *Shakefp.*  
 Many offices are of so small *revenue*, as not to furnish a  
 man with what is sufficient for the support of his life. *Temple.*  
 If the woman could have been contented with golden eggs,  
 she might have kept that *revenue* on still. *LEStrange.*  
 His vassals easy, and the owner blest,  
 They pay a trifle, and enjoy the rest:  
 Not so a nation's *revenues* are paid;  
 The servant's faults are on the master laid. *Swift.*  
 To *REVERB.* *v. a.* [from *reverbera*, Lat.] To strike against; to  
 reverberate. Not in use.  
 Referve thy state, with better judgment check  
 This hideous rashness:  
 The youngest daughter does not love thee least;  
 Nor are those empty hearted, whose loud sound  
 Reverbs no hollowness. *Shakefp. King Lear.*  
**REVERBERANT.** *adj.* [from *reverberans*, Lat.] Refounding; beat-  
 ing back. The reading in the following passage should be, I  
 think, *reverberant*.  
 Hollow your name to the *reverberate* hills,  
 And make the babbling gossip of the air  
 Cry out, Olivia! *Shakefp. Twelfth Night.*  
 To *REVERBERATE.* *v. a.* [from *reverbera*, Lat. *reverbera*, Fr.]  
 1. To beat back.  
 Start  
 An echo with the clamour of thy drum,  
 And ev'n at hand a drum is ready brad,  
 That shall *reverberate* all as well as thine. *Shakefp. K. John.*  
 Nor doth he know them for aught,  
 Till he behold them formed in th' applause  
 Where they're extended; which, like an arch, *reverbrates*  
 The sound again. *Shakefp.*

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As the sight of the eye is like a glass, so is the ear a  
 finuous cave, with a hard bone, to stop and *reverberate* the  
 sound. *Bacon.*  
 As we, to improve the nobler kinds of fruits, are at the ex-  
 pence of walls to receive and *reverberate* the faint rays of the  
 sun, so we, by the help of a good soil, equal the production  
 of warmer countries. *Swift.*  
 2. To heat in an intense furnace, where the flame is reverbe-  
 rated upon the matter to be melted or cleaned.  
 Crocus martis, that is steel corroded with vinegar or sul-  
 phur, and after *reverberated* with fire, the loadstone will not  
 attract. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*  
 To *REVERBERATE.* *v. n.*  
 1. To be driven back; to bound back.  
 The rays of royal majesty *reverberated* so strongly upon  
 Villerio, that they dispelled all clouds. *Hawth.*  
 2. To rebound.  
**REVERBERATION.** *n. f.* [from *reverbera*, Fr. from *reverbera*,  
 Lat.] The act of beating or driving back.  
 To the reflection of visible, small glasses suffice; but to  
 the *reverberation* of audibles, are required greater spaces. *Bac.*  
 The first repetitions follow very thick; for two parallel  
 walls beat the sound back on each other, like the several re-  
 verberations of the same image from two opposite looking-  
 glasses.  
**REVERBERATORY.** *adj.* [from *reverbera*, Fr.] Returning;  
 beating back.  
 Good lime may be made of all kinds of flints, but they are  
 hard to burn, except in a *reverberatory* kiln. *Mason.*  
 To *REVERBER.* *v. a.* [from *reverbera*, Fr. *reverbera*, Lat.] To re-  
 venge; to honour; to venerate; to regard with awe.  
 An emperor often stamp'd on his coins the face or orna-  
 ments of his colleague, and we may suppose Lucius Verus  
 would omit no opportunity of doing honour to Marcus  
 Aurelius, whom he rather *revered* as his father, than treated  
 as his partner in the empire. *Addison's Remarks on Italy.*  
 Love shall again *revere* your pow'r,  
 And rise a swan, or fall a show'r. *Prior.*  
 Taught 'em how clemency made pow'r *rever'd*,  
 And that the prince below'd was truly fear'd. *Prior.*  
 In my conquest he thy might declar'd,  
 And for thy justice he thy name *rever'd*. *Prior.*  
**REVERENCE.** *n. f.* [from *reverence*, Fr. *reverentia*, Lat.]  
 1. Veneration; respect; awful regard.  
 God is greatly to be feared in the assembly of the saints;  
 and to be had in *reverence* of all about him. *Pf. lxxxix. 7.*  
 When quarrels and factions are carried openly, it is a sign  
 the *reverence* of government is lost. *Bacon's Essays.*  
 Higher of the genial bed,  
 And with mysterious *reverence* I deem. *Milton.*  
 In your prayers, use reverent postures and the lowest ge-  
 stures of humility, remembering that we speak to God, in our  
*reverence* to whom we cannot exceed. *Taylor.*  
 A poet cannot have too great a *reverence* for readers. *Dryd.*  
 The fear, acceptable to God, is a filial fear; an awful re-  
 verence of the divine nature, proceeding from a just esteem  
 of his perfections, which produces in us an inclination to his  
 service, and an unwillingness to offend him. *Rogers.*  
 2. Act of obeisance; bow; courtesy.  
 Now lies he there,  
 And none so poor to do him *reverence*. *Shakefp. Jul. Cæs.*  
 Mordecai bowed not, nor did him *reverence*. *Esth. iii. 2.*  
 He led her easily forth,  
 Where Godfrey sat among his lords and peers,  
 She *rever'd* him, then blush'd as one dismay'd. *Fairfax.*  
 Had not men the hoary heads *rever'd*,  
 Or boys paid *reverence*, when a man appear'd,  
 Both must have dy'd. *Dryden's Juvenal.*  
 Upstarts the bedlam,  
 And *reverence* made, accosted thus the queen. *Dryden.*  
 The monarch  
 Commands into the court the beauteous Emily:  
 So call'd, she came; the senate rose and paid  
 Becoming *reverence* to the royal maid. *Dryden.*  
 3. Title of the clergy.  
 Many now in health  
 Shall drop their blood, in approbation  
 Of what your *reverence* shall incite us to. *Shakefp. Hen. V.*  
 4. Poetical title of a father.  
 O my dear father! let this kiss  
 Repair those violent harms, that my two sisters  
 Have in thy *reverence* made. *Shakefp. King Lear.*  
 To *REVERENCE.* *v. a.* [from the noun.] To regard with re-  
 verence; to regard with awful respect.  
 Those that I *reverence*, those I fear, the wife;  
 At fools I laugh, not fear them. *Shakefp. Cymbeline.*  
 While they pervert pure nature's healthful rules  
 To loathsome sickness, worthily since they  
 God's image did not *reverence* in themselves. *Milton.*  
 He flew Action, but despoil'd him not;  
 Nor in his hate the funeral rites forgot;  
 Arm'd as he was, he sent him whole below,  
 And *reverenc'd* thus the manes of his foe. *Dryden.*  
 As

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As his goodness will forbid us to dread him as slaves, so his  
 majesty will command us to *reverence* him as sons. *Rogers.*  
**REVERENCER.** *n. f.* [from *reverence*.] One who regards with  
 reverence.  
 The Athenians quite sunk in their affairs; had little com-  
 merce with the rest of Greece, and were become great *re-  
 verers* of crowned heads. *Swift.*  
**REVEREND.** *adj.* [from *reverend*, Fr. *reverendus*, Lat.]  
 1. Venerable; deserving reverence; expecting respect by his  
 appearance.  
 Let his lack of years be no impediment, to let him lack a  
*reverend* estimation. *Shakefp. Merchant of Venice.*  
 Reverend and gracious senators. *Shakefp.*  
 Onias, who had been high priest, *reverend* in conversation,  
 and gentle in condition, prayed for the Jews. *2 Mac. xv. 12.*  
 Reverend old man! lo here confess he stands. *Pope.*  
 2. The honorary epithet of the clergy. We stile a clergyman,  
 reverend; a bishop, right *reverend*; an archbishop, most re-  
 verend.  
 A *reverend* fire among them came,  
 Who preach'd conversion and repentance. *Milton.*  
**REVERENT.** *adj.* [from *reverens*, Lat.] Humble; expressing sub-  
 mission; testifying veneration.  
 They forthwith to the place  
 Repairing where he judg'd them, prostrate fell  
 Before him *reverent*. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*  
 Meet then the senior, far renown'd for sense,  
 With *reverent* awe, but decent confidence. *Pope.*  
**REVERENTIAL.** *adj.* [from *reverentiell*, Fr. from *reverent*.] Ex-  
 pressing reverence; proceeding from awe and veneration.  
 That oaths made in *reverential* fear  
 Of love and his wrath may any forswear. *Dome.*  
 The least degree of contempt weakens religion; it properly  
 consisteth in a *reverential* esteem of things sacred. *South.*  
 The reason of the institution being forgot, the after-ages  
 perverted it, supposing only a *reverential* gratitude paid to the  
 earth as the common parent. *Woodward's Nat. Hist.*  
 All look up, with *reverential* awe,  
 At crimes that 'scape, or triumph o'er the law. *Pope.*  
**REVERENTIALLY.** *adv.* [from *reverential*.] With show of  
 reverence.  
 The Jews, *reverentially* declining the situation of their  
 temple, place their beds from North to South. *Brown.*  
**REVERENTLY.** *adv.* [from *reverent*.] Respectfully; with  
 awe; with reverence.  
 Chide him for faults, and do it *reverently*. *Shakefp.*  
 To nearest ports their shatter'd ships repair,  
 Where by our dreadful cannon they lay aw'd;  
 So *reverently* men quit th' open air,  
 When thunder speaks th' angry gods abroad. *Dryden.*  
 Then down with all thy boasted volumes, down;  
 Only reserve the sacred one:  
 Low, *reverently* low,  
 Make thy stubborn knowledge bow:  
 To look to heav'n be blind to all below. *Prior.*  
**REVERER.** *n. f.* [from *revere*.] One who venerates; one who  
 reveres.  
 When the divine revelations were committed to writing,  
 the Jews were such scrupulous *reverers* of them, that it was the  
 business of the Pharisees, to number not only the sections  
 and lines, but even the words and letters of the Old Testa-  
 ment. *Government of the Tongue.*  
**REVERSAL.** *n. f.* [from *reverse*.] Change of sentence.  
 The king, in the *reversal* of the attainders of his partakers,  
 had his will. *Bacon's Henry VII.*  
 To *REVERSE.* *v. a.* [from *reversus*, Lat.]  
 1. To turn upside down.  
 A pyramid *reversed* may stand upon his point, if balanced  
 by admirable skill. *Temple's Miscellanies.*  
 2. To overturn; to subvert.  
 These now controul a wretched people's fate,  
 These can divide, and these *reverse* the state. *Pope.*  
 3. To turn back.  
 Michael's sword stay'd not;  
 But with swift wheel *reverse*, deep entering shar'd  
 Satan's right side. *Milton.*  
 4. To contradict; to repeal.  
 Better it was in the eye of his understanding, that some-  
 time an erroneous sentence definitive should prevail, till the  
 same authority, perceiving such oversight, might afterwards  
 correct or *reverse* it, than that strifes should have respite to  
 grow, and not come speedily unto some end. *Hooker's Pref.*  
 A decree was made, that they had forfeited their liberties;  
 and albeit they made great moans, yet could they not pro-  
 cure this sentence to be *reversed*. *Hayward.*  
 Death, his doom which I  
 To mitigate thus plead, not to *reverse*,  
 To better life shall yield him. *Milton's Par. Lost.*  
 Though grace may have *reversed* the condemning sentence,  
 and sealed the sinner's pardon before God, yet it may have  
 left no transcript of that pardon in the sinner's breast. *South.*  
 Those seem to do best, who, taking useful hints from  
 facts, carry them in their minds to be judg'd of, by what

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they shall find in history to confirm or *reverse* these imperfect  
 observations. *Locke.*  
 5. To turn to the contrary.  
 These plain characters we rarely find,  
 Though strong the bent, yet quick the turns of mind;  
 Or puzzling contraries confound the whole,  
 Or affectations quite *reverse* the soul. *Pope.*  
 6. To put each in the place of the other.  
 With what tyranny custom governs men; it makes that  
 reputable in one age, which was a vice in another, and *re-  
 verses* even the distinctions of good and evil. *Rogers.*  
 7. To recall; to renew. Obsolete.  
 Well knowing true all he did rehearse,  
 And to his fresh remembrance did *reverse*  
 The ugly view of his deformed crimes. *Fairy Queen.*  
 To *REVERSE.* *v. n.* [from *reversere*, *reversus*, Lat.] To return. *Spens.*  
**REVERSE.** *n. f.* [from the verb.]  
 1. Change; vicissitude.  
 The strange *reverse* of fate you see;  
 I pity'd you, now you may pity me. *Dryden's Aurengz.*  
 By a strange *reverse* of things, Justinian's law, which for  
 many ages was neglected, does now obtain, and the Theo-  
 dosian code is in a manner antiquated. *Baker.*  
 2. A contrary; an opposite.  
 Count Tariff appeared the *reverse* of Goodman fact. *Add.*  
 The performances, to which God has annexed the promises  
 of eternity, are just the *reverse* of all the pursuits of sense. *Reg.*  
 3. [From *revers*, Fr.] The side of the coin on which the head is  
 not impressed.  
 As the Romans set down the image and inscription of the  
 consul, afterward of the emperor on the one side, so they  
 changed the *reverse* always upon new events. *Camden.*  
 Our guard upon the royal side;  
 On the *reverse* our beauty's pride. *Waller.*  
 Several *reverses* are owned to be the representations of an-  
 tique figures. *Addison on Ancient Medals.*  
**REVERSIBLE.** *adj.* [from *reversibilis*, Fr. from *reverse*.] Capable of  
 being reversed.  
**REVERSION.** *n. f.* [from *reversion*, Fr. from *reverse*.]  
 1. The state of being to be possessed after the death of the pre-  
 sent possessor.  
 As were our England in *reversion* his,  
 And he our subjects next degree in hope. *Shakefp. Rich. II.*  
 A life in *reversion* is not half so valuable, as that which  
 may at present be entered on. *Hammond's Fundamentals.*  
 2. Succession; right of succession.  
 He was very old, and had out-lived most of his friends;  
 many persons of quality being dead, who had, for recom-  
 pence of services, procured the *reversion* of his office. *Clarend.*  
 Upon what ground can a man promise himself a future re-  
 pentance, who cannot promise himself a futurity? whose life  
 depends upon his breath, and is so restrained to the present,  
 that it cannot secure to itself the *reversion* of the very next  
 minute. *South's Sermons.*  
 So many candidates there stand for wit,  
 A place at court is scarce so hard to get;  
 In vain they croud each other at the door;  
 For e'en *reversions* are all begg'd before. *Dryden.*  
**REVERSIONARY.** *adj.* [from *reversion*.] To be enjoyed in  
 succession.  
 There are multitudes of *reversionary* patents and *reversionary*  
 promises of preferments. *Arbutnot.*  
 To *REVERT.* *v. a.* [from *reverti*, Lat.]  
 1. To change; to turn to the contrary.  
 Wretched her subjects, gloomy sits the queen,  
 Till happy chance *revert* the cruel scene;  
 And apish folly, with her wild resort  
 Of wit and jest, disturbs the solemn court. *Prior.*  
 2. To reverberate.  
 The stream boils  
 Around the stone, or from the hollow'd bank  
 Reverted plays in undulating flow. *Thomson.*  
 To *REVERT.* *v. n.* [from *reverti*, old Fr.] To return; to fall back.  
 My arrows,  
 Too slightly timbred for so loud a wind,  
 Would have *reverted* to my bow again. *Shakefp. Hamlet.*  
 If his tenant and patentee shall dispose of his gift without  
 his kingly assent, the lands shall *revert* to the king. *Bacon.*  
**REVERT.** *n. f.* [from the verb.] Return; recurrence. A mu-  
 sical term.  
 Hath not musick her figures the same with rhetoric? what  
 is a *revert* but her antitrophe? *Peachment of Musick.*  
**REVERTIBLE.** *adj.* [from *reverti*.] Returnable.  
**REVERV.** *n. f.* [from *reverti*, Fr.] Loose musing; irregular thought.  
 Revery is when ideas float in our mind, without any re-  
 flection or regard of the understanding. *Locke.*  
 If the minds of men were laid open, we should see but  
 little difference between that of the wife man and that of the  
 fool; there are infinite *reveries* and numberless extravagancies  
 pass through both. *Addison.*  
 I am really so far gone, as to take pleasure in *reveries* of  
 this kind. *Pope.*  
 9  
 To *REVERSE.*



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To REVES'T. *v. a.* [*revestir*, *revêtir*, Fr. *revestir*, Lat.]  
1. To clothe again.

Her, natheless,  
Th' enchanter finding fit for his intents,  
Did thus *revest*, and deckt with due habiliments. *Spenser*.  
When thou of life renewest the seeds,  
The withered fields *revest* their cheerful weeds. *Wotton*.  
2. To reinvest; to vest again in a possession or office.  
REVESTIARY. *n. f.* [*revestiaire*, Fr. from *revestir*, Lat.] Place  
where dresses are deposited.

The effectual power of words the Pythagoreans extolled;  
the impious Jews ascribed all miracles to a name, which was  
engraved in the *revestary* of the temple. *Camden's Remains*.  
REVICTION. *n. f.* [*revictum*, Lat.] Return to life.

If the Rabines prophecy succeed, we shall conclude the  
days of the phoenix, not in its own, but in the last and general  
flames, without all hope of *reviction*. *Brown*.  
To REVICTUAL. *v. a.* [*re* and *victual*.] To stock with vic-  
tuals again.

It hath been objected, that I put into Ireland, and spent  
much time there, taking care to *revictual* myself and none  
of the rest. *Raleigh's Apology*.

To REVIE'W. *v. a.* [*re* and *view*.]

1. To look back.  
So swift he flies, that his *reviewing* eye  
Has lost the chafers, and his ear the cry. *Denham*.

2. To see again.  
I shall *review* Sicilia; for whose fight  
I have a woman's longing. *Shakefp. Winter's Tale*.

3. To consider over again; to retrace; to reexamine.  
Segrais says, that the *Æneis* is an imperfect work, and that  
death prevented the divine poet from *reviewing* it; and, for  
that reason, he had condemned it to the fire. *Dryden*.

Shall I the long laborious scene *review*,  
And open all the wounds of Greece anew. *Pope*.

4. To survey; to overlook; to examine.  
REVIE'W. *n. f.* [*review*, Fr. from the verb.] Survey; re-  
examination.

We make a general *review* of the whole work, and a ge-  
neral *review* of nature; that, by comparing them, their full  
correspondency may appear. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth*.

The works of nature will bear a thousand views and *re-  
views*; the more narrowly we look into them, the more oc-  
casion we shall have to admire. *Aberbury's Sermons*.

To REVILE. *v. a.* [*re* and *vile*.] To reproach; to vilify;  
to treat with contumely.

Asked for their pass by every squire,  
That list at will them to *revile* or snub. *Spenser*.

I read in's looks  
Matter against me; and his eye *revil'd*  
Me as his abject object. *Shakefp. Henry VIII*.

Fear not the reproach of men, neither be afraid of their  
*revilings*. *Isaiah li. 7*.

She still beareth him an invincible hatred, *revileth* him to  
his face, and raileth at him in all companies. *Swift*.

REVILER. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Reproach; contumely; ex-  
probation. Not used, but elegant.

I heard thee in the garden, and of thy voice  
Afraid, being naked, hid myself,—to whom  
The gracious judge, without *revile*, reply'd. *Milton*.

REVILER. *n. f.* [from *revile*.] One who reviles; one who  
treats another with contumelious terms.

The bitterest *revilers* are often half-witted people. *G. of T*.

REVILINGLY. *adv.* [from *revile*.] In an opprobrious manner;  
with contumely.

The love I bear to the civility of expression will not suffer  
me to be *revilingly* broad. *Maine*.

REVISAL. *n. f.* [from *revise*.] Review; reexamination.  
The *revisal* of these letters has been a kind of examination  
of conscience to me; so fairly and faithfully have I set down  
in them the undisguised state of the mind. *Pope*.

To REVISE. *v. a.* [*revissus*, Lat.] To review; to overlook.  
Lintot will think your price too much;  
Not, Sir, if you *revise* it, and retouch. *Pope*.

REVISE. *n. f.* [from the verb.]  
1. Review; reexamination.

The author is to be excused, who never, in regard to his  
eyes and other impediments, gives himself the trouble of cor-  
rections and *revises*. *Boyle*.

REVISER. *n. f.* [*reviseur*, Fr. from *revise*.] Examiner; super-  
intendant.

REVISION. *n. f.* [*revision*, Fr. from *revise*.] Review.  
To REVISIT. *v. a.* [*revisiter*, Fr. *revissit*, Lat.] To  
visit again.

Thou I *revisit* safe,  
And feel thy foreign vital lamp; but thou  
*Revisit'st* not these eyes, that rowl in vain,  
To find thy piercing ray, and find no dawn. *Milton*.

Let the pale fire *revisit* Thebes, and bear  
These pleasing orders to the tyrant's ear. *Pope's Statius*.

REVIVAL. *n. f.* [from *revive*.] Recall from a state of lan-  
guour, oblivion, or obscurity.

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To REVIVE. *v. n.* [*revivere*, Fr. *revivis*, Lat.]

1. To return to life.  
The Lord heard Elijah, and the soul of the child came  
unto him again, and he *revived*. *1 Kings xvii. 22*.  
So he dies;  
But soon *revives*: death over him no power  
Shall long usurp. *Milton*.

2. To return to vigour or fame; to rise from languour, obli-  
vion, or obscurity.  
I *revive* at this last fight, assur'd that man shall live. *Milt*.

To REVIVE. *v. a.*  
1. To bring to life again.  
Spot more delicious, than those gardens feign'd  
Of *reviv'd* Adonis. *Milton*.

2. To raise from languour, insensibility, or oblivion.  
Noise of arms, or view of martial guise,  
Might not *revive* desire of knightly exercise. *Fa. Quen*.

God lighten our eyes, and give us a little *reviving* in our  
bondage. *Ezra ix. 8*.

3. To renew; to recollect; to bring back to the memory.  
The memory is the power to *revive* again in our minds  
those ideas, which after imprinting have been laid aside out  
of sight. *Locke*.

The mind has a power in many cases to *revive* perceptions,  
which it has once had. *Locke*.

4. To quicken; to rouse.  
I should *revive* the soldiers hearts;  
Because I ever found them as myself. *Shakefp*.

What first *Æneas* in this place beheld,  
*Reviv'd* his courage, and his fear expell'd. *Dryden*.

Old *Egeus* only could *revive* his son,  
Who various changes of the world had known. *Dryden*.

REVIVER. *n. f.* [from *revive*.] That which invigorates or  
revives.

To REVIVIFICATE. *v. a.* [*revivifier*, Fr. *re* and *vivifier*,  
Lat.] To recall to life.

REVIVIFICATION. *n. f.* [from *revivificate*.] The act of re-  
calling to life.

As long as an infant is in the womb of its parent, so long  
are these medicines of *revivification* in preparing. *Spektator*.

REVIVISCENCY. *n. f.* [*revivisco*, *reviviscencia*, Lat.] Renewal  
of life.

Scripture makes mention of a restitution and *reviviscency* of  
all things at the end of the world. *Burnet*.

REUNION. *n. f.* [*reunion*, Fr. *re* and *union*.] Return to a state  
of juncture, cohesion, or concord.

She, that should all parts to *reunion* bow,  
She that had all magnetick force alone,  
To draw and fasten sundred parts in one. *Donne*.

To REUNITE. *v. a.* [*re* and *unite*.]  
1. To join again; to make one whole a second time; to join  
what is divided.

By this match the line of Charles the great  
Was *reunited* to the crown of France. *Shakefp. Henry V*.

2. To reconcile; to make those at variance one.  
To REUNITE. *v. n.* To cohere again.

REVOCABLE. *adj.* [*revocabile*, Fr. *revoco*, *revocabilis*, Lat.]  
1. That may be recalled.

Howsoever you flew bitterness, do not act any thing that  
is not *revocable*. *Bacon's Essay*.

2. That may be repealed.  
REVOCABLENESS. *n. f.* [from *revocable*.] The quality of being  
revocable.

To REVOCATE. *v. a.* [*revoco*, Lat.] To recall; to call back.  
His successor, by order, nullifies  
Many his patents, and did *revocate*  
And re-assume his liberalities. *Daniel's Civil War*.

REVOCATION. *n. f.* [*revocation*, Fr. *revocatio*, Lat.]  
1. Act of recalling.

One, that saw the people bent for the *revocation* of Calvin,  
gave him notice of their affection. *Hooker*.

2. State of being recalled.  
Elaiana's king commanded Chenandra to tell him that he  
had received advice of his *revocation*. *Hovel's Pocal Forg*.

3. Repeal; reversal.  
If a grievance be inflicted on a person, he may appeal, it  
is not necessary to pray a *revocation* of such a grievance. *Ayliffe*.

To REVOKE. *v. a.* [*revoco*, Fr. *revoco*, Lat.]  
1. To repeal; to reverse.

That society hath before consented, without *revoking* the  
same after. *Hooker, b. i. f. 10*.

When we abrogate a law as being ill made, the whole  
cause for which it was made still remaining, do we not herein  
*revoke* our very own deed, and upbraid ourselves with folly,  
yea all that were makers of it with oversight and error. *Hook*.

What reason is there, but that those grants and privileges  
should be *revoked*, or reduced to the first intention. *Spenser*.

Without my Aurengzebe I cannot live;  
*Revoke* his doom, or else my sentence give. *Dryden*.

2. To check; to repress.  
She strove their sudden rages to *revoke*,  
That at the last suppressing fury mad,  
They 'gan abstain. *Fairy Queen, b. ii. 3. To*

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3. To draw back.  
Shame were to *revoke*  
The forward footing for an hidden shade. *Fairy Queen*.  
Seas are troubled, when they do *revoke*  
Their flowing waves into themselves again. *Davies*.

REVOCEMENT. *n. f.* [from *revoco*.] Revocation; repeal;  
recall. Little in use.

Let it be nois'd,  
That through our intercession, this *revokement*  
And pardon comes. *Shakefp. Henry VIII*.

To REVOL'T. *v. n.* [*revolter*, Fr. *revoltere*, Italian.]  
1. To fall off from one to another. It denotes something of  
pravity or rebellion.

All will *revolt* from me, and turn to him. *Shakefp*.  
Spot more delicious, than those gardens do *revolt*,  
Our people quarrel with obedience. *Shakefp. K. John*.

Jafon and his company *revolted* from the kingdom. *2 Mac*.  
His people hath a *revolving* and a rebellious heart; they  
are *revolted* and gone. *Jer. v. 53*.

2. To change. Not in use.  
You are already love's firm votary,  
And cannot soon *revolt* and change your mind. *Shakefp*.

REVOL'T. *n. f.* [*revolte*, Fr. from the verb.]  
1. Defection; change of sides.

He was greatly strengthened, and the enemy as much en-  
feebled by daily *revolts*. *Raleigh's History of the World*.

If all our levies are made in Scotland or Ireland, may not  
those two parts of the monarchy be too powerful for the rest,  
in case of a *revolt*. *Addison's State of the War*.

2. A revolt; one who changes sides. Not in use.  
You ingrate *revolts*,  
You bloody Nero's, ripping up the womb  
Of your dear mother England. *Shakefp. King John*.

3. Gross departure from duty.  
Your daughter hath made a gross *revolt*;  
Tying her duty, beauty, wit, and fortunes  
To an extravagant and wheeling stranger. *Shakefp*.

REVOLTED. *part. adj.* [from *revolt*.] Having swerved from duty.  
Thou single hast maintain'd  
Against *revolted* multitudes the cause of truth. *Milton*.

REVOLTER. *n. f.* [from *revolt*.] One who changes sides; a  
defector; a renegade.

Fair honour that thou dost thy God, in trusting  
He will accept thee to defend his cause,  
A murderer, a *revolter*, and a robber. *Milton's Agonistes*.

He was not a *revolter* from the truth, which he had once  
embraced. *Aberbury's Sermons*.

Those, who are negligent or *revolters*, shall perish. *Swift*.

To REVOLVE. *v. n.* [*revolve*, Lat.]  
1. To roll in a circle; to perform a revolution.

They do not *revolve* about any common center. *Cheyne*.  
If the earth *revolve* thus, each house near the equator must  
move a thousand miles an hour. *Watts's Impr. of the Mind*.

Each *revolving* year,  
The teeming ewes a triple offspring bear. *Pope*.

2. To fall in a regular course of changing positions; to devolve.  
On the defection of an appeal, the jurisdiction does *ipso  
jure* *revolve* to the judge *quo*.

To REVOLVE. *v. a.* [*revolve*, Lat.]  
1. To roll any thing round.

Then in the East her turn the shines,  
*Revolve'd* on heav'n's great axis. *Milton*.

2. To consider; to meditate on.  
You may *revolve* what tales I told you  
Of courts, of princes, of the tricks of war. *Shakefp*.

REVOLUTION. *n. f.* [*revolution*, Fr. *revolutus*, Lat.]  
1. Course of any thing which returns to the point at which it  
began to move.

On their orbs impose  
Such restless *revolution*, day by day  
Repeated. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. viii*.

They will be taught by the diurnal *revolution* of the hea-  
vens. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind*.

2. Space measured by some revolution.  
At certain *revolutions* are they brought,  
And feel by turns the bitter change. *Milton*.

Meteors have no more time allowed them for their mount-  
ing, than the short *revolution* of a day. *Dryden*.

The Persian wept over his army, that within the *revolution*  
of a single age, not a man would be left alive. *Wake*.

3. Change in the state of a government or country. It is used  
among us *ὁμοθυμαδόν*, for the change produced by the admis-  
sion of king William and queen Mary.

4. Rotation in general; returning motion.  
Fear  
Comes thund'ring back with dreadful *revolution*  
On my defenceless head. *Milton*.

To REVOLUT. *v. a.* [*revolutis*, Fr. *re* and *vomit*.] To vomit;  
to vomit again.

They might cast it up, and take more vomiting and *revo-  
luting* what they drink. *Hakewill on Providence*.

REVULSION. *n. f.* [*revulsion*, Fr. *revulsus*, Lat.] The act of  
revolving or drawing humours from a remote part of the body.

Derivation differs from *revulsion* only in the measure of the

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distance, and the force of the medicines used: if we draw it  
to some very remote or contrary part, we call it *revulsion*;  
if only to some neighbouring place, and by gentle means,  
we call it derivation.

There is a way of *revulsion* to let blood in an adverse  
part. *Bacon's Natural History*.

I had heard of some strange cures of frenzies, by casual  
applications of fire to the lower parts, which seems reasonable  
enough, by the violent *revulsion* it may make of humours  
from the head. *Temple's Miscellanies*.

To REWARD. *v. a.* [*re* and *award*, to give in return.  
*Shimmer*.]

1. To give in return.  
Thou hast *rewarded* me good, whereas I have *rewarded*  
thee evil. *1 Sam. xxiv. 17*.

They *rewarded* me evil for good. *Psalms xxxv. 12*.

2. To repay; to recompense for something good.  
To judge th' unfaithful dead, but to *reward*  
His faithful, and receive them into bliss. *Milton*.

The supreme being *rewards* the just, and punishes the un-  
just. *Brown's Notes on the Odyssey*.

REWARD. *n. f.* [from the verb.]  
1. Recompense given for good.

*Rewards* and punishments do always presuppose something  
willingly done well or ill; without which respect, though we  
may sometimes receive good, yet then it is only a benefit and  
not a *reward*. *Hooker, b. i. f. 9*.

They have a good *reward* for their labour. *Ecclesi. iv. 9*.

To myself I owe this due regard,  
Not to make love my gift, but my *reward*. *Dryden*.

Men have consented to the immortality of the soul and the  
recompenses of another world, promising to themselves some  
*rewards* of virtue after this life. *Tillotson*.

2. It is sometimes used with a mixture of irony, for punishment  
or recompense of evil.

REWARDABLE. *adj.* [from *reward*.] Worthy of reward.  
Men's actions are judged, whether in their own nature *re-  
wardable* or punishable. *Hooker, b. i. f. 9*.

The action that is but indifferent, and without reward, if  
done only upon our own choice, is an act of religion, and  
*rewardable* by God, if done in obedience to our superiors.

*Taylor's Rule of Living Holy*.  
REWARDER. *n. f.* [from *reward*.] One that rewards; one  
that recompenses.

A liberal *rewarder* of his friends. *Shakefp. Rich. III*.

As the supreme Being is the only proper judge of our per-  
fections, so is he the only fit *rewarder* of them. *Addison*.

Ill judges, as well as *rewarders*, have popular assemblies  
been, of those who best deserved from them. *Swift*.

To REWARD. *v. a.* [*re* and *word*.] To repeat in the same words.  
Bring me to the test,  
And I the matter will *reward*; which madness  
Would gambol from. *Shakefp. Hamlet*.

RHABARBARATE. *adj.* [from *rhubarbarum*, Lat.] Impregnated  
or tinged with rhubarb.

The salt humours must be evacuated by the fennate, *rho-  
barbarate*, and sweet manna purgers, with acids added, or the  
purging waters. *Floyer on the Humours*.

RHABDOMANCY. *n. f.* [*ῥαβδος* and *μαντεία*.] Divination by  
a wand.

Of peculiar *rhodomancy* is that which is used in mineral  
discoveries, with a forked hazel, commonly called Moses's  
rod, which, freely held forth, will stir and play if any mine  
be under it. *Brown's Vulgar Errors*.

RHAPSODY. *n. f.* [from *rhapsody*.] One who writes without  
regular dependence of one part upon another.

Ask our *rhapsodist*, if you have nothing but the excellence  
and loveliness of virtue to preach, and no future rewards or  
punishments, how many vicious wretches will you ever re-  
claim. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind*.

RHAPSODY. *n. f.* [*ῥαψωδία*; *ῥαψωδία*, to sew, and *ὄδῳ*, a  
song.] Any number of parts joined together, without ne-  
cessary dependence or natural connection.

Such a deed, as sweet religion makes  
A *rhapsody* of words. *Shakefp. Hamlet*.

This confusion and *rhapsody* of difficulties was not to be sup-  
posed in each single sinner. *Hammond*.

He, that makes no reflexions on what he reads, only loads  
his mind with a *rhapsody* of tales fit for the entertainment of  
others. *Locke*.

The words slide over the ears, and vanish like a *rhapsody*  
of evening tales. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind*.

RHETORICK. *n. f.* [*ῥητορικὴ*; *rhētorikē*, Fr.]  
1. The act of speaking not merely with propriety, but with art  
and elegance.

We could not allow him an orator, who had the best  
thoughts, and who knew all the rules of *rhetorique*, if he had  
not acquired the art of using them. *Dryden's Duffresney*.

Of the passions, and how they are moved, Aristotle, in  
his second book of *rhetorick*, hath admirably discoursed in a  
little compass. *Locke's Thoughts on Reading*.

Grammar teacheth us to speak properly, *rhetorick* instructs  
to speak elegantly. *Baker's Reflections on Learning*.



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2. The power of persuasion; oratory.  
The heart's still *rhetoric*, diſcled with eyes. *Shakeſp.*  
His ſober lips then did he ſoftly part,  
Whence of pure *rhetoric* whole ſtreams outflow. *Fairfax.*  
Enjoy your dear wit and gay *rhetoric*,  
That hath ſo well been taught her dazzling fence. *Milton.*  
**RHETORICAL**, *adj.* [*rhetoricus*, Lat. from *rhetorick*.] Pertaining to rhetoric; oratorical; figurative.  
The apprehenſion is ſo deeply riveted into my mind, that *rhetorical* flouriſhes cannot at all looſen it. *More.*  
Because Brutus and Caſſius met a blackmore, and Pompey had on a dark garment at Phariſalia, theſe were preſages of their overthrow, which notwithstanding are ſcarce *rhetorical* ſequels; concluding metaphors from realities, and from conceptions metaphorical inferring realities again. *Brown.*  
The ſubject moral, logical, or *rhetorical*, which does not come under our ſenſes. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*  
**RHETORICALLY**, *adv.* [from *rhetorical*.] Like an orator; figuratively; with intent to move the paſſions.  
**TO RHETORICATE**, *v. n.* [*rhetorico*, low Lat. from *rhetorick*.] To play the orator; to attack the paſſions.  
I will be much more ſeaſonable to reform, than apologize or *rhetorate*; not to ſuffer themſelves to periſh in the miſt of ſuch ſolicitations to be ſaved. *Decay of Piety.*  
**RHETORICIAN**, *n. f.* [*rhetorician*, Fr. *rhetor*, Lat.] One who teaches the ſcience of rhetoric.  
The ancient ſophiſts and *rhetoricians*, which ever had young auditors, lived till they were an hundred years old. *Bacon.*  
'Tis the buſineſs of *rhetoricians* to treat the characters of the paſſions. *Dryden's Duſſenay.*  
A man may be a very good *rhetorician*, and yet at the ſame time a mean orator. *Baker's Reflections on Learning.*  
**RHETORICIAN**, *adj.* Suited a maſter of rhetoric.  
Boldly preſum'd with *rhetorician* pride,  
To hold of any queſtion either ſide. *Blackmore.*  
**RHEUM**, *n. f.* [*ῥέυμα*; *rheume*, Fr.] A thin watery matter ooſing through the glands, chiefly about the mouth. *Quincy.*  
I truſt not thoſe cunning waters of his eyes;  
For villainy is not without ſuch a *rheum*;  
And he long traded in it, makes it ſeem  
Like rivers of remorſe. *Shakeſp.*  
You did void your *rheum* upon my beard. *Shakeſp.*  
Why holds thine eye that lamentable *rheum*,  
Like a proud river peering o'er his bounds. *Shakeſp.*  
Each changing ſeaſon does its poiſon bring,  
*Rheum* chill the winter, agues blaſt the ſpring. *Prior.*  
**RHEUMATICK**, *adj.* [*ῥευματικὸς*; from *rheum*.] Proceeding from *rheum* or a peccant watry humour.  
The moon, the governers of floods,  
Pale in her anger, waſhes all the air,  
That *rheumatick* diſeaſes do abound. *Shakeſp.*  
The blood taken away looked very ſiſy or *rheumatick*. *Floy.*  
**RHEUMATISM**, *n. f.* [*ῥευματισμός*; *rheumatisme*, Fr. *rheumatismus*, Lat.] A painful diſtemper ſuppoſed to proceed from acrid humours.  
*Rheumatism* is a diſtemper affecting chiefly the membrana communis muſculorum, which it makes rigid and unfit for motion; and it ſeems to be occaſioned almoſt by the ſame cauſes, as the muſcliculous glands in the joints are rendered ſtiff and gritty in the gout. *Quincy.*  
The throding quincey 'tis my ſtar appoints,  
And *rheumatism* I ſend to rack the joints. *Dryden.*  
**RHEUMY**, *adj.* [from *rheum*.] Full of ſharp moiſture.  
Is Brutus lick?  
And will he ſeal out of his whoſome bed,  
To dare the vile contagion of the night?  
And tempt the *rheumy* and unpurged air,  
To add unto his ſickneſs. *Shakeſp. Julius Ceſar.*  
The South he looſ'd, who night and horror brings,  
And fogs are ſhaken from his ſlaggy wings;  
From his divided beard two ſtreams he pours;  
His head and *rheumy* eyes diſtil in thow'rs. *Dryden.*  
**RHINOCEROS**, *n. f.* [*ῥίς* and *κέρας*; *rhinocerot*, Fr.] A vaſt beaſt in the Eaſt Indies armed with a horn in his front.  
Approach thou like the rugged Ruſſian bear,  
The arm'd *rhinoceros*, or Hyrcanian tyger;  
Take any ſhape but that, and my firm nerves  
Shall never tremble. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*  
If you draw your beaſt in an emblem, ſlew a landſcape of the country natural to the beaſt; as to the *rhinoceros* an Eaſt Indian landſcape, the crocodile, an Egyptian. *Peaſham.*  
**RHOMB**, *n. f.* [*ῥόμβος*, Fr. *rhombus*, Lat. *ῥόμβος*.] In geometry, a parallelogram or quadrangular figure, having its four ſides equal, and conſiſting of parallel lines, with two oppoſite angles acute, and two obtuſe: it is formed by two equal and right cones joined together at their baſe. *Trevoux and Harris.*  
Save the ſun his labour, and that ſweet  
Nocturnal and diurnal *rhomb* ſuppos'd  
Inviſible elſe above all ſtars, the wheel  
Of day and night. *Milton.*  
See how in warlike muſter they appear,  
In *rhombs* and wedges, and half moons and wings. *Milton.*  
**RHOMBICK**, *adj.* [from *rhomb*.] Shaped like a rhomb,

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- Many other forts of ſtones are regularly figured; the aſteria in form of a ſtar, and they are of a *rhombick* figure. *Grew.*  
**RHOMBOID**, *n. f.* [*ῥομβοειδής*; *rhomboides*, Fr.] A figure approaching to a rhomb.  
Many other forts of ſtones are regularly figured; and they are of a *rhombick* figure; talk, of ſuch as are *rhomboid*. *Grew.*  
**RHOMBOIDAL**, *adj.* [from *rhomboid*.] Approaching in ſhape to a rhomb.  
Another *rhomboidal* ſelenites of a compreſſed form, had many others inſixed round the middle of it. *Woodward.*  
**RHUBARB**, *n. f.* [*ῥαβάρβα*, Lat.] A medicinal root ſlightly purgative, referred by botaniſts to the dock.  
What *rhubarb*, fenna, or what purgative drug  
Would ſcour theſe Engliſh hence. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*  
Having fixed the fontanel, I purged him with an infusion of *rhubarb* in ſmall ale. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*  
**RHYME**, *n. f.* [*ῥυθμός*; *rhythme*, Fr.]  
1. A harmonical ſucceſſion of ſounds.  
2. The conſonance of verſes; the correſpondence of the laſt found of one verſe to the laſt found or ſyllable of another.  
The youth with ſongs and *rhymes*:  
Some dance, ſome hale the rope. *Denham.*  
For *rhyme* the rudder is of verſes,  
With which like ſhips they ſteer their courſes. *Hudibras.*  
Such was the news, indeed, but ſongs and *rhymes*  
Prevail as much in theſe hard iron times;  
As would a plump of trembling fowl, that riſe  
Againſt an eagle ſouling from the ſkies. *Dryden.*  
If Cupid throws a ſingle dart,  
We make him wound the lover's heart;  
But if he takes his bow and quiver,  
'Tis ſure he muſt tranſfix the liver;  
For *rhyme* with reaſon may diſpenſe,  
And found has right to govern ſenſe. *Prior.*  
3. Poetry; a poem.  
All his manly power it did diſperſe,  
As he were warmed with enchanted *rhymes*,  
That oftentimes he quak'd. *Fairy Queen, b. i.*  
Who would not ſing for Lycidas? he knew  
Himſelf to ſing, and build the lofty *rhyme*. *Milton.*  
Now ſportive youth,  
Carol inſonate *rhymes* with ſuſtaining notes,  
And quaver inharmonious. *Philips.*  
**RHYME** or *reason*. Number or ſenſe.  
I was promiſ'd on a time,  
To have *reason* for my *rhyme*;  
But from that time into this ſeaſon,  
I had neither *rhyme* nor *reason*. *Spenser.*  
The guiltineſs of my mind drove the groſſeneſs of the ſup-  
perry into a received belief, in deſpite of the teeth of all  
*rhyme* and *reason*, that they were fairies. *Shakeſp.*  
**TO RHYME**, *v. n.*  
1. To agree in ſound.  
He was too warm on picking work to dwell,  
But forgot his notions as they fell,  
And, if they *rhym'd* and rattled, all was well. *Dryden.*  
2. To make verſes.  
Theſe fellows of infinite tongue, that can *rhyme* themſelves  
into ladies favours, they do always reaſon themſelves out  
again. *Shakeſp. Henry V.*  
There march'd the bard and blockhead, ſide by ſide,  
Who *rhym'd* for hire, and patroniz'd for pride. *Dunciad.*  
**RHYMER**, *n. f.* [from *rhyme*.] One who makes *rhymes*;  
**RHYMSTER**, *s.* a verſifier; a poet in contempt.  
Scall'd *rhymers* will ballad us out o' tune. *Shakeſp.*  
It was made penal to the Engliſh, to permit the Iriſh to  
graze upon their lands, to entertain any of their miniſters,  
*rhymers*, or news-tellers. *Darvies on Ireland.*  
*Rhymer* come on, and do the worſt you can;  
I fear not you, nor yet a better man. *Dryden.*  
His *rhyme* is conſtrained at an age, when the paſſion of  
love makes every man a *rhymers*, though not a poet. *Dryden.*  
I ſpeak of thoſe who are only *rhymers*. *Dennis.*  
So modern *rhymers* wiſely blaſt  
The poetry of ages paſt,  
And from its ruin build their own. *Shakeſp.*  
**RHYTHMICAL**, *adj.* [*ῥυθμικός*; *rhythmique*, Fr. from *rhyth-*  
or *rhythm*.] Harmonical; having proportion of one ſound to  
another.  
**RIB**, *n. f.* [*ῥίβη*, Saxon.] A bone in the body.  
1. Of theſe there are twenty-four in number, viz. twelve on  
each ſide the twelve vertebrae of the back; they are ſegments  
of a circle; they grow flat and broad, as they approach the  
ſternum; but the nearer they are to the vertebrae, the rounder  
and thicker they are; at which end they have a round head,  
which, being covered with a cartilage, is received into the  
finus in the bodies of the vertebrae: the *ribs*, thus articulated,  
make an acute angle with the lower vertebrae: the *ribs* have  
each a ſmall canal or finus, which runs along their under  
ſides, in which lies a nerve, vein, and artery: their extre-  
mities, which are faſtened to the ſternum, are cartilaginous,  
and the cartilages make an obtuſe angle with the bony part  
of the *ribs*; this angle reſpects the head: the cartilages are  
harder

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- harder in women than in men, that they may better bear the  
weight of their breasts: the *ribs* are of two ſorts; the ſeven  
upper are called true *ribs*, becauſe their cartilaginous ends are  
received into the finus of the ſternum: the five lower are  
called falſe *ribs*, becauſe they are loſer and ſhorter, of which  
only the firſt is joined to the extremity of the ſternum, the  
cartilaginous extremities of the reſt being tied to one another,  
and thereby leaving a greater ſpace for the dilatation of the  
ſtomach and intrails: the laſt of theſe ſhort *ribs* is ſhorter  
than all the reſt: it is not tied to them, but ſometimes to the  
muculoſus obliquus deſcendens. *Quincy.*  
Why do I yield to that ſuggeſtion?  
Whole horrid image doth upxiſh my hair,  
And make my ſeated heart knock at my *ribs*,  
Againſt the uſe of nature! *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*  
He open'd my left ſide, and took  
From thence a *rib*, with cordial ſpirits warm  
And life blood ſtreaming freſh. *Milton's Par. Loſt, b. viii.*  
He, who firſt the paſſage try'd,  
In harden'd oak his heart did hide,  
And *ribs* of iron arm'd his ſide,  
Who tempted firſt the briny flood. *Dryden's Horace.*  
2. Any piece of timber or other matter which ſtrengthens the  
ſide.  
I ſhould not ſee the ſandy hour glaſs run,  
But I ſhould think of ſhallows and of flats;  
And ſee my wealthy Andrew dock'd in ſand,  
Vailing his high top lower than her *ribs*,  
To kiſs her burial. *Shakeſp. Merchant of Venice.*  
**RIBALD**, *n. f.* [*ribaldus*, Fr. *ribaldo*, Italian.] A looſe, rough,  
mean, brutal wretch.  
That lewd *ribald*, with vile luſt advanced,  
Laid firſt his filthy hands on virgin clean,  
To ſpoil her dainty corſe to fair and ſheen. *Fairy Queen.*  
Your *ribald* nag of Egypt,  
The breeze upon her, like a cow in June,  
Hoſts ſails, and ſails. *Shakeſp. Antony and Cleopatra.*  
The buſy day,  
Wak'd by the lark, has rouſ'd the *ribald* crows,  
And dreaming night will hide our joys no longer. *Shakeſp.*  
Ne'er one ſprig of laurel grac'd theſe *ribalds*,  
From flaſhing Bentley down to piddling Tibbalds. *Pope.*  
**RIBALDRY**, *n. f.* [from *ribald*; *ribaldie*, old Fr.] Mean,  
lewd, brutal language.  
Mr. Cowley aſſerts, that obſcenity has no place in wit;  
Buckingham ſays, 'tis an ill ſort of wit, which has nothing  
more to ſupport it than bare-faced *ribaldry*. *Dryden.*  
The *ribaldry* of the low characters is different; the reeve,  
miller, and cook are diſtinguiſhed from each other. *Dryden.*  
In the ſame antique loom theſe ſcenes were wrought,  
Embelliſh'd with good morals and juſt thought,  
True nature in her nobleſt light you ſee,  
E'er yet debauch'd by modern gallantry  
To trifling jeſts and fulſom *ribaldry*. *Granville.*  
If the outward profeſſion of religion were once in practice  
among men in office, the clergy would ſee their duty and  
interit in qualifying themſelves for lay-converſation, when  
once they were out of fear of being choaked by *ribaldry* or  
prophaneneſs. *Swift.*  
**RIBAND**, *n. f.* [*rubande*, *ruban*, Fr.] A ſheet of ſilk; a nar-  
row web of ſilk, which is worn for ornament.  
Quaint in green, the ſhall be looſe enrob'd,  
With *ribbands* pendent, flaſhing 'bout her head. *Shakeſp.*  
A *ribband* did the braided trefles bind,  
The reſt was looſe. *Dryden's Knight's Tale.*  
See! in the liſts they wait the trumpets ſound;  
Some love device is wrought on ev'ry ſword,  
And ev'ry *riband* bears ſome myſtick word. *Granville.*  
**RIBBED**, *adj.* [from *rib*.]  
1. Furniſhed with ribs.  
Was I by rocks engender'd? *rib'd* with ſteel?  
Such tortures to reſiſt, or not to feel?  
Hung on each bough a ſingle leaf appears,  
Which thrive'll'd in its infancy remains,  
Like a cloſ'd fan, nor ſtretches wide its veins,  
But as the ſeaſons in their circle run,  
Opeſ its *ribb'd* ſurface to the nearer ſun. *Gay.*  
2. Incloſed as the body by ribs.  
Remember  
The nat'ral brav'ry of your iſle, which ſlands  
As Neptune's park, *ribb'd* and pale'd in,  
With rocks unſcaleable, and roaring waters. *Shakeſp.*  
**RIBBON**, *n. f.* See **RIBAND**.  
**TO RIBBONAST**, *v. n.* [*rib* and *raſt*.] To beat ſoundly. *A*  
burleſque word.  
That done, he riſes, humbly bows,  
And gives thanks for the princely blows;  
Departs not meanly proud, and boaſting  
Of his magnificent *ribboning*. *Butler.*  
I have been pinched in beſth, and well *ribbonged* under my  
former maſters; but I'm in now for ſkin and all. *L'Eſtrange.*  
**RIBWORT**, *n. f.* A plant.  
**RIC**, *n. f.* *Ric* denotes a powerful, rich, or valiant man; as  
in theſe verſes of Fortunatus:

## RIC

- Hilperice potens, ſi interpres barbarus adiſit,*  
*Adjutor fortiſ hoc quoque nomen habet.*  
Hilperic Barbarians a ſtout helper term.  
So Alſric is altogether ſtrong; *Æthelric*, nobly ſtrong or  
powerful: to the ſame ſenſe as Polycrates, Crato, Plutar-  
chus, Opimius. *Gibſon's Camden.*  
**RICE**, *n. f.* [*oryza*, Lat.] One of the eſculent grains: it hath  
its grains diſpoſed into a panicle, which are almoſt of an  
oval figure, and are covered with a thick huſk, ſomewhat  
like barley: this grain is greatly cultivated in moſt of the  
Eaſtern countries. *Miller.*  
*Rice* is the food of two thirds of mankind; it is kindly to  
human conſtitutions, proper for the conſumptive, and thoſe  
ſubject to hemorrhages. *Arbutnot.*  
If the ſnuſt get out of the ſnuſſers, it may fall into a diſh  
of rice milk. *Swift's Directions to the Butler.*  
**RICH**, *adj.* [*riche*, Fr. *rico*, Italian; *rica*, Saxon.]  
1. Wealthy; abounding in wealth; abounding in money or  
poſſeſſions; opulent.  
I am as *rich* in having ſuch a jewel,  
As twenty ſeas, if all their ſand were pearl. *Shakeſp.*  
The *rich* ſhall not give more, and the poor no leſs. *Exad.*  
A thief bent to unhoard the caſh  
Of ſome *rich* burgher. *Milton.*  
Several nations of the Americans are *rich* in land, and poor  
in all the comforts of life. *Locke.*  
He may look upon the *rich* as benefactors, who have beau-  
tiful the proſpect all around him. *Seed.*  
2. Valuable; eſtimable; precious; ſplendid; ſumptuous.  
Earth, in her *rich* attire, *Milton.*  
Conſummate lovely ſmil'd.  
3. Having any ingredients or qualities in a great quantity or de-  
gree.  
So we th' Arabian coaſt do know  
At diſtance, when the ſpices blow,  
By the *rich* odour taught to ſteer,  
Though neither day nor ſtar appear. *Waller.*  
If life be ſhort, it ſhall be glorious,  
Each minute ſhall be *rich* in ſome great action. *Rowe.*  
Sauces and *rich* ſpices are fetched from India. *Baker.*  
4. Fertile; fruitful.  
There are, who fondly ſtudious of increaſe,  
*Rich* foreign mold on their ill-natur'd land  
Induce. *Philips.*  
**RICHED**, *adj.* [from *rich*.] enriched. Obſolete.  
Of all theſe bounds,  
With ſhadowy foreſts, and with champions *rich'd*,  
With plenteous rivers and wide ſkirted meads,  
We make thee lady. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*  
**RICHES**, *n. f.* [*richesſes*, Fr.]  
1. Wealth; money or poſſeſſion.  
The inſtrumentalneſs of *riches* to charity has rendered it  
neceſſary by laws to ſecure propriety. *Hammond.*  
Chemiſts ſeek *riches* by tranſmutation and the great  
elixir. *Sprat.*  
*Riches* do not conſiſt in having more gold and ſilver, but  
in having more in proportion than our neighbours, whereby  
we are enabled to procure to ourſelves a greater plenty of the  
conveniencies of life, than comes within their reach, who,  
ſharing the gold and ſilver of the world in a leſs proportion,  
want the means of plenty and power, and ſo are poorer. *Locke.*  
What *riches* give us, let us firſt enquire,  
Meat, fire, and cloaths; what more? meat, cloaths, and  
fire. *Pope.*  
2. Splendid ſumptuous appearance.  
The *riches* of heav'n's pavement, trodden gold. *Milton.*  
**RICHLY**, *adv.* [from *rich*.]  
1. With riches; wealthily; ſplendidly; magnificently.  
In Belmont is a lady *richly* left,  
And ſhe is fair, of wondrous virtues. *Shakeſp.*  
Women *richly* gay in gems. *Milton.*  
2. Plenteouſly.  
In animals, ſome ſmells are found more *richly* than in  
plants. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*  
After a man has ſtudied the laws of England, the reading  
the reports of adjudged caſes will *richly* improve him. *Watts.*  
3. Truly; abundantly. An ironical uſe.  
There is ſuch licentiouſneſs among the baſeſt of the people,  
that one would not be ſorry to ſee them beſtowing upon one  
another a chaſtiſement, which they ſo *richly* deſerve. *Addiſon.*  
**RICHNESS**, *n. f.* [from *rich*.]  
1. Opulence; wealth.  
Of virtue you have left proof to the world;  
And virtue is grateful with beauty and *richneſs* adorn'd. *Sid.*  
2. Finery; ſplendour.  
3. Fertility; fecundity; fruitfulneſs.  
This town is famous for the *richneſs* of the ſoil. *Addiſon.*  
4. Abundance or perfection of any quality.  
I amuſed myſelf with the *richneſs* and variety of colours in  
the weſtern parts of heaven. *Spectator.*  
5. Pampering qualities.  
The lively tincture of whoſe guſhing blood  
Shou'd clearly prove the *richneſs* of his food. *Dryden.*  
**RICK**,



## RID

RICK. *n. f.* See REEK.

1. A pile of corn or hay regularly heaped up in the open field, and sheltered from wet.

An inundation

O'erflowed a farmer's barn and stable;  
Whole ricks of hay and stacks of corn  
Were down the sudden current born.

Swift.

Mice and rats do great injuries in the field, houses, barns,  
and corn ricks.

Mortimer's Husbandry.

2. A heap of corn or hay piled by the gatherer.  
In the North they bind them up in small bundles, and make  
small ricks of them in the field.

Mortimer's Husbandry.

RICKETS. *n. f.* [*rachitis*, Lat.] A name given to the dis-  
temper at its appearance by *Gilsson*.The rickets is a distemper in children, from an unequal di-  
stribution of nourishment, whereby the joints grow knotty,  
and the limbs uneven: its cure is performed by evacuation  
and friction.

Quincy.

In some years, liver-grown, spleen, and rickets are put al-  
together, by reason of their likeness.

Graunt's Bills of Mort.

O were my pupil fairly knock'd o' th' head,  
I shou'd possess th' estate, if he were dead;

Dryden.

He's so far gone with the rickets and th' evil,  
That one small dose will send him to the devil.

Dryden.

So when at school we first declaim,  
Old Busby walks us in a theme;

Quincy.

Whose props support our infant vein,  
And help the rickets in the brain;

Quincy.

But when our souls their force dilate,  
Our thoughts grow up to wit's estate.

Prior.

RICKETS. *adj.* [from rickets.] Diseased with the rickets.In a young animal, when the solids are too lax, the case  
of rickets children, the diet should be gently astringent.

Arb.

RICKLES. *n. f.* A plant.

Ainsworth.

RICKLE. *n. f.* [*rictura*, Lat.] A gaping.

Dict.

RID. *v. a.* [from *hæbban*, Saxon.]

1. To let free; to redeem.

It is he that delivereth me from my cruel enemies; thou  
halt rid me from the wicked man.

Psalm xviii. 49.

Rid me, and deliver me out of great waters.

Psalm cxliv.

I will bring you out from under their burthens, and rid  
you out of their bondage.

Exodus vi. 6.

2. To clear; to disencumber.

They were not before so willing to be rid of their learned  
pastor, as now importunate to obtain him again from them,  
who had given him entertainment.

Hooker.

I must rid all the seas of pirates.

Shakespeare.

We'll use his countenance; which being done,  
Let her, who would be rid of him, devise  
His speedy taking off.

Shakespeare. King Lear.

Upon the word, slept forth  
Three of thy crew, to rid thee of that care.

B. Johnson.

I can put on  
Thy terrors, as I put thy mildness on,  
Image of thee in all things; and shall soon,  
Arm'd with thy might, rid heav'n of these rebell'd.

Milton.

Did faints for this bring in their plate;  
For when they thought the cause had need on't,

Hudibras.

Happy was he that could be rid on't.

Hudibras.

The god uneasy till he slept again,  
Relov'd at once to rid himself of pain.

Dryden.

At any rate we desire to be rid of the present evil, which  
we are apt to think nothing absent can equal.

Locke.

The greater visible good does not always raise men's desire,  
in proportion to the greatness it appears to have; though  
every little trouble moves us, and sets on work to get rid of it.

Locke.

The ladies asked, whether we believed that the men of any  
town would, at the same conjuncture, have loaden themselves  
with their wives; or rather, whether they would not have been  
glad of such an opportunity to get rid of them?

Addison.

The father, seeing himself entirely rid of Theodosius, was  
not very much concerned at the obstinate refusal of his  
daughter.

Addison's Spectator, N° 164.

3. To dispatch.

Having the best at Barnet field,  
We'll thither straight; for willingness rids away.

Shakespeare.

4. To drive away; to press away; to destroy.

Ah deathmen! you have rid this sweet young prince.

Shakespeare.

RIDANCE. *n. f.* [from rid.]

1. Deliverance.

Deliverance from sudden death, *ridance* from all adversity,  
and the extent of saving mercy towards all men.

Hooker.

2. Disencumbrance; loss of something one is glad to lose.

I have too griev'd a heart  
To take a tedious leave: thus losers part.

Shakespeare. Merchant of Venice.

—A gentle *ridance*.

Shakespeare. Merchant of Venice.

By this, the cock had a good *ridance* of his rival.

L'Estr.

3. Act of clearing away any encumbrances.

Those blossoms, and those dropping gums,  
That lie bestrown, unsightly and unsmooth,  
Ask *ridance*, if we mean to tread with ease.

Milton.

## RID

RIDDER. the participle of ride.

He could never have ridden out an eternal period, but it  
must be by a more powerful being than himself.

Hale.

RYDDLE. *n. f.* [*rædely*, Saxon, from *ræbe*, counsel, perhaps  
a trial of wit.]

1. An enigma; a puzzling question; a dark problem.

How did you dare  
To trade and traffick with Macbeth,  
In riddles and in charms of death.

Shakespeare. Macbeth.

The Theban monster, that propos'd  
Her riddle, and him, who solv'd it not, devour'd;That once found out and solv'd, for grief and spite  
Cast herself headlong from the Iliacian steep.

Milton.

Her mother was thinking of a riddle.

Dryden.

2. Any thing puzzling.

'Twas a strange riddle of a lady;  
Not love, if any lov'd her: hey day!  
So towards never use their might,  
But against such as will not fight.

Hudibras.

3. [*hættel*, Saxon.] A coarse or open sieve.Horse-beans and tares, sown together, are easily parted  
with a riddle.

Mortimer's Husbandry.

TO RIDDLER. *v. a.* [from the noun.]1. To solve; to unriddle. There is something of whimsical  
analogy between the two senses of the word riddle: as, we  
say, to lift a *quæstion*: but their derivations differ.Riddle me this, and guess him if you can,  
Who bears a nation in a single man?

Dryden's Juvenal.

2. To separate by a coarse sieve.

The finest sifted mould must be riddled in.

Mortimer.

TO RIDDLER. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To speak ambiguously  
or obscurely.Be plain, good son, and homely in thy drift;  
Riddling confession finds but riddling thrust.

Shakespeare.

RIDDLINGLY. *adv.* [from riddle.] In the manner of a riddle.Though like the pestilence and old-fashion'd love,  
Riddlingly it catch men, and doth remove  
Never, till it be starv'd out, yet their state  
Is poor.

Dante.

TO RIDE. *v. n.* preter. *rid* or *rode*; part. *rid* or *ridden*. [Saxon,  
Saxon; *rijden*, Dutch.]

1. To travel on horseback.

Brutus and Cassius  
Are rid, like madmen, through the gates of Rome.

Shakespeare.

Were you but riding forth to air yourself,  
Such parting were too petty.

Shakespeare. Cymbeline.

Am not I thine ass, upon which thou hast ridden?

Numb.

So stands a forest tall of mountain oaks  
Advanc'd to mighty growth; the traveller  
Hears from the humble valley, where he rides,  
The hollow murmurs of the winds that blow  
Amidst the boughs.

Addison's Remarks on Italy.

Let your master ride on before, and do you gallop after  
him.

Swift's Directions to the Groom.

2. To travel in a vehicle; to be borne, not to walk.

Infected be the air whereon they ride.

Shakespeare.

Upon this chaos rid the distressed ark, that bore the small  
remains of mankind.

Burnet's Theory of the Earth.

3. To be supported in motion.

As venerable Nestor, hatch'd in silver,  
Should with a bond of air, strong as the axle-tree,  
On which heav'n rides, knit all the Grecian cars  
To his experienc'd tongue.

Shakespeare. Troilus and Cressida.

4. To manage an horse.

Skill to ride seems a science,  
Proper to gentle blood; some others feign,  
To manage steeds, as did this vaunter; but in vain.

F. 2.

The horses I saw well chosen, ridden, and furnished.

Shakespeare.

Inspir'd by love, whose business is to please,  
He rode, he fenc'd, he mov'd with graceful ease.

Dryden.

5. To be on the water.

On the Western coast  
Rideth a puissant army.

Shakespeare. Rich. III.

The sea was grown so rough, that the admiral was not  
able longer to ride it out with his galleys; but was enforced to  
flip his anchors, and run his gallees on ground.

Kneller.

They were then in a place to be aided by their ships, which  
rode near in Edinburgh Frith.

Hayward.

6. To be supported by something subterfuge.

A credulous father, and a brother noble,  
Whose nature is so far from doing harms,  
That he suspects none; on whole foolish honesty  
My practices rid easy.

Shakespeare. King Lear.

TO RIDE. *v. a.* To manage insolently at will.Humility does not make us servile or insensible, nor oblige  
us to be ridden at the pleasure of every coxcomb.

Collins.

The nobility could no longer endure to be ridden by bakers,  
cobblers and brewers.

Swift's Presbyterian Plea.

RIDER.

## RID

RIDDER. *n. f.* [from ride.]

1. One who is carried on a horse or in a vehicle.

The strong camel and the generous horse,  
Refrain'd and aw'd by man's inferior force,  
Do to the rider's will their rage submit,  
And answer to the spur, and own the bit.

Prior.

2. One who manages or breaks horses.

His horses are bred better; and to that end riders dearly  
hired.

Shakespeare. As You Like it.

I would with jockies from Newmarket dine,  
And to rough riders give my choicest wine.

Bramston.

3. An infertile leaf.

RIDGE. *n. f.* [*hryg*, Saxon; *rig*, Danish; *rugge*, Dutch,  
the back.]

1. The top of the back.

He thought it was no time to stay;  
But in a trice advanc'd the knight  
Upon the bare ridge bolt upright.

Hudibras.

2. The rough top of any thing, resembling the vertebrae of the  
back.As when a vulture on Imaus bred,  
Whose snowy ridge the roving Tartar bounds,  
Dilodges from a region scarce of prey.

Milton.

His sons  
Shall dwell to Seir, on that long ridge of hills!

Milton.

The highest ridges of those mountains serve for the main-  
tenance of cattle for the inhabitants of the vallies.

Ray.

3. A steep protuberance.

Part rise in crystal wall, or ridge direct,  
For haste.

Milton's Paradise Lost, b. vii.

4. About her coasts unruly waters roar,  
And, rising on a ridge, insult the shore.

Dryden.

The ground thrown up by the plow.  
Thou visitest the earth; thou waterest the ridges thereof  
abundantly; thou ferdest the furrows thereof.

Psalm lxx. 10.

The body is smooth on that end, and on this 'tis set with  
ridges round the point.

Woodward.

Wheat must be sowed above furrow fourteen days before  
Michaelmas, and laid up in round high warm ridges.

Mort.

Land for grass lay down when you low wheat or rye; but  
then your corn should be sowed on broad ridges.

Mortimer.

5. The top of the roof rising to an acute angle.

Ridge tiles or roof tiles, being in length thirteen inches,  
and made circular breadways like an half cylinder, whose  
diameter is about ten inches or more, and about half an inch  
and half a quarter in thickness, are laid upon the upper part  
or ridge of the roof, and also on the hips.

Moxon.

6. Ridges of a horse's mouth are wrinkles or ridings of the  
flesh in the roof of the mouth, running across from one side  
of the jaw to the other like fleshy ridges, with interjacent  
furrows or sinking cavities.

Farrier's Dict.

TO RIDGE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To form a ridge.Thou from heav'n  
Feign'dst at thy birth was given thee in thy hair,  
Where strength can least abide, though all thy hairs  
Were bristles rang'd like those that ridge the back  
Of chaf'd wild boars, or rust'd porcupines.

Milton.

RIDGLING. *n. f.* [*reis*, Saxon, Lat. *Ans.*] A ram half  
ridg'd, i. e. castrated.Tend my herd, and see them fed;  
To morning pastures, evening waters led:  
And 'wend the Libyan ridg'd's butting head.

Dryden.

Tend them well, and see them fed  
In pastures fresh, and to their watering led;  
And 'wend the ridg'd's butting head.

Dryden.

RIDGELY. *adj.* [from ridge.] Rising in a ridge.Far in the sea against the foaming shore,  
There stands a rock, the raging billows roar  
Above his head in storms; but when 'tis clear,  
Uncurl their ridgy backs, and at his feet appear.

Dryden.

RIDICULE. *n. f.* [*ridicule*, Fr. *ridiculum*, Lat.] Wit of that  
species that provokes laughter.Sacred to ridicule his whole life long,  
And the sad burthen of some merry song.  
Touch'd and sham'd by ridicule alone.

Pope.

Those, who aim at ridicule,  
Should fix upon some certain rule,  
Which fairly hints they are in jest.

Pope.

TO RIDICULE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To expose to laughter;  
to treat with contemptuous merriment.I with the vein of ridiculing all that is serious and good  
may have no worse effect upon our state, than knight errantry  
had on theirs.

Temple.

He often took a pleasure to appear ignorant, that he might  
the better turn to ridicule those that valued themselves on  
their books.

Addison on Medals.

RIDICULOUS. *adj.* [*ridicul*, Fr. *ridiculus*, Lat.] Worthy of  
laughter; exciting contemptuous merriment.Thus was the building left  
Ridiculous; and the work confusion nam'd.

Milton.

It was not in Titus's power not to be derided; but it was  
in his power not to be ridiculous.

South.

## RIF

RIBICULOUSLY. *adv.* [from *ridiculous*.] In a manner worthy  
of laughter or contempt.Epicurus's discourse concerning the original of the world is  
so *ridiculously* merry, that the design of his philosophy was  
pleasure and not instruction.

South.

RIDICULOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *ridiculous*.] The quality of being  
ridiculous.What sport do Tertullian, Minucius and Arnobius make  
with the images consecrated to divine worship? from the  
meanness of the matter they are made, the casualties of fire,  
and rottenness they are subject to, on purpose to represent the  
ridiculousness of worshipping such things.

Stillfleet.

RIDING. *particip. adj.* Employed to travel on any occasion.It is provided by another provincial constitution, that no  
suffragan bishop shall have more than one riding apparitor,  
and that archdeacons shall not have so much as one riding ap-  
paritor, but only a foot messenger.

Ayliffe's Paragon.

RIDING. *n. f.* [from ride.] A district visited by an officer.RIDINGCOAT. *n. f.* [riding and coat.] A coat made to keep  
out weather.When you carry your master's ridingcoat in a journey, wrap  
your own in it.

Swift's Directions to the Groom.

RIDINGHOOD. *n. f.* [riding and hood.] A hood used by wo-  
men, when they travel, to bear off the rain.The pallium was like our ridinghood, and served both  
for a tunic and a coat.

Arbutnot on Coins.

Good housewives all the winter's rage despise,  
Defended by the ridinghood's disguise.

Gay.

RIF. *n. f.* An elegant grain. The flowers have no leaves,  
but consist of several stamina, produced from the flower-  
cup; these flowers are collected into a small spike, and  
are disposed almost singly: from the flower-cup arises the  
pointal, afterward an oblong slender seed inclosed in an husk,  
which was before the flower-cup: this differs from wheat in  
having a flatter spike, the corn larger and more naked.

Miller.

RIFE. *adj.* [*rype*, Saxon; *rijf*, Dutch.] Prevalent; prevail-  
ing; abounding. It is now only used of epidemical distempers.While those restless desires, in great men rife,  
To visit low folks did much disdain,

Sid.

This while, though poor, they in themselves did reign.

Sid.

Guyon closely did await  
Avantage; whilst his foe did rage most rife;  
Sometimes athwart, sometimes he strook him straight,  
And felled oft his blows.

Fairy Queen, b. ii.

The plague was then rife in Hungary.

Kneller.

Blessings then are plentiful and rife,  
More plentiful than hope.

Herbert.

Space may produce new worlds; whereof so rife  
There went a fame in heav'n, that he ere long  
Intended to create.

Milton's Paradise Lost, b. i.

This is the place,  
Whence ev'n now the tumult of loud mirth  
Was rife, and perfect in my list'ning ear.

Milton.

That grounded maxim  
So rife and celebrated in the mouths  
Of wisest men, that to the publick good  
Private respects must yield.

Milton.



## RIG

They have an idle tradition, that a misel bird, feeding upon a seed she cannot digest, expelleth it whole; which, falling upon a bough of a tree that hath some *rift*, putteth forth the miseltoe.

Either tropick  
'Gan thunder, and both ends of heav'n; the clouds  
From many a horrid *rift* abortive pour'd  
Pierce rain, with lightning mixt.  
Some pick out bullets from the vessels sides,  
Some drive old oakum through each seam and *rift*.  
To the dread rattling thunder  
Have I giv'n fire, and *rifted* Jove's stout oak  
With his own bolt.  
At sight of him the people with a shout  
*Rifted* the air.  
On *rifted* rocks, the dragon's late abodes,  
The green reeds trembles.

To RIFT, *v. n.*

1. To burst; to open.  
I'd shriek, that even your ears  
Should *rift* to hear me.  
Some trees are best for ship-timber, as oaks that grow in moist grounds; for that maketh the timber tough, and not apt to *rift* with ordnance.

When ice is congealed in a cup, it will swell instead of contracting, and sometimes *rift*.  
2. [Raver, Danish.] To belch; to break wind.  
RIG, *n. f.* *Rig*, ridge, seem to signify the top of a hill falling on each side; from the Saxon, *hrygg*; and the Islandick, *hryggur*, both signifying a back.

To RIG, *v. a.* [from *rig* or *ridge*, the back.]  
1. To dress; to accoutre. Cloaths are proverbially said to be for the back, and victuals for the belly.  
Jack was *rigged* out in his gold and silver lace, with a feather in his cap; and a pretty figure he made in the world.

2. To fit with tackling.  
He, like a foolish pilot, hath shipwreck'd  
My vessel gloriously *rigg'd*.  
The finner shall set forth like a ship launched into the wide sea, not only well built and *rigged*; but also carried on with full wind.  
He bids them *rig* the fleet.  
He *rigged* out another small fleet, and the Achæans engaged him with theirs.

RIGADON, *n. f.* [*rigadon*, French.] A dance.  
RIGATION, *n. f.* [*rigatio*, Lat.] The act of watering.  
RIGGER, *n. f.* [from *rig*.] One that rigs or dresses.  
RIGGING, *n. f.* [from *rig*.] The sails or tackling of a ship.

To plow the deep,  
To make fit *rigging*, or to build a ship.  
His batter'd *rigging* their whole war receives;  
All bare, like some old oak with tempests bent,  
He stands, and fees below his scatter'd leaves.  
RIGGISH, *adj.* [from *rig*, an old word for a whore.] Wanton; whorish.

Vilest things  
Become themselves in her, that the holy priests  
Bless her, when she is *riggish*.  
To RIGGLE, *v. a.* [properly to *wriggle*.] To move backward and forward, as shrinking from pain.

RIGHT, *adj.* [from *right*, Dutch; *ritto*, Italian; *rectus*, Latin.]  
1. Fit; proper; becoming; suitable; true; not erroneous; not wrong.

How forcible are *right* words! but what doth your arguing reprove?  
The words of my mouth are plain to him that understandeth, and *right* to them that find knowledge.  
The Lord God led me in the *right* way.  
There being no law of nature, nor positive law of God, that determines which is the *right* heir in all cases, the right of succession could not have been certainly determined.  
If there be no prospect beyond the grave, the inference is certainly *right*, let us eat and drink, for to-morrow we die.

Our calendar wants to be reformed, and the equinox rightly computed; and being once reformed and set *right*, it may be kept so, by omitting the additional day at the end of every hundred and thirty-four years.

A time there will be, when all these unequal distributions of good and evil shall be set *right*, and the wisdom of all his transactions made as clear as the noon-day.

2. Not mistaken; passing a true judgement; passing judgement according to the truth of things.  
You are *right*, justice and you weigh this well;  
Therefore still bear the balance and the sword.

3. Just; honest; equitable.  
Their heart was not *right* with him, neither were they steadfast in his covenant.

## RIG

4. Happy; convenient.

The lady has been disappointed on the *right* side, and found nothing more disagreeable in the husband, than she discovered in the lover.

5. Not left.  
It is not with that certainty to be received, what is believed concerning the *right* and left hand, that men naturally make use of the *right*, and that the use of the other is a digression.

The left foot naked, when they march to fight,  
But in a bull's raw hide they sheathe the *right*.

6. Strait; not crooked.  
The idea of a right lined triangle necessarily carries with it an equality of its angles to two right ones.

7. Perpendicular.  
RIGHT, *interj.* An expression of approbation.  
*Right*, cries his lordship, for a rogue in need  
To have a taste, is infolence indeed:  
In me 'tis noble, suits my birth and state.

RIGHT, *adv.*  
1. Properly; justly; exactly; according to truth.  
Then shall the *right* aiming thunder-bolts go abroad, and from the clouds, as from a well-drawn bow, shall they fly to the mark.  
With strict discipline instructed *right*,  
Have learn'd to use your arms before you fight.

Take heed you steer your vessel *right*, my son,  
This calm of heaven, this mermaid's melody,  
Into an unseen whirlpool draws you fast,  
And in a moment sucks you.

To understand political power *right*, and derive it from its original, we must consider what state all men are naturally in, and that is a state of perfect freedom to order their actions, and dispose of their possessions and persons.

2. In a direct line.  
Let thine eyes look *right* on, and let thine eyelids look straight before thee.  
Ye shall be driven out *right* forth, and none shall gather up him that wandereth.  
The people passed over *right* against Jericho.  
Insects have voluntary motion, and therefore imagination; for ants go *right* forwards to their hills, and bees know the way from a flowery heath to their hives.

This way, *right* down to Paradise descend.  
3. In a great degree; very. Now obsolete.  
I gat me to my Lord *right* humbly.

*Right* noble princes,  
I'll acquaint our duteous citizens.  
Pardon us the interruption  
Of thy devotion and *right* christian zeal,  
I cannot joy, until I be resolv'd  
Where our *right* valiant is become.

God shall help her *right* early.  
The senate will smart deep  
For your upbraidings: I should be *right* sorry  
To have the means so to be veng'd on you,  
As I shall shortly on them.

*Right* many a widow his keen blade,  
And many fatherless, had made.

4. It is still used in titles: as, *right* honourable; *right* reverend.  
I mention the *right* honourable Thomas Howard lord high marshal.

RIGHT, *n. f.*  
1. Justice; not wrong.  
Persons of noble blood are less envied in their rising; for it seemeth but *right* done to their birth.

In the midst of your invectives, do the Turks this *right*, as to remember that they are no idolaters.

One rising, eminent  
In wise deport, spake much of *right* and wrong,  
Of justice, of religion, truth, and peace,  
And judgement from above.

Long love to her has borne the faithful knight,  
And well deserv'd, had fortune done him *right*.  
He, that would do *right* to religion, cannot take a more effectual course, than by reconciling it with the happiness of mankind.

2. Freedom from error.  
Seldom your opinions err;  
Your eyes are always in the *right*.

3. Just claim.  
The Roman citizens were, by the sword, taught to acknowledge the pope their lord, though they knew not by what *right*.

The proud tyrant would many times say, that whatsoever belonged unto the empire of Rome, was of *right* his, for as much as he was possessed of the imperial scepter, which his great grandfather Mahomet had by law of arms won from Constantine.

Subdue by force, all who refuse  
Right reason for their law; and for their king  
Messiah, who by *right* of merit reigns.

## RIG

My *right* to it appears.  
By long possession of eight hundred years.  
The Might and *right* are inseparable in the opinion of the world.

Descriptions, figures, and fables must be in all heroic poems; every poet hath as much *right* to them, as every man hath to air.

Judah pronounced sentence of death against Thamar: our author thinks it is very good proof, that because he did it, therefore he had a *right* to do it.

Agrippa is generally ranged in sets of medals among the emperors; as some among the empresses have no other *right*.  
4. That which justly belongs to one.  
To thee doth the *right* of her appertain, seeing thou only art of her kindred.

The custom of employing these great persons in all great offices, passes for a *right*.  
The pris'ner freed himself by nature's laws,  
Born free, he sought his *right*.

5. Property; interest.  
A subject in his prince may claim a *right*,  
Nor suffer him with strength impair'd to fight.

6. Power; prerogative.  
God hath a sovereign *right* over us, as we are his creatures, and by virtue of this *right*, he might, without injustice, have imposed difficult tasks: but in making laws, he hath not made use of this *right*.

7. Immunity; privilege.  
The citizens,  
Let them but have their *rights*, are ever forward  
In celebration of this day with feasts.

Their only thoughts and hope was to defend their own *rights* and liberties, due to them by the law.  
8. The side not left.

On his *right*  
The radiant image of his glory sat,  
His only son.

9. To RIGHTS. In a direct line; straight.  
These strata failing, the whole tract sinks down to *rights* into the abyss, and is swallowed up by it.

10. To RIGHTS. Deliverance from error.  
Several have gone about to inform them, and set them to *rights*; but for want of that knowledge of the present system of nature, have not given the satisfaction expected.

To RIGHT, *v. a.* To do justice; to establish in possessions justly claimed; to relieve from wrong.  
How will this grieve you,  
When you shall come to clearer knowledge, that  
You thus have publish'd me? gentle my lord,  
You scarce can *right* me thoroughly.

If the injured person be not *righted*, every one of them is wholly guilty of the injustice, and bound to restitution.  
I could not expedient see,  
On this side death, to *right* our family.

Make my father known,  
To *right* my honour, and redeem your own.

RIGHTEOUS, *adj.* [substantive, Saxon; whence *rightwise* in old authors, and *rightwisely* in bishop Fisher: so much are words corrupted by pronunciation.]  
1. Just; honest; virtuous; uncorrupt.  
That far be from thee, to slay the *righteous* with the wicked; and that the *righteous* should be as the wicked: Gen.

2. Equitable.  
Kill my rival too; for he no less  
Deserves; and I thy *righteous* doom will bless.

RIGHTEOUSLY, *adv.* [from *righteous*.] Honestly; virtuously.  
Athens did *righteously* decide,  
When Phocion and when Socrates were try'd;  
As *righteously* they did those dooms repent,  
Still they were wise, whatever way they went.

RIGHTEOUSNESS, *n. f.* [from *righteous*.] Justice; honesty; virtue; goodness.  
The scripture, ascribing to the persons of men *righteousness*, in regard of their manifold virtues, may not be construed, as though it did thereby clear them from all faults.

Here wretched Phlegias warns the world with cries,  
Cou'd warning make the world more just or wise;  
Learn *righteousness*, and dread th' avenging deities.

RIGHTFUL, *adj.* [from *right* and *full*.]  
1. Having the right; having the just claim.  
As in this haughty great attempt,  
They laboured to supplant the *rightful* heir;  
I lost my liberty, and they their lives.

Some will mourn in ashes, some coal black,  
For the despoiling of a *rightful* king.

2. Honest; just.  
Nor would, for gold or fee,  
Be won, their *rightful* causes down to tread.

Gather all the smiling hours;  
Such as with friendly care have guarded  
Patriots and kings in *rightful* wars.

## RIG

RIGHTFULLY, *adv.* [from *rightful*.] According to right; according to justice.

Henry, who claimed by succession, was sensible that his title was not found, but was *rightfully* in Mortimer, who had married the heir of York.

RIGHT-HAND, *n. f.* Not the left.  
The rank of officers, by the murmuring stream,  
Left on your *right-hand* brings you to the place.

RIGHTFULNESS, *n. f.* [from *rightful*.] Moral rectitude.  
But still although we fail of perfect *rightfulness*,  
Seek we to tame these superfluities,  
Nor wholly wink though void of purest fightfulness.

RIGHTLY, *adv.* [from *right*.]  
1. According to truth; properly; suitably; not erroneously.  
Each of his reign allotted, *rightly* call'd  
Pow'rs of fire, air, water, and earth beneath.

Descend from heav'n, Urania! by that name  
If *rightly* thou art call'd.

For glory done  
Of triumph, to be styl'd great conquerors,  
Patrons of mankind, gods, and sons of gods;  
Destroyers *rightly* call'd, and plagues of men.

A man can never have so certain a knowledge, that a proposition, which contradicts the clear principles of his own knowledge, was divinely revealed, or that he understands the words *rightly*, wherein it is delivered; as he has, that the contrary is true.

Is this a bridal or a friendly feast?  
Or from their deeds I *rightly* may divine,  
Unseemly flown with insolence or wine.

2. Honestly; uprightly.  
Let not my jealousies be your dishonour;  
You may be *rightly* just, whatever I shall think.

3. Exactly.  
Should I grant, thou didst not *rightly* see;  
Then thou wert first deceiv'd.

4. Straitly; directly.  
We with one end; but differ in order and way, that leadeth *rightly* to that end.

RIGHTNESS, *n. f.* [from *right*.]  
1. Conformity to truth; exemption from being wrong; rectitude.  
It is not necessary for a man to be assured of the *rightness* of his conscience, by such an infallible certainty of persuasion, as amounts to the clearness of a demonstration; but it is sufficient if he knows it upon grounds of such a probability, as shall exclude all rational grounds of doubting.

Like brute beasts we travel with the herd, and are never so solicitous for the *rightness* of the way, as for the number or figure of our company.

2. Straitness.  
Sounds move strongest in a right line, which nevertheless is not caused by the *rightness* of the line, but by the shortness of the distance.

RIGID, *adj.* [*rigide*, Fr. *rigidus*, Latin.]  
1. Stiff; not to be bent; unpliant.  
A body, that is hollow, may be demonstrated to be more *rigid* and inflexible, than a solid one of the same substance and weight.

2. Severe; inflexible.  
His severe judgment giving law,  
His modest fancy kept in awe;  
As *rigid* husbands jealous are,  
When they believe their wives too fair.

3. Sharp; cruel. It is used somewhat harshly by Phillips.  
Queen of this universe! do not believe  
Those *rigid* threats of death; ye shall not die.

Cressy plains  
And Agincourt, deep ting'd with blood, confess  
What the Silures vigour unwitthood  
Could do in *rigid* fight.

RIGIDITY, *n. f.* [*rigiditas*, Fr. from *rigid*.]  
1. Stiffness.  
Rigidity is said of the solids of the body, when, being stiff or impliable, they cannot readily perform their respective offices; but a fibre is said to be rigid, when its parts so strongly cohere together, as not to yield to that action of the fluids, which ought to overcome their resistance in order to the preservation of health: it is to be remedied by fomentations.

Rigidity of the organs is such a state as makes them resist that expansion, which is necessary to carry on the vital functions: *rigidity* of the vessels and organs must necessarily follow from the *rigidity* of the fibres.

2. Stiffness of appearance; want of easy or airy elegance.  
This severe observation of nature, by the one in her comeliness, and by the other in her absolute forms, must needs produce in both a kind of *rigidity*, and consequently more naturalness than gracefulness.

RIGIDLY, *adv.* [from *rigid*.]  
1. Stiffly; unpliantly.  
2. Severely; inflexibly.

RIGIDNESS, *n. f.* [from *rigid*.] Severity; inflexibility.

RIGID.



## RIM

- RIGLET.** *n. f.* [*regulet*, Fr.] A flat thin square piece of wood. Thus the pieces that are intended to make the frames for pictures, before they are molded, are called *riglets*. *Mox.*
- RIGOL.** *n. f.* A circle. Used in *Shakespeare* for a diadem. This sleep is found; this is a sleep. That, from this golden *rigol*, hath divorc'd So many English kings. *Shakefp. Henry IV.*
- RIGOUR.** *n. f.* [*rigor*, Latin.]
1. Cold; stiffness. The rest his look Bound with Gorgonian *rigour*, not to move. *Milton.*
  2. A convulsive shuddering with sense of cold. A right regimen, during the *rigor* or cold fit in the beginning of a fever, is of great importance; a long continued *rigor* is a sign of a strong disease: during the *rigor*, the circulation is less quick, and the blood actually stagnates in the extremities, and, pressing upon the heart, may produce concretions; therefore a *rigor* increaseth an inflammation. *Arb.*
  3. Severity; sternness; want of condescension to others. Nature has got the victory over passion, all his *rigour* is turned to grief and pity. *Denham's Sophy.* *Rigour* makes it difficult for sliding virtue to recover. *Clarif.*
  4. Severity of conduct. Does not looseness of life, and a want of necessary sobriety in some, drive others into *rigors* that are unnecessary? *Sprat.* This prince lived in this convent, with all the *rigor* and austerity of a capuchin. *Addison's Remarks on Italy.*
  5. Strictness; unabated exactness. It may not seem hard, if in cases of necessity certain profitable ordinances sometimes be relaxed, rather than all men always strictly bound to the general *rigor* thereof. *Hooker.* Heat and cold are not, according to philosophical *rigour*, the essentials; but are names expressing our passions. *Glanvill.* The base degenerate age requires Severity and justice in its *rigour*: This awes an impious bold offending world. *Addison.*
  6. Rage; cruelty; fury. He at his foe with furious *rigour* smites, That strongest oak might seem to overthrow; The stroke upon his shield so heavy lights, That to the ground it doubleth him full low. *Fairy Queen.* Driven by the necessities of the times and the temper of the people, more than led by his own disposition to any height and *rigour* of actions. *King Charles.*
  7. Hardness; not flexibility; solidity; not softness. The stones the *rigor* of their kind expel, And supple into softness as they fell. *Dryden.*
- RIGOROUS.** *adj.* [from *rigour*.] Severe; allowing no abatement. He shall be thrown down the Tarpeian rock With *rigorous* hands; he hath resisted law, And therefore law shall scorn him further trial, Than the severity of publick power. *Shakefp. Coriolanus.* Are these terms hard and *rigorous*, beyond our capacities to perform? *Rogers's Sermons.*
- RIGOROUSLY.** *adv.* [from *rigorous*.] Severely; without tenderness or mitigation. Left they faint At the sad sentence *rigorously* urg'd, For I behold them soften'd, and with tears Bewailing their excess, all terror hide. *Milton.* The people would examine his works more *rigorously* than himself, and would not forgive the least mistake. *Dryden.*
- RILL.** *n. f.* [*riulus*, Lat.] A small brook; a little streamlet. May thy brimmed waves from this Their full tribute never miss, From a thousand petty *rills*, That tumble down the snowy hills. *Milton.*
- TO RILL.** *v. n.* [from the noun.] To run in small streams. Io! Apollo, mighty king, let envy, Ill-judging and verbose, from Lethe's lake, Draw tuns unmeasurable; while thy favour Administers to my ambitious thirst The wholesome draught from Aganippe's spring Genuine, and with soft murmurs gently *rilling* Adown the mountains where thy daughters haunt. *Prior.*
- RILLET.** *n. f.* [corrupted from *riulet*.] A small stream. A creek of Ose, between two hills, delivering a little fresh *rillet* into the sea. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*
- RIM.** *n. f.* [*rima*, Saxon.]
1. A border; a margin. It keeps of the same thickness near its centre; while its figure is capable of variation towards the rim. *Grew.*
  2. That which encircles something else. We may not affirm, that ruptures are confinable unto one side, as the peritoneum or rim of the belly may be broke; or its perforations relaxed in either. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.* The drum-maker uses it for rims. *Motimer's Husbandry.*
- RIME.** *n. f.* [*hym*, Saxon.]
1. Hoar frost. Breathing upon a glass giveth a dew; and in rime frosts you shall find drops of dew upon the inside of glass windows. *Bacon's Natural History.*

## RIN

- In a hoar frost, a *rime*, is a multitude of quadrangular prisms piled without any order one over another. *Grew.*
2. [*Rima*, Lat.] A hole; a chink. Though birds have no epiglottis, yet can they contract the rime or chink of their larynx, so as to prevent the admission of wet or dry indigested. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*
- TO RIME.** *v. n.* [from the noun.] To freeze with hoar frost. **TO RIMPLE.** *v. a.* To pucker; to contract into corrugations. See **CRUMPLE** and **RUMPLE**. The skin was tense, also *rimpled* and blistered. *Wifeman.*
- RIMY.** *adj.* [from *rime*.] Steamy; foggy; misty. The air is now cold, hot, dry, or moist; and then thin, thick, foggy, *rimy*, or poisonous. *Harvey.*
- RIND.** *n. f.* [*rinb*, Saxon; *rinde*, Dutch.] Bark; husk. Therewith a piteous yelling voice was heard, Crying, O spare with guilty hands to tear My tender sides in this rough *rind* embard. *Fairy Queen.* Within the infant *rind* of this small flower Poison hath residence, and medicine power. *Shakefp.* These plants are neither red nor polished, when drawn out of the water, till their *rind* have been taken off. *Boyl.* Others whose fruit, burnish'd with golden *rind*, Hung amiable. *Milton's Paradise Lost.* Thou can't not touch the freedom of this mind With all thy charms, although this corporal *rind* Thou hast immanac'd. *Milton.* This monument, thy maiden beauty's due, High on a plane-tree shall be hung to view; On the smooth *rind* the passenger shall see Thy name engrav'd, and worship Helen's tree. *Dryden.*
- TO RIND.** *v. n.* [from the noun.] To decorticate; to bark; to husk.
- RING.** *n. f.* [*hjung*, Saxon.]
1. A circle; an orbicular line. In this habit Met I my father with his bleeding rings, Their precious gems new lost. *Shakefp.* Bubbles of water, before they began to exhibit their colours to the naked eye, have appeared through a prism girded about with many parallel and horizontal rings. *Newton.*
  2. A circle of gold or some other matter worn as an ornament. A quarrel. — About a hoop of gold, a paltry ring. *Shakefp.* I have seen old Roman rings to very thick about, and with such large stones in them, that 'tis no wonder a top should reckon them a little cumbersome in the summer. *Addison.*
  3. A circle of metal to be held by. The rings of iron, that on the doors were hung, Sent out a jarring sound, and harshly rung. Some eagle got the ring of my box in his beak, with an intent to let it fall, and devour it. *Gulliver.*
  4. A circular course. Chaste Diana, Goddess presiding o'er the rapid race, Place me, O place me in the dusty ring, Where youthful charioteers contend for glory. *Smith.*
  5. A circle made by persons standing round. Make a ring about the corps of Cæsar, And let me shew you him, that made the will. *Shakefp.* The Italians, perceiving themselves almost environed, cast themselves into a ring, and retired back into the city. *Hayw.* Round my arbour a new ring they made, And footed it about the secret shade. *Dryden.*
  6. A number of bells harmonically tuned. A squirrel spends his little rage, In jumping round a rowling cage; The cage as either side turn'd up, Striking a ring of bells a-top. *Prior.*
  7. The sound of bells or any other sonorous body. Stop the holes of a hawk's bell, it will make no ring, but a flat noise or rattle. Hawks bells, that have holes, give a greater ring, than if the pellet did strike upon brads in the open air. *Bacon.* Sullen Moloch fled, Hath left in shadows dread His burning idol all of blackest hue; In vain with cymbals rings, They call the grilly king. *Milton.*
  8. A found of any kind. The king, full of confidence, as he had been victorious in battle, and had prevailed with his parliament, and had the ring of acclamations fresh in his ears, thought the rest of his reign should be but play. *Bacon's Henry VII.*
- TO RING.** *v. a.* pret. and part. pass. *ring*. [*hjungan*, Saxon.]
1. To strike bells or any other sonorous body, so as to make it sound. I 'gin to be awarey of the fun; Ring the alarm bell. *Shakefp. Macbeth.*
  2. [From *ring*.] To encircle. Talbot, Who, ring'd about with bold adversity, Cries out for noble York and Somerset. *Shakefp. Hen. VI.*

## RIN

3. To fit with rings. Death, death; oh amiable lovely death! Thou odoriferous stench, found rottenness, Arise forth from thy couch of lasting night, Thou hate and terror to prosperity, And I will kiss thy detestable bones, And put my eye-balls in thy vaulty brows, And ring these fingers with thy household worms. *Shakefp.*
  4. To refrain a hog by a ring in his nose. **TO RING.** *v. n.*
  1. To found as a bell or sonorous metal. Ring out ye crystal spheres, And let your silver chime Move in melodious time; And let the base of heav'n's deep organ blow. *Milton.* No funeral rites nor man in mournful weeds, Nor mournful bell shall ring her burial. *Shakefp.* Easy it might be to ring other changes upon the same bells. *Norris's Miscellanies.* At Latagus a weighty stone he flung; His face was flatted, and his helmet rung. *Dryden.*
  2. To practise the art of making musick with bells. Signs for communication may be contrived at pleasure: four bells admit twenty-four changes in *ringing*; each change may, by agreement, have a certain signification. *Holder.*
  3. To found; to resound. Hercules, missing his page, called him by his name aloud, that all the *ring* rang of it. The particular *ringing* found in gold, distinct from the found of other bodies, has no particular name. *Locke.* With sweeter notes each rising temple rung, A Raphael painted! and a Vida sung! *Pope.*
  4. To utter as a bell. Ere to black Hecat's fummons The shard-born beetle, with his drowy hums, Hath rung night's yawning peal, there shall be done A deed of dreadful note. *Shakefp. Macbeth.*
  5. To tinkle. My ears still ring with noise; I'm vex'd to death: Tongue-kill'd, and have not yet recover'd breath. *Dryden.*
  6. To be filled with a bruit or report. That profane, atheistical, epicurean rabble, whom the whole nation for rings of, are not indeed, what they vote themselves, the wisest men in the world. *South.*
- RING-BONE.** *n. f.* Ring-bone is a hard callous substance growing in the hollow circle of the little pattern of a horse, just above the coronet: it sometimes goes quite round like a ring, and thence it is called the *ring-bone*. *Farrier's Dictionary.*
- RINGDOVE.** *n. f.* [*rhingeldove*, German.] Pigeons are of several sorts, wild and tame; as wood pigeons, dove-cote pigeons, and *ringdoves*. *Motimer.*
- RINGER.** *n. f.* [from *ring*.] He who rings.
- RINGLEADER.** *n. f.* [*ring* and *leader*.] The head of a riotous body. He caused to be executed some of the *ringleaders* of the Cornish men, in sacrifice to the citizens. *Bacon's Henry VII.* The nobility escaped; the poor people, who had been deluded by these *ringleaders*, were executed. *Addison.*
- RINGLET.** *n. f.* [*ring*, with a diminutive termination.]
1. A small ring. Silver the lintals, deep projecting o'er; And gold the *ringlets* that command the door. *Pope.*
  2. A circle. You demy puppets, that By moon-shine do the green *ringlets* make, Whereof the ewe not bites. *Shakefp. Tempest.* Never met we, Upon the beached margin of the sea, To dance our *ringlets* to the whistling wind, But with thy brawls thou hast disturb'd our sport. *Shakefp.*
  3. A curl. With *ringlets* quaint, and wanton windings wove. *Milt.* Her golden tresses in wanton *ringlets* wav'd, As the vine curls her tendrils. *Milton.* These in two fable *ringlets* taught to break, Once gave new beauties to the snowy neck. *Pope.*
- RINGSTREAKED.** *adj.* [*ring* and *streaked*.] Circularly streaked. He removed the he goats that were *ringstreaked* and spotted, and all the goats that were speckled. *Gen. xxx. 35.*
- RINGTAIL.** *n. f.* [*ring* and *tail*.] A kind of kite with a whitish tail. *Bailey.*
- RINGWORM.** *n. f.* [*ring* and *worm*.] A circular tetter. It began with a serpig, making many round spots, such as is generally called *ringworms*. *Wifeman's Surgery.*
- TO RINSE.** *v. a.* [from *rein*, German, pure, clear.]
1. To wash; to cleanse by washing. This last costly treaty Swallow'd so much treasure, and like a glass Did break it th' *rin*ing. *Shakefp. Henry VIII.* Whomsoever he toucheth, and hath not *rin*sed his hands in water, he shall be unclean. *Lev. xv. 11.*

## RIP

2. To wash the soap out of cloaths. They cannot boil, nor wash, nor *rinse*, they say, With water sometimes ink and sometimes whey, According as you meet with mud or clay. *King.*
- RINSER.** *n. f.* [from *rinse*.] One that washes or rinses; a washer.
- RIPOT.** *n. f.* [*riotte*, old Fr. *riotto*, Italian.]
1. Wild and loose feivety. When his headstrong *riot* hath no curb, When rage and hot blood are his counsellors, When means and lavish manners meet together, Oh! with what wings shall his affection fly Tow'rd fronting peril and oppos'd decay. *Shakefp. Hen. IV.* So senseless of expence, That he will neither know how to maintain it, Nor cease his flow of *riot*. *Shakefp. Timon of Athens.* All now was turn'd to jollity and game, To luxury and *riot*, feast and dance. *Milton.*
  2. A sedition; an uproar. Transform'd to serpents all, as accessories To his bold *riot*. *Milton.*
  3. To run *RIOT*. To move or act without controll or restraint. One man's head runs *riot* upon hawks and dice. *L'Estr.* You never can defend his breeding, Who, in his satyre's running *riot*, Could never leave the world in quiet. *Swift's Miscel.*
- TO RIOT.** *v. n.* [*riotte*, old Fr.]
1. To revel; to be dissipated in luxurious enjoyments. Let us walk honestly as in the day; not in *rioting* and drunkenness. *Romans xiii. 13.* Now he exacts of all, wastes in delight, Riots in pleasure, and neglects the law. *Daniel.*
  2. To luxuriate; to be tumultuous. Thy life a long dead calm of fix'd repose; No pulse that *riots*, and no blood that glows. *Pope.*
  3. To banquet luxuriously.
  4. To raise a sedition or uproar.
- RIOTER.** *n. f.* [from *riot*.]
1. One who is dissipated in luxury.
  2. One who raises an uproar or sedition.
- RIOUSE.** *n. f.* [from *riot*.] Dissoluteness; luxury. From every work he challenged esloin For contemplation fake; yet otherwise His life he led in lawless *riouse*. *Fairy Queen.*
- RIOUS.** *adj.* [*rioteux*, Fr. from *riot*.]
1. Luxurious; wanton; licentious; festive. What needs me tell their feast and goodly guise, In which was nothing riotous nor vain. *Fairy Queen.* When all our offices have been oppress With riotous feeders, I have retir'd me to a wasteful cock, And set mine eyes at flow. *Shakefp. Timon of Athens.* John came neither eating nor drinking, that is far from the diet of Jerusalem and other riotous places, but fared coarsely. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*
- With them no riotous pomp nor Asian train, T' infect a navy with their gaudy fears; But war severely like itself appears. *Dryden.*
2. Seditious; turbulent.
- RIOUSLY.** *adv.* [from *rioteux*.]
1. Luxuriously; with licentious luxury. He that gathereth by defrauding his own soul, gathereth for others that shall spend his goods *riously*. *Ecclesi. xiv. 4.*
  2. Seditiously; turbulently.
- RIOUSNESS.** *n. f.* [from *rioteux*.] The state of being riotous.
- TO RIP.** *v. a.* [*hrypan*, Saxon.]
1. To tear; to lacerate; to cut asunder by a continued act of the knife. You bloody Nero's, *ripping* up the womb Of your dear mother England, blush for shame. *Shakefp.* Wilt thou dash their children, and rip up their women with child? *2 Kings viii. 12.* The beast prevents the blow, And upward *rips* the groin of his audacious foe. *Dryden.* The *ripping* chissel is a socket chissel, about an inch broad, and hath a blunt edge. *Moxon's Mechanical Exercises.*
  2. To take away by laceration or cutting. Macduff was from his mother's womb Untimely *ripp'd*. *Shakefp. Macbeth.* Erculapius, because *ripp'd* from his mother's womb, was feigned to be the son of Apollo. *Hayward.* Rip this heart of mine Out of my breast, and shew it for a coward's. *Osway.* The conscious husband Charges on her the guilt of their disease; Affecting fury acts a madman's part, He'll *rip* the fatal secret from her heart. *Granvill.*
  3. To disclose; to search out; to tear up; to bring to view. Let it be lawful for me to *rip* up to the very bottom, how and by whom your discipline was planted, at such time as this age we live in began to make first trial thereof. *Hooker.*



# RIP

You rip up the original of Scotland. *Spenser on Ireland.*  
This ripping of ancestors is very pleasing unto me, and indeed favourerth of some reading. *Spenser on Ireland.*  
They ripped up all that had been done from the beginning of the rebellion. *Clarendon, b. viii.*  
The relations considering that a trial would rip up old foreshadowings, and discover things not so much to the reputation of the deceased, they dropt their design. *Arbutnot.*  
RIPE. *adj.* [ripe, Saxon; *riip*, Dutch.]  
1. Brought to perfection in growth; mature.  
Macbeth  
Is ripe for shaking, and the pow'r above  
Put on their instruments. *Shakefp.*  
The time was the time of the first ripe grapes. *Numb. xiii.*  
Their fruit is improfitable, not ripe to eat. *Wisd. iv. 5.*  
So may'st thou live, till, like ripe fruit, thou drop  
Into thy mother's lap, or be with ease  
Gather'd, not harshly pluck'd, for death mature. *Milton.*  
2. Resembling the ripeness of fruit.  
Those happiest smiles,  
That play'd on her ripe lip, seem'd not to know  
What guests were in her eyes, which parted thence,  
As pearls from diamonds dropt. *Shakefp.*  
3. Complete; proper for use.  
I by letters shall direct your course,  
When time is ripe. *Shakefp. Henry IV.*  
4. Advanced to the perfection of any quality.  
There was a pretty redness in his lips,  
A little riper and more luffy red  
Than that mix'd in his cheeks. *Shakefp.*  
O early ripe! to thy abundant store,  
What could advancing age have added more. *Dryden.*  
5. Finished; consummate.  
Beasts are in sensible capacity as ripe, even as men themselves, perhaps more ripe. *Hooker, b. i. f. 6.*  
6. Brought to the point of taking effect; fully matured.  
He thence shall come,  
When this world's dissolution shall be ripe. *Milton.*  
While things were just ripe for a war, the cantons, their protectors, interposed as umpires in the quarrel. *Addison.*  
7. Fully qualified by gradual improvement.  
Ripe for heav'n, when fate Aeneas calls,  
Then shalt thou bear him up, sublime, to me. *Dryden.*  
To RIPE. *v. n.* [from the *adj.*] To ripen; to grow ripe; to be matured.  
From hour to hour we ripe and ripe,  
And then from hour to hour we rot and rot.  
Slubber not business for my sake, Bassanio;  
But stay the very ripening of the time. *Shakefp.*  
Though no stone tell thee what I was, yet thou,  
In my grave's inside, see what thou art now;  
Yet tho't not yet to good, till us death lay  
To ripe and mellow there, w' are stubborn clay. *Dryden.*  
To RIPE. *v. a.* To mature; to make ripe.  
He is retir'd, to ripe his growing fortunes,  
To Scotland. *Shakefp.*  
RIPELY. *adv.* [from *ripe*.] Maturely; at the fit time.  
It fits us therefore ripely;  
Our chariots and our horsemen be in readiness. *Shakefp.*  
To RIPE. *v. n.* [from *ripe*.] To grow ripe.  
This is the state of man; to-day he puts forth  
The tender leaves of hopes, to-morrow blossoms,  
And bears his blushing honours thick upon him;  
The third day comes a frost, a killing frost;  
And when he thinks, good easy man, full surely  
His greatness is a ripening, nips his root;  
And then he falls as I do. *Shakefp. Henry VIII.*  
Afore the four grape is ripening in the flower. *Is. xviii. 5.*  
The pricking of a fruit, before it ripeneth, ripens the fruit more suddenly. *Bacon's Natural History.*  
Trees, that ripen latest, blossom soonest; as peaches and cornelians; and it is a work of providence that they blossom so soon; for otherwise they could not have the sun long enough to ripen. *Bacon's Natural History.*  
Melons on beds of ice are taught to bear,  
And strangers to the sun yet ripen here. *Granville.*  
To RIPE. *v. a.* To mature; to make ripe.  
My father was no traitor;  
And that I'll prove on better men than Somerset,  
Were growing time once ripen'd to my will. *Shakefp.*  
When to ripen'd manhood he shall grow,  
The greedy sailor shall the seas forego. *Dryden.*  
That I settled  
Your father in his throne, was for your sake,  
I left th' acknowledgment for time to ripen. *Dryden.*  
The genial sun  
Has daily, since his course begun,  
Rejoiced the metal to refine,  
And ripen'd the Peruvian mine. *Addison.*  
Be this the cause of more than mortal hate,  
The rest succeeding times shall ripen into fate. *Pope.*  
Here elements have lost their uses;  
Air ripens not, nor earth produces. *Swift.*

# RIS

Before the ripen'd field the reapers stand. *Thomson.*  
RIPENESS. *n. f.* [from *ripe*.]  
1. The state of being ripe; maturity.  
They have compared it to the ripeness of fruits. *Wisd. viii.*  
Little matter is deposited in the absciss, before it arrives towards its ripeness. *Sharp's Surgery.*  
2. Full growth.  
I me, which made them their fame out-live,  
To Cowley scarce did ripeness give. *Denham.*  
3. Perfection; completion.  
To this purpose were those harmonious tunes of palms  
devised for us, that they, which are either in years but young,  
or touching perfection of virtue as yet not grown to ripeness,  
might, when they think they sing, learn. *Hooker.*  
I his royal infant promises  
Upon this land a thousand thousand blessings,  
Which time shall bring to ripeness. *Shakefp. Hen. VIII.*  
I to manhood am arriv'd to near,  
And inward ripeness doth much less appear,  
That some more timely happy spirits indu'th. *Milton.*  
4. Fitness; qualification.  
Men must endure  
Their going hence, ev'n as their coming hither:  
Ripeness is all. *Shakefp. King Lear.*  
RIPPER. *n. f.* [from *rip*.] One who rips; one who tears; one who lacerates.  
To RIPPLE. *v. n.* To fret on the surface, as water swiftly running.  
RIP TOWELL. *n. f.* A gratuity, or reward given to tenants, after they had reaped their lord's corn. *Bailey.*  
To RISE. *v. n.* pret. *rose*; part. *risen*. [Saxon; *reisan*, Dutch.]  
1. To change a jacent or recumbent, to an erect posture.  
I have seen her rise from her bed, and throw her night-gown upon her. *Shakefp. Macbeth.*  
2. To get up from rest.  
Never a wife leads a better life than she does; do what she will; go to bed when she list; rise when she list. *Shakefp.*  
As wild asses in the desert, go they forth to their work,  
rising betimes for a prey. *Job xxiv. 5.*  
That is to live,  
To rest secure, and not rise up to grieve. *Daniel's Civ. War.*  
Thy mansion wants thee, Adam, rise. *Milton.*  
3. To get up from a fall.  
True in our fall,  
False in our promis'd rising. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. ix.*  
4. To spring; to grow up.  
They imagine  
For one forbidden tree a multitude,  
Now rise up to work them farther woe. *Milton.*  
5. To gain elevation of rank or fortune.  
Some rise by sin, and some by virtue fall. *Shakespeare.*  
If they rise not with their service, they will make their service fall with them. *Bacon.*  
To rise i' th' world;  
No wife man that's honest should expect. *Orson.*  
Those, that have been raised by some great minister, trample upon the steps by which they rise, to rival him. *South.*  
6. To swell.  
If the bright spot stay in his place, it is a rising of the burning. *Lev. xiii. 21.*  
7. To ascend; to move upwards.  
The sap in old trees is not so frank as to rise all to the boughs, but teth by the way, and putteth out moss. *Bacon.*  
If two plane polish'd plates of a polish'd looking-glass be laid together, so that their sides be parallel, and at a very small distance from one another, and then their lower edges be dipped into water, the water will rise up between them. *New.*  
8. To break out from below the horizon, as the sun.  
He maketh the sun to rise on the evil and the good. *Matt. v. 45.*  
The sun rose upon him. *Gen. xxii. 31.*  
He affirmeth, that Tunny is fat upon the rising of the Pleiades, and departs upon Arcturus. *Brown's Vulg. Errata.*  
Whether the sun  
Rise on the earth, or earth rise on the sun. *Milton.*  
9. To take beginning; to come into existence, or notice.  
To begin to act.  
High winds began to rise. *Milton.*  
With Vulcan's rage the rising winds conspire,  
And near our palace rolls the flood of fire. *Dryden.*  
11. To appear in view.  
The poet must lay out all his strength, that his words may be glowing, and that every thing he describes may immediately present itself, and rise up to the reader's view. *Addison.*  
12. To change a station; to quit a siege.  
He, rising with small honour from Gunza, and leaving the power of the christians, was gone. *Keble.*  
13. To be excited; to be produced.  
Indeed you thank'd me; but a nobler gratitude  
Rose in her soul; for from that hour the lov'd me. *Orson.*  
A thought rose in me, which often perplexes men of contemplative natures. *Spechtator, N. 565.*

# RIS

14. To break into military commotions; to make insurrections.  
At our heels all hell should rise,  
With blackest insurrection. *Milton.*  
Numidia's spacious kingdom lies  
Ready to rise at its young prince's call. *Addison's Cato.*  
No more shall nation against nation rise,  
Nor ardent warriors meet with hateful eyes. *Pope.*  
15. To be roused; to be excited to action.  
Who will rise up for me against evil-doers? or who will stand up for me against the workers of iniquity? *Pf. xciv.*  
Gather together, come against, and rise up to the battle. *Jer.*  
He shall rise up at the voice of the bird, and all the daughters of musick shall be brought low. *Ecl. xii. 4.*  
16. To make hostile attack.  
If any man hate his neighbour, lie in wait, and rise up against him, and smite him mortally, and sleeth into one of these cities, the elders of his city shall fetch him thence. *Deut.*  
17. To grow more or greater in any respect.  
A hideous gable rises loud  
Among the builders. *Milton.*  
The great duke rises on them in his demands, and will not be satisfied with less than a hundred thousand crowns, and a solemn embassy to beg pardon. *Addison's Remarks on Italy.*  
18. To increase in price.  
Bullion is risen to six shillings and five pence the ounce; i. e. that an ounce of uncoined silver will exchange for an ounce and a quarter of coined silver. *Locke.*  
19. To be improved.  
From such an untainted couple, we can hope to have our family rise to its ancient splendour of face, air, countenance, and shape. *Tatler, N. 75.*  
20. To elevate the stile.  
Your author always will the best advise,  
Fall when he falls, and when he rises, rise. *Roscommon.*  
21. To be revived from death.  
After I am risen again, I will go before you. *Mat. xxvi.*  
The stars of morn shall see him rise  
Out of his grave. *Milton.*  
22. To come by chance.  
As they 'gan his library to view,  
And antique registers for to avise,  
There chanced to the prince's hand to rise  
An ancient book. *Fairy Queen, b. ii.*  
23. To be elevated in situation.  
He bar'd an ancient oak of all her boughs;  
Then on a rising ground the trunk he plac'd,  
Which with the spoils of his dead foe he grac'd. *Dryden.*  
A house we saw upon a rising.  
Ah, on banks or rising grounds near rivers, will thrive exceedingly. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*  
RISE. *n. f.* [from the verb.]  
1. The act of rising.  
2. The act of mounting from the ground.  
In leaping with weights, the arms are first cast backwards and then forwards, with so much the greater force; for the hands go backward before they take their rise. *Bacon.*  
3. Eruption; ascent.  
Upon the candle's going out, there is a sudden rise of water; for the flame filling no more place, the air and water succeed.  
The hill submits itself  
In small descents, which do its height beguile;  
And sometimes mounts, but so as billows play,  
Whole rise not hinders, but makes short our way. *Dryden.*  
4. Place that favours the act of mounting aloft.  
Rais'd to high, from that convenient rise  
She took her flight, and quickly reach'd the skies. *Greech.*  
Since the arguments against them rise from common received opinions, it happens, in controversial discourses, as it does in the assailing of towns, where, if the ground be but firm, whereon the batteries are erected, there is no farther inquiry of whom it is borrowed, so it affords but a fit rise for the present purpose. *Locke.*  
5. Elevated place.  
Such a rise, as doth at once invite  
A pleasure, and a reverence from the sight. *Denham.*  
6. Appearance of the sun in the East.  
Phœbus! stay;  
The world to which you fly so fast,  
From us to them can pay your haite  
With no such object, and salute your rise  
With no such wonder, as De Mornay's eyes. *Waller.*  
7. Encrease in any respect.  
8. Encrease of price.  
Upon a breach with Spain, must be considered the present state of the king's treasure, the rise or fall that may happen in his constant revenue by a Spanish war.  
The bishops have had share in the gradual rise of lands. *Sw.*  
9. Beginning; original.  
It has its rise from the lazy admonitions of those who give rules, and propose examples, without joining practice with their instructions. *Locke on Education.*

# RIV

His reputation quickly peopled it, and gave rise to the republick, which calls itself after his name. *Addison.*  
10. Elevation; encrease of sound.  
In the ordinary rises and falls of the voice, there fall out to be two beams between the unison and the diapason. *Bacon.*  
RISER. *n. f.* [from *rise*.] One that rises.  
The isle Aza, where the palace stands  
Of th' early riser, with the rosy hands,  
Active Aurora; where she loves to dance. *Chapman.*  
RISIBILITY. *n. f.* [from *risible*.] The quality of laughing.  
How comes lowliness of stile to be so much the propriety of satyr, that without it a poet can be no more a satyrist, than without risibility he can be a man. *Dryden.*  
Whatever the philosophers may talk of their risibility, nothing is a more noble expression than laughing. *Arbutnot.*  
RISIBLE. *adj.* [risible, Fr. *risibilis*, Lat.]  
1. Having the faculty or power of laughing.  
We are in a merry world, laughing is our business; as if because it has been made the definition of man, that he is risible, his manhood consisted in nothing else. *Gov. of Tongue.*  
2. Ridiculous; exciting laughter.  
RISK. *n. f.* [*risque*, Fr. *riesgo*, Spanish.] Hazard; danger; chance of harm.  
Some run the risk of an absolute ruin for the gaining of a present supply. *L'Estrange's Fables.*  
When an insolent despoiler of discipline, nurtured into contempt of all order by a long risk of licence, shall appear before a church governor, severity and resolution are that governor's virtues. *South's Sermons.*  
By allowing himself in what is innocent, he would run the risk of being betrayed into what is not so. *Atterbury.*  
An innocent man ought not to run an equal risk with a guilty one. *Clarissa.*  
To RISK. *v. a.* [*risquer*, Fr.] To hazard; to put to chance; to endanger.  
Who would hope new fame to raise,  
Or risk his well established praise,  
That, his high genius to approve,  
Had drawn a George or car'd a Jove. *Addison.*  
RISKER. *n. f.* [from *risk*.] He who risks.  
He thither came, to observe and smooke  
What courtes other riskers took. *Baile.*  
RISK. the obsolete preterite of *rise*.  
Rise not the consular men and left their places,  
So soon as thou sat'st down; and fled thy side. *Benj. Jonson.*  
RITE. *n. f.* [*rit*, Fr. *ritus*, Lat.] Solemn act of religion; external observance.  
The ceremonies, we have taken from such as were before us, are not things that belong to this or that sect, but they are the ancient rites and customs of the church. *Hooker.*  
It is by God consecrated into a sacrament, a holy rite, a means of conveying to the worthy receiver the benefits of the body and blood of Christ. *Hammond's Fundamentals.*  
When the prince her funeral rites had paid,  
He plow'd the Tyrrhene seas. *Dryden.*  
RITUAL. *adj.* [*rituel*, Fr.] Solemnly ceremonious; done according to some religious institution.  
Instant I bade the priests prepare  
The ritual sacrifice, and solemn pray'r. *Prior.*  
If to tradition were added, certain constant ritual and emblematical observances, as the emblems were expressive, the memory of the thing recorded would remain. *Forbes.*  
RITUAL. *n. f.* [from the *adj.*] A book in which the rites and observances of religion are set down.  
An heathen ritual could not instruct a man better than these several pieces of antiquity in the particular ceremonies, that attended different sacrifices. *Addison's Remarks on Italy.*  
RITUALIST. *n. f.* [from *ritual*.] One skilled in the ritual.  
RIVAGE. *n. f.* [French.] A bank; a coast. Not in use.  
I think  
You stand upon the rivage, and behold  
A city on th' incessant billows dancing;  
For so appears this fleet. *Shakefp. Henry V.*  
RIVAL. *n. f.* [*rivalis*, Lat.]  
1. One who is in pursuit of the same thing which another man pursues; a competitor.  
Oh love! thou sternly dost thy pow'r maintain,  
And wilt not bear a rival in thy reign;  
Tyrrants and thou all fellowship didstain. *Dryden.*  
2. A competitor in love.  
She saw her father was grown her adverse party, and yet her fortune such as she must favour her rival. *Sidney.*  
France and Burgundy,  
Great rivals in our younger daughter's love.  
Your rival's image in your worth I view;  
And what I lov'd in him, esteem in you. *Granville.*  
RIVAL. *adj.* Standing in competition; making the same claim; emulous.  
Had I but the means  
To hold a rival place with one of them,  
I should be fortunate. *Shakefp. Merchant of Venice.*  
Equal



## RIV

- Equal in years, and *rival* in renown  
With Epaphus, the youthful Phaeton,  
Like honour claims. *Dryden.*
- You bark to be employ'd,  
While Venus is by *rival* dogs enjoy'd. *Dryden.*
- To RIVAL. *v. a.* [from the noun.]  
1. To stand in competition with another; to oppose.  
Those, that have been raised by the interest of some great minister, trample upon the steps by which they rise, to *rival* him in his greatness, and at length step into his place. *South.*  
2. To emulate; to endeavour to equal or excel.  
Ambitious fool! with horny hoofs to pass  
O'er hollow arches of rebounding brass;  
To *rival* thunder in its rapid course,  
And imitate inimitable force. *Dryden's Æneis.*
- To RIVAL. *v. n.* To be competitors. Out of use.
- Burgundy,  
We first address'd toward you, who with this king  
Have *rival'd* for our daughter. *Shakep. King Lear.*
- RIVALITY. *n. f.* [rivalitas, Lat. from rival.] Competition;  
RIVALRY. *n. f.* emulation.
- It is the privilege of posterity to set matters right between  
those antagonists, who, by their *rivalry* for greatness, divided  
a whole age. *Addison.*
- RIVALSHIP. *n. f.* [from rival.] The state or character of a  
rival.
- To RIVE. *v. a.* part. *riven*. {*ryjz*, broken Saxon; *rijoen*,  
Dutch; *river*, Fr. to drive.] To split; to cleave; to divide  
by a blunt instrument; to force in disruption.  
At his haughty helmet  
So hugely struck, that it the steel did *rive*,  
And cleft his head. *Fairy Queen, b. i.*
- The varlet at his plaint was griev'd sore,  
That his deep wounded heart in two did *rive*. *Fa. Queen.*
- Through *riven* clouds and molten firmament,  
The fierce three-forked engine making way,  
Both lofty towers and highest trees hath rent. *Fa. Queen.*
- O Cicero!  
I have seen tempests, when the scolding winds  
Have *riv'd* the knotty oaks; but ne'er till now  
Did I go through a tempest dropping fire. *Shakep.*
- As one he stood escap'd from cruel fight,  
Sore toil'd, his *riven* arms to havock hewn. *Milton.*
- The neighbouring forests, formerly shaken and *riven* with  
the thunder-bolts of war, did envy the sweet peace of  
Druid. *Hawel's Vocal Forest.*
- Had I not been blind, I might have seen  
Yon *riven* oak, the fairest of the green. *Dryden.*
- Let it come;  
Let the fierce lightning blast, the thunder *rive* me. *Rowe.*
- To RIVE. *v. n.* To be split; to be divided by violence.
- Free-stone *rives*, splits, and breaks in any direction. *Woodw.*
- To RIVE. *for derive or direct.*
- Ten thousand French have ta'en the sacrament,  
To *rive* their dangerous artillery  
Upon no christian soul but English Talbot. *Shakep.*
- To RIVEL. *v. a.* [rēpizlē, Saxon, corrugated, rumpel'd.] To  
contract into wrinkles and corrugations.  
Then droop'd the fading flow'rs, their beauty fled,  
And clos'd their sickly eyes and hung the head,  
And *rivel'd* up with heat, lay dying in their bed. *Dryd.*
- And since that plenteous autumn now is past,  
Whose grapes and peaches have indulg'd your taste,  
Take in good part, from our poor poet's board,  
Such *rivel'd* fruits as winter can afford. *Dryden.*
- Alum stipicks, with contracting pow'r,  
Shrink his thin essence like a *rivel'd* flow'r. *Pope.*
- RIVEN. part. of *rive*.
- RIVER. *n. f.* [riviere, Fr. *rius*, Lat.] A land current of  
water bigger than a brook.  
It is a most beautiful country, being stored throughout with  
many goodly *rivers*, replenish'd with all sorts of fish. *Spens.*
- The first of these *rivers* has been celebrated by the Latin  
poets for the gentleness of its course, as the other for its rap-  
idity. *Addison's Remarks on Italy.*
- RIVER-DRAGON. *n. f.* A crocodile. A name given by Milton  
to the king of Egypt.  
Thus with ten wounds  
The *river-dragon* tam'd at length, submits  
To let his sojourners depart. *Milton's Par. Lost.*
- RIVER-GOD. *n. f.* Tutelary deity of a river.
- His wig hung as trait as the hair of a *river-god* rising from  
the water. *Arbuthnot and Pope.*
- RIVER-HORSE. *n. f.* Hippopotamus.
- Role,  
As plants ambiguous between sea and land,  
The *river-horse* and scaly crocodile. *Milton.*
- RIVET. *n. f.* [river, Fr. to break the point of a thing; to  
drive.] A fastening pin clenched at both ends.  
The armourers accomplishing the knights,  
With busy hammers closing *rivets* up,  
Give dreadful note of preparation. *Shakep. Henry V.*

## ROA

- Thy armour  
I'll crush, and unlock the *rivets* all,  
But I'll be matter of it. *Shakep. Troilus and Cressida.*
- Though Valeria's fair, and though the loves me too,  
'Gainst her my soul is arm'd on every part;  
Yet there are secret *rivets* to my heart,  
Where Berenice's charms have found the way,  
Subtle as lightnings. *Dryden's Tyrannick Love.*
- The verse in fashion is, when numbers flow  
So smooth and equal, that no fight can find  
The *rivet*, where the polish'd piece was join'd. *Dryden.*
- The *rivets* of those wings inclos'd  
Fit not each other. *Dryden's Don Sebastian.*
- To RIVET. *v. a.* [from the noun.]  
1. To fasten with rivets.  
This man  
If all our fire were out, would fetch down new,  
Out of the hand of Jove; and *rivet* him  
To Caucasus, should he but frown. *Benj. Johnson.*
- In *riveting*, the pin you *rivet* in should stand upright to the  
plate you *rivet* it upon; for if it do not stand upright, you  
will be forced to set it upright, after it is *riveted*. *Moxon.*
2. To fasten strongly; to make immovable.  
You were to blame to part with  
A thing stuck on with oaths upon your finger,  
And *riveted* with faith unto your flesh. *Shakep.*
- Why should I write this down, that's *riveted*,  
Screw'd to my memory? *Shakep. Cymbeline.*
- What one party thought to *rivet* to a settledness by the  
strength and influence of the Scots, that the other rejects. *King Charles.*
- Till fortune's fruitless spite had made it known,  
Her blows not shook but *riveted* his throne. *Dryden.*
- Thus hath God not only *riveted* the notion of himself into  
our natures, but likewise made the belief of his being neces-  
sary to the peace of our minds and happiness of society. *Till.*
- If the eye sees those things *riveted*, which are loose, where  
will you begin to rectify the mistake. *Locke.*
- Where we use words of a loose and wandering signifi-  
cation, hence follows mistake and error, which those maxims,  
brought as proofs to establish propositions, wherein the terms  
stand for undetermined ideas, do by their authority confirm  
and *rivet*. *Locke.*
- Rivet* and nail me where I stand, ye pow'rs. *Congree.*
- They provoke him to the rage  
Of fangs and claws, and, flooping from your horse,  
*Rivet* the panting savage to the ground. *Addison's Cato.*
- A similitude of nature and manners, in such a degree as  
we are capable of, must tie the holy knot, and *rivet* the  
friendship between us. *Atterbury.*
- RIVULET. *n. f.* [rivulus, Lat.] A small river; a brook; a  
streamlet.  
By fountain or by shady *rivulet*,  
He fought them. *Milton.*
- The veins, where innumerable little *rivulets* have their  
confluence into the common channel of the blood. *Bentley.*
- I saw the *rivulet* of Salforata, formerly called Albula, and  
smelt the stench that arises from its water, which Martial  
mentions. *Addison's Remarks on Italy.*
- RUXDOLLAR. *n. f.* A German coin, worth about four shil-  
lings and six-pence sterling. *Ditt.*
- ROACH. *n. f.* [from *rutilus*, Lat. redhaired.]  
A *roach* is a fish of no great reputation for his dainty taste:  
his spawn is accounted much better than any other part of  
him: he is accounted the water sheep, for his simplicity and  
foolishness; and it is noted, that *renches* recover strength, and  
grow in a fortnight after spawning. *Walton's Angler.*
- If a gudgeon meet a *roach*,  
He dare not venture to approach;  
Yet still he leaps at flies. *Swift.*
- ROAD. *n. f.* [rade, Fr.]  
1. Large way; path.  
Would you not think him a madman, who, whilst he  
might easily ride on the beaten *road* way, should trouble him-  
self with breaking up of gaps?  
To God's eternal house direct the way,  
A broad and ample *road*. *Milton.*
- To be indifferent whether we embrace falsehood or truth,  
is the great *road* to error. *Locke.*
- Could stupid atoms, with impetuous speed,  
By diff'rent *roads* and adverse ways proceed,  
That here they might encounter, here unite. *Blackmore.*
- There is but one *road* by which to climb up. *Addison.*
2. [Rade, Fr.] Ground where ships may anchor.  
I should be still  
Peering in maps for ports and *roads*;  
And every object that might make me fear  
Misfortune to my ventures. *Shakep. March of Venice.*
- About the island are many *roads*, but only one harbour. *Saunders's Journey.*

3. Inroad;

## ROA

3. Inroad; incurſion.  
The Volſcians ſtand  
Ready, when time ſhall prompt them, to make *road*  
Upon's again. *Shakep. Coriolanus.*
- Caſon was deſirous of the ſpoil, for that he was, by the  
former *road* into that country, become famous and rich. *Knellet's Hiſtory of the Turks.*
- The king of Scotland, ſeeing none came into Perkin,  
turned his enterprize into a *road*, and waſted Northumber-  
land with fire and ſword. *Bacon's Henry VII.*
4. Journey. The word ſeems, in this ſenſe at leaſt, to be de-  
rived from *rade*, the preterite of *ride*: as we ſay, a *ſhort ride*;  
an *easy ride*.  
With *easy roads* he came to Leiſceſter,  
And lodg'd in the abbey. *Shakep. Henry VIII.*
- He from the Eaſt his flaming *road* begins. *Milton.*
- To ROAM. *v. n.* [romigare, Italian. See Room.] To wan-  
der without any certain purpoſe; to ramble; to rove; to play  
the vagrant.  
Five ſummers have I ſpent in fartheſt Greece,  
Roaming clean through the bounds of Aſia. *Shakep.*
- Daphne roaming through a thorny wood. *Shakep.*
- The lonely fox *roams* far abroad,  
On ſecret rapin bent, and midnight fraud. *Prior.*
- What were unlighten'd man,  
A ſavage roaming through the woods, and wild  
In queſt of prey. *Thomſon's Summer.*
- To ROAM. *v. a.* To range; to wander over.  
Now fowls in their clay neſts were couch'd;  
And now wild beaſts came forth the woods to roam. *Milton.*
- ROAMER. *n. f.* [from roam.] A rover; a Rambler; a wan-  
derer.
- ROAN. *adj.* [rouen, Fr.]  
Roan horſe is a horſe of a bay, ſorrel, or black colour,  
with grey or white ſpots interſperſed very thick. *Farr. Diet.*
- To ROAR. *v. n.* [rajan, Saxon.]  
1. To cry as a lion or other wild beaſt.  
Roaring bulls he would him make to tame. *Spenser.*
- Warwick and Montague,  
That in their chains fetter'd the kingly lion,  
And made the foreſt tremble when they *roar'd*. *Shakep.*
- Have I not in my time heard lions *roar*? *Shakep.*
- The young lions *roared* upon him and yelled. *Jer. ii. 15.*
- The death of Daphnis woods and hills deplore,  
They caſt the found to Libya's deſart ſhore;  
The Libyan lions hear, and hearing *roar*. *Dryden.*
2. To cry in diſtreſs.  
At his nurſe's tears  
He whin'd and *roar'd* away your victory,  
That pages bluſh'd at him. *Shakep. Coriolanus.*
- Sole on the barren ſands the ſuff'ring chief  
*Roar'd* out for anguiſh, and indulg'd his grief. *Dryden.*
3. To ſound as the wind or ſea.  
South, Eaſt, and Weſt, with mix'd confuſion *roar*,  
And howl the foaming billows to the ſhore.  
Loud as the wolves on Orcas' ſtormy ſteep,  
Howl to the *roaring* of the northern deep. *Pope.*
4. To make a loud noiſe.  
The brazen throat of war had ceaſ'd to *roar*. *Milton.*
- Conſider what fatigues I've known,  
How oft I croſs'd where carts and coaches *roar'd*. *Gay.*
- ROAR. *n. f.* [from the verb.]  
1. The cry of the lion or other beaſt.  
2. An outcry of diſtreſs.  
3. A clamour of merriment.  
Where be your gibes now? your gambols? your ſongs?  
your ſeaſhes of merriment, that were wont to ſet the table  
in a *roar*? *Shakep. Hamlet.*
4. The ſound of the wind or ſea.  
5. Any loud noiſe.  
Deep throated engines belch'd, whoſe *roar*  
Imbowel'd with outrageous noiſe the air. *Milton.*
- Off on a plat of riling ground,  
I hear the far-off curfew ſound,  
Over ſome wide-water'd ſhoar,  
Swinging low with fullen *roar*. *Milton.*
- When cannons did diſſuſe,  
Preventing poſts, the terror, and the news;  
Our neighbour princes trembled at their *roar*. *Waller.*
- The waters, liſt'ning to the trumpet's *roar*,  
Obey the ſummons, and forſake the ſhore. *Dryden.*
- ROARV. *adj.* [better *roary*; *roars*, Lat.] Dewy.  
On Lebanon his foot he ſet,  
And ſhook his wings with *roary* May dews wet. *Fairfax.*
- To ROAST. *v. a.* [roſtis, *roſis*, Fr. *roſten*, German; *roſtyroſ*,  
Saxon, *roaſt*; from *raſtrum*, Lat. a grate; to *roaſt*, being,  
in its original ſenſe, to broil on a gridiron.]  
1. To dreſs meat, by turning it round before the fire.  
He *roaſteth* not that which he took in hunting. *D. of Pieti.*
- Roasting* and boiling are below the dignity of your office. *Swift's Directions to the Cook.*

## ROB

2. To impart dry heat to fleſh.  
Here elements have loſt their uſes,  
Air ripens not, nor earth produces;  
Fire will not *roaſt*, nor water boil. *Swift's Miscellanies.*
3. To dreſs at the fire without water.  
In eggs boiled and *roaſted*, there is ſcarce difference to be  
diſcerned. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*
4. To heat any thing violently.  
*Roasted* in wrath and fire,  
He thus o'erſerized with coagulate gore,  
Old Priam ſeeks. *Shakespeare.*
- ROAST. *for roasted.*  
He loſt his *roaſt* beef ſtomach, not being able to touch a  
ſirloin. *Addison's Spectator, N° 517.*
- And if Dan Congreve judges right,  
*Roast* beef and ale make Britons fight. *Prior.*
- It warns the cook-maid, not to burn  
The *roaſt* meat, which it cannot turn. *Swift's Miscel.*
- To rule the ROAST. To govern; to manage; to preſide. It  
was perhaps originally *reiſt*, which ſignified a tumult, to  
direct the populace.  
The new-made duke, that rules the *roaſt*. *Shakespeare.*
- Where champions ruleth the *roſt*,  
There dailie diſorder is moſt. *Tuſſer's Huſbandry.*
- Alma flap-daſh, is all again  
In ev'ry finew, nerve, and vein;  
Runs here and there, like Hamlet's gholt,  
While every where the rules the *roaſt*. *Prior.*
- ROB. *n. f.* [I believe Arabick.] Inſpiffated juices.  
The inſuſion, being evaporated to a thicker conſiſtence,  
paſſeth into a jelly, *rob*, extract, which contain all the virtues  
of the inſuſion. *A butmat on Aliments.*
- To ROB. *v. a.* [rober, old Fr. *robare*, Italian.]  
1. To deprive of any thing by unlawful force, or by ſecret  
theft; to plunder. 'To be *robbed*, according to the preſent  
uſe of the word, is to be injured by theft ſecret or violent;  
to *rob*, is to take away by unlawful violence; and to *ſteal*, is  
to take away privately.  
It's not enough to break into my garden,  
And, like a thief, to come to *rob* my grounds,  
But thou wilt brave me with theſe ſawcy terms? *Shakespeare.*
- Our fins being ripe, there was no preventing of God's  
juſtice from reaping that glory in our calamities, which we  
*robbed* him of in our proſperity. *King Charles.*
- I have not here deſigned to *rob* him of any part of that  
commendation, which he has ſo juſtly acquired from the  
whole author, whoſe fragments only fall to my portion. *Dry.*
- The water nymphs lament their empty urns,  
Bceotia, *rob'd* of ſilver Dirce, mourns. *Addison.*
2. To ſet free; to deprive of ſomething bad. Ironical.  
Our houſe is hell, and thou, a merry devil,  
Did'ſt *rob* it of ſome taſte of tediousneſs. *Shakespeare.*
3. To take away unlawfully.  
Better be diſtained of all, than faſhion a carriage to *rob*  
love from any. *Shakespeare.*
- Procure, that the nourishment may not be *robbed* and  
drawn away. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*
- Nor will I take from any man his due;  
But thus aſſuming all, he *robs* from you.  
Oh double ſacrilege on things divine,  
To *rob* the relic, and deſace the ſhrine! *Dryden.*
- ROBBER. *n. f.* [from rob.] A thief; one that robs by force,  
or ſteals by ſecret means; a plunderer.  
Theſe hairs, which thou doſt raviſh from my chin,  
Will quicken and accuſe thee; I'm your hoſt;  
With *robbers* hands, my hoſpitable favour  
You ſhould not ruſtle thus. *Shakespeare. King Lear.*
- Barabbas was a *robber*. *St. John.*
- Had'ſt thou not committed  
Notorious murder on thoſe thirty men  
At Aſcalon; then, like a *robber*, ſtrip'd'ſt them  
Of their robes. *Milton's Agoniſtes.*
- The *robber* muſt run, ride, and uſe all the deſperate ways  
of eſcape; and probably, after all, his ſin betrays him to the  
goal, and from thence advances him to the gibbet. *South.*
- Bold Prometheus did aſpire,  
And ſtole from heav'n the ſeeds of fire;  
A train of ills, a ghafly crew,  
The *robber's* blazing track purſue. *Dryden's Horace.*
- ROBBERY. *n. f.* [roberie, old Fr. from rob.] Theft perpe-  
trated by force or with privacy.  
Thieves for their *robbery* have authority,  
When judges ſteal themſelves. *Shakespeare. Meaf. for Meaf.*
- A ſtorm or *robbery*  
Shook down my mellow hangings. *Shakespeare. Cymbeline.*
- I hate *robbery* for burnt-offering. *Iſaiah lxi. 8.*
- Some more effectual way might be found, for ſuppreſſing  
common thefts and *robberies*. *Temple.*
- ROBE. *n. f.* [robbe, Fr. *roba*, Italian; *rauba*, low Lat.] A  
gown of ſtate; a dreſs of dignity.  
Through tatter'd cloaths ſmall vices do appear;  
*Robes* and furr'd gowns hide all. *Shakespeare. King Lear.*

22 A

My



# ROC

My Nan shall be the queen of all fairies,  
Finely attir'd in a robe of white. *Shakefp.*  
The last good king, whom willing Rome obey'd,  
Was the poor offspring of a captive maid;  
Yet he those robes of empire justly bore,  
Which Romulus, our sacred founder, wore. *Dryden.*  
How by the finest art the native robe  
To weave. *Thomson's Autumn.*  
To ROBE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To dress pompously; to  
invest.  
What christian soldier will not be touched with a religious  
emulation, to see an order of Jesus do such service for enlarg-  
ing the christian borders; and an order of St. George only to  
robe, and feast, and perform rites and observances. *Bacon.*  
There in long robes the royal magi stand;  
The sage Chaldeans rob'd in white appear'd,  
And Brachmans. *Pope's Temple of Fame.*  
Robed in loose array she came to bathe. *Thomson.*  
RO'BERY. *n. f.* An herb. *Ainsl.*  
ROBERTSMAN. } *n. f.* In the old statutes, a sort of bold and  
ROBERTSMAN. } stout robbers or night thieves, said to be so  
called from Robinhood, a famous robber.  
RO'BIN. } *n. f.* [rubecula, Lat.] A bird so named  
ROBIN-RED-BREAST. } from his red breast.  
Up a grove did spring, green as in May,  
When April had been moist; upon whose bushes  
The pretty robins, nightingales, and thrushes  
Warbled their notes. *Suckling.*  
The robin-red-breast, till of late had rest,  
And children faced held a martin's nest. *Pope.*  
ROBUST. *adj.* [robur, Lat.] Made of oak. *Dict.*  
ROBUSTIOUS. } *adj.* [robustus, Lat. robustus, Fr.]  
1. Strong; finewy; vigorous; forceful.  
Robustious to no purpose, clustring down,  
Vain monument of strength. *Milton's Agonistes.*  
2. Boisterous; violent; unwieldy.  
The men sympathize with the mastiffs, in robustious and  
rough coming on. *Shakefp. Henry V.*  
It offends me to hear a robustious periwig-pated fellow tear  
a passion to tatters, to very rags, to split the ears of the  
groundlings. *Shakefp. Hamlet.*  
While I was managing this young robustious fellow, that  
old spark, who was nothing but skin and bone, split through  
my fingers. *Dryden's Don Sebastian.*  
Is haud'd about in gallantry robust. *Thomson's Autumn.*  
3. Requiring strength.  
The tenderness of a sprain remains a good while after, and  
leaves a lasting caution in the man, not to put the part quickly  
again to any robust employment. *Locke.*  
4. Robustious is now only used in low language, and in a sense  
of contempt.  
ROBUSTNESS. *n. f.* [from robust.] Strength; vigour.  
Beef may confer a robustness on my son's limbs, but will  
hebetate his intellects. *Arbutnot and Pope.*  
ROCAMBOULE. *n. f.* See GARLICK.  
Rocamboule is a sort of wild garlick, otherwise called Spanish  
garlick; the seed is about the bigness of ordinary pease. *Mort.*  
Garlick, rocambole, and onions abound with a pungent vo-  
latile salt. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*  
ROCHE-ALUM. *n. f.* [roché, Fr. a rock.] A purer kind of  
alum.  
Roche-alum is also good. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*  
RO'CHET. *n. f.* [rochet, Fr. rochetum, from roccus, low Lat. a  
coat.]  
1. A surplice; the white upper garment of the priest officiating.  
What zealous phrenzy did the senate seize,  
That tare the rochet to such rags as these? *Cleaveland.*  
2. [Rubella, Lat.] A fish. *Ainsl.*  
ROCK. *n. f.* [roc, roche, Fr. rocca, Italian.]  
1. A vast mass of stone.  
The splitting rocks cow'd in the sinking sands,  
And would not dash me with their ragged sides. *Shakefp.*  
There be rock herbs; but those are where there is some  
mould. *Bacon's Natural History.*  
Distilling some of the tinctor liquor, all that came over  
was as limpid and colourless as rock water, and the liquor  
remaining in the vessel deeply ceruleous. *Boyle.*  
These lesser rocks, or great bulky stones, are they not ma-  
nifest fragments? *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*  
Of amber a nodule, invested with a coat, called rock  
amber. *Woodward on Fossils.*  
Pigeons or doves are of several sorts; as wood pigeons and  
rock pigeons. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*  
Ye darksome pines, that o'er you rocks recline'd,  
Wave high, and murmur to the hollow wind. *Pope.*  
2. Protection; defence. A scriptural sense.  
Though the reeds of Egypt break under the hand of him  
that leans on them, yet the rock of Israel will be an ever-  
lasting stay. *King Charles.*

3. [Rock, Danish; rucca, Italian; rucca, Spanish; spinach,  
Dutch.] A distaff held in the hand, from which the wool  
was spun by twisting a ball below.  
A learned and a manly foul  
I purpos'd her; that should with even powers,  
The rock, the spindle, and the sheers, controul  
Of destiny, and spin her own free hours. *Benj. Johnson.*  
On the rock a scanty measure place  
Of vital flax, and turn'd the wheel apace. *Dryden.*  
To ROCK. *v. a.* [roccare, Fr.]  
1. To shake; to move backwards and forwards.  
If, by a quicker rocking of the engine, the smoke were  
more swiftly shaken, it would, like water, vibrate to and  
fro. *Boyle.*  
The wind was laid; the whistling sound  
Was dumb; a rising earthquake rock'd the ground. *Dryden.*  
A living tortoise, being turned upon its back, could help  
itself only by its neck and head, by pushing against the ground  
to rock itself as in a cradle, to find out the side towards which  
the inequality of the ground might more easily permit to roll  
its shell. *Ray on the Creation.*  
2. To move the cradle, in order to procure sleep.  
Come, take hand with me,  
And rock the ground whereon these sleepers be. *Shakefp.*  
Leaning her head upon my breast,  
My panting heart rock'd her asleep. *Suckling.*  
My bloody resolutions,  
Like sick and froward children,  
Were rock'd asleep by reason. *Danham.*  
While his secret foul on Flanders preys,  
He rocks the cradle of the babe of Spain. *Dryden.*  
High in his hall, rock'd in a chair of state,  
The king with his tempestuous council fate. *Dryden.*  
3. To lull; to quiet.  
Sleep rock thy brain,  
And never come mischance between us twain! *Shakefp.*  
To ROCK. *v. n.* To be violently agitated; to reel to and  
fro.  
The rocking town  
Supplants their footsteps; to and fro they reel  
Astonish'd. *Philips.*  
Like this rocking of the battlements. *Young's Revenge.*  
ROCK-DOE. *n. f.* A species of deer.  
The rock-doe breeds chiefly upon the Alps: a creature of  
admirable swiftness; and may probably be that mentioned in  
the book of Job: her horns grow sometimes so far backward,  
as to reach over her buttocks. *Grew's Museum.*  
ROCK-RUBY. *n. f.* A name given improperly by lapidaries and  
jewellers to the garnet, when it is of a very strong, but not  
deep red, and has a fair cast of the blue. *Hill on Fossils.*  
Rock-ruby is of a deep red, and the hardest of all the kinds.  
*Woodward on Fossils.*  
ROCK-SALT. *n. f.* Mineral salt.  
Two pieces of transparent rock-salt; one white, the other  
red. *Woodward on Fossils.*  
RO'CKER. *n. f.* [from rock.] One who rocks the cradle.  
His fellow, who the narrow bed had kept,  
Was weary, and without a rocker slept. *Dryden.*  
RO'CKET. *n. f.* [rochetto, Italian.] An artificial firework,  
being a cylindrical case of paper filled with nitre, charcoal,  
and sulphur, and which mounts in the air to a considerable  
height, and there bursts.  
Every rocket ended in a constellation, throwing the air with  
a shower of silver pangles. *Addison.*  
When bonfires blaze, your vagrant works shall rise  
In rockets, till they reach the wond'ring skies. *Garth.*  
RO'CKET. *n. f.* A plant.  
The flower of the rocket consists of four leaves expanded  
in form of a cross; the point becomes a pod, divided into  
two cells by an intermediate partition, to which the valves  
adhere on both sides: these cells are full of roundish seeds;  
to which may be added, the whole plant hath a peculiar fetid  
smell. *Miller.*  
Rocket is one of the fallet furniture. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*  
RO'CKLESS. *adj.* [from rock.] Being without rocks.  
A crystal brook  
Is weedless all above, and rockless all below. *Dryden.*  
RO'CKROSE. *n. f.* [rock and rose.] A plant.  
RO'CKWORK. *n. f.* [rock and work.] Stones fixed in mortar,  
in imitation of the asperities of rocks.  
The garden is fenced on the lower end, by a natural  
mound of rockwork. *Addison.*  
RO'CKY. *adj.* [from rock.]  
1. Full of rocks.  
Val de Compare presenteth her rocky mountains. *Sandys.*  
Make the bold prince  
Through the cold North and rocky regions run. *Waller.*  
The vallies he refrains  
With rocky mountains. *Dryden.*  
Nature lodges her treasures in rocky ground. *Locke.*  
2. Resembling

# ROG

2. Resembling a rock.  
Such destruction to withstand, he oppos'd the rocky orb  
Of tenfold adamant, his ample shield. *Milton.*  
3. Hard; stony; obdurate.  
I, like a poor bark, of sails and tackling left,  
Ruff all to pieces on thy rocky bosom. *Shakefp. Rich. III.*  
ROD. *n. f.* [roede, Dutch.]  
1. A long twig.  
Some chuse a hazel rod of the same year's shoot, and this  
they bind on to another straight stick of any wood, and walk-  
ing softly over those places, where they suspect the bowels of  
the earth to be enriched with metals, the wand will, by bow-  
ing towards it, discover it. *Boyle.*  
2. A kind of scepter.  
Sh' had all the royal makings of a queen;  
As holy oil, Edward confessor's crown,  
The rod and bird of peace. *Shakefp. Henry VIII.*  
3. Any thing long and slender.  
The pastoral reed of Hermes, or his opiate rod. *Milton.*  
Let the fisherman  
Increase his tackle, and his rod retic. *Gay.*  
Haste, ye Cyclops, with your forked rods,  
This rebel love braves all the gods,  
And every hour by love is made,  
Some heaven-defying Enclade. *Granville.*  
4. An instrument for measuring.  
Decempeda was a measuring rod for taking the dimensions  
of buildings, and signified the same thing as perica, taken as  
a measure of length. *Arbutnot on Coins.*  
5. An instrument of correction, made of twigs tied together.  
If he be but once taken idly roguing, he may punish him  
with stocks; but if he be found again loitering, he may  
scourge him with whips or rods. *Spenser on Ireland.*  
I am whipt and scour'd with rods,  
Nettled, and stung with plimires, when I hear  
Of Bolingbroke. *Shakefp. Henry IV.*  
In this condition the rod of God hath a voice to be heard,  
and he, whose office it is, ought now to expound to the sick  
man the particular meaning of the voice. *Hammond.*  
Grant me and my people the benefit of thy chastisements;  
that thy rod, as well as thy staff, may comfort us. *K. Charles.*  
They trembling learn to throw the fatal dart,  
And under rods of rough centurions smart. *Dryden.*  
As soon as that sentence is executed, these rods, these in-  
struments of divine displeasure, are thrown into the fire. *Att.*  
A wit's a feather, and a chief a rod;  
An honest man's the noblest work of God. *Pope.*  
RODE. *pret. of ride.*  
He in paternal glory rode. *Milton.*  
RODOMONTADE. *n. f.* [from a boastful boisterous hero of  
Aniosto, called Rodomonte; rodomontade, Fr.] An empty noisy  
bluster or boast; a rant.  
He only serves to be sport for his company; for in these  
gamefome days men will give him hints, which may put him  
upon his rodmontades. *Government of the Tongue.*  
The libertines of painting have no other model but a rodo-  
montade genius, and very irregular, which violently hurries  
them away. *Dryden's Dufresnay.*  
He talks extravagantly in his passion, but if I would quote  
a hundred passages in Ben Johnson's Cethegus, I could shew  
that the rodmontades of Almanzor are neither so irrational  
nor impossible, for Cethegus threatens to destroy nature. *Dry.*  
To RODOMONTADE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To brag thra-  
sonically; to boast like Rodomonte.  
ROE. *n. f.* [ra, ra-beop, Saxon.]  
1. A species of deer.  
He would him make  
The roe bucks in flight to overtake. *Fairy Queen.*  
They were as swift as the roes upon the mountains. *Chr.*  
Procure me a Troglodyte footman, who can catch a roe at  
his full speed? *Arbutnot and Pope.*  
2. The female of the hart.  
Thy greyhounds are fleetest than the roe. *Shakefp.*  
Run like a roe or hart upon  
The lofty hills of Bitheron. *Sandys's Paraphrase.*  
ROF. *n. f.* [properly roon or rove; ram, Danish; rogen, Ger-  
man.] The eggs of fish.  
Here comes Romeo  
Without his roe, like a dried herring. *Shakefp.*  
ROGA'TION. *n. f.* [rogation, Fr. from rogo, Lat.] Litany;  
supplication.  
He perfecteth the rogations or litanies before in use, and ad-  
deth unto them that which the present necessity required. *Hook.*  
Supplications, with this solemnity for appealing of God's  
wrath, were of the Greek church termed litanies, and ro-  
gations of the Latin. *Taylor.*  
ROGATION-WEEK. *n. f.* The week immediately preceeding  
Whitunday; thus called from three fasts observed therein,  
the Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, called rogation  
days, because of the extraordinary prayers and processions  
then made for the fruits of the earth, or as a preparation for  
the devotion of holy Thursday. *Dist.*

# ROI

ROGUE. *n. f.* [of uncertain etymology.]  
1. A wandering beggar; a vagrant; a vagabond.  
For fear left we, like rogues, should be reputed,  
And for ear-marked beads abroad be bruited. *Hubbard.*  
The sheriff and the marshal may do the more good, and  
more terrify the idle rogue. *Spenser on Ireland.*  
The scum of people and wicked condemned men spoileth  
the plantation; for they will ever live like rogues, and not  
fall to work, but be lazy and do mischief. *Bacon's Essays.*  
The troops are all scattered, and the commanders very  
poor rogues. *Shakefp. All's well that ends well.*  
2. A knave; a dishonest fellow; a villain; a thief.  
Thou kill'st me like a rogue and a villain. *Shakefp.*  
A rogue upon the highway may have as strong an arm, and  
take off a man's head as cleverly as the executioner; but  
then there is a vast disparity, when one action is murder,  
and the other justice. *South.*  
If he call rogue and rascal from the garret,  
He means you no more mischief than a parrot. *Dryden.*  
The rogue and fool by fits is fair and wife,  
And ev'n the best, by fits, what they despise. *Pope.*  
3. A name of slight tenderness and endearment.  
Oh, what a rogue and pleasant slave am I! *Shakefp.*  
I never knew a woman love man so.  
—Alas, poor rogue, I think indeed she loves. *Shakefp.*  
4. A wag.  
To ROGUE. *v. n.* [from the noun.]  
1. To wander; to play the vagabond.  
If he be but once taken idly roguing, he may punish him  
with the stocks. *Spenser on Ireland.*  
He rogued away at last, and was lost. *Carew.*  
2. To play knavish tricks.  
RO'GUERY. *n. f.* [from rogue.]  
1. The life of a vagabond.  
To live in one land is captivity,  
To run all countries a wild roguery. *Donne.*  
2. Knavish tricks.  
They will afterwards hardly be drawn to their wonted  
low life in thievery and roguery. *Spenser on Ireland.*  
You rogue, here's lime in this sack too; there is nothing  
but roguery to be found in villainous man. *Shakefp.*  
Like the devil did tempt and sway 'em  
To rogueries, and then betray 'em. *Hudibras, p. i.*  
The kid smelt out the roguery. *L'Estrange's Fables.*  
'Tis no scandal grown,  
For debt and roguery to quit the town. *Dryden.*  
The roguery of alchymy,  
And we, the bubbled fools,  
Spend all our present stock in hopes of golden rules. *Swift.*  
3. Waggery; arch tricks.  
RO'GUESHIP. *n. f.* [from rogue.] The qualities or personage  
of a rogue.  
Say, in what nasty cellar under ground,  
Or what church porch, your roguish may be found? *Dry.*  
RO'GUSH. *adj.* [from rogue.]  
1. Vagrant; vagabond.  
I thought the persons, by whom it is used, be of better note  
than the former roguish sort; yet the fault is no less worthy of  
a marshal. *Spenser.*  
2. Knavish; fraudulent.  
He gets a thousand thumps and kicks,  
Yet cannot leave his roguish tricks. *Swift's Miscellanies.*  
3. Waggish; wanton; slightly mischievous.  
The most bewitching leer with her eyes, the most roguish  
cast; her cheeks are dimpled when she smiles, and her smiles  
would tempt an hermit. *Dryden's Spanish Fryar.*  
I am pleased to see my tenants pass away a whole evening  
in playing their innocent tricks; our friend Wimble is as  
merry as any of them, and shews a thousand roguish tricks on  
these occasions. *Addison's Spectator, N° 269.*  
Timothy used to be playing roguish tricks; when his mi-  
stres's back was turned, he would loll out his tongue. *Arb.*  
RO'GUSHLY. *adv.* [from roguish.] Like a rogue; knavishly;  
wantonly.  
RO'GUSHNESS. *n. f.* [from roguish.] The qualities of a rogue.  
RO'GUY. *adj.* [from rogue.] Knavish; wanton. A bad  
word.  
A shepherd's boy had gotten a roguish trick of crying a wolf,  
and fooling the country with false alarms. *L'Estrange.*  
To ROIST. } *v. n.* [of this word the most probable ety-  
To ROISTER. } mology is from risser, Islandick, a violent  
man.]  
To behave turbulently; to act at discretion; to be at free  
quarter; to bluster.  
I have a roisting challenge sent amongst  
The dull and factious nobles of the Greeks,  
Will strike amazement to their drowsy spirits. *Shakefp.*  
Among a crew of roisting fellows,  
He'd fit whole evenings at the alehouse. *Swift.*  
RO'ISTER, or ROISTERER. *n. f.* [from the verb.] A turbulent,  
brutal, lawless, blustering fellow.

To ROLL,



# ROL

To ROLL. *v. a.* [rouler, Fr. *rollen*, Dutch; from *rotula*, of *roto*, Lat.]

1. To move any thing by volutation, or successive application of the different parts of the surface, to the ground.  
Who shall *roll* us away the stone from the door of the sepulchre? *Mark xvii. 3.*

2. To move any thing round upon its axis.  
Heav'n shone and *roll'd* her motions. *Milton.*

3. To move in a circle.  
To drefs, and troll the tongue, and *roll* the eye. *Milton.*

4. To produce a periodical revolution.  
To wrap round upon itself.

5. To enwrap; to involve in bandage.  
By this *rolling*, parts are kept from joining together. *Wifem.*

6. To form by rolling into round masses.  
Grind red-lead, or any other colour with strong wort, and *roll* them up into long rolls like pencils. *Peacbam.*

7. To pour in a stream or waves.  
The pin ought to be as thick as a *rolling* pin. *Wifeman.*

8. To move by the successive application of all parts of the surface to the ground.  
Our nation is too great to be ruined by any but itself; and if the number and weight of it *roll* one way upon the greatest changes that can happen, yet England will be safe. *Temple.*

9. To move by the successive application of all parts of the surface to the ground.  
Reports, like snow-balls, gather still the farther they *roll*. *Government of the Tongue.*

10. To move by the successive application of all parts of the surface to the ground.  
Fire must rend the sky, devouring where it *rolls*. *Milton.*

11. To move by the successive application of all parts of the surface to the ground.  
A tortoise, by pushing against the ground only with its neck and head, *rolls* itself as in a cradle, to find out the side towards which the inequality of the ground might more easily permit it to *roll* its shell. *Ray on the Creation.*

12. To move by the successive application of all parts of the surface to the ground.  
He next essays to walk, but downward prefs'd,  
On four feet imitates his brother beast;  
By slow degrees he gathers from the ground  
His legs, and to the *rolling* chair is bound. *Dryden.*

13. To move by the successive application of all parts of the surface to the ground.  
Thus the year *rolls* within itself again. *Dryden.*

14. To move by the successive application of all parts of the surface to the ground.  
When thirty *rolling* years have run their race. *Dryden.*

15. To move by the successive application of all parts of the surface to the ground.  
To move with appearance of circular direction.  
Thou, light,  
Revivest not these eyes, which *roll* in vain,  
To find the piercing ray, and find no dawn:  
A boar is chaf'd, his nostrils flames expire,  
And his red eye-balls *roll* with living fire. *Dryden.*

16. To move by the successive application of all parts of the surface to the ground.  
Twice ten tempestuous nights I *roll'd*, resign'd  
To roaring billows and the warring wind. *Pope.*

17. To move by the successive application of all parts of the surface to the ground.  
To move as waves or volumes of water.  
Wave *rolling* after wave in torrent rapture. *Milton.*

18. To move by the successive application of all parts of the surface to the ground.  
Till the huge surge *roll'd* off, then backward sweep  
The reflux tides, and plunge into the deep. *Pope.*

19. To move by the successive application of all parts of the surface to the ground.  
Tempt icy seas, where scarce the waters *roll*. *Pope.*

20. To move by the successive application of all parts of the surface to the ground.  
Storms beat, and *rolls* the main;  
Oh beat those storms, and *roll* the seas in vain. *Pope.*

21. To move by the successive application of all parts of the surface to the ground.  
To fluctuate; to move tumultuously.  
Here tell me, if thou dar'st, my conscious soul,  
What different sorrows did within thee *roll*. *Prior.*

22. To move by the successive application of all parts of the surface to the ground.  
The thoughts, which *roll* within my ravish'd breast,  
To me, no fear, th' inspiring gods suggest. *Pope.*

23. To move by the successive application of all parts of the surface to the ground.  
In her sad breast the prince's fortunes *roll*,  
And hope and doubt alternate seize her soul. *Pope.*

24. To move by the successive application of all parts of the surface to the ground.  
To revolve on its axis.  
He fashion'd those harmonious orbs, that *roll*  
In reflex gyres about the Arctick pole. *Sandys's Paraph.*

25. To move by the successive application of all parts of the surface to the ground.  
To be moved tumultuously.  
Down they fell  
By thousands, angel on archangel *roll'd*. *Milton.*

26. To move by the successive application of all parts of the surface to the ground.  
ROLL. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

27. To move by the successive application of all parts of the surface to the ground.  
1. The act of rolling; the state of being rolled.

28. To move by the successive application of all parts of the surface to the ground.  
2. The thing rolling.  
Lifting senates hang upon thy tongue,  
Devolving through the maze of eloquence  
A *roll* of periods, sweeter than her song. *Thomson.*

29. To move by the successive application of all parts of the surface to the ground.  
3. [Rouleau, Fr.] Mass made round.  
Large *rolls* of fat about his shoulders clung,  
And from his neck the double dewlap hung. *Addison.*

30. To move by the successive application of all parts of the surface to the ground.  
To keep ants from trees, encompasses the stem four fingers  
breadth with a circle or *roll* of wool newly plucked. *Mort.*

31. To move by the successive application of all parts of the surface to the ground.  
Writing rolled upon itself.  
His chamber all was hanged about with *rolls*  
And old records, from ancient times deriv'd. *Fa. Queen.*

32. To move by the successive application of all parts of the surface to the ground.  
5. A round body rolled along.  
Where land is clotty, and a shower of rain comes that  
soaks through, use a *roll* to break the clots. *Mortimer.*

33. To move by the successive application of all parts of the surface to the ground.  
6. [Retulus, Lat.] Publick writing.  
Cromwell is made matter  
Of th' *rolls* and the king's secretary. *Shakesp. Henry VIII.*

34. To move by the successive application of all parts of the surface to the ground.  
Darius made a decree, and fearch was made in the house  
of the *rolls*, where the treasures were laid up. *Esra vi. 1.*

# ROM

The *rolls* of parliament, the entry of the petitions, answers, and transactions in parliament are extant. *Hale.*

7. A register; a catalogue.  
Beasts only cannot discern beauty; and let them be in the  
*roll* of beasts, that do not honour it. *Sidney.*

8. A register; a catalogue.  
The *roll* and list of that army doth remain. *Darwin.*

9. A register; a catalogue.  
Of that short *roll* of friends writ in my heart,  
There's none, that sometimes greet us not. *Dome.*

10. A register; a catalogue.  
These signs have mark'd me extraordinary,  
And all the courses of my life do shew,  
I am not in the *roll* of common men. *Shakesp. Henry IV.*

11. A register; a catalogue.  
'Tis a mathematical demonstration, that their twenty-four  
letters admit of so many changes in their order, and make such  
a long *roll* of differently ranged alphabets, not two of which are  
alike; that they could not all be exhausted, though a million  
millions of writers should each write above a thousand alpha-  
bets a-day, for the space of a million millions of years. *Bentl.*

12. A register; a catalogue.  
8. Chronicle.  
Please thy pride, and search the herald's *roll*,  
Where thou shalt find thy famous pedigree. *Dryden.*

13. A register; a catalogue.  
The lasting *roll*, recording what we said. *Prior.*

14. A register; a catalogue.  
The eye of time beholds no name  
So blest as thine, in all the *rolls* of fame. *Pope.*

15. A register; a catalogue.  
9. Warrant. Not in use.  
We have, with special *roll*,  
Elected him our abscence to supply. *Shakesp. Meas. for Meas.*

16. A register; a catalogue.  
10. [Role, Fr.] Part; office. Not in use.  
In human society, every man has his *roll* and station as-  
signed him. *L'Estrange.*

17. A register; a catalogue.  
ROLLER. *n. f.* [rouleau, Fr. from *roll*.]  
1. Any thing turning on its own axis, as a heavy stone to level  
walks.

18. A register; a catalogue.  
When a man tumbles a *roller* down a hill, the man is the  
violent enforcer of the first motion; but when it is once  
tumbling, the property of the thing itself continues it. *Hamm.*

19. A register; a catalogue.  
The long slender-worms, that breed between the skin and  
flesh in the ile of Ormuz and in India, are generally twisted  
out upon sticks or *rollers*. *Ray on the Creation.*

20. A register; a catalogue.  
They make the firing of the pole horizontal towards the  
lathe, conveying and guiding the firing from the pole to the  
work, by throwing it over a *roller*. *Moxon's Mach. Exp.*

21. A register; a catalogue.  
Lady Charlotte, like a *roller*,  
Sits mounted on the garden *roller*. *Swift's Miscellanies.*

22. A register; a catalogue.  
2. Bandage; fillet.  
Fasten not your *roller* by tying a knot, lest you hurt your  
patient. *Wifeman's Surgery.*

23. A register; a catalogue.  
Bandage being chiefly to maintain the due situation of a  
dressing, surgeons always turn a *roller* with that view. *Sharp.*

24. A register; a catalogue.  
ROLLINGPIN. *n. f.* [rolling and pin.] A round piece of wood  
tapering at each end, with which paste is moulded.

25. A register; a catalogue.  
The pin should be as thick as a *rollingpin*. *Wifeman.*

26. A register; a catalogue.  
ROLLYPOOLY. *n. f.* A sort of game, in which, when a ball  
rolls into a certain place, it wins. A corruption of *roll ball*  
into the *pool*.

27. A register; a catalogue.  
Let us begin some diversion; what d'ye think of *rollypolly*  
or a country dance? *Arbutnot's History of John Bull.*

28. A register; a catalogue.  
ROMAGE. *n. f.* [romage, Fr.] A tumult; a bustle; an active  
and tumultuous search for any thing.

29. A register; a catalogue.  
This is the main motive *Shakesp.*

30. A register; a catalogue.  
Of this post haste, and *romage* in the land. *Shakesp.*

31. A register; a catalogue.  
ROMANCE. *n. f.* [roman, Fr. *romanza*, Italian.]

32. A register; a catalogue.  
1. A military fable of the middle ages; a tale of wild adventures  
in war and love.

33. A register; a catalogue.  
What refunds *Milton.*

34. A register; a catalogue.  
In fable or *romance* of Uther's son.  
A brave *romance* who would exactly frame,  
First brings his knight from some immortal dame. *Waller.*

35. A register; a catalogue.  
Some *romances* entertain the genius; and strengthen it by  
the noble ideas which they give of things; but they corrupt  
the truth of history. *Dryden's Dufresne.*

36. A register; a catalogue.  
2. A lie; a fiction. In common speech.  
To ROMANCE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To lie; to forge. *Pamela.*

37. A register; a catalogue.  
This is strange *romancing*.

38. A register; a catalogue.  
ROMANCER. *n. f.* [from *romance*.] A liar; a forger of tales.  
The allusion of the daw extends to all impostors, vain  
pretenders, and *romancers*. *L'Estrange.*

39. A register; a catalogue.  
Shall we, cries one, permit  
This leud *romancer*, and his bantering wit. *Tate's Juven.*

40. A register; a catalogue.  
To ROMANIZE. *v. a.* [from *roman*, Fr.] To latinize; to fill  
with modes of the Roman speech.

41. A register; a catalogue.  
He did too much *romanize* our tongue, leaving the words,  
he translated, almost as much Latin as he found them. *Dryd.*

42. A register; a catalogue.  
ROMANTICK. *adj.* [from *romance*.]

43. A register; a catalogue.  
1. Resembling the tales of romances; wild.  
Philosophers have maintained opinions, more absurd than  
any of the most fabulous poets or *romantick* writers. *Kell.*

44. A register; a catalogue.  
Zeal for the good of one's country a party of men have re-  
presented, as chimerical and *romantick*. *Addison.*

45. A register; a catalogue.  
2. Improbable; false.

46. A register; a catalogue.  
3. Fanciful; full of wild scenery.  
The dun umbrage, o'er the falling stream,  
*Romantick* hangs. *Thomson's Spring.*

47. A register; a catalogue.  
ROM. *n. f.* [from *rom*.]

48. A register; a catalogue.  
ROMISH. *adj.* [from *Rome*.] Popish.  
Bulls or letters of election only serve in the *Romish* coun-  
tries. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

49. A register; a catalogue.  
ROMP. *n. f.*  
1. A rude, awkward, boisterous, untaught girl.  
She was in the due mean between one of your affected  
courtly pieces of formality, and your *ramps* that have no  
regard to the common rules of civility. *Arbutnot.*

50. A register; a catalogue.  
2. Rough rude play.  
*Romp* loving misfs  
Is haul'd about in gallantry robust. *Thomson.*

51. A register; a catalogue.  
To ROMP. *v. n.* To play rudely, noisily, and boisterously.  
In the kitchen, as in your proper element, you can laugh,  
squall, and *romp* in full security. *Swift's Rules to Servants.*

52. A register; a catalogue.  
A stool is the first weapon taken up in a general *romping* or  
skirmish. *Swift's Rules to Servants.*

53. A register; a catalogue.  
Men presume greatly on the liberties taken in *romping*.  
*Clarissa.*

54. A register; a catalogue.  
RONDEAU. *n. f.* A kind of ancient poetry, commonly con-  
sisting of thirteen verses; of which eight have one rhyme and  
five another: it is divided into three couplets, and at the end  
of the second and third, the beginning of the *rondeau* is re-  
peated in an equivocal sense, if possible. *Trevoux.*

55. A register; a catalogue.  
RONT. *n. f.* An animal fitted in the growth.  
My ragged *ronts* all shiver and shake,  
As done high towers in an earthquake;  
They wont in the wind, wag their wriggle tails,  
Peek as a peacock, but nought it avails. *Spenser.*

56. A register; a catalogue.  
RONDES. *n. f.* [from *ronde*.] A round mals.  
Certain *rondes* given in arms, have their names according  
to their several colours. *Peacbam on Blazening.*

57. A register; a catalogue.  
RONION. *n. f.* [I know not the etymology, nor certainly the  
meaning of this word.] A fat bulky woman.  
Give me, quoth I, *Shakesp.*

58. A register; a catalogue.  
Aroint the witch! the rump fed *ronyon* cries. *Shakesp.*

59. A register; a catalogue.  
ROOD. *n. f.* [from *rod*.]

60. A register; a catalogue.  
1. The fourth part of an acre in square measure.  
I've often wish'd that I had clear,  
For life, six hundred pounds a year,  
A terras-walk, and half a *rood*  
Of land, set out to plant a wood. *Swift.*

61. A register; a catalogue.  
2. A pole; a measure of sixteen feet and a half in long mea-  
sure.  
Satan,  
With head uplift 'bove the wave, his other parts  
Prone on the flood, extended long and large,  
Lay floating many a *rood*. *Milton.*

62. A register; a catalogue.  
For stone fences in the North, they dig the stones for  
eighteen-pence a *rood*, and make the walls for the same price,  
reckoning twenty-one foot to the *rood* or pole. *Mortimer.*

63. A register; a catalogue.  
3. [rood, Saxon.] The cross.  
By the holy *rood*,  
I do not like these several councils. *Shakesp.*

64. A register; a catalogue.  
ROOF. *n. f.* [hrop, Saxon.]

65. A register; a catalogue.  
1. The cover of a house.  
Her shoulders be like two white doves,  
Perching within square royal *rooves*. *Sidney.*

66. A register; a catalogue.  
Return to her, and fifty men dismiss'd?  
No, rather I abjure all *roofs*, and chuse  
To wage against the enmity o' th' air. *Shakesp. K. Lear.*

67. A register; a catalogue.  
2. The vault; the inside of the arch that covers a building.  
From the magnanimity of the Jews, in causes of most ex-  
treme hazard, those strange and unwonted resolutions have  
grown, which, for all circumstances, no people under the  
*roof* of heaven did ever match. *Hooker.*

68. A register; a catalogue.  
The dust  
Should have ascended to the *roof* of heav'n,  
Rais'd by your populous troops. *Shakesp. Ant. and Cleop.*

69. A register; a catalogue.  
In thy face, the dusty spoils among,  
High on the burnish'd *roof*, my banner shall be hung. *Dryden.*

70. A register; a catalogue.  
3. The palate; the upper part of the mouth.  
Swearing till my very *roof* was dry  
With oaths of love. *Shakesp. Merchant of Venice.*

71. A register; a catalogue.  
My very lips might freeze to my teeth, my tongue to the  
*roof* of my mouth, ere I should come by a fire to thaw me. *Shakesp. Taming of the Shrew.*

72. A register; a catalogue.  
The nobles held their peace, and their tongue cleaved to  
the *roof* of their mouth. *Job xxix. 10.*

73. A register; a catalogue.  
Some fishes have rows of teeth in the *roofs* of their mouths;  
as pikes, salmon, and trout. *Bacon's Natural History.*

74. A register; a catalogue.  
To ROOF. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

75. A register; a catalogue.  
1. To cover with a roof.  
He enter'd soon the shade  
High *roofs*, and walks beneath, and alleys brown. *Milton.*

76. A register; a catalogue.  
Large foundations may be safely laid;  
Or houses *roof'd*, if friendly planets aid. *Creech.*

77. A register; a catalogue.  
I have not seen the remains of any Roman buildings, that  
have not been *roofed* with vaults or arches. *Addison.*

78. A register; a catalogue.  
2. To inclose in a house.  
Here had we now our country's honour *roof'd*,  
Were the grac'd person of our Banquo present. *Shakesp.*

79. A register; a catalogue.  
3. To inclose in a house.

# ROO

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tries. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

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4. A stool is the first weapon taken up in a general *romping* or  
skirmish. *Swift's Rules to Servants.*

5. Men presume greatly on the liberties taken in *romping*.  
*Clarissa.*

6. A kind of ancient poetry, commonly con-  
sisting of thirteen verses; of which eight have one rhyme and  
five another: it is divided into three couplets, and at the end  
of the second and third, the beginning of the *rondeau* is re-  
peated in an equivocal sense, if possible. *Trevoux.*

7. An animal fitted in the growth.  
My ragged *ronts* all shiver and shake,  
As done high towers in an earthquake;  
They wont in the wind, wag their wriggle tails,  
Peek as a peacock, but nought it avails. *Spenser.*

8. A round mals.  
Certain *rondes* given in arms, have their names according  
to their several colours. *Peacbam on Blazening.*

9. [I know not the etymology, nor certainly the  
meaning of this word.] A fat bulky woman.  
Give me, quoth I, *Shakesp.*

10. Aroint the witch! the rump fed *ronyon* cries. *Shakesp.*

11. The fourth part of an acre in square measure.  
I've often wish'd that I had clear,  
For life, six hundred pounds a year,  
A terras-walk, and half a *rood*  
Of land, set out to plant a wood. *Swift.*

12. A pole; a measure of sixteen feet and a half in long mea-  
sure.  
Satan,  
With head uplift 'bove the wave, his other parts  
Prone



## ROO

- ROO'MY. *adj.* [from *room*.] Spacious; wide; large.  
 With *roomy* decks, her guns of mighty strength,  
 Deep in her draught, and warlike in her length. *Dryden*.  
 This sort of number is more *roomy*; the thought can turn  
 itself with greater ease in a larger compass. *Dryden*.  
 ROOST. *n. f.* [from *roost*, Saxon.]  
 1. That on which a bird sits to sleep.  
 Sooner than the matten-bell was rung,  
 He clasp'd his wings upon his *roost*, and sung. *Dryden*.  
 2. The act of sleeping.  
 A fox spied out a cock at *roost* upon a tree. *L'Estrange*.  
 Large and strong muscles move the wings, and support the  
 body at *roost*. *Derham's Physico-Theology*.  
 To ROOST. *v. n.* [*roosten*, Dutch; of the same etymology with  
*roft*.]  
 1. To sleep as a bird.  
 The cock *roosted* at night upon the boughs. *L'Estrange*.  
 2. To lodge. In burlesque.  
 ROOT. *n. f.* [*rot*, Swedish; *roed*, Danish.]  
 1. That part of the plant which rests in the ground, and sup-  
 plies the stems with nourishment.  
 The layers will in a month strike *root*, being planted in a  
 light loamy earth, mixed with excellent rotten soil, and sifted.  
*Boyle's Kalendar*.  
 When you would have many new *roots* of fruit trees, take  
 a low tree and bow it, and lay all his branches flat upon the  
 ground, and cast earth upon them, and every twig will take  
 root. *Bacon's Natural History*.  
 A flower in meadow ground, amellus call'd;  
 And from one *root* the rising stem bestows  
 In ood of leaves. *Dryden's Virgil's Georgicks*.  
 A October, the hops will settle and strike *root* against  
 spring. *Mortimer's Husbandry*.  
 2. The bottom; the lower part.  
 Deep to the *roots* of hell the gather'd breach  
 They fasten'd. *Milton*.  
 These subterraneous vaults would be found especially about  
 the *roots* of the mountains. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth*.  
 3. A plant of which the root is esculent.  
 Those plants, whose *roots* are eaten, are carrots, turnips,  
 and radishes. *Watts*.  
 4. The original; the first cause.  
 Why did my parents send me to the schools,  
 That I with knowledge might enrich my mind?  
 Since the desire to know first made men fools,  
 And did corrupt the root of all mankind. *Davies*.  
 Whence,  
 But from the author of all ill, could spring  
 So deep a malice, to confound the race  
 Of mankind in one *root*. *Milton's Paradise Lost*, b. ii.  
 The love of money is the *root* of all evil, is a truth uni-  
 versally agreed in. *Temple*.  
 5. The first ancestor.  
 It was said,  
 That myself should be the *root*, and father  
 Of many kings. *Shakespeare, Macbeth*.  
 They were the *roots*, out of which sprang two distinct  
 people, under two distinct governments. *Locke*.  
 6. Fixed residence.  
 That love took deepest *root*, which first did grow. *Dry*.  
 7. Impression; durable effect.  
 Having this way cast the church, as they thought of su-  
 perfluity, they went on till they had plucked up even those  
 things also, which had taken a great deal stronger and deeper  
*root*. *Hooker*, b. iv. f. 14.  
 To ROOT. *v. n.* [from the noun.]  
 1. To fix the root; to strike far into the earth.  
 Her fallow leas  
 The darnel, hemlock and rank fumitory  
 Doth *root* upon. *Shakespeare, Henry V.*  
 Underneath the grove of sycamore,  
 That westward *rooteth*, did I see your son. *Shakespeare*.  
 The multiplying brood of the ungodly shall not take deep  
*rooting* from bastard slips, nor lay any fast foundation. *Wisd.*  
 After a year's *rooting*, then shaking doth the tree good, by  
 loosening of the earth. *Bacon*.  
 The coulter must be proportioned to the soil, because, in  
 deep grounds, the weeds *root* the deeper. *Mortimer*.  
 2. To turn up earth.  
 To ROOT. *v. a.* [from the noun.]  
 1. To fix deep in the earth.  
 When ocean, air, and earth at once engage,  
 And *rooted* forests fly before their rage,  
 At once the clashing clouds to battle move. *Dryden*.  
 Where th' impetuous torrent rushing down  
 Huge craggy stones, and *rooted* trees had thrown,  
 They left their counters. *Dryden's Æneis*.  
 2. To impress deeply.  
 The great important end that God designs it for, the go-  
 vernment of mankind, sufficiently shews the necessity of its  
 being *rooted* deeply in the heart, and put beyond the danger of  
 being torn up by any ordinary violence. *South*.

## ROR

- They have so *rooted* themselves in the opinions of their  
 party, that they cannot hear an objection with patience. *Watts*.  
 3. To turn up out of the ground; to radicate; to extirpate.  
 He's a rank weed,  
 And we must *root* him out. *Shakespeare, Henry VIII.*  
 Soon shall we drive back Alcibiades,  
 Who, like a boar too savage, doth *root* up  
 His country's peace. *Shakespeare, Timon of Athens*.  
 The Egyptians think it sin to *root* up or to bite  
 Their leeks or onions, which they serve with holy rite.  
*Raleigh's History of the World*.  
 Root up wild olives from thy labour'd lands. *Dryden*.  
 The royal husbandman appear'd,  
 And plough'd, and sow'd, and till'd;  
 The thorns he *rooted* out, the rubbish clear'd,  
 And blest th' obedient field. *Dryden*.  
 4. To destroy; to banish.  
 Not to destroy, but *root* them out of heav'n. *Milton*.  
 In vain we plant, we build, our stores increase,  
 If conscience *roots* up all our inward peace. *Granville*.  
 ROOTED. *adj.* [from *root*.] Fixed; deep; radical.  
 Pluck from the memory a *rooted* sorrow,  
 Raze out the written troubles of the brain.  
 The danger is great to them, who, on a weaker founda-  
 tion, do yet stand firmly *rooted*, and grounded in the love  
 of Christ. *Hammond's Pendants*.  
 You always joined a violent desire of perpetually changing  
 places with a *rooted* laziness. *Swift to Gay*.  
 ROOTEDLY. *adv.* [from *rooted*.] Deeply; strongly.  
 They all do hate him as *rootedly* as I. *Shakespeare*.  
 ROOTY. *adj.* [from *root*.] Full of roots.  
 ROPE. *n. f.* [*nap*, Saxon; *reep*, *roep*, Dutch.]  
 1. A cord; a string; a halter.  
 Thou drunken slave, I sent thee for a *rope*,  
 And told thee to what purpose. *Shakespeare, Com. of Err.*  
 An anchor, let down by a *rope*, maketh a sound; and yet  
 the *rope* is no solid body, whereby the sound can ascend. *Ear*.  
 Who would not guess there might be hopes,  
 The fear of gallows and *ropes*  
 Before their eyes, might reconcile  
 Their animosities a while. *Hudibras*.  
 I cannot but confess myself mightily surprized, that, in a  
 book, which was to provide chains for all mankind, I should  
 find nothing but a *rope* of sand. *Locke*.  
 Hang yourself up in a true *rope*, that there may appear no  
 trick in it. *Arbutnot's History of John Bull*.  
 2. Any row of things depending; as, a *rope* of onions.  
 To ROPE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To draw out into viscosities;  
 to concrete into glutinous filaments.  
 Such bodies partly follow the touch of another body, and  
 partly stick to themselves: and therefore *rope* and draw them-  
 selves in threads; as pitch, glue and birdlime. *Bacon*.  
 In this close vessel place the earth accur'd,  
 But fill'd brimful with wholesome water first,  
 Then run it through, the drops will *rope* around. *Dryden*.  
 ROPE-DANCER. *n. f.* [*rope* and *dancer*.] An artist who dances  
 on a rope.  
 Salvan, amongst other publick shews, mentions the Pe-  
 taminari; probably derived from the Greek *πεταρινος*, which  
 signifies to fly, and may refer to such kind of *rope-dancers*.  
*Wilkins's Mathematical Magick*.  
 Statius, posted on the highest of the two summits, the  
 people regarded with the same terror, as they look upon a dan-  
 ring *rope-dancer*, whom they expect to fall every moment.  
*Addison's Guardian*.  
 Nic bounced up with a spring equal to that of one of your  
 nimblest tumblers or *rope-dancers*, and fell foul upon John Bull,  
 to snatch the cudgel he had in his hand. *Arbutnot*.  
 ROPEINESS. *n. f.* [from *rope*.] Viscosity; glutinousness.  
 ROPE-MAKER, or *roper*. *n. f.* [*rope* and *maker*.] One who  
 makes ropes to sell.  
 The *rope-maker* bear me witness,  
 That I was sent for nothing but a rope. *Shakespeare*.  
 ROPEY. *n. f.* [from *rope*.] Rogue's tricks. See ROPE-  
 TRICK.  
 What saucy merchant was this, that was so full of his  
*ropery*. *Shakespeare, Merchant of Venice*.  
 ROPE-TRICK. *n. f.* [*rope* and *trick*.] Probably rogue's tricks;  
 tricks that deserve the halter.  
 She may perhaps call him half a score knaves, or so: an  
 he begin once, he'll rail in his *rope-tricks*. *Shakespeare*.  
 ROPEY. *adj.* [from *rope*.] Viscous; tenacious; glutinous.  
 Ask for what price thy venal tongue was sold;  
 Tough, wither'd truffles, *ropey* wine, a dish  
 Of shotten herrings, or stale stinking fish. *Dryden's Ju*.  
 Take care  
 Thy muddy beverage to serene, and drive  
 Precipitant the baler *ropey* lees. *Philips*.  
 ROQUELAURE. *n. f.* [French.] A cloak for men.  
 Within the *roque-laure's* clasp thy hands are pent. *Gay*.  
 RORATION. *n. f.* [*roris*, Latin.] A falling of dew.  
 RORID.

## ROS

- RORID. *n. f.* [*roridus*, Lat.] Dewy.  
 A vehicle conveys it through less accessible cavities into the  
 liver, from thence into the veins, and so in a *rorid* substance  
 through the capillary cavities. *Bacon's Vulgar Errors*.  
 RORIFEROUS. *adj.* [*ros* and *fero*, Lat.] Producing dew. *Di*.  
 RORIFLUENT. *adj.* [*ros* and *fluo*, Lat.] Flowing with dew. *Di*.  
 ROSARY. *n. f.* [*rosarium*, Lat.] A bunch of beads, on which  
 the Romanists number their prayers.  
 No *rosary* this votive needs,  
 Her very syllables are beads. *Cleveland*.  
 Every day propound to yourself a *rosary* or a chaplet of  
 good works, to present to God at night. *Taylor*.  
 ROSCID. *adj.* [*rosidus*, Lat.] Dewy; abounding with dew;  
 consisting of dew.  
 Wine is to be forborn in consumptions, for the spirits of  
 wine prey upon the *rosid* juice of the body.  
 The ends of rainbows fall more upon one kind of earth  
 than upon another; for that earth is most *rosid*. *Bacon*.  
 ROSE. *n. f.* [*roſe*, Fr. *rosa*, Lat.] A flower.  
 The flower of the *rose* is composed of several leaves, which  
 are placed circularly, and expand in a beautiful order, whose  
 leafy flower-cup afterward becomes a roundish or oblong fleshy  
 fruit inclosing several angular hairy seeds; to which may be  
 added, it is a weak pithy shrub, for the most part beset with  
 prickles, and hath pinnated leaves: the species are, 1. The  
 wild briar, dog *rose*, or hep-tree. 2. Wild briar or dog *rose*,  
 with large prickly leaves. 3. The greater English apple-bearing  
*rose*. 4. The dwarf wild *burnet-leaved rose*. 5. The  
 dwarf wild *burnet-leaved rose*, with variegated leaves.  
 6. The striped Scotch *rose*. 7. The sweet briar or eglantine.  
 8. Sweet briar, with a double flower. All the other sorts of  
*roses* are originally of foreign growth, but are hardly enough  
 to endure the cold of our climate in the open air, and pro-  
 duce beautiful and fragrant flowers. *Miller*.  
 Make use of thy salt hours, season the slaves  
 For tubs and baths, bring down the *rose* cheek'd youth  
 To th' tub fast and the diet. *Shakespeare, Timon of Athens*.  
 Patience thou young and *rose* lipp'd cherubin. *Shakespeare*.  
 Let us crown ourselves with *rose* buds, before they be wi-  
 ther'd. *Wisd. ii. 8*.  
 This way of procuring autumnal *roses* will, in most good  
 bushes, fail; but, in some good bearers, it will succeed. *Boyle*.  
 Here without thorn the *rose*. *Milton*.  
 For her th' unfading *rose* of Eden blooms. *Pope*.  
 To speak under the *Rose*. To speak any thing with safety, so as  
 not afterwards to be discovered.  
 By defining a secrecy to words *spoke* under the *rose*, we  
 mean, in society and computation, from the ancient custom in  
 synopsack meetings, to wear chaplets of *roses* about their  
 heads. *Brown's Vulgar Errors*.  
 ROSE. *pret. of rise*.  
 Eve *rose* and went forth 'mong her flow'rs. *Milton*.  
 ROSEATE. *adj.* [*rosat*, Fr. from *rose*.]  
 1. Rosy; full of roses.  
 I come, ye ghosts! I prepare your *roseate* bow'rs,  
 Celestial palms and ever blooming flow'rs. *Pope*.  
 2. Blooming, fragrant, purple, as a rose.  
 ROSEAD. *adj.* [from the noun.] crimsoned; flushed.  
 Can you blame her, being a maid ret *rosed* over with the  
 virgin crimson of modesty, if she deny the appearance of a  
 naked blind boy. *Shakespeare, Henry V.*  
 ROSE-MALLOW. *n. f.* Is in every respect larger than the com-  
 mon mallow; the leaves are rougher, and the plant grows  
 almost shrubby. *Miller*.  
 ROSEMARY. *n. f.* [*rosmarinus*, Lat.] Is a verticillate plant,  
 with a labiated flower, consisting of one leaf, whose upper  
 lip or crest is cut into two parts, and turns up backward with  
 crooked stamina or chives; but the under lip or beard is di-  
 vided into three parts, the middle segment being hollow like  
 a spoon; out of the two or three-toothed flower-cup rises the  
 pointal, attended, as it were, by four embryos, which after-  
 ward turn to so many seeds that are roundish, and are in-  
 closed in the flower-cup. *Miller*.  
 Bedlam beggars, with roaring voices,  
 Strike in their numb'd and mortify'd bare arms  
 Pins, wooden pricks, nails, sprigs of *rosemary*;  
 And with this horrible object, from low farms,  
 Inforce their charity. *Shakespeare, King Lear*.  
 Around their cell  
 Set rows of *rosemary* with flowering stem. *Dryden*.  
*Rosemary* is small, but a very odoriferous shrub; the princi-  
 pal use of it is to perfume chambers, and in decoctions for  
 washing. *Mortimer's Husbandry*.  
 The neighbours  
 Follow'd with wistful look the damsel bier,  
 Sprung'd *rosemary* the lads and lasses bore. *Gay*.  
 ROSE-NOBLE. *n. f.* An English gold coin, in value anciently  
 sixteen shillings. *Di*.  
 The succeeding kings coined *rose-nobles* and double *rose*-  
*nobles*, the great sovereigns with the same inscription, *Jesus*  
*autem transiens per medium eorum ibat*. *Camden's Remains*.

## ROT

- ROSEWATER. *n. f.* [*rose* and *water*.] Water distilled from  
 roses.  
 Attend him with a silver basin  
 Full of *rosewater*. *Shakespeare*.  
 His drink should be cooling; as fountain water with *rose*-  
 water and sugar of roses. *Wise's Surgery*.  
 ROSET. *n. f.* [from *rose*.] A red colour for painters.  
 Grind ceruls with a weak water of gum-lake, *roset*, and  
 vermillion, which maketh it a fair carnation. *Peacocks*.  
 ROSEIER. *n. f.* [*roſier*, Fr.] A rosebush.  
 Her yellow golden hair  
 Was trimly woven, and in tresses wrought,  
 Ne other tire she on her head did wear,  
 But crown'd with a garland of sweet *roſier*. *Fairy Queen*.  
 ROSIN. *n. f.* [properly *resin*; *resine*, Fr. *resina*, Lat.]  
 1. Insipidated turpentine; a juice of the pine.  
 The billows from the kindling prow retire,  
 Pitch, *rosin*, tearwood on red wings aspire. *Garth*.  
 2. Any insipidated matter of vegetables that dissolves in spirit.  
 Tea contains little of a volatile spirit; its *rosin* or fixed oil,  
 which is bitter and astringent, cannot be extracted but by  
 rectified spirit. *Arbutnot on Aliments*.  
 To RO'SIN. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To rub with rosin.  
 Bouzebeus who could sweetly sing,  
 Or with the *rosin'd* bow torment the string. *Gay*.  
 RO'SINY. *adj.* [from *rosin*.] Resembling rosin. The example  
 should perhaps be *rosely*. See ROSSEL.  
 The best foil is that upon a sandy gravel or *rosiny* sand. *Temple*.  
 RO'SSEL. *n. f.*  
 A true *rosel* or light land, whether white or black, is what  
 they are usually planted in. *Mortimer's Husbandry*.  
 RO'SSELLY. *adj.* [from *rosel*.]  
 In Essex, moory land is thought to be the most proper:  
 that which I have observed to be the best foil is a *roselly* top,  
 and a brick earthy bottom. *Mortimer's Husbandry*.  
 RO'STRATED. *adj.* [*rostratus*, Lat.] Adorned with beaks of  
 ships.  
 He brought to Italy an hundred and ten *rostrated* gallees of  
 the fleet of Mithridates. *Arbutnot*.  
 RO'STRUM. *n. f.* [Latin.]  
 1. The beak of a bird.  
 2. The beak of a ship.  
 3. The scaffold whence orators harangued.  
 Vespasian erected a column in Rome, upon whose top was  
 the prow of a ship, in Latin *rostrum*, which gave name to  
 the common pleading place in Rome, where orations were  
 made, being built of the prows of those ships of Antium,  
 which the Romans overthrew. *Peacocks on Drawing*.  
 Myself shall mount the *rostrum* in his favour,  
 And strive to gain his pardon from the people. *Addison*.  
 4. The pipe which conveys the distilling liquor into its receiver  
 in the common alembicks; also a crooked scissars, which the  
 surgeons use in some cases for the dilatation of wounds. *Quin*.  
 RO'SY. *adj.* [*rosus*, Lat.] Resembling a rose in bloom, beau-  
 ty, colour, or fragrance.  
 When the *rosy* finger'd morning fair,  
 Weary of aged Tithon's sallow bed,  
 Had sped her purple robe through dewy air. *Fa. Queen*.  
 A smile that glow'd  
 Celestial *rosy* red, love's proper hue. *Milton*.  
 Fairest blossom! do not slight  
 That age, which you may know so soon;  
 The *rosy* morn resigns her light,  
 And milder glory to the noon. *Waller*.  
 The *rosy* finger'd morn appears,  
 And from her mantle shakes her tears,  
 In promise of a glorious day.  
 As Theſſalian steeds the race adorn,  
 So *rosy* colour'd Helen is the pride  
 Of Lacedemon, and of Greece beside. *Dryden*.  
 While blooming youth and gay delight  
 Sit on thy *rosy* cheeks confest,  
 Thou hast, my dear, undoubted right  
 To triumph o'er this destin'd breast. *Prior*.  
 To ROT. *v. n.* [*rotan*, Saxon; *rotten*, Dutch.] To putrify;  
 to lose the cohesion of its parts.  
 A man may *rot* even here.  
 From hour to hour we ripe and ripe,  
 And then from hour to hour we rot and rot. *Shakespeare*.  
 Being more nearly exposed to the air and weather, the bo-  
 dies of the animals would suddenly corrupt and *rot*; the bones  
 would likewise all *rot* in time, except those which were se-  
 cured by the extraordinary strength of their parts. *Woodward*.  
 To ROT. *v. a.* To make putrid; to bring to corruption.  
 No wood shone that was cut down alive, but such as was  
 rotted in stock and root while it grew. *Bacon*.  
 Frowning Auster seeks the southern sphere,  
 And *rots*, with endless rain, th' unwholesome year. *Dryden*.  
 ROT. *n. f.* [from the verb.]  
 1. A distemper among sheep, in which their lungs are wasted.  
 In an unlucky grange, the sheep died of the *rot*, the swine  
 of the mange, and not a goose or duckling throve. *B. Johns*.  
 The



# ROT

The cattle must of rot and murrain die. *Milton.*  
The wool of Ireland suffers under no defect, the country being generally full stocked with sheep, and the soil little subject to other rots than of hunger. *Temple.*

2. Putrefaction; putrid decay.  
Brandy scarce prevents the sudden rot  
Of freezing nose, and quick decaying feet. *Philips.*

ROTARY. *adj.* [rota, Latin.] Whirling as a wheel. *Diſt.*  
ROTATED. *adj.* [rotatus, Lat.] Whirled round.  
ROTATION. *n. f.* [rotation, Fr. rotatio, Lat.] The act of whirling round like a wheel; the state of being so whirled round; whirl.  
Of this kind is some disposition of bodies to rotation from East to West; as the main float and reſcoat of the sea, by consent of the universe as part of the diurnal motion. *Bacon.*  
By a kind of circulation or rotation, arts have their successive invention, perfection, and tradition from one people to another. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*  
The axle-trees of chariots take fire by the rapid rotation of the wheels. *Newton's Opticks.*

In the passions wild rotation toſt,  
Our spring of action to ourselves is loſt. *Pope.*  
In fond rotation spread the spotted wings,  
And shiver every feather with desire. *Thomson.*

ROTATOR. *n. f.* [Latin.] That which gives a circular motion.  
This articulation is strengthened by strong muscles; on the inside by the triceps and the four little rotators. *Wiſeman.*

ROTE. *n. f.* [rote, Saxon, merry.]  
1. [Rote, old Fr.] A harp; a lyre. Obsolete.  
Wele couthe he ſing, and playen on a rote. *Chaucer.*  
Worthy of great Phœbus' rote,  
The triumphs of Phlegrean Jove he wrote,  
That all the gods admir'd his lofty note. *Spenser.*

2. [Routine, Fr.] Words uttered by mere memory without meaning; memory of words without comprehension of the sense.  
First rehearse this song by rote,  
To each word a warbling note. *Shakeſp.*  
Thy loved did read by rote, and could not spell. *Shakeſp.*  
He rather faith it by rote to himself, than that he can thoroughly believe it. *Bacon's Essays.*  
All which he understood by rote,  
And as occasion serv'd would quote. *Hudibras, p. i.*  
Learn Aristotle's rules by rote,  
And at all hazard's boldly quote. *Swift's Miscel.*

TO ROTE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To fix in the memory, without informing the understanding.  
Speak to the people  
Words rote'd in your tongue; bastards and syllables  
Of no allowance to your bosom's truth. *Shakeſp.*

ROTCUT. *n. f.* [rot and gut.] Bad beer.  
They overwhelm their panch daily with a kind of flat rotcut; this is a bitter dreggish small liquor. *Harvey.*

ROTHER-NAIIS. *n. f.* [a corruption of rudder.] Among shipwrights, nails with very full heads used for fastening the rudder irons of ships. *Bailey.*

ROTTER. *adj.* [from rot.]  
1. Putrid; carious; putrefcent.  
Trust not to rotten planks. *Shakeſp. Ant. and Cleopatra.*  
Prosperity begins to mellow,  
And drop into the rotten mouth of death. *Shakeſp.*  
O bliss-breeding fun, draw from the earth  
Rotten humidity; below thy sister's orb  
Infect the air. *Shakeſp. Timon of Athens.*  
There is by invitation or excitation; as when a rotten apple lieth close to another apple that is sound; or when dung, which is already putrefied, is added to other bodies. *Bacon.*  
Who brals as rotten wood; and steel no more  
Regards than reeds. *Sandy's Paraphrase.*  
It groweth by a dead stub of a tree, and about the roots of rotten trees, and takes his juice from wood putrefied. *Bacon.*  
They serewood from the rotten hedges took,  
And seeds of latent fire from flints provoke. *Dryden.*

2. Not firm; not trusty.  
Hence, rotten thing, or I shall shake thy bones  
Out of thy garments. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

3. Not found; not hard.  
You common cry of curs whose breath I hate,  
As reek o' th' rotten fens. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*  
They were left moided with dirt and mire, by reason of the deepness of the rotten way. *Kneller's History of the Turks.*

ROTTENNESS. *n. f.* [from rotten.] State of being rotten; cariousness; putrefaction.  
Diseas'd ventures,  
That play with all infirmities for gold,  
Which rottenness lends nature! *Shakeſp. Cymbeline.*  
If the matter stink and be oily, it is a certain sign of a rottenness. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

ROTUND. *adj.* [rotunde, Fr. rotundus, Lat.] Round; circular; spherical.  
The cross figure of the christian temples is more proper for spacious buildings than the rotund of the heathen; the eye

# ROU

is much better filled at first entering the rotund, but such as are built in the form of a cross gives us a greater variety. *Add.*

ROTUNDIFORM. *adj.* [rotundus and felium, Lat.] Having round leaves.  
ROTUNDITY. *n. f.* [rotunditas, Lat. rotundité, Fr. from rotund.] Roundness; sphericity; circularity.  
Thou all-shaking thunder,  
Strike flat the thick rotundity o' th' world. *Shakeſp.*  
With the rotundity common to the atoms of all fluids, there is some difference in bulk, else all fluids would be alike in weight.  
Rotundity is an emblem of eternity, that has neither beginning nor end. *Addison on Ancient Metaph.*  
Who would part with these solid blessings, for the little fantastical pleasantness of a smooth convexity and rotundity of a globe. *Bentley's Sermons.*

ROTONDO. *n. f.* [rotondo, Italian.] A building formed round both in the inside and outside; such as the pantheon at Rome. *Trev.*

TO ROVE. *v. n.* [raffover, Danish, to range for plunder.] To ramble; to range; to wander.  
Thou't years upon thee, and thou art too full  
Of the wars surfeits, to go rove with one  
That's yet unbruised. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*  
Fauldless thou dropt from his unerring skill,  
With the bare power to sin, since free of will;  
Yet charge not with thy guilt his bounteous love,  
For who has power to walk, has power to rove. *Arbuth.*  
If we indulge the frequent rife and roving of passions, we thereby procure an unattentive habit. *Watts.*  
I view'd th' effects of that disastrous flame,  
Which kindled by th' imperious queen of love,  
Constrain'd me from my native realm to rove. *Pope.*

TO ROVE. *v. a.* To wander over.  
Roving the field, I chanc'd  
A goodly tree far distant to behold,  
Loaden with fruit of fairest colours. *Milton's Par. Lost.*  
Cloacina as the town she rove'd,  
A mortal scavenger she saw, she lov'd. *Gay.*

ROVER. *n. f.* [from rove.]  
1. A wanderer; a ranger.  
2. A fickle inconstant man.  
3. A robber; a pirate.  
This is the case of rovers by land, as some cantons in Arabia. *Bacon's Holy War.*

4. AT ROVERS. Without any particular aim.  
Nature shoots not at rovers: even inanimates, though they know not their perfection, yet are they not carried on by a blind unguided impetus; but that, which directs them, knows it. *Glanvill's Scep.*  
Providence never shoots at rovers: there is an arrow that flies by night as well as by day, and God is the person that shoots it. *South's Sermon.*  
Men of great reading show their talents on the meanest subjects; it is a kind of shooting at rovers. *Addison.*

ROUGE. *n. f.* [rouge, Fr.] Red paint.  
ROUGH. *adj.* [hruh, hjuhge, Saxon; rouw, Dutch.]  
1. Not smooth; rugged; having inequalities on the surface.  
The fiend  
O'er bog or steep, through strait, rough, dense, or rare,  
Pursues his way. *Milton.*  
Were the mountains taken all away, the remaining parts would be more unequal than the roughest sea; whereas the face of the earth should resemble that of the calmest sea, if still in the form of its first mass. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

2. Austere to the taste; as, rough wine.  
3. Harsh to the ear.  
Most by the numbers judge a poet's song,  
And smooth or rough with them is right or wrong. *Pope.*

4. Rugged of temper; inelegant of manners; not soft; coarse; not civil; severe; not mild; rude.  
A fiend, a fury, pitiless and rough,  
A wolf; nay worse, a fellow all in buff. *Shakeſp.*  
Strait with a band of soldiers tall and rough  
On him he seizes. *Cowley's Davideis.*

5. Not gentle; not proceeding by easy operation.  
He gave not the king time to prosecute that gracious method, but forced him to a quicker and rougher remedy. *Clar.*  
Hippocrates seldom mentions the doses of his medicines, which is somewhat surprising, because his purgatives are generally very rough and strong. *Arbutnot on Cains.*

6. Harsh to the mind; severe.  
Kind words prevent a good deal of that perverseness, which rough and imperious usage often produces in generous minds. *Locke.*

7. Hard featured; not delicate.  
A rosy chain of rheums, a visage rough,  
Deform'd, unfeatur'd, and a skin of buff. *Dryden.*

8. Not polished; not finished by art: as, a rough diamond.  
9. Terrible; dreadful.  
Before the cloudy van,  
On the rough edge of battle ere it join'd,  
Satan advanc'd. *Milton.*

10. Rugged;

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10. Rugged; disordered in appearance; coarse.  
Rough from the tossing surge Ulysses moves,  
Urg'd on by want, and recent from the storms,  
The brackish ooze his manly grace deforms. *Pope.*

11. Tempestuous; stormy; boisterous.  
Come what come may,  
Time and the hour run through the roughest day. *Shakeſp.*

TO ROUGHCAST. *v. a.* [rough and cast.]  
1. To mould without nicety or elegance; to form with asperities and inequalities.  
Nor bodily, nor ghostly negro could  
Roughcast thy figure in a fadder mould. *Cleaveland.*  
2. To form any thing in its first rudiments.  
In merriment they were first practised, and this roughcast unheven poetry was instead of stage plays for one hundred and twenty years. *Dryden's Dedication to Juvenal.*

ROUGHCAST. *n. f.* [rough and cast.]  
1. A rude model; a form in its rudiments.  
The whole piece seems rather a loose model and roughcast of what I design to do, than a compleat work. *Digby.*  
2. A kind of plaster mixed with pebbles, or by some other cause very uneven on the surface.  
Some man must present a wall; and let him have some plaster, lome, or roughcast about him to signify wall. *Shakeſp.*

ROUGHDRUGHT. *n. f.* [rough and draught.] A draught in its rudiments.  
My elder brothers came  
Roughdrughts of nature, ill design'd and lame,  
Blown off, like blossoms, never made to bear;  
Till I came finish'd, her last labour'd care. *Dryden.*

TO ROUGHDRAW. *v. a.* [rough and draw.] To trace coarsely.  
His victories we scarce could keep in view,  
Or polish 'em to fast, as he roughdraw. *Dryden.*

TO ROUGHEN. *v. a.* [from rough.] To make rough.  
Such difference there is in tongues, that the same figure, which roughens one, gives majesty to another; and that was it which Virgil studied in his verses. *Dryden's Ded. to Æneis.*  
Ah! where must needy poet seek for aid,  
When dust and rain at once his coat invade!  
His only coat; when dust confus'd with rain,  
Roughens the nap, and leaves a mingled stain. *Swift.*

TO ROUGHEN. *v. n.* To grow rough.  
The broken landkip  
Ascending roughens into rigid hills. *Thomson's Spring.*

TO ROUGHEN. *v. a.* [rough and hew.] To give to any thing the first appearance of form.  
There's a divinity that shapes our ends,  
Roughhew them how we will. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*  
The whole world, without art and dress,  
Would be but one great wilderness,  
And mankind but a savage herd,  
For all that nature has conferr'd:  
This does but roughhew and design,  
Leaves art to polish and refine. *Hudibras, p. iii.*

ROUGHHEWN. *partic. adj.*  
1. Rugged; unpolished; uncivil; unrefined.  
A roughhewn seaman, being brought before a justice for some misdemeanour, was by him ordered away to prison; and would not stir; saying, it was better to stand where he was, than go to a worse place. *Bacon's Apophthegms.*

2. Not yet nicely finished.  
I hope to obtain a candid construction of this roughhewn ill-timber'd discourse. *Howel's Vocal Forest.*

ROUGHLY. *adv.* [from rough.]  
1. With uneven surface; with asperities on the surface.  
2. Harshly; uncivilly; rudely.  
No Mammon would there let him long remain,  
For terror of the torments manifold,  
In which the damned souls he did behold,  
But roughly him bespake. *Fairy Queen, b. ii.*  
Rebuk'd, and roughly sent to prison,  
Th' immediate heir of England! was this easy? *Shakeſp.*

3. Severely; without tenderness.  
Some friends of vice pretend,  
That I the tricks of youth too roughly blame. *Dryden.*

4. Austere to the taste.  
5. Boisterously; tempestuously.  
6. Harshly to the ear.

ROUGHNESS. *n. f.* [from rough.]  
1. Superficial asperity; unevenness of surface.  
The little roughnesses or other inequalities of the leather against the cavity of the cylinder, now and then put a stop to the descent or ascent of the sucker. *Boyle.*  
While the steep horrid roughness of the wood  
Strives with the gentle calaness of the flood.  
When the diamond is not only found, but the roughness smoothed, cut into a form, and set in gold, then we cannot but acknowledge, that it is the perfect work of art and nature. *Denham.*  
Such a perfusion as this well fixed, will smooth all the roughness of the way that leads to happiness, and render all the conflicts with our lusts pleasing. *Atterbury.*

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2. Austere to the taste.  
Divers plants contain a grateful sharpness, as lemons; or an austere and incoarcted roughness, as flocs. *Brown.*

3. Taste of asstringency.  
A tobacco-pipe broke in my mouth, and the spitting out the pieces left such a delicious roughness on my tongue, that I champed up the remaining part. *Speltator.*

4. Harshness to the ear.  
In the roughness of the numbers and cadences of this play, which was so designed, you will see somewhat more masterly than in any of my former tragedies. *Dryden.*  
The Swedes, Danes, Germans, and Dutch attain to the pronunciation of our words with ease, because our syllables resemble theirs in roughness; and frequency of consonants. *Sw.*

5. Ruggedness of temper; coarseness of manners; tendency to rudeness; coarseness of behaviour and address.  
Roughness is a needless cause of discontent; severity breedeth fear; but roughness breedeth hate: even reproofs from authority ought to be grave and not taunting. *Bacon.*  
When our minds eyes are disengag'd,  
They quicken sloth, perplexities untie,  
Make roughness smooth, and hardness mollify. *Denham.*  
Roughness of temper is apt to discountenance the timorous or modest.

6. Absence of delicacy.  
Should feasting and balls once get among the cantons, their military roughness would be quickly lost, their tempers would grow too soft for their climate. *Addison.*

7. Severity; violence of discipline.  
8. Violence of operation in medicines.  
9. Unpolished or unfinished state.  
10. Inelegance of dress or appearance.  
11. Tempestuousness; storminess.  
12. Coarseness of features.

ROUGH. *old pret. of reach.* [commonly written by Spenser rough.] Reached.  
The moon was a month old, when Adam was no more,  
And rough not to five weeks, when he came to fivecore. *Shakeſp. Love's Labour Lost.*

TO ROUGHWORK. *v. a.* [rough and work.] To work coarsely over without the least nicety.  
Thus you must continue, till you have roughwork all your work from end to end. *Moxon's Mech. Exercises.*

ROUNCEVAL. *n. f.* [from Rouneval, a town at the foot of the Pirenees.] See PEA, of which it is a species.  
Dig garden,  
And set as a dainty thy runcival peaſe. *Tuſſer.*

ROUND. *adj.* [rond, French; rondo, Italian; rund, Dutch; rotundus, Latin.]  
1. Cylindrical.  
Hollow engines long and round thick ram'd. *Milton.*

2. Circular.  
His pond'rous shield large and round behind him. *Milton.*

3. Spherical; orbicular.  
The outside bare of this round world. *Milton.*

4. [Rotundo ore, Lat.] Smooth; without defect in sound.  
In his satyrs Horace is quick, round, and pleasant, and as nothing so bitter, so not so good as Juvenal. *Peachment.*

5. Not broken.  
Pliny put a round number near the truth, rather than a fraction. *Arbutnot on Coins.*

6. Large; not inconsiderable.  
Three thousand ducats! 'tis a good round sum. *Shakeſp.*  
They set a round price upon your head. *Addison.*  
It is not easy to foresee what a round sum of money may do among a people, who have tamely suffered the Franche comté to be seized on. *Addison's Remarks on Italy.*  
She called for a round sum out of the privy purse. *Hooke.*

7. Plain; clear; fair; candid; open.  
Round dealing is the honour of man's nature; and a mixture of falsehood is like alloy in gold and silver, which may make the metal work the better, but it embaleth it. *Bacon.*

8. Quick; brisk.  
Painting is a long pilgrimage; if we do not actually begin the journey, and travel at a round rate, we shall never arrive at the end of it. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*  
Sir Roger heard them upon a round trot; and after pausing, told them, that much might be said on both sides. *Addison.*

9. Plain; free without delicacy or reserve; almost rough.  
Let his queen mother all alone intreat him,  
To shew his griefs; let her be round with him. *Shakeſp.*  
The kings interpolated in a round and princely manner; not only by way of request and persuasion, but also by way of protestation and menace. *Bacon.*

ROUND. *n. f.*  
1. A circle; a sphere; an orb.  
Hie thee hither,  
That I may pour my spirits in thine ear,  
And chastise with the valour of my tongue  
All that impedes thee from the golden round,  
Which fate and metaphysical aid doth seem  
To have crown'd thee withal. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

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I'll charm the air to give a sound,  
While you perform your antick round. *Shakefp. Macbeth.*  
Three or four we'll dress like urchins,  
With rounds of waxen tapers on their heads,  
And rattles in their hands. *Shakefp. Mer. Wives of Windsor.*  
What is this,  
That rises like the issue of a king,  
And wears upon his baby brow the round  
And top of sovereignty? *Shakefp. Macbeth.*  
Hirsute roots are a middle fort, between the bulbous and  
fibrous; that, besides the putting forth sap upwards and  
downwards, putteth forth in round. *Bacon.*  
What if the fun  
Be centre to the world; and other stars,  
By his attractive virtue and their own  
Incited, dance about him various rounds. *Milton.*  
Knit your hands, and beat the ground  
In a light fantastick round. *Milton.*  
He did foretell and prophecy of him,  
Who to his realms that azure round hath join'd. *Denham.*  
They meet, they wheel, they throw their darts afar;  
Then in a round the mingled bodies run,  
Flying they follow, and pursuing shun. *Dryden.*  
How shall I then begin, or where conclude,  
To draw a fame so truly circular?  
For, in a round, what order can be shew'd,  
Where all the parts so equal perfect are? *Dryden.*  
The mouth of Vesuvio has four hundred yards in diame-  
ter; for it seems a perfect round. *Addison.*  
This image on the medal plac'd,  
With its bright round of titles grac'd,  
And stamp on British coins shall live. *Addison.*  
2. Rundle; step of a ladder.  
When he once attains the utmost round,  
He then unto the ladder turns his back,  
Looks in the clouds, scorning the base degrees  
By which he did ascend. *Shakefp. Julius Caesar.*  
Many are kick'd down ere they have climbed the two or  
three first rounds of the ladder. *Government of the Tongue.*  
All the rounds like Jacob's ladder rise;  
The lowest hid in earth, the topmost in the skies. *Dryden.*  
This is the last stage of human perfection, the utmost round  
of the ladder whereby we ascend to heaven. *Norris.*  
3. The time in which any thing has passed through all hands,  
and comes back to the first: hence applied to a carousal.  
A gentle round fill'd to the brink,  
To this and t' other friend I drink. *Suckling.*  
Women to cards may be compar'd; we play  
A round or two, when us'd, we throw away. *Granville.*  
The feast was serv'd; the bowl was crown'd;  
To the king's pleasure went the mirthful round. *Prior.*  
4. A revolution; a course ending at the point where it began.  
We, that are of purer fire,  
Imitate the starry changes,  
Who, in their mighty watchful spheres,  
Lead in swift rounds the months and years. *Milton.*  
If nothing will please people, unless they be greater than  
nature intended, what can they expect, but the a's round of  
vexatious changes. *L'Estrange.*  
How then to drag a wretched life beneath  
An endless round of still returning woes,  
And all the gnawing pangs of vain remorse?  
What torment's this? *Smith.*  
Till by one countless sum of woes oppress'd,  
Hoary with cares, and ignorant of rest,  
We find the vital springs relax'd and worn;  
Compell'd our common impotence to mourn,  
Thus through the round of age, to childhood we return. *Prior.*  
5. [Ronde, Fr.] A walk performed by a guard or officer, to  
survey a certain district.  
ROUND. *adv.*  
1. Every way; on all sides.  
The terror of God was upon the cities round about. *Gen.*  
All sounds whatsoever move round; that is, on all sides,  
upwards, downwards, forwards, and backwards. *Bacon.*  
In darkness and with dangers compass'd round. *Milton.*  
2. [En rond, à la ronde, Fr.] In a revolution.  
At the best 'tis but cunning; and if he can in his own  
fancy raise that to the opinion of true wisdom, he comes  
round to practise his deceits upon himself. *Gov. of the Tong.*  
Some preachers, prepared only upon two or three points,  
run the same round from one end of the year to another. *Add.*  
3. Circularly.  
One foot he center'd, and the other turn'd  
Round through the vast profundity obscure. *Milton.*  
4. Not in a direct line.  
If merely to come in, Sir, they go out;  
The way they take is strangely round about. *Pope.*  
ROUND. *prep.*  
1. On every side of.  
To officiate light round this opacous earth. *Milton.*

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2. About; circularly about.  
He led the hero round  
The confines of the blest Elyian ground. *Dryden.*  
3. All over.  
Round the world we roam,  
Fore'd from our pleasing fields and native home. *Dryden.*  
TO ROUND. *v. a.* [rotundo, Lat. from the noun.]  
1. To surround; to encircle.  
Would that th' inclusive verge  
Of golden metal, that must round my brow,  
Were red-hot steel to fear me to the brain. *Shakefp.*  
We are such stuff  
As dreams are made on, and our little life  
Is rounded with a sleep. *Shakefp. Tempest.*  
This distemper'd messenger of wet,  
The many coloured Iris, rounds thine eyes. *Shakefp.*  
The vilest cockle gaping on the coast,  
That rounds the ample sea. *Prior.*  
2. To make spherical or circular.  
Worms with many feet, which round themselves into balls,  
are bred chiefly under logs of timber. *Bacon.*  
When silver has been lessened in any piece carrying the  
publick stamp, by clipping, washing, or rounding, the laws  
have declared it not to be lawful money. *Locke.*  
With the cleaving-knife and mawl split the stuff into a  
square piece near the size, and with the draw-knife round off  
the edges to make it fit for the lathe. *Mason.*  
Can any one tell, how the fun, planets, and satellites were  
rounded into their particular spheroidal orbs. *Chyene.*  
3. To raise to a relief.  
The figures on our modern medals are raised and rounded  
to a very great perfection. *Addison on Ancient Medals.*  
4. To move about any thing.  
To those beyond the polar circle, day  
Had unbrighten'd shone, while the low sun,  
To recompense his distance, in your fight  
Had rounded still th' horizon, and not known  
Or East or West. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. x.*  
5. To mould into smoothness.  
These accomplishments, applied in the pulpit, appear by  
a quaint, terse, florid file rounded into periods and cadences,  
without propriety or meaning. *Swift's Miscellanies.*  
TO ROUND. *v. n.*  
1. To grow round in form.  
The queen, your mother, rounds apace; we shall  
Present our services to a fine new prince. *Shakefp.*  
2. [Runden, German; whence Chaucer writes it better run.]  
To whirler.  
Being come to the supping place, one of Kalanders' ser-  
vants rounded in his ear; at which he retired. *Sidney.*  
France,  
Whom zeal and charity brought to the field  
As God's own soldier, rounded in the ear,  
With that same purpose changes. *Shakefp.*  
They're here with me already; whispering, rounding,  
Sicilia is a fo forth; 'tis far gone. *Shakefp.*  
Cicero was at dinner, where an ancient lady said she was  
but forty: one that sat by rounded him in the ear, she is far  
more out of the question: Cicero answered, I must believe  
her, for I heard her say so any time these ten years. *Bacon.*  
The fox rounds the new elect in the ear, with a piece of  
secret service that he could do him. *L'Estrange.*  
3. To go rounds.  
They keep watch, or nightly rounding walk. *Milton.*  
ROUNDABOUT. *adj.* [This word is used as an adjective, though  
it is only an adverb united to a substantive by a colloquial  
license of language, which ought not to have been admitted  
into books.]  
1. Ample; extensive.  
Those sincerely follow reason, but for want of having large  
sound, roundabout sense, have not a full view of all that re-  
lates to the question. *Locke on Understanding.*  
2. Indirect; loose.  
Paraphrase is a roundabout way of translating, invented to  
help the barrenness, which translators, overlooking in them-  
selves, have apprehended in our tongue. *Fellon.*  
ROUNDEL. *n. f.*  
ROUNDELAY. *n. f.*  
1. [Rondelet, French.] A kind of ancient poetry, which  
commonly consists of thirteen verses, of which eight  
are of one kind of rhyme and five of another: it is di-  
vided into three couplets; and at the end of the second and  
third, the beginning of the roundel is repeated in an equivocal  
sense, if possible. *Trevisa.*  
Siker, like a roundel never heard I none,  
Little lacketh Perigot of the best,  
And Willie is not greatly over-gone,  
So wren his under-songs well addrest. *Spenser's Poet.*  
To hear thy rimes and roundelay,  
Which thou wert wont in wassail hills to sing,  
I more delight than lark in summer days,  
Whole echo made the neighb'ring groves to ring. *Spenser.*  
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Come now a roundel and a fairy song. *Shakefp.*  
They list'ning heard him, while he search'd the grove,  
And loudly sung his roundelay of love,  
But on the sudden stop'd. *Dryden's Knight's Tale.*  
2. [Rondelle, Fr.] A round form or figure.  
The Spaniards, casting themselves into roundels, and their  
strongest ships walling in the rest, made a flying march to  
Calais. *Bacon.*  
The muses and graces made festivals; the fawns, satyrs,  
and nymphs did dance their roundelays. *Howel.*  
ROUNDER. *n. f.* [from round.] Circumference; inclosure.  
If you fondly pass our proffer'd offer,  
'Tis not the rounder of your old fac'd walls  
Can hide you from our messengers of war. *Shakefp.*  
ROUNDEAD. *n. f.* [round and head.] A puritan, so named  
from the practice once prevalent among them of cropping  
their hair round. *Shakefp.*  
Your petitioner always kept hospitality, and drank confu-  
sion to the roundheads. *Spectator, N° 629.*  
ROUNDOUSE. *n. f.* [round and house.] The constable's pri-  
son, in which disorderly persons, found in the street, are  
confined.  
They march'd to some fam'd roundhouse. *Pope.*  
ROUNDS. *adj.* [from round.] Somewhat round; approach-  
ing to roundness.  
It is not every small crack that can make such a receiver,  
as is of a roundish figure, useless to our experiment. *Boyle.*  
ROUNDLY. *adv.* [from round.]  
1. In a round form; in a round manner.  
2. Openly; plainly; without reserve.  
Injoin gainfayers, giving them roundly to understand,  
that where our duty is submission, weak oppositions betoken  
pride. *Harker, b. v. f. 8.*  
You'll prove a jolly furly groom,  
That take it on you at the first so roundly. *Shakefp.*  
Mr. de Mortier roundly said, that to cut off all contentions  
of words, he would propole two means for peace. *Hayward.*  
From a world of phenomena, there is a principle that  
acts out of wisdom and counsel, as was abundantly evidenced,  
and as roundly acknowledged. *More's Divine Dialogues.*  
He affirms every thing roundly, without any art, reho-  
rick, or circumlocution. *Addison's Count Tariff.*  
3. Briskly; with speed.  
When the mind has brought itself to attention, it will be  
able to cope with difficulties, and master them, and then it  
may go roundly. *Locke.*  
4. Completely; to the purpose; vigorously; in earnest.  
I was called any thing, and I would have done any thing,  
indeed too, and roundly too. *Shakefp. Henry IV.*  
This lord justice caused the earl of Kildare to be arrested,  
and cancelled such charters as were lately resumed, and pro-  
ceeded every way so roundly and severely, as the nobility did  
much dislike him. *Davies on Ireland.*  
ROUNDS. *n. f.* [from round.]  
1. Circularity; sphericity; cylindrical form.  
The same reason is of the roundness of the bubble; for the  
air within avoideh discontinuance, and therefore casteth it-  
self into a round figure. *Bacon's Natural History.*  
Bracelets of pearl gave roundness to her arm,  
And ev'ry gem augmented ev'ry charm. *Prior.*  
Roundness is the primary essential mode or difference of a  
body. *Watts's Logic.*  
2. Smoothness.  
The whole period and compass of this speech was delight-  
some for the roundness, and grave for the strangeness. *Spenser.*  
3. Honesty; openness; vigorous measures.  
TO ROUSE. *v. a.* [of the same class of words with raise and  
rise.]  
1. To wake from rest.  
At once the crowd arose, confus'd and high;  
For Mars was early up, and rous'd the sky. *Dryden.*  
Rev'rent I touch thee! but with honest zeal,  
To rouse the watchmen of the publick weal,  
To virtue's work provoke the tardy hall,  
And goad the prelate slumbering in his stall. *Pope.*  
2. To excite to thought or action.  
The Dane and Swede, rous'd up by fierce alarms,  
Bless the wife conduct of her pious arms;  
Soon as her fleets appear, their terrors cease,  
And all the northern world lies hush'd in peace. *Addison.*  
I'll thunder in their ears their country's cause,  
And try to rouse up all that's Roman in them. *Addison, Cato.*  
The heat, with which Luther treated his adversaries, though  
strained too far, was extremely well fitted by the providence  
of God to rouse up a people, the most phlegmatick of any  
in Christendom. *Atterbury.*  
They would be very much rous'd and awakened by such a  
fight; but they would not however be convinced. *Atterbury.*  
3. To put into action.  
As an eagle, seeing prey appear,  
His airy plumes doth rouse full rudely dight;  
So shak'd he, that horror was to hear. *Fairy Queen.*

ROW

Bluff'ring winds had rous'd the sea. *Milton.*  
4. To drive a beast from his lair.  
The blood more flurs,  
To rouse a lion, or to start a hare. *Shakefp. Henry IV.*  
He stooped down, he couched as a lion, and as an old  
lion; who shall rouse him up? *Genesis xlix. 9.*  
Th' unexpected found  
Of dogs and men his wakeful ear does wound;  
Rous'd with the noise, he scarce believes his ear,  
Willing to think th' illusions of his fear  
Had giv'n this false alarm. *Denham.*  
Now Cancer glows with Phœbus' fiery car,  
The youth ruff eager to the sylvan war;  
Swarm o'er the lawns, the forest-walks furround,  
Rouse the fleet harp, and cheer the op'ning hound. *Pope.*  
TO ROUSE. *v. n.*  
1. To awake from slumber.  
Men, sleeping found by whom they dread,  
Rouse and bestir themselves ere well awake. *Milton.*  
Richard, who now was half asleep,  
Rous'd; nor would longer silence keep. *Prior.*  
Melancholy lifts her head;  
Morpheus rouses from his bed. *Pope's St. Cecilia.*  
2. To be excited to thought or action.  
Good things of day begin to droop and drowse,  
While night's black agents to their prey do rouse. *Shakefp.*  
ROUSE. *n. f.* [ruse, German, half drunk.] A dose of liquor  
rather too large.  
They have given me a rouse already.  
—Not past a pint as I am a soldier. *Shakefp. Othello.*  
No jocular health that Denmark drinks to-day,  
But the great cannon to the clouds shall tell;  
And the king's rouse shall bruit it back again;  
Respeaking earthly thunder. *Shakefp.*  
ROUSER. *n. f.* [from rouse.] One who rouses.  
ROUT. *n. f.* [rot, Dutch.]  
1. A clamorous multitude; a rabble; a tumultuous croud.  
Besides the endless routs of wretched thralls,  
Which thither were assembled day by day  
From all the world. *Fairy Queen, b. i.*  
A rout of people there assembled were,  
Of every fort and nation under sky,  
Which with great uproar preat to draw near  
To th' upper part. *Spenser.*  
If that rebellion  
Came like itself in base and abject routs,  
Led on by bloody youth, goaded with rage,  
And countenanced by boys and beggary,  
You, reverend father, then had not been there. *Shakefp.*  
Farmers were to forfeit their holds in case of unlawful re-  
tainer, or partaking in routs and unlawful assemblies. *Bacon.*  
Such a tacit league is against such routs and shovels, as have  
utterly degenerated from the laws of nature. *Bacon.*  
Nor do I name of men the common rout,  
That wandering loose about,  
Grow up and perish, as the summer fly. *Milton's Agonistes.*  
The mad ungovernable rout,  
Full of confusion and the fumes of wine,  
Lov'd such variety and antick tricks. *Roscommon.*  
Harley spies  
The doctor fasten'd by the eyes  
At Charing-cross among the rout,  
Where painted monsters are hung out. *Swift.*  
2. [Route, Fr.] Confusion of an army defeated or dispersed.  
Thy army,  
As if they could not stand when thou wert down,  
Dispers'd in rout, betook them all to fly. *Daniel.*  
Their mightiest quell'd, the battle swerv'd,  
With many an inroad gor'd; deformed rout  
Enter'd, and foul disorder. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. vi.*  
TO ROUT. *v. a.* To dissipate and put into confusion by defeat.  
The next way to end the wars with him, and to rout him  
quite, should be to keep him from invading of those countries  
adjoining. *Spenser on Ireland.*  
That party of the king's horse, that charged the Scots,  
so totally routed and defeated their whole army, that they  
fled. *Glarendon, b. viii.*  
TO ROUT. *v. n.* To assemble in clamorous and tumultuous  
crouds.  
The meaneer fort routed together, and suddenly assailing the  
earl in his house, slew him. *Bacon's Henry VII.*  
ROUTE. *n. f.* [route, Fr.] Road; way.  
Wide through the fuzzy field their route they take,  
Their bleeding bosoms force the thorny brake. *Gay.*  
ROW. *n. f.* [reib, German.] A rank or file; a number of  
things ranged in a line.  
Lips never part, but that they show  
Of precious pearl the double row. *Sidney, b. ii.*  
After them all dancing on a row,  
The comely virgins came with garlands dight,  
As fresh as flowres. *Fairy Queen, b. i.*

Where



# ROY

Where any row  
Of fruit trees, overwoody, reach'd too far  
Their pamp'rd boughs, and needed hands to check  
Fruitless embraces *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. v.*  
A triple mounted row of pillars, laid  
On wheels. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. vi.*  
Where the bright seraphim in burning row,  
Their loud uplifted angel trumpets blow. *Milton.*  
The victor honour'd with a nobler vest,  
Where gold and purple strive in equal rows. *Dryden.*  
Why round our coaches crowd the white-glov'd beaux,  
Why bows the sidebox from its inmost rows. *Pope.*  
To ROW. *v. n.* [rojan, Saxon.] To impel a vessel in the water by oars.  
He saw them toiling in rowing; for the wind was contrary. *Mark vi. 48.*  
Some of these troughs or canoes were so great, that above twenty men have been found rowing in one. *Abbot.*  
The bold Britons then securely row'd;  
Charles and his virtue was their sacred load. *Waller.*  
The watermen turned their barge, and rowed softly, that they might take the cool of the evening. *Dryden.*  
The rowing crew,  
To tempt a fare, clothe all their tilts in blue. *Gay.*  
To Row. *v. a.* To drive or help forward by oars.  
The swan rows her state with oary feet. *Milton.*  
Ro'WEL. *n. f.* [rouelle, Fr.]  
1. The points of a spur turning on an axis.  
He gave his able horse the head,  
And, bending forward, struck his agile heels  
Against the panting sides of his poor jade  
Up to the rowel head. *Shakefp. Henry IV. p. ii.*  
A rider like myself, who ne'er wore rowel  
Nor iron on his heel. *Shakefp. Cymbeline.*  
A mullet is the rowel of a spur, and hath never but five points; a star hath six. *Peckham on Blazoning.*  
He spur'd his fiery steed  
With goading rowels, to provoke his speed. *Dryden.*  
2. A feton; a roll of hair or silk put into a wound to hinder it from healing, and provoke a discharge.  
To Ro'WEL. *v. a.* To pierce through the skin, and keep the wound open by a rowel.  
Rowel the horse in the chest. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*  
Ro'WEN. *n. f.*  
Rowen is a field kept up till after Michaelmas, that the corn left on the ground may sprout into green. *Notes on Tupper.*  
Then spare it for rowen, till Michel be past,  
To lengthen thy dairies, no better thou hast. *Tupper.*  
Turn your cows, that give milk, into your rowens, till snow comes. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*  
Ro'WER. *n. f.* [from rowa.] One that manages an oar.  
Four galleys first, which equal rowers bear,  
Advancing in the watry lists, appear. *Dryden.*  
The bishop of Salisbury ran down with the stream thirty miles in an hour, by the help of but one rower. *Addison.*  
Ro'YAL. *adj.* [royal, Fr.]  
1. Kingly; belonging to a king; becoming a king; regal.  
The royal stock of David. *Milton.*  
Thrice happy they, who thus in woods and groves,  
From courts retired, possess their peaceful loves:  
Of royal maids how wretched is the fate! *Granville.*  
2. Noble; illustrious.  
What news from Venice?  
How doth that royal merchant, good Antonio? *Shakefp.*  
Ro'YALIST. *n. f.* [from royal.] Adherent to a king.  
Where Candish fought, the royalists prevail'd,  
Neither his courage nor his judgment fail'd. *Waller.*  
The old church of England royalists, another name for a man who prefers his conscience before his interests, are the most meritorious subjects in the world, as having passed all those terrible tests, which domineering malice could put them to, and carried their credit and their conscience clear. *South.*  
To Ro'YALIZE. *v. a.* [from royal.] To make royal.  
Ere you were queen, ay, or your husband king,  
To royalize his blood, I spilt mine own. *Shakefp.*  
Ro'YALLY. *adv.* [from royal.] In a kingly manner; regally; as becomes a king.  
It shall be my care,  
To have you royally appointed. *Shakefp. Wint. Tale.*  
His body shall be royally inter'd,  
And the last funeral poms adorn his herse. *Dryden.*  
ROYALTY. *n. f.* [royalté, Fr.]  
1. Kingship; character or office of a king.  
Suppose, that you have seen  
The well appointed king at Hampton peer,  
Embark his royalty. *Shakefp. Henry V.*  
Draw, you rascal; you come with letters against the king,  
and take vanity the puppet's part against the royalty of her father. *Shakefp. King Lear.*  
He will lose his head, ere give content,  
His master's son, as worshipfully he terms it,  
Shall lose the royalty of England's throne. *Shakefp.*  
If they had held their royalties by this title, either there

# RUB

must have been but one fovereign, or else every father of a family had as good a claim to royalty as these. *Locke.*  
2. State of a king.  
I will, alas! be wretched to be great,  
And high in royalty, and grieve in state. *Prior.*  
3. Emblems of royalty.  
Wherefore do I assume  
These royalties, and not refuse to reign. *Milton.*  
To ROYNE. *v. a.* [rogner, Fr.] To gnaw; to bite. *Spenser.*  
Ro'YNISH. *adj.* [rogneux, Fr. mangy, paltry.] Paltry; sorry; mean; rude.  
The roynish clown, at whom so oft  
Your grace was wont to laugh, is also missing. *Shakefp.*  
To RUB. *v. a.* [rubio, Welsh; reiben, German, to wipe.]  
1. To clean or smooth any thing by passing something over it; to scour; to wipe; to perfrigate.  
2. To touch so as to have something of that which touches behind.  
Their straw-built citadel new rub'd with balm. *Milton.*  
In narrow clefts, in the monument that stands over him, catholicks rub their beads, and smell his bones, which they say have in them a natural perfume, though very like applestick balm; and what would make one suspect, that they rub the marble with it, it is observed, that the scent is stronger in the morning than at night. *Addison's Remarks on Italy.*  
3. To move one body upon another.  
Look, how the rubs her hands.  
—It is an accustomed action with her, to seem thus washing her hands. *Shakefp. Macbeth.*  
The bare rubbing of two bodies violently produces heat, and often fire.  
Two bones, rubbed hard against one another, produce a fetid smell. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*  
4. To obstruct by collision.  
'Tis the duke's pleasure,  
Whose disposition all the world well know,  
Will not be rubb'd nor stop'd. *Shakefp. King Lear.*  
5. To polish; to retouch.  
The whole business of our redemption is, to rub over the defaced copy of the creation, to reprint God's image upon the soul. *South.*  
6. To remove by friction.  
A forcible object will rub out the freshest colours at a stroke, and paint others. *Collier of the Assent.*  
If their minds are well principled with inward civility, a great part of the roughness, which sticks to the outside for want of better teaching, time, and observation, will rub off; but if ill, all the rules in the world will not polish them. *Lact.*  
7. To touch hard.  
He, who before he was espied, was afraid, after being perceived, was ashamed, now being hardly rubbed upon, left both fear and shame, and was moved to anger. *Subey.*  
8. To rub down. To clean or curry a horse.  
When his fellow beasts are weary grown,  
He'll play the groom, give oats, and rub 'em down. *Dryd.*  
9. To RUB up. To excite; to awaken.  
You will find me not to have rubbed up the memory of what some heretofore in the city did. *South.*  
10. To RUB up. To polish; to retouch.  
To RUB. *v. n.*  
1. To fret; to make a friction.  
This last allusion gaul'd the panther more,  
Because indeed it rubb'd upon the fore;  
Yet seem'd the not to winch, though shrewdly pain'd. *Dryd.*  
2. To get through difficulties.  
Many a lawyer, when once hampered, rub off as well as they can.  
'Tis as much as one can do, to rub through the world, though perpetually a doing. *L'Estrange.*  
RUB. *n. f.* [from the verb.]  
1. Collision; hindrance; obstruction.  
The breath of what I mean to speak  
Shall blow each dust, each straw, each little rub  
Out of the path, which shall directly lead  
Thy foot to England's throne. *Shakefp. King John.*  
Now every rub is smoothed in our way. *Shakefp.*  
Those you make friends,  
And give your hearts to, when they once perceive  
The least rub in your fortunes, fall away. *Shakefp.*  
Upon this rub, the English ambassadors thought fit to de-  
mur, and sent to receive directions. *Hayward.*  
He expounds the giddy wonder  
Of my weary steps, and under  
Spreads a path clear as the day,  
Where no churlish rub says nay. *Craford.*  
He that once sins, like him that slides on ice,  
Goes swiftly down the slippery ways of vice;  
Though conscience checks him, yet those rubs gone o'er,  
He slides on smoothly, and looks back no more. *Dryden.*  
An hereditary right is to be preferred before election; be-  
cause the government is so disposed, that it almost executes  
itself: and upon the death of a prince, the administration  
goes on without any rub or interruption. *Swift.*  
2. Friction;

# RUB

2. Friction; act of rubbing.  
3. Inequality of ground, that hinders the motion of a bowl.  
We'll play at bowls.  
—'Twill make me think the world is full of rubs. *Shakefp.*  
And that my fortune runs against the bias.  
4. Difficulty; cause of uneasiness.  
To sleep; perchance to dream; ay, there's the rub. *Shak.*  
RUB-STONE. *n. f.* [rub and stone.] A stone to scour or sharpen.  
A cradle for barlies, with rub-stone and sand. *Tupper.*  
RU'BBER. *n. f.* [from rub.]  
1. One that rubs.  
2. The instrument with which one rubs.  
Servants blow the fire with puffing cheeks, and lay  
The rubbers, and the bathing sheets display. *Dryden.*  
Rub the dirty tables with the napkins, for it will save your  
wearing out the common rubbers. *Swift.*  
3. A coarse file.  
The rough or coarse file, if large, is called a rubber, and  
takes off the unevenness which the hammer made in the  
forging. *Moxon's Mechanical Exercises.*  
4. A game; a contest; two games out of three.  
The ass was to stand by, to see two boobies try their title  
to him by a rubber of cuffs. *L'Estrange.*  
If butchers had but the manners to go to sharps, gentlemen  
would be contented with a rubber at cuffs. *Collier on Duelling.*  
5. A whetstone.  
RUBICAN. *adj.* [rubican, Fr.] Rubican colour of a horse is  
one that is bay, sorrel, or black, with a light, grey, or white  
upon the flanks, but so that this grey or white is not predomi-  
nant there. *Far. Dict.*  
RU'BIDGE. *n. f.* [from rub; as perhaps meaning, at first,  
RU'BISH. } dust made by rubbing. Rubbage is not used.]  
1. Ruins of building; fragments of matter used in building.  
What trash is Rome?  
What rubbish, and what offal? when it serves  
For the base matter to illuminate  
So vile a thing as Caesar. *Shakefp. Julius Caesar.*  
Such conceits seem too fine among this rubbage. *Watton.*  
A fabric, though high and beautiful, if founded on rub-  
bish, is easily made the triumph of the winds. *Glanv. Scetf.*  
When the foundation of a state is once loosened, the least  
commotion lays the whole in rubbish. *L'Estrange.*  
The Almighty cast a pitying eye,  
He saw the town's one half in rubbish lie. *Dryden.*  
The enemy hath avoided a battle, and taken a surer way  
to confound us, by letting our courage evaporate against stones  
and rubbish. *Swift.*  
2. Confusion; mingled mass.  
That noble art of political lying ought not to lie any longer  
in rubbish and confusion. *Arbutnot's History of John Bull.*  
3. Any thing vile and worthless.  
RUBBLE-STONE. *n. f.*  
Rubble-stones owe their name to their being rubbed and  
worn by the water, at the latter end of the deluge, departing  
in hurry and with great precipitation. *Woodward.*  
RU'BUND. *adj.* [rubicundus, Fr. rubicundus, Lat.] Inclining to  
redness. *Dict.*  
RU'BIED. *adj.* [from ruby.] Red as a ruby.  
Thrice upon thy fingers tip,  
Thrice upon thy rubbed lip. *Milton.*  
Angels food, and rubied nectar flows  
In pearl, in diamond, and in massy gold. *Milton.*  
RU'BIFICK. *adj.* [rubro and facio, Lat.] Making red.  
While the several species of rays, as the rubifick, are by  
refraction separated one from another, they retain those mo-  
tions proper to each. *Grew's Cosmol.*  
To RU'BIFY. *v. a.* To make red.  
This topically applied, becomes a phænigmus or rubifying  
medicine, and of such fiery parts as to conceive fire of them-  
selves, and burn a house. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*  
RU'BIOUS. *adj.* [rubescens, Lat.] Ruddy; red. Not used.  
Diana's lip  
Is not more smooth and rubious. *Shakefp. Twelfth Night.*  
RU'BRICATED. *adj.* [from rubrica, Lat.] Smeared with red.  
RU'BRIK. *n. f.* [rubrique, Fr. rubrica, Lat.] Directions printed  
in books of law and in prayer books; so termed, because  
they were originally distinguished by being in red ink.  
No date prefix'd,  
Directs me in the starry rubrick set. *Milton's Par. Reg.*  
They had their particular prayers according to the several  
days and months; and their tables or rubricks to instruct  
them. *Stillington.*  
RU'BRIK. *adj.* Red.  
The light and rays, which appear red, or rather make ob-  
jects appear so, I call rubrick or red-making. *Newton.*  
What though my name stood rubrick on the walls. *Pope.*  
To RU'BRIK. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To adorn with red.  
RU'BIFORM. *adj.* [rubro, Lat. and form.] Having the form of  
red.  
Of those rays, which pass close by the snow, the rubiform  
will be the least refracted; and so come to the eye in the di-  
rectest lines. *Newton's Opticks.*

# RUD

RU'BY. *n. f.* [from ruber, Lat.]  
1. A precious stone of a red colour, next in hardness and value  
to a diamond.  
Up, up, fair bride! and call  
Thy stars from out their several boxes, take  
Thy rubies, pearls, and diamonds forth; and make  
Thyself a constellation of them all. *Denne.*  
Melpomene would be represented like a manly lady, upon  
her head a dressing of pearl, diamonds, and rubies. *Peacham.*  
Crowns were on their royal scutcheons plac'd,  
With sapphires, diamonds, and with rubies grac'd. *Dryden.*  
2. Redness.  
You can behold such sights,  
And keep the natural ruby of your cheeks;  
When mine is blanch'd with fear. *Shakefp. Macbeth.*  
3. Any thing red.  
Desire of wine  
Thou could'st not repress; nor did the dancing ruby  
Sparkling, out-pour'd, the flavour; or the smell,  
Or taste, that cheers the hearts of gods and men,  
Allure thee from the cool crystalline stream. *Milton.*  
4. A blain; a blotch; a carbuncle. *Anf.*  
RU'BY. *adj.* [from the noun.] Of a red colour.  
Wounds, like dumb mouths, do ope their ruby lips. *Shak.*  
Diana's lip  
Is not more smooth and ruby than thy small pipe  
Is at the maiden's organ shrill and found. *Shakefp.*  
RU'CTA'TION. *n. f.* [ructo, Lat.] A belching arising from  
wind and indigestion.  
To RU'D. *v. a.* [rubu, Saxon, redness.] To make red;  
Her cheeks, like apples, which the sun had ruddied. *Spens.*  
RU'DDER. *n. f.* [roeder, Dutch.]  
1. The instrument at the stern of a vessel, by which its course  
is governed.  
My heart was to thy rudder ty'd by th' strings,  
And thou should'st tow me after. *Shakefp.*  
They loosed the rudder bands, and hoisted up the main-sail,  
and made toward shore. *Acts xxvii. 40.*  
Those, that attribute unto the faculty any first or sole  
power, have therein no other understanding, than such a one  
hath, who, looking into the stern of a ship, and finding it  
guided by the helm and rudder, doth ascribe some absolute  
virtue to the piece of wood, without all consideration of the  
hand that guides it. *Raleigh's History of the World.*  
Fishes first to shipping did impart;  
Their tail the rudder, and their head the prow. *Dryden.*  
Thou held'st the rudder with a steady hand,  
Till safely on the shore the bark did land. *Dryden.*  
2. Any thing that guides or governs the course.  
RU'DDINESS. [from ruddy.] The quality of approaching to  
redness.  
The ruddiness upon her lip is wet;  
You'll mar it, if you kiss it. *Shakefp. Winter's Tale.*  
If the flesh lose its ruddiness; and look pale and withered,  
you may suspect it corrupting. *Wise's Surgery.*  
RU'DDLE. *n. f.* [rudal, Islandick.] Red earth.  
Ruddle owes its colour to an admixture of iron; and as that  
is in greater or less proportion, it is of a greater or less speci-  
fic gravity, consistence, or hardness. *Woodward.*  
RU'DDOCK. *n. f.* [rubecula, Lat.] A kind of bird.  
Of singing birds, they have linnets, and ruddocks. *Carew's.*  
RU'DDY. *adj.* [rubu, Saxon.]  
1. Approaching to redness; pale red.  
We may see the old man in a morning,  
Lusty as health, come ruddy to the field,  
And there pursue the chase, as if he meant  
To o'ertake time, and bring back youth again. *Orway.*  
New leaves on ev'ry bough were seen;  
Some ruddy colour'd, some of lighter green. *Dryden.*  
Ten wildings have I gather'd for my dear;  
How ruddy like your lips their streaks appear! *Dryden.*  
Ceres, in her prime,  
Seems fertile, and with ruddiest freight bedeck'd. *Philips.*  
2. Yellow. Used, if to be used at all, only in poetry.  
A crown of ruddy gold inclos'd her brow,  
Plain without pomp. *Dryden.*  
RUDE. *adj.* [rude, Saxon; rudis, Lat.]  
1. Rough; savage; coarse of manners; uncivil; brutal.  
Ruffian, let go that rude uncivil touch;  
Thou friend of an ill fashion. *Shakefp.*  
Vane's bold answers, termed rude and ruffian-like, fur-  
thered his condemnation. *Hayward.*  
You can with fingle look inflame  
The coldest breast, the rudest tame. *Waller.*  
It has been so usual to write prefaces, that a man is thought  
rude to his reader, who does not give him some account  
beforehand. *Waller.*  
2. Violent; tumultuous; boisterous; turbulent.  
Clouds push'd with winds rude in their shock. *Milton.*  
The water appears white near the shore, and a ship; be-  
cause the rude agitation breaks it into foam. *Boyle.*



# RUD

3. Harsh; inclement.  
Spring does to flow'ry meadows bring.  
What the *rude* winter from them tore. *Waller.*
4. Ignorant; raw; untaught.  
Though I be *rude* in speech, yet not in knowledge. *2 Cor.*  
He was yet but *rude* in the profession of arms, though  
greedy of honour. *Wotton's Buckingham.*  
Such tools as art yet *rude* had form'd. *Milton.*
5. [Rude, Fr.] Rugged; uneven; shapless.  
It was the custom to worship *rude* and unpolished stones.  
*Stillfleet.*
6. Artless; inelegant.  
I would know what ancient ground of authority he hath  
for such a senseless fable; and if he have any of the *rude*  
Irish books. *Spenser.*  
One example may serve, till you review the *Æneis* in the  
original, unblemished by my *rude* translation. *Dryden.*
7. Such as may be done with strength without art.  
To his country farm the fool confin'd;  
*Rude* well suited with a rustic mind. *Dryden.*
- RU'DELY. *adv.* [from *rude*.]  
1. In a rude manner.  
Whether to knock against the gates of Rome,  
Or *rudely* visit them in parts remote;  
To fright them ere destroy. *Shakespeare, Coriolanus.*
2. Without exactness; without nicety; coarsely.  
I that am not thap'd for sportive tricks,  
I that am *rudely* stamp'd, and want love's majesty  
To strut before a wanton ambling nymph. *Shakespeare.*
3. Unskilfully.  
My muse, though *rudely*, has resign'd  
Some faint resemblance of his godlike mind. *Dryden.*
4. Violently; boisterously.  
With his truncheon he so *rudely* stroke  
Cymocles twice, that twice him forced his foot revoke. *Spenser.*
- RU'DENESS. *n. f.* [rudess, Fr. from *rude*.]  
1. Coarseness of manners; incivility.  
This *rudeness* is a fauce to his good wit,  
Which gives men stomach to digest his words  
With better appetite. *Shakespeare, Julius Cæsar.*  
The publick will in triumphs *rudely* share,  
And kings the *rudeness* of their joy must bear. *Dryden.*  
The *rudeness*, tyranny, the oppression, and ingratitude of  
the late favourites towards their mistresses, were no longer to  
be born. *Swift's Miscellanies.*
2. Ignorance; unskilfulness.  
What he did amiss, was rather through *rudeness* and want  
of judgment, than any malicious meaning. *Hayward.*
3. Artlessness; inelegance; coarseness.  
Let be thy bitter scorn,  
And leave the *rudeness* of that antique age  
To them, that liv'd therein in state forlorn. *Fairy Queen.*
4. Violence; boisterousness.  
The ram, that batters down the wall,  
For the great twing and *rudeness* of his poize,  
They place before his hand that made the engine. *Shakespeare.*
5. Storminess; rigour.  
You can hardly be too sparing of water to your housed  
plants; the not observing of this, destroys more plants than  
all the *rudenesses* of the season.  *Evelyn's Calendar.*
- RU'DENTURE. *n. f.* [French.] In architecture, the figure of  
a rope or staff, sometimes plain and sometimes carved, where-  
with the fustings of columns are frequently filled up. *Bailey.*
- RU'DERARY. *adj.* [rudera, Lat.] Belonging to rubbish. *Dict.*
- RU'DERATION. *n. f.* In architecture, the laying of a pave-  
ment with pebbles or little stones. *Bailey.*
- RU'DESBY. *n. f.* [from *rude*.] An uncivil turbulent fellow. A  
low word, now little used.  
I must be forced  
To give my hand, oppos'd against my heart,  
Unto a mad-brain *rudely*, full of spleen. *Shakespeare.*  
Out of my fight, *rudely* be gone. *Shakespeare.*
- RU'DIMENT. *n. f.* [rudiment, Fr. rudimentum, Lat.]  
1. The first principles; the first elements of a science.  
Such as were trained up in the *rudiments*, and were so  
made fit to be by baptism received into the church, the fathers  
usually term hearers. *Hooker.*  
To learn the order of my fingerings,  
I must begin with *rudiments* of art. *Shakespeare.*  
Thou soon shalt quit  
Those *rudiments*, and see before thine eyes  
The monarchies of th' earth, their pomp, and state,  
Sufficient introduction to inform  
Thee, of thyself to apt, in regal arts. *Milton's Par. Reg.*  
Could it be believed, that a child should be forced to learn  
the *rudiments* of a language, which he is never to use, and  
neglect the writing a good hand, and casting accounts. *Locke.*
2. The first part of education.  
He was nurtured where he was born in his first *rudiments*,  
till the years of ten, and then taught the principles of  
music. *Wotton's Life of Villiers.*  
The skill and *rudiments* austere of war. *Philips.*

# RUF

3. The first, inaccurate, unhapen beginning or original of any  
thing.  
Moss is but the *rudiment* of a plant, and the mould of  
earth or bark. *Bacon's Natural History.*  
The *rudiments* of nature are very unlike the grosser ap-  
pearances. *Glanville's Secf.*  
So looks our monarch on this early fight,  
Th' essay and *rudiments* of great success,  
Which all-maturing time must bring to light. *Dryden.*  
Shall that man pretend to religious attainments, who is de-  
fective and short in moral? which are but the *rudiments*, the  
beginnings, and first draught of religion; as religion is the  
perfection, refinement, and sublimation of morality. *South.*  
God beholds the first imperfect *rudiments* of virtue in the  
soul, and keeps a watchful eye over it, till it has received  
every grace it is capable of. *Addison's Spectator.*  
The happy boughs  
Attire themselves with blooms, sweet *rudiments*  
Of future harvest. *Philips.*
- RU'DIMENTAL. *adj.* [from *rudiment*.] Initial; relating to  
first principles.  
Your first *rudimental* essays in spectatorship were made in  
my shop, where you often practised for hours. *Speicher.*
- TO RUE. *v. a.* [rue, Fr. from *rue*.] To grieve for; to regret;  
to lament.  
Thou temptest me in vain;  
To tempt the thing which daily yet I *rue*,  
And the old cause of my continued pain,  
With like attempts to like end to renew. *Fairy Queen.*  
You'll *rue* the time,  
That clogs me with this answer. *Shakespeare.*  
France, thou shalt *rue* this treason with thy tears,  
If Talbot but survive. *Shakespeare, Henry VI.*  
There are two councils held;  
And that may be determin'd at the one,  
Which may make you and him to *rue* at th' other. *Shakespeare.*  
Oh! treacherous was that breast, to whom you  
Did trust our counsels, and we both may *rue*,  
Having his falsehood found too late, 'twas he  
That made me cast you guilty, and you me. *Dennis.*  
That error now, which is become my crime.  
Against this, they will  
Chose freely what it now to justly *rue*. *Milton.*
- RUE. *n. f.* [rue, Fr. ruta, Lat.] An herb called, herb of grace,  
because holy water was sprinkled with it.  
The flower of *rue* for the most part consists of four hollow  
leaves, which are placed orbicularly, and expand in form of  
a rose; out of whose flower-cup rises the pointal, which af-  
terward becomes a roundish fruit, which is generally four  
cotnured, and composed of four cells fixed to an hard shell  
of small angular seeds. *Miller.*  
What favor is better,  
For places infected, than wormwood and *rue*. *Tupper.*  
Here did the drop a tear; here, in this place,  
I'll set a bank of *rue*, four herb of grace;  
*Rue*, even for Ruth, here shortly shall be seen,  
In the remembrance of a weeping queen. *Shakespeare, Rich. II.*  
The weasel, to encounter the serpent, arms herself with  
eating of *rue*. *More's Antidote against Atheism.*
- RUEFUL. *adj.* [rue and full.] Mournful; woful; sorrowful.  
When we have our armour buckled on,  
The venom'd vengeance ride upon our swords,  
Spur them to *rueful* work, rein them from ruth. *Shakespeare.*  
Cocytus, nam'd of lamentation loud,  
Heard on the *rueful* stream. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*  
He sigh'd, and cast a *rueful* eye;  
Our pity kindles, and our passions die. *Dryden.*
- RUEFULLY. *adv.* [from *rueful*.] Mournfully; sorrowfully.  
Why should an ape run away from a snail, and very *rue-*  
*fully* and frightfully look back, as being afraid? *More.*
- RUEFULNESS. *n. f.* [from *rueful*.] Sorrowfulness; mournfulness.
- RUE'LL. *n. f.* [French.] A circle; an assembly at a pri-  
vate house.  
The poet, who flourished in the scene, is condemned in  
the *ruelle*. *Dryden's Preface to Æneis.*
- RUFF. *n. f.* A puckered linen ornament, formerly worn about  
the neck. See RUFFLE.  
You a captain; for what? for tearing a whore's *ruff* in a  
bawdy house? *Shakespeare, Henry IV. p. II.*  
We'll revel it,  
With *ruffs*, and cuffs, and fardings. *Shakespeare.*  
Like an uproar in the town,  
Before them every thing went down,  
Some tore a *ruff*, and some a gown. *Dryden.*  
Sooner may a gulling weather tip,  
By drawing forth heav'n's scheme tell certainly,  
What fashion'd hats, or *ruffs*, or suits next years,  
Our giddy-headed antick youth will wear. *Dennis.*  
The ladies freed the neck from those yokes, those linen  
*ruffs* in which the simplicity of their grandmothers had en-  
clothed it. *Addison's Guardian, 1<sup>st</sup> year.*

# RUF

- I rear'd this flow'r,  
Soft on the paper *ruff* its leaves I spread. *Pope.*
2. [From *ruff* scales.] A small river fish.  
A *ruff* or pope is much like the pear for shape, and  
taken to be better, but will not grow bigger than a gudgeon:  
he is an excellent fish and of a pleasant taste. *Walton.*
  3. A state of roughness. Obsolete.  
As fields set all their bristles up; in such a *ruff* wert  
thou. *Chapman's Iliads.*
  4. New state. This seems to be the meaning of this cant  
word.  
How many princes that, in the *ruff* of all their glory,  
have been taken down from the head of a conquering army  
to the wheel of the victor's chariot. *L'Estrange.*
  - RU'FFIAN. *n. f.* [ruffiano, Italian; ruffian, Fr. a bawd; ruffier,  
Danish, to pillage; perhaps it may be best derived from  
rough.] A brutal, boisterous, mischievous fellow; a cut-  
throat; a robber; a murderer.  
*Ruffian*, let go that rude uncivil touch,  
Thou friend of an ill fashion! *Shakespeare, Two Gent. of Ver.*  
Have you a *ruffian* that will swear? drink? dance?  
Revel the night? rob? murder? *Shakespeare, Henry IV.*  
Sir Ralph Vane's bold answers termed rude and *ruffian* like,  
falling into years apt to take offence, furthered his condem-  
nation. *Hayward.*  
The boasted ancestors of these great men,  
Whose virtues you admire, were all such *ruffians*,  
This dread of nations, this almighty Rome,  
That comprehends in her wide empire's bounds  
All under heaven, was founded on a rape. *Addison's Cato.*
  - RU'FFIAN. *adj.* Brutal; savagely boisterous.  
Experience'd age  
May timely intercept the *ruffian* rage,  
Convene the tribes. *Pope's Odyssey.*
  - TO RU'FFIAN. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To rage; to raise  
tumults; to play the *ruffian*. Not in use.  
A fuller blast ne'er shook our battlements;  
If it hath *ruffian'd* to foam the sea,  
What ribs of oak, when mountains melt on them,  
Can hold the mortise. *Shakespeare, Othello.*
  - TO RU'FFLE. *v. a.* [ruffelen, Dutch, to wrinkle.]  
1. To disorder; to put out of form; to make less smooth.  
Naughty lady,  
These hairs, which thou dost ravish from my chin,  
Will quicken and accuse thee; I'm your host;  
With robbers hands, my hospitable favour  
You should not *ruffle* thus. *Shakespeare, King Lear.*  
In changeable taffeties, differing colours emerge and va-  
riety upon the *ruffling* of the same piece of silk. *Boyle.*  
As you come here to *ruffle* vizard punk;  
When sober rail, and roar when you are drunk. *Dryden.*  
As the first began to rise,  
She smooth'd the *ruffled* seas, and clear'd the skies. *Dryden.*  
Bear me, some god! oh quickly bear me hence  
To wholesome solitude, the nurse of sense;  
Where contemplation prunes her *ruffled* wings,  
And the free soul looks down to pity kings. *Pope.*
  2. To discompose; to disturb; to put out of temper.  
Were I Brutus,  
And Brutus, Antony, there were an Antony  
Would *ruffle* up your spirits, and put a tongue  
In every wound of Cæsar, that should move  
The fumes of Rome to rise and mutiny. *Shakespeare.*  
We are transported by passions, and our minds *ruffled* by  
the disorders of the body; nor yet can we tell, how the soul  
should be affected by such kind of agitations. *Glanville.*
  3. To put out of order; to surpise.  
The knight found out  
Th' advantage of the ground, where best  
He might the *ruff'd* foe infect. *Hudibras, p. i.*
  4. To throw disorderly together.  
Within a thicket I repos'd, when round  
I *ruff'd* up fall'n leaves in heap, and found,  
Let fall from heaven, a sleep interminate. *Chapman.*
  5. To contract into plaits.  
A small skirt of fine *ruffled* linnen, running along the upper  
part of the stays before, is called the modesty-piece. *Addison.*
  - TO RU'FFLE. *v. n.*  
1. To grow rough or turbulent.  
The night comes on; and the high winds  
Do forely *ruffle*, for many miles about  
There's scarce a bush. *Shakespeare, King Lear.*  
The rising winds a *ruffling* gale afford. *Dryden.*
  2. To be in loose motion; to flutter.  
The fiery courser, when he hears from far  
The sprightly trumpets and the shouts of war,  
On his right shoulder his thick mane reclin'd,  
*Ruffles* at speed, and dances in the wind. *Dryden.*
  3. To be rough; to jar; to be in contention.  
A valiant son-in-law thou shalt enjoy;  
One fit to bandy with thy lawless sons,  
To *ruffle* in the commonwealth of Rome. *Shakespeare.*

# RUI

- They would *ruffle* with jurors, and inforce them to find as  
they would direct. *Bacon's Henry VII.*
- RU'FFLE. *n. f.* [from the verb.]  
1. Plaited linnen used as an ornament.  
The tucker is a slip of fine linnen, run in a small kind  
of *ruffle* round the uppermost verge of the women's stays. *Addison.*
  2. Disturbance; contention; tumult.  
Conceive the mind's perception of some object, and  
the consequent *ruffle* or special commotion of the blood. *Watts.*
  - RU'FTERHOOD. *n. f.* In falconry, a hood to be worn by a  
hawk when the is first drawn. *Bailey.*
  - RUG. *n. f.* [ruggat, rough, Swedish.]  
1. A coarse, nappy, woollen cloth.  
January must be exprest with a horrid and fearful aspect,  
clad in Irish *rug* or coarse freeze. *Peachment on Drawing.*
  2. A coarse nappy coverlet used for mean beds.  
A *rug* was o'er his shoulders thrown;  
A *rug*; for night-gown he had none. *Swift's Miscel.*
  3. A rough woolly dog.  
Mungrels, spaniels, curs,  
Shoughes, water *rugs*, and demy wolves are cledped  
All by the name of dogs. *Shakespeare, Macbeth.*
  - RU'GGED. *adj.* [ruggat, Swedish.]  
1. Rough; full of unevenness and asperity.  
Nature, like a weak and weary traveller,  
Tir'd with a tedious and *rugged* way. *Denham.*  
Since the earth revolves not upon a material and *rugged*,  
but a geometrical plane, their proportions may be varied in  
innumerable degrees. *Bentley.*
  2. Not neat; not regular.  
His hair is sticking;  
His well-proportion'd beard made rough and *rugged*,  
Like to the summer's corn by tempest lodg'd. *Shakespeare.*
  3. Savage of temper; brutal; rough.  
The greatest favours to such an one neither soften nor  
win upon him; they neither melt nor endear him, but  
leave him as hard, as *rugged*, and as unconcerned as ever. *South's Sermons.*
  4. Stormy; rude; tumultuous; turbulent; tempestuous.  
Now bind my brows with iron, and approach  
The *rugged* hour that time and spite dare bring,  
To frown upon th' enrag'd Northumberland. *Shakespeare.*
  5. Rough or harsh to the ear.  
A monosyllable line turns verse to prose, and even that  
prose is *rugged* and unharmonious. *Dryden's Dedic. to Æneis.*
  6. Sour; furly; discomposed.  
Sleek o'er your *rugged* looks,  
Be bright and jovial 'mong your guests to-night. *Shakespeare.*
  7. Violent; rude; boisterous.  
Fierce Talgol, gath'ring might,  
With *rugged* truncheon charg'd the knight. *Hudibras.*
  8. Rough; shaggy.  
Through forests wild,  
To chase the lion, boar, or *rugged* bear. *Fairfax.*
  - RU'GGEDLY. *adv.* [from *rugged*.] In a rugged manner.
  - RU'GGEDNESS. [from *rugged*.]  
1. The state or quality of being rugged.  
2. Roughness; asperity.  
Hardness and *ruggedness* is unpleasant to the touch. *Bacon.*  
Syrups immediately abate and demulce the hoariness and  
violence of a cough, by mollifying the *ruggedness* of the in-  
tern tunick of the gullet. *Harvey.*  
This softness of the foot, which yields and fits itself to the  
*ruggedness* and unevenness of the roads, does render it less  
capable of being worn. *Ray on the Creation.*
  - RU'GIN. *n. f.* A nappy cloth.  
The lips grew so painful, that she could not endure the  
wiping the ichor from it with a soft *rug*in with her own  
hand. *Wise's Surgery.*
  - RU'GINE. *n. f.* [rugine, Fr.] A chururgeon's rasp.  
If new flesh should not generate, bore little orifices into  
the bone, or rasp it with the *rugine*. *Sharp.*
  - RUGOSE. *adj.* [rugosus, Lat.] Full of wrinkles.  
It is a relaxation of the sphincter to such a degree, that  
the internal *rugose* coat of the intestine turneth out, and  
beareth down. *Wise's Surgery.*
  - RUIN. *n. f.* [ruina, Fr. ruina, Lat.]  
1. The fall or destruction of cities or edifices.  
2. The remains of building demolished.  
The Veian and the Gabian tow'rs shall fall,  
And one promiscuous *ruin* cover all;  
Nor, after length of years, a stone betray  
The place where once the very *ruins* lay. *Addison.*  
Judah shall fall, oppress'd by grief and shame,  
And men shall from her *ruins* know her fame. *Prior.*  
Such a fool was never found,  
Who pull'd a palace to the ground,  
Only to have the *ruins* made  
Materials for a house decay'd. *Swift.*

3. Destruction;



# RUL

3. Destruction; loss of happiness or fortune; overthrow.  
He parted frowning from me, as if *ruin*  
Leapt from his eyes. *Shaksp. Henry VIII.*  
Those whom God to *ruin* has design'd,  
He fits for fate, and first destroys their mind. *Dryden.*  
4. Mischief; bane.  
The errors of young men are the *ruin* of business. *Bacon.*  
Havock, and spoil, and *ruin* are my gain. *Milton.*  
To Ru'in. *v. a.* [ruiner, Fr. from the noun.]  
1. To subvert; to demolish.  
A nation loving gold must rule this place,  
Our temples *ruin*, and our rites deface. *Dryden.*  
2. To destroy; to deprive of felicity or fortune.  
By thee rais'd I *ruin* all my foes. *Milton.*  
Dispose all honours of the sword and gown,  
Grace with a nod, and *ruin* with a frown. *Dryden.*  
A confident dependence ill-grounded creates such a negli-  
gence, as will certainly *ruin* us in the end. *Wake.*  
3. To impoverish.  
She would *ruin* me in silks, were not the quantity that goes  
to a large pincushion sufficient to make her a gown and petti-  
coat. *Addison.*  
To Ru'in. *v. n.*  
1. To fall in ruins.  
Hell heard th' unutterable noise, hell saw  
Heav'n *ruining* from heav'n, and would have fled  
Afrighted, but strict fate had fix'd too deep  
Her dark foundations, and too fast had bound. *Milton.*  
2. To run to ruin.  
Though he his house of polish'd marble build,  
Yet shall it *ruin* like the moth's frail cell,  
Or sheds of reeds, which summer's heat repel. *Sandys.*  
3. To be brought to poverty or misery.  
If we are idle, and disturb the industrious in their business,  
we shall *ruin* the faster. *Locke.*  
To Ru'inate. *v. a.* [from *ruin*. This word is now obsolete.]  
1. To subvert; to demolish.  
I will not *ruinate* my father's house,  
Who gave his blood to lime the stones together,  
And set up Lancaster. *Shaksp. Henry VI. p. iii.*  
We'll order well the state,  
That like events may ne'er *ruinate*. *Shaksp.*  
2. To bring to meanness or misery irrecoverable.  
The Romans came to pull down kingdoms; Philip and  
Nabis were already *ruinated*, and now was his turn to be  
affailed. *Bacon's War with Spain.*  
So shall the great revenger *ruinate*  
Him and his issue by a dreadful fate. *Sandys.*  
RUINATION. *n. f.* [from *ruinate*.] Subversion; demolition;  
overthrow. Obsolete.  
Roman coins were overcovered in the ground, in the sud-  
den *ruination* of towns by the Saxons. *Camden's Remains.*  
RUINOUS. *adj.* [ruinusus, Lat. ruinosus, Fr.]  
1. Fallen to ruin; dilapidated; demolished.  
It is less dangerous, when divers parts of a tower are de-  
cayed, and the foundation firm, than when the foundation is  
*ruinous*. *Hayward.*  
2. Mischievous; pernicious; baneful; destructive.  
The birds,  
After a night of storm so *ruinous*,  
Clear'd up their choicest notes in bush and spray,  
To gratulate the sweet return of mom. *Milton's Par. Reg.*  
Those successes are more glorious, which bring benefit to  
the world, than such *ruinous* ones, as are dyed in human  
blood. *Glarvill's Preface to Scap.*  
A stop might be put to that *ruinous* practice of gaming. *Sw.*  
RUINOUSLY. *adv.* [from *ruinous*.]  
1. In a ruinous manner.  
2. Mischievously; destructively.  
If real uneasiness may be admitted to be as deterring as  
imaginary ones, his own decree will retort the most *ruinously*  
on himself. *Deacy of Piety.*  
RULE. *n. f.* [regula, Lat.]  
1. Government; empire; sway; supreme command.  
I am asham'd, that women  
Should seek for *rule*, supremacy, or sway,  
When they are bound to serve, love, and obey. *Shaksp.*  
May he live  
Ever belov'd, and loving may his *rule* be!  
A wife servant shall have *rule* over a son that cauleth  
shame. *Proverbs xvii. 2.*  
There being no law of nature nor positive law of God,  
that determines which is the positive heir, the right of suc-  
cession; and consequently of bearing *rule*, could not have  
been determined. *Locke.*  
This makes them apprehensive of every tendency, to en-  
danger that form of *rule* established by the law of their  
country. *Addison's Freeholder, N° 52.*  
Instruct me whence this uproar;  
And wherefore Vanoe, the sworn friend to Rome,  
Should spurn against our *rule*, and stir  
The tributary provinces to war. *A. Phillips's Briton.*

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# RUM

- Apollo farts, and all Parnassus shakes  
At the rude *rumbling* Barolipon makes. *Rescommen.*  
The fire the fann'd, with greater fury burn'd,  
*Rumbling* within. *Dryden.*  
Th' included vapours, that in caverns dwell,  
Lab'ring with colick pangs, and close confin'd,  
In vain fought issue from the *rumbling* wind. *Dryden.*  
On a sudden there was heard a most dreadful *rumbling* noise  
within the entrails of the machine, after which the moun-  
tain burst. *Addison.*  
Several monarchs have acquainted me, how often they  
have been shook from their respective thrones, by the *rum-*  
bling of a wheelbarrow. *Spektator, N° 597.*  
RUMBLER. *n. f.* [from *rumble*.] The person or thing that  
rumbles.  
RUMINANT. *adj.* [ruminant, Fr. ruminans, Latin.] Having  
the property of chewing the cud.  
Ruminant creatures have a power of directing this peri-  
staltic motion upwards and downwards. *Roy.*  
The description, given of the muscular part of the gullet,  
is very exact in *ruminants*, but not in men. *Derham.*  
To RUMINATE. *v. n.* [ruminare, Fr. ruminare, Lat.]  
1. To chew the cud.  
Others fill'd with pasture gazing fat,  
Or bedward *ruminating*. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. iv.*  
The necessity of spittle to dissolve the aliment, appears  
from the contrivance of nature in making the salivary ducts  
of animals, which *ruminant* or chew the cud, extremely  
open. *Abutnot on Aliments.*  
On grassy banks herds *ruminating* lie. *Thomson.*  
2. To mule; to think again and again.  
Alone sometimes the walk'd in secret where,  
To *ruminant* upon her discontent. *Fairfax, b. iv.*  
Of ancient prudence here he *ruminates*,  
Of rising kingdoms, and of falling states. *Waller.*  
I am at a solitude, an house between Hampstead and  
London, wherein Sir Charles Sedley died: this circumstance  
sets me a thinking and *ruminating* upon the employments in  
which men of wit exercise themselves. *Steele to Pope.*  
He practices a slow meditation, and *ruminates* on the sub-  
ject; and perhaps in two nights and days rouses those several  
ideas which are necessary. *Watts's Improv. of the Mind.*  
To RUMINATE. *v. a.* [ruminare, Lat.]  
1. To chew over again.  
2. To mule on; to meditate over and over again.  
'Tis a studied, not a present thought,  
By duty *ruminated*. *Shaksp. Antony and Cleopatra.*  
Knock at the study, where he keeps,  
To *ruminant* strange plots of dire revenge. *Shaksp.*  
The condemned English  
Sit patiently, and inly *ruminant*  
The morning's danger. *Shaksp.*  
Mad with desire the *ruminates* her sin,  
And wishes all her wishes o'er again;  
Now the despairers, and now resolves to try;  
Would not, and would again, she knows not why. *Dry.*  
RUMINATION. *n. f.* [ruminatio, Lat. from *ruminare*.]  
1. The property or act of chewing the cud.  
Rumination is given to animals, to enable them at once to  
lay up a great store of food, and afterwards to chew it. *Arb.*  
2. Meditation; reflection.  
It is a melancholy of mine own, extracted from many ob-  
jects, in which my often *ruminant* wraps me in a most hu-  
morous sadness. *Shaksp. As You like it.*  
Retiring, full of *ruminant* sad,  
He mourns the weakness of these latter times. *Thomson.*  
To RUMMAGE. *v. a.* [rummen, German, to empty. *Skinner.*  
rimar, Lat.] To search; to plunder; to evacuate.  
Our greedy seamen *rummage* every hold,  
Smile on the booty of each wealthier chest. *Dryden.*  
To RUMMAGE. *v. n.* To search places.  
A fox was *rummaging* among a great many carved figures,  
there was one very extraordinary piece. *L'Estrange.*  
Some on antiquated authors pore;  
Rummage for sense. *Dryden's Persius.*  
I have often *rummaged* for old books in Little-Britain and  
Duck-lane. *Swift.*  
RUMMER. *n. f.* [roemer, Dutch.] A glass; a drinking cup.  
Imperial Rhine bestow'd the generous *rummer*. *Philips.*  
RUMOUR. *n. f.* [rumor, Fr. rumor, Lat.] Flying or popu-  
lar report; bruit; fame.  
We hold *rumour* from what we fear. *Shaksp.*  
There ran a *rumour*  
Of many worthy fellows that were out. *Shaksp. Macbeth.*  
Great is the *rumour* of this dreadful knight,  
And his achievements of no less account. *Shaksp.*  
This *rumour* of him went forth throughout all Judea. *Luke.*  
Rumour next and chance  
And tumult and confusion all embroil'd. *Milton.*  
She heard an ancient *rumour* fly,  
That times to come should see the Trojan race  
Her Carthage ruin. *Dryden's Aeneis.*

# RUN

- To Ru'MOUR. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To report abroad; to  
bruit.  
Catesby, *rumour* it abroad,  
That Anne my wife is sick, and like to die. *Shaksp.*  
All abroad was *rumour'd*, that this day  
Samson should be brought forth. *Milton's Agonistes.*  
'Twas *rumour'd*,  
My father 'scap'd from out the citadel. *Dryden.*  
RU'MOURER. *n. f.* [from *rumour*.] Reporter; spreader of  
news.  
A slave  
Reports, the Volscians, with two several powers,  
Are entered into the Roman territories.  
—Go see this *rumourer* whipt: it cannot be. *Shaksp.*  
RUMP. *n. f.* [rumpf, German.]  
1. The end of the backbone.  
At her *rump* the growing had behind  
A fox's tail. *Fairy Queen, b. i.*  
If his holiness would thump  
His reverend bum 'gainst hoxle's *rump*,  
He might b'equipt from his own stable. *Prior.*  
Rumps of beef with virgin honey strew'd.  
Last trotted forth the gentle swine,  
To ease her itch against the stump,  
And dimly was heard to whine,  
All as she scrubb'd her meazly *rump*. *Swift's Miscel.*  
2. The buttocks.  
A sailor's wife had chestnuts in her lap,  
And mouncht,—give me quoth I  
Aroint the witch!—the *rump* fed ronyon cries. *Shaksp.*  
He charg'd him first to bind  
Crowdero's hands on *rump* behind. *Hudibras, p. i.*  
To RUMPLE. *v. a.* [romplek, Dutch.] To crush or contract  
into inequalities and corrugations; to crush together out of  
shape.  
Each vital speck, in which remains  
Th' entire, but *rumpled* animal, contains  
Organs perplex'd. *Blackmore on the Creation.*  
I *rumpled* petticoats, or tumbled beds,  
Or discompos'd the head-dress of a prude. *Pope.*  
Never put on a clean apron, 'till you have made your lady's  
bed, for fear of *rumpling* your apron. *Swift.*  
RUMPLE. *n. f.* [hympele, Saxon.] Pucker; rude plait.  
Fair Virginia would her fate bestow  
On Rutula, and change her faultless make  
For the foul *rumple* of her camel-back. *Dryden.*  
To RUN. *v. n.* *pret. ran.* [riman, Gothick; yman, Saxon;  
remmen, Dutch.]  
1. To move swiftly; to ply the legs in such a manner, as that  
both feet are at every step off the ground at the same time;  
to make haste; to pass with very quick pace.  
Their feet *run* to evil, and make haste to shed blood. *Prov.*  
Laban *ran* unto the man unto the well. *Gen. xxiv. 29.*  
When she knew Peter's voice, she *ran* in, and told how  
Peter stood before the gate. *Acts xii. 14.*  
Since death's near, and *runs* with so much force,  
We must meet first, and intercept his course. *Dryden.*  
He *ran* up the ridges of the rocks amain. *Dryden.*  
Let a shoe-boy clean your shoes and *run* of errands. *Swift.*  
2. To use the legs in motion.  
Seldom there is need of this, till young children can *run*  
about. *Locke.*  
3. To move in a hurry.  
The priest and people *run* about,  
And at the ports all thronging out,  
As if their safety were to quit  
Their mother. *Benj. Johnson.*  
4. To pass on the surface, not through the air.  
The Lord sent thunder, and the fire *ran* along upon the  
ground. *Exodus ix. 25.*  
5. To rush violently.  
Let not thy voice be heard, lest angry fellows *run* upon  
thee, and thou lose thy life. *Judges xviii. 25.*  
Now by the winds and raging waves I swear,  
Your safety more than mine was thus my care;  
Left of the guide bereft, the rudder lost,  
Your ship shou'd *run* against the rocky coast. *Dryden.*  
They have avoided that rock, but *run* upon another no less  
dangerous. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*  
I discover those shoals of life which are concealed in order  
to keep the unwary from *running* upon them. *Addison.*  
6. To take a course at sea.  
*Running* under the island Claudia, we had much work to  
come by the boat. *Acts xxviii. 16.*  
7. To contend in a race.  
A horse-boy, being lighter than you, may be trusted to  
*run* races with less damage to the horses. *Swift.*  
8. To fly; not to stand. It is often followed by away in this  
sense.  
My conscience will serve me to *run* from this Jew, my  
master. *Shaksp. Merchant of Venice.*



# RUN

- The difference between the valour of the Irish rebels and the Spaniards was, that the one *ran away* before they were charged, and the other fought after. *Bacon.*
- I do not see a face  
Worthy a man; that dares look up and stand  
One thunder out; but downward all like beafts  
*Running away* at every flash. *Benj. Johnson.*
- The rest dispers'd *run*, some disguis'd,  
To unknown coasts; some to the shores do fly. *Daniel.*
- They, when they're out of hopes of flying,  
Will *run away* from death by dying. *Hudibras.*
- Your child shrieks; and *runs away* at a frog.  
To stream; to flow. *Locke.*
- My statues,  
Like a fountain, with a hundred spouts,  
Did *run* pure blood. *Shakefp. Julius Caesar.*
- I command, that the conduit *run* nothing but claret. *Shak.*
- The precious ointment upon the head *run* down upon  
Aaron's beard. *Plalm cxxxiii. 2.*
- In some houses, wainfcoats will sweat, so that they will  
almost *run* with water. *Bacon's Natu. al History.*
- Rivers *run* potable gold. *Milton.*
- Caucus roll'd a crimson flood,  
And Thebes *ran* red with her own natives blood. *Dryden.*
- The greatest vessel, when full, if you pour in still, it must  
*run* out some way, and the more it *runs* out at one side, the  
less it *runs* out at the other. *Temple.*
- Innumerable islands were covered with flowers, and inter-  
woven with shining seas that *ran* among them. *Addison.*
- Her fields he cloath'd, and cheer'd her blasted face  
With *running* fountains and with springing grafs. *Addison.*
10. To be liquid; to be fluid.  
In lead melted, when it beginneth to congeal, make a  
little hole, in which put quicksilver wrapped in a piece of  
linnen, and it will fix and *run* no more, and endure the  
hammer. *Bacon's Natural History.*
- Stiff with eternal ice, and hid in snow,  
The mountain stands; nor can the rising sun  
Unfix her frosts, and teach 'em how to *run*. *Addison.*
- As wax dissolves, as ice begins to *run*,  
And trickle into drops before the sun,  
So melts the youth. *Addison's Ovid's Metam.*
11. To be fusible; to melt.  
Her form glides through me, and my heart gives way;  
This iron heart, which no impression took  
From wars, melts down, and *runs*, if she but look. *Dryden.*
- Suffix iron ores *run* freely in the fire. *Woodward.*
- Your iron must not burn in the fire; that is, *run* or melt;  
for then it will be brittle. *Moxon's Mach. Exerc.*
12. To pass; to proceed.  
You, having *run* through so much publick business, have  
found out the secret so little known, that there is a time to give  
it over. *Temple's Miscellany.*
- If there remains an eternity to us after the short revolution  
of time, we so swiftly *run* over here, 'tis clear, that all the  
happiness, that can be imagined in this fleeting state, is not  
valuable in respect of the future. *Locke.*
13. To go away; to vanish.  
As fast as our time *runs*, we should be very glad in most  
parts of our lives that it *ran* much faster. *Addison.*
14. To have a legal course; to be practised.  
Customs *run* only upon our goods imported or exported,  
and that but once for all; whereas interest *runs* as well upon  
our ships as goods, and must be yearly paid. *Child.*
15. To have a course in any direction.  
A hound *runs* counter, and yet draws dry foot well. *Sha.*
- Little is the wisdom, where the flight  
So *runs* against all reason. *Shakefp. Macbeth.*
- That punishment follows not in this life the breach of this  
rule, and consequently has not the force of a law, in coun-  
tries where the generally allowed practice *runs* counter  
to it, is evident. *Locke.*
- Had the present war *run* against us, and all our attacks upon  
the enemy been vain, it might look like a degree of frenzy  
to be determined on so impracticable an undertaking. *Addison.*
16. To pass in thought or speech.  
Cou'd you hear the annals of our fate;  
Through such a train of woes if I should *run*,  
The day wou'd sooner than the tale be done. *Dryden.*
- By reading, a man antedates his life; and this way of *run-  
ning* up beyond one's nativity, is better than Plato's pre-  
existence. *Collier.*
- Virgil, in his first Georgick, has *run* into a set of pre-  
cepts foreign to his subject. *Addison's Essay on the Georgicks.*
- Raw and injudicious writers propose one thing for their  
subject, and *run* off to another. *Felton.*
17. To be mentioned cursorily or in few words.  
The whole *runs* on short, like articles in an account,  
whereas, if the subject were fully explained, each of them  
might take up half a page. *Arbutnot on Coins.*
18. To have a continual tenour of any kind.  
Discourses *ran* thus among the clearest observers: it was

# RUN

- said, that the prince, without any imaginable stain of his re-  
ligion, had, by the sight of foreign courts, much corrobo-  
rated his judgement. *Wotton's Buckingham.*
- The king's ordinary style *runneth*, our sovereign lord the  
king. *Saunderson.*
19. To be busied upon.  
His grisly beard his pensive bosom fought,  
And all on Lauius *ran* his restless thought. *Dryden.*
- When we desire any thing, our minds *run* wholly on the  
good circumstances of it; when 'tis obtained, our minds *run*  
wholly on the bad ones. *Swift.*
20. To be popularly known.  
Men gave them their own names, by which they *run* a  
great while in Rome. *Temple.*
21. To have reception, success, or continuance.  
She saw with joy the line immortal *run*,  
Each fire impress, and glaring in his son. *Pope.*
22. To go on by succession of parts.  
To proceed in a train of conduct. *Pope.*
23. To proceed in a train of conduct.  
If you suspend your indignation against my brother, till you  
can derive from him better testimony of his intent, you should  
*run* a certain course. *Shakefp. King Lear.*
24. To pass into some change.  
Is it really desirable, that there should be such a being in  
the world as takes care of the frame of it, that it do not *run*  
into confusion, and ruin mankind? *Tilleyson.*
- Wonder at my patience;  
Have I not cause to rave, and beat my breast,  
To rend my heart with grief, and *run* distracted. *Addison.*
25. To pass.  
We have many evils to prevent, and much danger to *run*  
through. *Taylor.*
26. To proceed in a certain order.  
Day yet wants much of his race to *run*. *Milton.*
- Thus in a circle *runs* the peasant's pain,  
And the year rolls within itself again. *Dryden.*
- This church is very rich in relics, which *run* up as high  
as Daniel and Abraham. *Addison's Remarks on Italy.*
- Milk by boiling will change to yellow, and *run* through all  
the intermediate degrees, till it stops in an intense red. *Art.*
27. To be in force.  
The owner hath incurred the forfeiture of eight years pro-  
fits of his lands, before he cometh to the knowledge of the  
process that *runneth* against him. *Bacon.*
- The time of instance shall not commence or *run* till after  
contestation of suit. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*
28. To be generally received.  
Neither was he ignorant what report *ran* of himself,  
and how he had lost the hearts of his subjects. *Knolles.*
29. To be carried on in any manner.  
Concessions, that *run* as high as any, the most charitable  
protestants make. *Atterbury.*
- In popish countries the power of the clergy *runs* higher,  
and excommunication is more formidable. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*
30. To have a track or course.  
Searching the ulcer with my probe, the sinus *run* up above  
the orifice. *Wifeman's Surgery.*
- One led me over those parts of the mines, where metalline  
veins *run*. *Boyle.*
31. To pass progressively.  
The planets do not of themselves move in curve lines,  
but are kept in them by some attractive force, which, if once  
suspended, they would for ever *run* out in right lines. *Cheyne.*
32. To make a gradual progress.  
The wing'd colonies  
There settling, seize the sweets the blossoms yield,  
And a low murmur *runs* along the field. *Pope.*
33. To be predominant.  
This *run* in the head of a late writer of natural history,  
who is not wont to have the most lucky hits in the conduct  
of his thoughts. *Woodward on Fossils.*
34. To tend in growth.  
A man's nature *runs* either to herbs or weeds; therefore  
let him seasonably water the one, and destroy the other. *Ba.*
35. To grow exuberantly.  
Joseph is a fruitful bough, whose branches *run* over the  
wall. *Genesis xlix. 22.*
- Study your race, or the soil of your family will dwindle into  
cits or *run* into wits. *Tatler, N<sup>o</sup> 75.*
- If the richness of the ground cause turnips to *run* to leaves,  
treading down the leaves will help their rooting. *Mortimer.*
- In some, who have *run* up to men without a liberal educa-  
tion, many great qualities are darkened. *Felton.*
- Magnanimity may *run* up to profusion or extravagance. *Pope.*
36. To exceed pus or matter.  
Whether his flesh *run* with his illness, or be stopped, it is  
his uncleanness. *Leviticus xiii. 3.*
37. To become irregular; to change to something wild.  
Many have *run* out of their wits for women. *Esdr. iv.*
- Our king return'd,  
The muse *ran* mad to see her exil'd lord;  
On the crack'd stage the bedlam heroes roar'd. *Granville.*
38. To

# RUN

38. To get by artifice or fraud.  
Hath publick faith, like a young heir,  
For this tak'n up all sorts of ware,  
And *run* int' ev'ry tradesman's book,  
'Till both turn'd bankrupts. *Hudibras, p. i.*
- Run* in trust, and pay for it out of your wages. *Swift.*
39. To fall by haste, passion, or folly into fault or misfortune.  
If thou rememb'rest not the slightest folly,  
That ever love did make thee *run* into;  
Thou hast not lov'd. *Shakefp. As You Like it.*
- Solyman himself, in punishing the perjury of another, *run*  
into wilful perjury himself, perverting the commendation of  
justice, which he had so much desired by his most bloody and  
unjust sentence. *Knolles's History of the Turks.*
- From not using it right, come all those mistakes we *run*  
into in our endeavours after happiness. *Locke.*
40. To fall; to pass.  
In the middle of a rainbow, the colours are sufficiently di-  
stinguished; but near the borders they *run* into one another,  
so that you hardly know how to limit the colours. *Watts.*
41. To have a general tendency.  
Temperate climates *run* into moderate governments, and  
the extremes into despotick power. *Swift.*
42. To proceed as on a ground or principle.  
It is a confederating with him, to whom the sacrifice is  
offered: for upon that the apostle's argument *runs*. *Atterbury.*
43. To go on with violence.  
Tarquin, *running* into all the methods of tyranny, after a  
cruel reign was expelled. *Swift.*
44. To *Run after*. To search for; to endeavour at, though  
out of the way.  
The mind, upon the suggestion of any new notion, *runs*  
after similes, to make it the clearer to itself; which, though  
it may be useful in explaining our thoughts to others, is no  
right method to settle true notions in ourselves. *Locke.*
45. To *Run away with*. To hurry without consent.  
Thoughts will not be directed what objects to pursue, but  
*run away with* a man in pursuit of those ideas they have in  
view. *Locke.*
46. To *Run in with*. To close; to comply.  
I though Ramus *run in with* the first reformers of learning,  
in his opposition to Aristotle; yet he has given us a plausible  
system. *Baker.*
47. To *Run on*. To be continued.  
If, through our too much security, the same should *run on*,  
soon might we feel our estate brought to those lamentable  
terms, whereof this hard and heavy sentence was by one of  
the ancients uttered. *Hooker.*
48. To *Run over*. To be so full as to overflow.  
He fills his famish'd maw, his mouth *runs o'er*  
With unchew'd morsels, while he churns the gore. *Dryden.*
49. To be so much as to overflow.  
Milk while it boils, or wine while it works, *run* over the  
vessels they are in, and possess more place than when they  
were cool. *Digby on Bodies.*
50. To *Run out*. To be at an end.  
When a lease had *run out*, he stipulated with the tenant to  
reign up twenty acres, without lessening his rent, and no  
great abatement of the fine. *Swift.*
51. To *Run out*. To spread exuberantly.  
Infecile animals, for want of blood, *run* all out into  
legs. *Hammond.*
- The zeal of love *runs* out into suckers, like a fruitful  
tree. *Taylor's Rule of Living Holy.*
- Some papers are written with regularity; others *run* out  
into the wildness of essays. *Spektator.*
52. To *Run out*. To expatiate.  
Nor is it sufficient to *run* out into beautiful digressions, un-  
less they are something of a piece with the main design of  
the Georgick. *Addison's Essay on the Georgicks.*
- On all occasions, she *run* out extravagantly in praise of  
Hocus. *Arbutnot.*
- They keep to their text, and *run* out upon the power of  
the pope, to the diminution of councils. *Baker.*
- He shews his judgment, in not letting his fancy *run* out  
into long descriptions. *Braome's Notes on the Odyssey.*
53. To *Run out*. To be wasted or exhausted.  
He hath *run* out himself, and led forth  
His desperate party with him; blown together  
Aids of all kinds. *Benj. Johnson's Catiline.*
- Th' estate *runs* out, and mortgages are made,  
Their fortune ruin'd, and their fame betray'd. *Dryden.*
- From growing riches with good cheer,  
To *running* out by starving here. *Swift.*
- So little gets for what he gives,  
We really wonder how the lives!  
And had her stock been less, no doubt,  
She must have long ago *run* out. *Swift.*
1. To pierce; to stab.  
Poor Romeo is already dead, *run* through the ear with a  
love song. *Shakefp. Romeo and Juliet.*

# RUN

- Hipparchus, going to marry, consulted Philander upon the  
occasion; Philander represented his mistress in such strong  
colours, that the next morning he received a challenge, and  
before twelve he was *run* through the body. *Spektator.*
2. To force; to drive.  
In nature, it is not convenient to consider every difference  
that is in things, and divide them into distinct classes: this  
will *run* us into particulars, and we shall be able to establish  
no general truth. *Locke.*
- Though putting the mind unprepared upon an unusual stress  
may discourage it, yet this must not *run* it, by an over-great  
shyness of difficulties, into a lazy sauntering about ordinary  
things. *Locke.*
3. To force into any way or form.  
Some, used to mathematical figures, give a preference to  
the methods of that science in divinity or politick enquiries;  
others, accustomed to retired speculations, *run* natural phi-  
losophy into metaphysical notions. *Locke.*
- What is raised in the day, settles in the night; and its  
cold *runs* the thin juices into thick fizy substances. *Cheyne.*
- The daily complaisance of gentlemen *runs* them into va-  
riety of expressions; whereas your scholars are more close,  
and frugal of their words. *Felton on the Criticks.*
4. To drive with violence.  
They *ran* the ship aground. *Acts xxvii. 41.*
- This proud Turk offered scornfully to pass by without  
vailing, which the Venetian captains not enduring, set upon  
him with such fury, that the Turks were enforced to *run* both  
their gallees on shore. *Knolles's History of the Turks.*
- A talkative person *runs* himself upon great inconveniences,  
by blabbing out his own or others secrets. *Ray.*
5. To melt.  
The purest gold must *be run* and washed. *Felton.*
6. To incur.  
He *runneth* two dangers, that he shall not be faithfully  
counselled, and that he shall have hurtful counsel given. *Bacon.*
- The tale I tell is only of a cock,  
Who had not *run* the hazard of his life,  
Had he believ'd his dream, and not his wife. *Dryden.*
- Consider the hazard I have *run* to see you here. *Dryden.*
- O that I could now prevail with any one to count up what  
he hath got by his most beloved sins, what a dreadful danger  
he *runs*. *Calamy.*
- I shall *run* the danger of being suspected to have forgot  
what I am about. *Locke.*
7. To venture; to hazard.  
He would himself be in the Highlands to receive them,  
and *run* his fortune with them. *Clarendon.*
- Take here her reliques and her gods, to *run*  
With them thy fate, with them new walls expect. *Deilh.*
- A wretched exil'd crew  
Resolv'd, and willing under my command,  
To *run* all hazards both of sea and land. *Dryden.*
8. To import or export without duty.  
Heavy impositions lessen the import, and are a strong tem-  
ptation of *running* goods. *Swift.*
9. To prosecute in thought.  
To *run* the world back to its first original, and view na-  
ture in its cradle, to trace the outgoings of the ancient of days  
in the first instance of his creative power, is a research too  
great for mortal enquiry. *South.*
- The world hath not stood so long, but we can still *run* it  
up to those artless ages, when mortals lived by plain nature.  
*Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*
- I would gladly understand the formation of a soul, and *run*  
it up to its *punctum saliens*. *Collier.*
- I have chosen to present you with some peculiar thoughts,  
rather than *run* a needless treatise upon the subject at length.  
*Felton.*
10. To push.  
Some English speakers *run* their hands into their pockets,  
others look with great attention on a piece of blank paper. *Add.*
11. To *Run down*. To chafe to weariness.  
They *ran* down a stag, and the ass divided the prey very  
honestly. *L'Estrange's Fables.*
12. To *Run down*. To crush; to overbear.  
Though out-number'd, overthrown,  
And by the fate of war *run* down,  
Their duty never was defeated. *Hudibras, p. iii.*
- Some corrupt affections in the soul urge him on with such  
impetuous fury, that, when we see a man overborn and *run*  
down by them, we cannot but pity the person, while we ab-  
hor the crime. *South's Sermons.*
- It is no such hard matter to convince or *run* down a drun-  
kard, and to answer any pretences he can alledge for his  
sin. *South's Sermons.*
- The common cry  
Then *ran* you down for your rank loyalty. *Dryden.*
- Religion is *run* down by the license of these times. *Berkley.*
13. To *Run over*. To recount cursorily.  
I shall *run* them over slightly, remarking chiefly what is  
obvious to the eye. *Ray.*
- I shall



# RUN

- I shall not *run over* all the particulars, that would shew what pains are used to corrupt children. *Locke.*
14. To *Run over*. To consider cursorily. These four every man should *run over*, before he censure the works he shall view. *Wotton's Architecture.*
- If we *run over* the other nations of Europe, we shall only pass through so many different scenes of poverty. *Addison.*
15. To run through. Should a man *run over* the whole circle of earthly pleasures, he would be forced to complain that pleasure was not satisfaction. *South.*
- RUN. *n. f.* [from the verb.]
1. Act of running. The ass sets up a hideous bray, and fetches a *run* at them open-mouth. *L'Estrange's Fables.*
  2. Course; motion. Want of motion, whereby the *run* of humours is stayed, furthers putrefaction. *Bacon.*
  3. Flow; cadence. He no where uses any softness, or any *run* of verses to please the ear. *Broom's Notes on the Odyssey.*
  4. Course; process. Way of management; uncontrolled course. Talk of some other subject; the thoughts of it make me mad; our family must have their *run*. *Arbutnot.*
  6. Long reception; continued success. It is impossible for detached papers to have a general *run* or long continuance, if not diversified with humour. *Addison.*
  7. Modish clamour. You cannot but have observed, what a violent *run* there is among too many weak people against university education. *Sw.*
  8. At the long *Run*. In fine; in conclusion; at the end. They produce ill-conditioned ulcers, for the most part mortal in the long *run* of the disease. *Wise.*
  - Wickedness may prosper for a while, but at the long *run*, he that sets all knaves at work, will pay them. *L'Estrange.*
  - Shuffling may serve for a time, but truth will most certainly carry it at the long *run*. *L'Estrange.*
  - Hath falsehood proved at the long *run* more for the advancement of his estate than truth? *Tillotson.*
  - RUNAGATE. *n. f.* [corrupted from *renegade*, Fr.] A fugitive; rebel; apostate. The wretch compell'd, a *runagate* became, And learn'd what ill a miser state doth breed. *Sidney.*
  - God bringeth the prisoners out of captivity; but let them the *runagates* continue in scarceness. *Psal. lxxviii. 6.*
  - I dedicate myself to your sweet pleasure, More noble than that *runagate* to your bed. *Shakespeare.*
  - As Cain, after he had slain Abel, had no certain abiding; so the Jews, after they had crucified the son of God, became *runagates*. *Raleigh's History of the World.*
  - RUNAWAY. *n. f.* [from *run* and *away*.] One that flies from danger; a fugitive. Come at once, For the close night doth play the *runaway*, And we are fad for. *Shakespeare.*
  - Thou *runaway*, thou coward, art thou fled? Speak in some bush; where dost thou hide thy head? *Shakespeare.*
  - RUNDE. *n. f.* [corrupted from *roundle*, of *round*.] 1. A round; a step of a ladder. The angels did not fly, but mounted the ladder by degrees; we are to consider the several steps and *rundles* we are to ascend by. *Dappa.*
  2. A peritrochium; something put round an axis. The third mechanical faculty, filed *axis* in *peritrochio*, consists of an axis or cylinder, having a *roundle* about it, wherein are fastened divers spokes, by which the whole may be turned round. *Wilkins's Mathematical Magick.*
  - RUNDELET. *n. f.* [perhaps *runlet* or *roundlet*.] A small barrel. Set a *roundlet* of verjuice over against the sun in summer, to see whether it will sweeten. *Bacon's Natural History.*
  - RUNG. pret. and part. pass. of *ring*. The heav'ns and all the constellations *ring*. *Milton.*
  - RUNNEL. *n. f.* [from *run*.] A rivulet; a small brook. With murmur loud, down from the mountain's side, A little *runnel* tumbled neere the place. *Fairfax.*
  - RUNNER. *n. f.* [from *run*.] 1. One that runs. 2. A racer. Fore-spent with toil, as *runners* with a race, I lay me down a little while to breathe. *Shakespeare.*
  - Here those that in the rapid course delight, The rival *runners* without order stand. *Dryden.*
  3. A messenger. To Tonson or Lintot his lodgings are better known than to the *runners* of the post-office. *Swift to Pope.*
  4. A shooting spring. In every root there will be one *runner*, which hath little buds on it, which may be cut into. *Mortimer.*
  5. One of the stones of a mill. The mill goes much heavier by the stone they call the *runner*, being so large. *Mortimer.*
  6. A bird. *Ains.*

# RUS

- RUNNET. *n. f.* [zerunnen, Saxon, coagulated.] A liquor made by steeping the stomach of a calf in hot water, and used to coagulate milk for curds and cheese. It is sometimes written *rennet*. The milk of the fig hath the quality of *runnet* to gather cheese. *Bacon's Natural History.*
- It coagulates the blood, as *runnet* turns milk. *More.*
- The milk in the stomach of calves, coagulated by the *runnet*, is rendered fluid by the gall in the duodenum. *Arb.*
- RUNNION. *n. f.* [regnant, Fr. scrubbing.] A paltry scurvy wretch. You witch! you poucat! you *runnion*! *Shakespeare.*
- RUNT. *n. f.* [runt, in the Teutonic dialects, signifies a bull or cow, and is used in contempt by us for small cattle; as *kefel*, the Welsh term for a horse, is used for a worthless horse.] Any animal small below the natural growth of the kind. Reforming Tweed Hath sent us *runts* even of her church's breed. *Cleveland.*
- Of tame pigeons, are coppers, carriers, and *runts*, *Warton.*
- This overgrown *runnt* has struck off his heels, lowered his foretop, and contracted his figure. *Addison.*
- RUPTION. *n. f.* [ruptus, Lat.] Breach; solution of continuity. The plenitude of vessels or plethora causes an extravasation of blood, by *ruption* or apertion. *Wise.*
- RUPTURE. *n. f.* [rupture, Fr. from *ruptus*, Lat.] 1. The act of breaking; state of being broken; solution of continuity. Th' egg, Bursting with kindly *rupture*, forth discloses'd Their callow young. *Milton.*- 2. A lute string will bear a hundred weight without *rupture*, but at the same time cannot exert its elasticity. *Arbutnot.*
- 3. The diets of infants ought to be extremely thin, such as lengthen the fibres without *rupture*. *Arbutnot.*
- 4. A breach of peace; open hostility. When the parties, that divide the commonwealth, come to a *rupture*, it seems every man's duty to chuse a side. *Swift.*
- 5. Burstfulness; hernia; preternatural eruption of the gut. The *rupture* of the groin or scrotum is the most common species of hernia. *Sharp's Surgery.*
- 6. To *RUPTURE*. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To break; to burst; to suffer disruption. The vessels of the brain and membranes, if *ruptured*, absorb the extravasated blood. *Sharp's Surgery.*
- RUPTUREWORT. *n. f.* [herniaria, Lat.] A plant. The calyx of *rupturewort* is quadrifid, or, for the most part, quinquefid, and expanded in form of a star, having five stamina in the centre: the fruit, which grows in the bottom of the flower, becomes a membranaceous, furrowed, round capsule, which is divided into eight cells, each of which contains one small pointed seed. *Milner.*
- RURAL. *adj.* [rural, Fr. *ruralis*, from *rura*, Lat.] Country; existing in the country, not in cities; suiting the country; resembling the country. Lady, reserved to do pastor company honour, Joining your sweet voice to the *rural* mulick of desert. *Sid.*
- Here is a *rural* fellow, That will not be deny'd your highness' preference; He brings you figs. *Shakespeare, Cymbeline.*
- We turn To where the silver Thames first *rural* grows. *Thomson.*
- RURALITY. *n. f.* [from *rural*.] The quality of being *RURALNESS*. } rural. *Di.*
- RURICOLIST. *n. f.* [ruricola, Lat.] An inhabitant of the country. *Di.*
- RURIGENOUS. *adj.* [rura and *gigno*, Lat.] Born in the country. *Di.*
- RUSE. *n. f.* [French.] Cunning; artifice; little stratagem; trick; wile; fraud; deceit. A French word neither elegant nor necessary. I might here add much concerning the wiles and *ruses*, which these timid creatures use to save themselves. *Ray.*
- RUSH. *n. f.* [rux, Saxon.] 1. A plant. A *rush* hath a flower composed of many leaves, which are placed orbicularly, and expand in form of a rose; from the centre of which rises the pointal, which afterward becomes a fruit or hulk, which is generally three-cornered, opening into three parts, and full of roundish seeds: they are planted with great care on the banks of the sea in Holland, in order to prevent the water from washing away the earth; for the roots of these *rushes* fasten themselves very deep in the ground, and mat themselves near the surface, so as to hold the earth closely together. *Milner.*
- 2. He taught me how to know a man in love; in which case of *rushes* I am sure you are not prisoner. *Shakespeare.*
- Man but a *rush* against Otello's breast, And he retires. *Shakespeare, Othello.*
- Is supper ready, the house trimm'd, *rushes* strew'd, cobwebs swept? *Shakespeare, Taming of the Shrew.*
- Your farm requires your pains; Though *rushes* overpread the neighb'ring plains. *Dryden.*
- 2. Any

# RUS

2. Any thing proverbially worthless. Not a *rush* matter, whether apes go on four legs or two. *L'Estrange.*
- What occasion hast thou to give up, John Bull's friendship is not worth a *rush*. *Arbutnot's Hist. of John Bull.*
- RUSH-CANDLE. *n. f.* [rush and candle.] A small blinking taper, made by stripping a *rush*, except one small stripe of the bark which holds the pith together, and dipping it in tallow. Be it moon or sun, or what you please; And if you please to call it a *rush-candle*, Henceforth it shall be so for me. *Shakespeare.*
- If your influence be quite dam'd up With black usurping milts, some gentle taper, Though a *rush-candle* from the wicker hole Of some clay habitation, visit us. *Milton.*
- To *RUSH*. *v. n.* [hycopan, Saxon.] To move with violence; to go on with tumultuous rapidity. The liars in wait halted and *rushed* upon Gibeah. *Judges.*
- Gorgias removed out of the camp by night, to the end he might *rush* upon the camp of the Jews. *1 Mac. iv. 2.*
- Every one that was a warrior *rushed* out upon them. *Judith.*
- Armies *rush* to battle in the clouds. *Milton.*
- Why wilt thou *rush* to certain death, and rage In rash attempts beyond thy tender age, Betray'd by pious love? *Dryden's Virgil.*
- Desperate should he *rush*, and lose his life, With odds oppress'd. *Dryden's Aeneis.*
- They will always strive to be good christians, but never think it to be a part of religion, to *rush* into the office of princes or ministers. *Sprat.*
- You say, the sea Does with its waves fall backward to the West, And, thence repell'd, advances to the East; While this revolving motion does endure, The deep must reel, and *rush* from shoar to shoar. *Blackm.*
- With a *rushing* sound th' assembly bend Diverse their steps. *Pope's Odyssey.*
- Now sunk the fun from his aerial height, And o'er the shaded billows *rush'd* the night. *Pope.*
- At first an azure sheet it *rushes* broad, Then whit'ning by degrees, as prone it falls, Dash'd in a cloud of foam, it sends aloft A hoary mist. *Thomson.*
- RUSH. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Violent course. A gentleman of his train spurred up his horse, and with a violent *rush* leaved him from the duke. *Wotton.*
- Him while fresh and fragrant time Cherish in his golden prime, Ere Hebe's hand had overlaid His smooth cheeks with a downy shade, The *rush* of death's unruly wave Swept him off into his grave. *Crashaw.*
- Auster spy'd him, Cruel Auster thither hy'd him, And with the *rush* of one rude blast, Sham'd not spitefully to cast All his leaves so fresh, so sweet, And laid them trembling at his feet. *Crashaw.*
- RUSHY. *adj.* [from *rush*.] 1. Abounding with rushes. In *rushy* grounds, springs are found at the first spit. *Mert.*
2. The timid hare to some lone seat Retir'd; the *rushy* fen or rugged furze. *Thomson.*
- What knight like him could to the *rushy* lance. *Tickel.*
- RUSK. *n. f.* Hard bread for stores. The lady sent me divers presents of fruits, sugar, and *rush*. *Raleigh.*
- RUSMA. *n. f.* A brown and light iron substance, with half as much quicklime steeped in water, the Turkish women make their philtrore, to take off their hair. *Grav.*
- RUSSET. *adj.* [russus, Fr. *rufus*, Lat.] 1. Reddish brown. The morn, in *russus* mantle clad, Walks o'er the dew of yon high eastward hill. *Shakespeare.*
- Our summer such a *russus* livery wears, As in a garment often dy'd appears. *Dryden.*
2. *Newton* seems to use it for grey; but, if the etymology be regarded, improperly. This white spot was immediately encompassed with a dark grey or *russus*, and that dark grey with the colours of the first iris. *Newton's Opticks.*
3. Coarse; homespun; rustick. It is much used in descriptions of the manners and dresses of the country, I suppose, because it was formerly the colour of rustick drefs: in some places, the rusticks still die cloaths spun at home with bark, which must make them *russus*. *Shakespeare.*
- Taffata phrases, silken terms precise, Figures pedantical: these summer flies Have blown me full of maggot ostentation: Henceforth my wooing mind shall be express'd In *russus* yeas, and honest kersey noes. *Shakespeare.*

# RUS

- RU'SSET. *n. f.* Country dress. See *RUSSET*, *adj.*
- The Dorick dialect has a sweetness in its clownishness, like a fair shepherdess in her country *russus*. *Dryden.*
- RU'SSET. } *n. f.* A name given to several sorts of pears or apples from their colour. *Dryden.*
- The *russus* pearmain is a very pleasant fruit, continuing long on the tree, and in the conservatory partakes both of the *russus* and pearmain in colour and taste; the one side being generally *russus*, and the other streaked like a pearmain. *Mortimer.*
- RUST. *n. f.* [rux, Saxon.] 1. The red deliquescence of old iron. This iron began at the length to gather *rux*. *Hooker.*- Rux* eaten pikes and swords in time to come, When crooked plows dig up earth's fertile womb, The husbandman shall oft discover. *May's Georgicks.*
- But Pallas came in shape of *rux*, And 'twixt the spring and hammer thrust, Her Gorgon shield, which made the cock Stand stiff, as 'twere transform'd to flock. *Hudibras.*
- My scymitar got some *rux* by the sea water. *Gulliver.*
- 2. The tarnished or corroded surface of any metal. By dint of sword his crown he shall increase, And scour his armour from the *rux* of peace. *Dryden.*
- 3. Loss of power by inactivity. Matter bred by corruption or degeneration. Let her see thy sacred truths cleared from all *rux* and dross of human mixtures. *King Charles.*
- 4. To *RUST*. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To gather *rux*; to have the surface tarnished or corroded. Her fallow leas, The danel, hemlock, and rank fumitory Doth rest upon, while that the culter *rux*, That should deracinate such savagery, Our armours now may *rux*, our idle scymiters Hang by our sides for ornament, not use. *Dryden.*
- 2. To degenerate in idleness. Must I *rux* in Egypt, never more Appear in arms, and be the chief of Greece. *Pope.*
- To *RUST*. *v. a.* 1. To make rusty. Keep up your bright fwords, for the dew will *rux* them. *Shakespeare, Othello.*
- 2. To impair by time or inactivity.
- RU'STICAL. *adj.* [rusticus, Lat. *rustique*, Fr.] Rough; savage; boisterous; brutal; rude. On he brought me unto so bare a house, that it was the picture of miserable happiness and rich beggary, served only by a company of *rustical* villains, full of sweat and dust, not one of them other than a labourer. *Sidney.*
- This is by a *rustical* severity to banish all urbanity, whole harmless and confined condition is consistent with religion. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*
- He confounds the fingering and dancing of the satires with the *rustical* entertainment of the first Romans. *Dryden.*
- RU'STICALLY. *adv.* [from *rustical*.] Savagely; rudely; inelegantly. My brother Jaques he keeps at school, And report speaks goldenly of his profit; For my part he keeps me *rustically* at home. *Shakespeare.*
- Quintus here was born, Whose shining plough-share was in furrows worn, Met by his trembling wife, returning home, And *rustically* joy'd, as chief of Rome. *Dryden.*
- RU'STICALNESS. *n. f.* [from *rustical*.] The quality of being *rustical*; rudeness; savageness. To *RU'STICATE*. *v. n.* [rusticor, Latin.] To reside in the country. My lady Scudamore, from having *rusticated* in your company too long, pretends to open her eyes for the sake of seeing the sun, and to sleep because it is night. *Pope.*
- To *RU'STICATE*. *v. a.* To banish into the country. I was deeply in love with a milliner, upon which I was sent away, or, in the university phrase, *rusticated* for ever. *Spenser.*
- RU'STICITY. *n. f.* [rusticitas, Fr. *rusticitas*, from *rusticus*, Lat.] 1. Qualities of one that lives in the country; simplicity; artlessness; rudeness; savageness. There presented himself a tall, clownish, young man, who, falling before the queen of the fairies, desired that he might have the achievement of any adventure, which, during the feast, might happen; that being granted, he rested him on the floor, unfit for a better place by his *rusticity*. *Spenser.*
- The sweetness and *rusticity* of a pastoral cannot be so well express'd in any other tongue as in the Greek, when rightly mix'd with the Dorick dialect. *Addison.*
- This so general expence of their time would curtail the ordinary means of knowledge, as 'twould shorten the opportunities of vice; and so accordingly an universal *rusticity* presently took place, and stopp'd not till it had over-run the whole flock of mankind. *Woodward's Natural History.*
- 2. Rural appearance.



# RUT

- Ru'stick.** *adj.* [*rusticus*, Lat.]  
 1. Rural; country.  
 By Lelius willing missing was the odds of the Iberian side,  
 and continued so in the next by the excellent running of a  
 knight, though fostered to by the mufes, as many times the  
 very *rustick* people left both their delights and profits to harken  
 to his songs. *Sidney, b. ii.*  
 2. Rude; untaught; inelegant.  
 An ignorant clown cannot learn fine language or a courtly  
 behaviour, when his *rustick* airs have grown up with him till  
 the age of forty. *Watts's Logick.*  
 3. Brutal; savage.  
 My foul foreboded I should find the bow'r  
 Of some fell monster, fierce with barb'rous pow'r;  
 Some *rustick* wretch, who liv'd in heav'n's despight,  
 Contemning laws, and trampling on the right. *Pope.*  
 4. Artless; honest; simple.  
 5. Plain; unadorned.  
 An altar stood, *rustick*, of grassy ford. *Milton.*  
 With unguents smooth the polish'd marble shone,  
 Where ancient Neleus sat, a *rustick* throne. *Pope.*  
**Ru'stick.** *n.f.* A clown; a swain; an inhabitant of the  
 country.  
 As nothing is so rude and insolent as a wealthy *rustick*, all  
 this his kindness is overlooked, and his person most unwor-  
 thily rail'd at. *South.*  
**Ru'stiness.** *n.f.* [from *rusty*.] The state of being rusty.  
**To Ru'stle.** *v.n.* [hijzelan, Saxon.] To make a low contin-  
 ued rattle; to make a quick succession of small noises.  
 Let not the creaking of shoes, nor the *rustling* of silks, be-  
 tray thy poor heart to woman. *Shakefp. King Lear.*  
 He is coming; I hear the straw *rustle*. *Shakefp.*  
 This life  
 Is nobler than attending for a check;  
 Richer, than doing nothing for a bauble;  
 Prouder, than *rustling* in unpaid-for silk. *Shakefp.*  
 Thick swarm'd, both on the ground, and in the air  
 Brush'd with the hiss of *rustling* wings. *Milton.*  
 As when we see the winged winds engage,  
*Rustling* from ev'ry quarter of the sky,  
 North, East, and West, in airy swiftness vy. *Granville.*  
 All begin the attack;  
 Fans clap, silks *rustle*, and tough whalebones crack. *Pope.*  
 Not less their number than the milk-white swans,  
 That o'er the winding of Cyaster's springs,  
 Stretch their long necks, and clap their *rustling* wings. *Po.*  
**Ru'sty.** *adj.* [from *rust*.]  
 1. Covered with rust; infected with rust.  
 After a long calm of peace, he was left engaged in a war  
 with a *rusty* sword and empty purse. *Hovel.*  
 Part four the *rusty* shields with seam, and part  
 New grind the blunted ax. *Dryden's Æneis.*  
 2. Impaired by inactivity.  
 Hector, in his dull and long continued truce,  
 Is *rusty* grown. *Shakefp. Troilus and Cressida.*  
**To Rut.** *v.n.* [*ruir*, Fr.] To desire to come together. Used  
 of deer.  
**Rut.** *n.f.* [*rut*, Fr.]  
 1. Copulation of deer.  
 The time of going to *rut* of deer is in September; for that  
 they need the whole summer's feed to make them fit for ge-  
 neration: and if rain come about the middle of September,  
 they go to *rut* somewhat the sooner. *Bacon.*



# RYE

- The ground hereof was the observation of this part in deep  
 after immoderate venery, and about the end of their *rut*. *Bra.*  
 2. [*Route*, Fr.] The track of a cart wheel.  
**RUTH.** *n.f.* [from *rua*.] Mercy; pity; tenderness; sorrow  
 for the misery of another.  
 The Britons, by Maximilian laid way  
 With wretched miseries and woful *ruth*,  
 Were to those Pagans made an open prey. *Fa. Quen.*  
 All *ruth*, compassion, mercy he forgot. *Fairfax.*  
 She fair, he full of bashfulness and truth  
 Lov'd much, hop'd little, and desired nought;  
 He durst not speak, by suit to purchase *ruth*. *Fairfax.*  
 The better part with Mary and with Ruth  
 Chosen thou hast; and they that overween,  
 And at thy growing virtues fret their spleen,  
 No anger find in thee, but pity and *ruth*. *Milton.*  
**Ru'thful.** *adj.* [*ruth* and *full*.] Ruthful; woful; sorrowful.  
 The inhabitants seldom take a *ruthful* and reaving expe-  
 rience of those harms, which infectious diseases carry with  
 them. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*  
**Ru'thfully.** *adv.* [from *ruthful*.]  
 1. Wofully; sadly.  
 The flower of horse and foot, lost by the valour of the  
 enemy, *ruthfully* perished. *Knolles's History of the Turks.*  
 2. Sorrowfully; mournfully.  
 Help me, ye baneful birds, whose shrieking found  
 Is sign of dreary death, my deadly cries  
 Most *ruthfully* to tune. *Spenser's Pastoral.*  
 3. Wofully. In irony.  
 By this Minerva's friend bereft  
 Oileades of that rich bowl, and left his lips, nose, eyes  
*Ruthfully* smear'd. *Chapman's Æneis.*  
**Ru'thless.** *adj.* [from *ruth*.] Cruel; pitiless; uncom-  
 pionate; barbarous.  
 What is Edward but a *ruthless* sea?  
 What Clarence but a quicksand of deceit?  
 The *ruthless* flint doth cut my tender feet;  
 And when I start, the cruel people laugh.  
 His archers circle me; my reins they wound,  
 And *ruthless* shed my gall upon the ground. *Shakefp.*  
 Their rage the hostile powers restrain,  
 All but the *ruthless* monarch of the main. *Sandys.*  
 To *ruthless* deeds, blind rage, and fell revenge,  
 Their fervid spirits fires. *Pope.*  
**Ru'thlessness.** *n.f.* [from *ruthless*.] Want of pity.  
**Ru'thlessly.** *adv.* [from *ruthless*.] Without pity; cruelly;  
 barbarously.  
**Ru'ttier.** *n.f.* [*routeire*, Fr.] A direction of the road or  
 course at sea.  
**Ru'ttish.** *adj.* [from *rut*.] Wanton; libidinous; salacious;  
 lustful; lecherous.  
 That is an advertisement to one Diana, to take heed of  
 the allurements of count Rouffillon, a foolish idle boy; but for  
 all that very *rutty*. *Shakefp. All's well that ends well.*  
**RYE.** *n.f.* [*nyge*, Saxon.]  
 1. A coarse kind of bread corn.  
 Between the acres of the rye,  
 These pretty country folks would lye. *Shakefp.*  
 Rye is more acrid, laxative, and less nourishing than  
 wheat. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*  
 2. A disease in a hawk. *Ans.*  
**RYE GRASS.** *n.f.* A kind of strong grass.  
 Some few *ryegrass* with the corn at Michaelmas. *Martimer.*

S.

S.

# SAB

- Has in English the same hissing found as in other  
 languages, and unhappily prevails in so many of our  
 words that it produces in the ear of a foreigner a  
 continued libilation.  
 In the beginning of words it has invariably its  
 natural and genuine found: in the middle it is sometimes ut-  
 tered with a stronger appulse of the tongue to the palate, like  
 z; as *rose, rejecte, rejs, offer, nasal, resident, busy, business*. It  
 sometimes keeps its natural found; as *loose, designation*; for  
 which I know not whether any rules can be given.  
 In the end of monosyllables it is sometimes s, as in *this*;  
 and sometimes z, as in *as, has*; and generally where *s* stands  
 in verbs for *ch*, as *gives*. It seems to be established as  
 a rule, that no noun singular should end with *s* single: there-  
 fore in words written with diphthongs, and naturally long, an  
*s* is nevertheless added at the end, as *goose, house*; and where  
 the syllable is short the *s* is doubled, and was once *ss*, as *ass*,  
 anciently *asses*, *wildernesses*, anciently *wildernesses*, *distresses*, an-  
 ciently *distresses*.  
**SABA'OTH.** [*n.f.* [An Hebrew word signifying *rest*; *sabbat*,  
*SA'BATH.* } French; *sabatum*, Latin.]  
 1. A day appointed by God among the Jews, and from them  
 established among Christians for public worship; the seventh  
 day set apart from works of labour to be employed in piety.  
 Holy Lord God of *sabaoth*. *Common Prayer.*  
 I purpose,  
 And by our holy *sabbath* have I sworn,  
 To have the due and forfeit of my bond. *Shakepeare.*  
 Glad we return'd up to the coasts of light,  
 Ere *sabbath* ev'ning. *Milton.*  
 Here ev'ry day was *sabbath*: only free  
 From hours of pray'r, for hours of charity,  
 Such as the Jews from servile toil releas'd,  
 Where works of mercy were a part of rest:  
 Such as blest angels exercise above,  
 Vary'd with sacred hymns and acts of love;  
 Such *sabbaths* as that one the now enjoys,  
 Ev'n that perpetual one, which the employs:  
 For such vicissitudes in heav'n there are,  
 In praise alternate, and alternate pray'r. *Dryden.*  
 2. Intermission of pain or sorrow; time of rest.  
 Never any *sabbath* of release  
 Could free his travels and afflictions deep. *Daniel's C. War.*  
 Nor can his blessed soul look down from heav'n,  
 Or break th' eternal *sabbath* of his rest,  
 To see her miseries on earth. *Dryden.*  
 Peaceful sleep out the *sabbath* of the tomb,  
 And wake to raptures in a life to come. *Pope.*  
**SA'BATHBREAKER.** *n.f.* [*sabbath* and *break*.] Violator of  
 the *sabbath* by labour or wickedness.  
 The usurer is the greatest *sabbathbreaker*, because his plough  
 goeth every Sunday. *Bacon's Essays.*  
**SABBA'TICAL.** *adj.* [*sabbaticus*, Lat. *sabbaticus*, Fr. from *sab-*  
*bath*.] Remembling the *sabbath*; enjoying or bringing inter-  
 mission of labour.  
 The appointment and observance of the *sabbatical* year, and  
 after the seventh *sabbatical* year, a year of jubilee, is a circum-  
 stance of great moment. *Forbes.*  
**SA'BBATISM.** *n.f.* [from *sabatum*, Latin.] Observance of the  
*sabbath* superstitiously rigid.  
**SABINE.** *n.f.* [*sabine*, Fr. *sabina*, Latin.] A plant.  
 Sabine or favin will make fine hedges, and may be brought  
 into any form by clipping, much beyond any of the sorts of  
 trees commonly made use of for that purpose. *Martimer.*  
**SA'BLE.** *n.f.* [*zibella*, Latin.] Fur.  
 Sable is worn of great personages, and brought out of Russia,  
 being the fur of a little beast of that name, esteemed for the  
 perfectness of the colour of the hairs, which are very black.  
 Hence *sable*, in heraldry, signifies the black colour in gen-  
 tlemen's arms. *Peacham on Blazoning.*  
 Furiously running in upon him, with tumultuous speech,  
 he violently rought from his head his rich cap of *sable*. *Knolles.*  
 The peacocks plumes thy tackle must not fail,  
 Nor the dear purchase of the *sable*'s tail. *Gay.*  
**SA'BLE.** *adj.* [Fr.] Black. A word used by heralds and poets.

# SAC

- By this the drooping daylight 'gan to fade,  
 And yield his room to sad succeeding night,  
 Who with her *sable* mantle 'gan to shade  
 The face of earth, and ways of living wight. *Fairy Queen.*  
 With him inthron'd  
 Sat *sable* vested night, eldest of things,  
 The consort of his reign. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*  
 They soon begin that tragick play,  
 And with their smoaky cannons banish day:  
 Night, horror, slaughter, with confusion meet,  
 And in their *sable* arms embrace the fleet. *Waller.*  
 Adoring first the genius of the place,  
 And night, and all the stars that gild her *sable* throne. *Dryd.*  
**SA'BLE.** *n.f.* [French.]  
 1. A sandpit. *Bailey.*  
 2. [In carpentry.] A piece of timber as long, but not so thick,  
 as a beam. *Bailey.*  
**SA'BRE.** *n.f.* [*sabre*, French; I suppose, of Turkish original.]  
 A cymetar; a short sword with a convex edge; a faulchion.  
 To me the cries of fighting fields are charms;  
 Keen be my *sabre*, and of proof my arms;  
 I ask no other blessing of my stars,  
 No prize but fame, no mistress but the wars. *Dryden.*  
 Seam'd o'er with wounds, which his own *sabre* gave,  
 In the vile habit of a village slave,  
 The foe deceiv'd. *Pope's Odyssey.*  
**SABULO'SITY.** *n.f.* [from *sabulosus*.] Grittiness; sandiness.  
**SA'BULOUS.** *adj.* [*sabulum*, Latin.] Gritty; sandy.  
**SACCADE.** *n.f.* [French.] A violent check the rider gives  
 his horse, by drawing both the reins very suddenly: a cor-  
 rection used when the horse bears heavy on the hand. *Bailey.*  
**SA'CCHARINE.** *adj.* [*saccharum*, Latin.] Having the taste or  
 any other of the chief qualities of sugar.  
 Manna is an essential *saccharine* salt, sweating from the  
 leaves of most plants. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*  
**SACERDO'TAL.** *adj.* [*sacerdotalis*, Latin.] Priestly; belonging  
 to the priesthood.  
 They have several offices and prayers, especially for the  
 dead, in which functions they use *sacerdotal* garments. *Stillingfl.*  
 He fell violently upon me, without respect to my *sacerdotal*  
 orders. *Dryden's Spanish Fryar.*  
 If ample powers, granted by the rulers of this world, add  
 dignity to the persons intrusted with these powers, behold the  
 importance and extent of the *sacerdotal* commission. *Atterbury.*  
**SACHEL.** *n.f.* [*sacculus*, Lat.] A small sack or bag.  
**SACK.** *n.f.* [Hebrew; *sacculus*, Latin; *saccus*, Latin; *sack*, Sax.  
 It is observable of this word, that it is found in all languages,  
 and it is therefore conceived to be antediluvian.]  
 1. A bag; a pouch; commonly a large bag.  
 Our *sacks* shall be a mean to sack the city.  
 And we be lords and rulers over Roan. *Shak. Henry VI.*  
 Vastus caused the authors of that mutiny to be thrust into  
*sacks*, and in the sight of the fleet cast into the sea. *Knolles.*  
 2. The measure of three bushels.  
 3. A woman's loose robe.  
**To Sack.** *v.a.* [from the noun.]  
 1. To put in bags.  
 Now the great work is done, the corn is ground,  
 The gift is *sack'd*, and every sack well bound. *Betterton.*  
 2. [From *sacar*, Spanish.] To take by storm; to pillage; to  
 plunder.  
 Edward Bruce spoiled and burnt all the old English pale in-  
 habitants, and *sacked* and rased all cities and corporate towns.  
*Spenser on Ireland.*  
 I'll make thee stoop and bend thy knee,  
 Or *sack* this country with a mutiny. *Shakefp. Henry VI.*  
 What armies conquer'd, perish'd with thy sword?  
 What cities *sack'd*? *Fairfax.*  
 Who sees these dismal heaps, but would demand  
 What barbarous invader *sack'd* the land?  
 The pope himself was ever after unfortunate, Rome being  
 twice taken and *sacked* in his reign. *South's Sermons.*  
 The great magazine for all kinds of treasure is the bed of  
 the Tiber: when the Romans lay under the apprehensions of  
 seeing their city *sacked* by a barbarous enemy, they would take  
 23 A  
 Who



## SAC

care to bestow such of their riches this way as could best bear the water.

SACK. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. Storm of a town; pillage; plunder.  
If Saturn's son bestows

The sack of Troy, which he by promise owes,  
Then shall the conqu'ring Greeks thy loss restore. *Dryden.*

2. A kind of sweet wine, now brought chiefly from the Canaries. [See, French, of uncertain etymology; but derived by Skinner, after Mandeflo, from Xegue, a city of Morocco.]

Please you drink a cup of sack. *Shakespeare.*  
The butler hath great advantage to allure the maids with a glass of sack. *Swift.*

SACKBUT. *n. f.* [Saccabute, Spanish; sambuca, Latin; sambuca, French.] A kind of pipe.

The trumpets, sackbuts, psalteries and fife,  
Make the fun dance. *Shakespeare. Coriolanus.*

SACKCLOATH. *n. f.* [Jack and cloath.] Cloath of which sacks are made; coarse cloth sometimes worn in mortification.

A sort of coarse stuff made of goats hair, of a black or dark colour, worn by soldiers and mariners; and used as a habit among the Hebrews in times of mourning and distress. It was called sackcloth, either because sacks were made of this sort of stuff, or because haircloths were straight and close like a sack. *Calmet.*

To augment her painful penance more,  
Thrice every week in ashes she did sit,  
And next her wrinkled skin rough sackcloth wore. *F. Queen.*

Thus with sackcloth I invest my woe,  
And dust upon my clouded forehead throw. *Sandys.*

Being clad in sackcloth, he was to lie on the ground, and constantly day and night to implore God's mercy for the sin he had committed. *Ayliffe's Paragon.*

SACKER. *n. f.* [from sack.] One that takes a town.

SACKFUL. *n. f.* [Jack and full.] Top full.

Wood goes about with sackfuls of dross, odiously misrepresenting his prince's countenance. *Swift.*

SACKPOSET. *n. f.* [Jack and posset.] A posset made of milk, sack, and some other ingredients.

Snuff the candles at supper on the table, because the burning snuff may fall into a dish of soup or sackposset. *Swift.*

SACRAMENT. *n. f.* [Sacrament, Fr. sacramentum, Latin.]

1. An oath; any ceremony producing an obligation.

2. An outward and visible sign of an inward and spiritual grace.

As often as we mention a sacrament, it is improperly understood; for in the writings of the ancient fathers all articles which are peculiar to Christian faith, all duties of religion containing that which sense or natural reason cannot of itself discern, are most commonly named sacraments; our restraint of the word to some few principal divine ceremonies, importeth in every such ceremony two things, the substance of the ceremony itself, which is visible; and besides that, somewhat else more secret, in reference whereunto we conceive that ceremony to be a sacrament. *Hooker.*

3. The eucharist; the holy communion.

Ten thousand French have ta'en the sacrament  
To rive their dangerous artillery  
Upon no Christian foul but English Talbot. *Shakespeare. H. VI.*

As we have ta'en the sacrament,  
We will unite the white rose with the red. *Shakespeare. R. III.*

Before the famous battle of Cressly, he spent the greatest part of the night in prayer; and in the morning received the sacrament, with his son, and the chief of his officers. *Addison.*

SACRAMENTAL. *adj.* [Sacramental, Fr. from sacrament.] Constituting a sacrament; pertaining to a sacrament.

To make complete the outward substance of a sacrament, there is required an outward form, which form sacramental elements receive from sacramental words. *Hooker.*

The words of St. Paul are plain; and whatever interpretation can be put upon them, it can only vary the way of the sacramental efficacy, but it cannot evacuate the blessing. *Taylor.*

SACRAMENTALLY. *adv.* [from sacramental.] After the manner of a sacrament.

My body is sacramentally contained in this sacrament of bread. *Hall.*

The law of circumcision was meant by God sacramentally to impress the duty of strict purity. *Hammond.*

SACRED. *adj.* [Sacre, French; sacer, Latin.]

1. Devoted to religious uses; holy.

Gods love to haunt her sacred shades. *Milton.*

2. Dedicated; consecrated; consecrated.

This temple and his holy ark,  
With all his sacred things.  
O'er its eastern gate was rais'd above  
A temple, sacred to the queen of love. *Dryden.*

3. Inviolable.

The honour's sacred, which he talks on now,  
Supposing that I lack it. *Shakespeare. Ant. and Cleopatra.*

The strict forbiddance? how to violate  
The sacred fruit? *Milton.*

Secrets of marriage still are sacred held;  
There sweet and bitter by the wife conceal'd. *Dryden.*

## SAC

SACREDLY. *adv.* [from sacred.] Inviolably; religiously.

When God had manifested himself in the flesh, how sacredly did he preserve this privilege? *South's Sermons.*

SACREDNESS. *n. f.* [from sacred.] The state of being sacred; state of being consecrated to religious uses; holiness; sanctity.

In the sanctuary the cloud, and the oracular answers, were prerogatives peculiar to the sacredness of the place. *South.*

This insinuates the sacredness of power, let the administration of it be what it will. *L'Estrange.*

SACRIFIC. *adj.* [Sacrificus, Latin.] Employed in sacrifice.

SACRIFICABLE. *adj.* [from sacrificer, Lat.] Capable of being offered in sacrifice.

Although Jephtha's vow run generally for the words, whatsoever shall come forth; yet might it be restrained in the sense, for whatsoever was sacrificable, and justly subject to lawful immolation, and so would not have sacrificed either horse or dog. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

SACRIFICATOR. *n. f.* [Sacrificator, Fr. from sacrificer, Latin.] Sacrificer; offerer of sacrifice.

Not only the subject of sacrifice is unquestionable, but also the sacrificer, which the picture makes to be Jephtha. *Brown.*

SACRIFICATORY. *adj.* [from sacrificer, Latin.] Offering sacrifice.

To SACRIFICE. *v. a.* [Sacrificer, French; sacrificio, Latin.]

1. To offer to heaven; to immolate.

Alarbus' limbs are lopt,  
And intrails feed the sacrificing fire. *Shakespeare. Titus Andronicus.*

This blood, like sacrificing Abel's, cries  
To me for justice. *Shakespeare. Richard II.*

I sacrifice to the Lord all that openeth the matrix, being males.  
Men from the herd or flock  
Of sacrificing bullock, lamb, or kid. *Milton.*

2. To destroy or give up for the sake of something else.

'Tis a sad contemplation, that we should sacrifice the peace of the church to a little vain curiosity. *Decay of Piety.*

The breach of this rule, To do as one would be done to, would be contrary to that interest men sacrifice to when they break it. *Lact.*

Syphax loves you, and would sacrifice  
His life, nay more, his honour, in your service. *Addison.*

A great genius sometimes sacrifices found to sense. *Brown.*

3. To destroy; to kill.

4. To devote with loss.

Condemn'd to sacrifice his childish years  
To babbling ignorance, and to empty fears. *Prior.*

To SACRIFICE. *v. n.* To make offerings; to offer sacrifice.

He that sacrificeth of things wrongfully gotten, his offering is ridiculous. *Ecclus. xxxiv. 18.*

Let us go to sacrifice to the Lord.  
Some mischief is befallen. *Milton.*

To that meek man who well had sacrific'd. *Milton.*

SACRIFICER. *n. f.* [Sacrificer, French; sacrificium, Latin.]

1. The act of offering to heaven.

God will ordain religious rites  
Of sacrifice. *Milton.*

2. The thing offered to heaven, or immolated.

Upon such sacrifice  
The gods themselves throw incense. *Shakespeare. King Lear.*

Go with me like good angels to my end,  
And as the long divorce of steel falls on me,  
Make of your prayers one sweet sacrifice,  
And lift my soul to heav'n. *Shakespeare.*

Moloch besmear'd with blood  
Of human sacrifice. *Milton.*

My life if thou preserv'st, my life  
Thy sacrifice shall be;  
And death, if death must be my doom,  
Shall join my soul to thee. *Addison's Spectator.*

3. Any thing destroyed, or quitted for the sake of something else.

4. Any thing destroyed.

SACRIFICER. *n. f.* [from sacrificer.] One who offers sacrifice; one that immolates.

Let us be sacrificers, but not butchers. *Shakespeare.*

Before an altar led, an offer'd ox,  
His eyeballs rooted out are thrown to ground. *Dryden.*

A priest pours wine between the horns of a bull: the priest is veiled after the manner of the old Roman sacrificer. *Addison.*

SACRIFICIAL. *adj.* [from sacrificer.] Performing sacrifice; included in sacrifice.

Rain sacrificial whisp'rs in his ear;  
Make sacred even his stirrup. *Shakespeare. Timon.*

Terullian's observation upon these sacrificial rites, is pertinent to this rule. *Taylor's Worth Communion.*

SACRILEGE. *n. f.* [Sacrilege, Fr. sacrilegium, Lat.] The crime of appropriating to himself what is devoted to religion; the crime of robbing heaven; the crime of violating or profaning things sacred.

By what eclipse shall that sun be defac'd,  
What mine hath erst thrown down to fair a tower!  
What sacrilege hath such a faint disgrac'd? *Sidney.*

Then

## SAD

'Then 'gan a curst hand the quiet womb  
Of his great grandmother with steel to wound,  
And the hid treasures in her sacred tomb  
With sacrilege to dig. *Fairy Queen.*

We need not go many ages back to see the vengeance of God upon some families, raised upon the ruins of churches, and enriched with the spoils of sacrilege. *South's Sermons.*

SACRILEGIOUS. *adj.* [Sacrilegeus, Lat. from sacrilege.] Violating things sacred; polluted with the crime of sacrilege.

To sacrilegious perjury should I be betrayed, I should account it greater misery.

By vile hands to common use debas'd,  
With sacrilegious taunt, and impious jest. *Prior.*

Still green with bays each ancient altar stands,  
Above the reach of sacrilegious hands. *Pope.*

Blasphemy is a malediction, and a sacrilegious detraction from the Godhead. *Ayliffe's Paragon.*

SACRILEGIOUSLY. *adv.* [from sacrilegeus.] With sacrilege.

When these evils befall him, his conscience tells him it was for most sacrilegiously pillaging and invading God's house. *South's Sermons.*

SACRING. *part.* [This is a participle of the French sacrer. The verb is not used in English.] Consecrating.

I'll startle you,  
Worse than the facing bell. *Shakespeare. Henry VIII.*

The facing of the kings of France is the sign of their foreign priesthood as well as kingdom, and in the right thereof they are capable of holding all vacant benefices. *Temple.*

SACRIST. *n. f.* [Sacriflain, French.] He that has the care of the church.

SACRISTAN. *n. f.* [Sacriflain, French.] He that has the care of the church.

A sacrist or treasurer are not dignitaries in the church of common right, but only by custom. *Ayliffe's Paragon.*

SACRISTY. *n. f.* [Sacriflain, French.] An apartment where the consecrated vessels or moveables of a church are deposited.

Bold Amycus from the robb'd vestry brings  
A fonce that hung on high,  
With tapers fill'd, to light the sacrifice. *Dryden.*

A third apartment should be a kind of sacristy for altars, idols, and sacrificing instruments.

SAD. *adj.* [Of this word, so frequent in the language, the etymology is not known. It is probably a contraction of sagg'd, heavy, burthened, overwhelmed, from To sag, to load.]

1. Sorrowful; full of grief.

Do you think I shall not love a sad Pamela so well as a joyful? *Sidney.*

I now must change  
Those notes to tragick, sad task! *Milton.*

Six brave companions from each ship we lost:  
With sails outspread we fly th' unequal strife,  
Sad for their loss, but joyful of our life. *Pope's Odyssey.*

2. Habitually melancholy; heavy; gloomy; not gay; not cheerful.

It misdirecteth unto men, and other creatures, all celestial influences: it dissipeth those sad thoughts and sorrows, which the darkness both begetteth and maintaineth. *Raleigh.*

See in her cell sad Eloisa spread,  
Prop'd on some tomb, a neighbour of the dead. *Pope.*

3. Serious; not light; not volatile; grave.

He with utterance grave, and countenance sad,  
From point to point discours'd his voyage. *Spenser.*

The lady Katharine, a sad and religious woman, when Henry VIII's resolution of a divorce from her was first made known, said that she had not offended; but it was a judgment of God, for that her former marriage was made in blood. *Bacon.*

If it were an embassy of weight, choice was made of some sad person of known judgment and experience, and not of a young man, not weighed in state matters.

A sad wife valour is the brave complexion  
That leads the van, and swallows up the cities:  
The gigler is a milk-maid, whom infection,  
Or a fir'd beacon, frighteth from his ditties. *Herbert.*

4. Afflictive; calamitous.

5. Bad; inconvenient; vexatious. A word of burlesque complaint.

These qualifications make him a sad husband. *Addison.*

Crystal, in its reduction into powder, hath a vale and shadow of blue; and in its coarse pieces is of a sadder hue than the powder of Venice glass. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

I met him accidentally in London in sad coloured clothes, far from being costly. *Walton's Life of Bp. Sanderfon.*

Scarce any tinging ingredient is of so general use as woad, or glastum; for though of itself it dye but a blue, yet it is used when the dyers make them last without fading.

Woad or wade is used by the dyers to lay the foundation of all sad colours. *Boyle.*

7. Heavy; weighty; ponderous.

With that his hand, more sad than lump of lead,  
Uplifting high, he weened with Mordure,  
His own good sword, Mordure, to cleave his head. *F. 2.*

Then

## SAF

8. Cohesive; not light; firm; close.

Chalky lands are naturally cold and sad, and therefore require warm applications, and light compost. *Martimer.*

To SADDEN. *v. a.* [from sad.]

1. To make sad.

2. To make melancholy; to make gloomy.

Her gloomy presence saddens all the scene,  
Shades ev'ry flow'r, and darkens ev'ry green;  
Deepens the murmurs of the falling floods,  
And breathes a browner horror on the woods. *Pope.*

3. To make dark coloured.

4. To make heavy; to make cohesive.

Marl is binding, and saddening of land is the great prejudice it doth to clay lands. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

SADDLE. *n. f.* [sael, Saxon; sadel, Dutch.] The seat which is put upon the horse for the accommodation of the rider.

His horse hipped with an old moth-eaten saddle, and the stirrups of no kindred. *Shakespeare. Taming of the Shrew.*

The law made for apparel, and riding in saddles, after the English fashion, is penal only to Englishmen. *Davies.*

One hung a pole-ax at his saddle bow,  
And one a heavy mace. *Dryden's Knight's Tale.*

'Tis good to provide ourselves of the virtuoso's saddle, which will be sure to amble, when the world is upon the hardest trot. *Dryden.*

The vent'rous knight is from the saddle thrown;  
But 'tis the fault of fortune, not his own. *Dryden.*

To SADDLE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To cover with a saddle.

I will saddle me an ass, that I may ride thereon. 2. Sa. xix. Rebels, by yielding, do like him, or worse,  
Who saddled his own back to shame his horse. *Cleveland.*

No man, sure, e'er left his house,  
And saddl'd Ball, with thoughts so wild,  
To bring a midwife to his spouse,  
Before he knew she was with child. *Prior.*

2. To load; to burthen.

Resolv'd for sea, the slaves thy baggage pack,  
Each saddl'd with his burden on his back;  
Nothing retards thy voyage. *Dryden.*

SADDLEBACKED. *adj.* [Saddle and back.]

Horses, saddlebacked, have their backs low, and a raised head and neck. *Farrier's Dict.*

SADDLEMAKER. *n. f.* [from saddle.] One whose trade is to make saddles.

SADDLER. *n. f.* [from saddle.]

SADLY. *adv.* [from sad.]

1. Sorrowfully; mournfully.

My father is gone wild into his grave;  
For in his tomb lie my affections;  
And with his spirit sadly I survive,  
To mock the expectations of the world. *Shakespeare. Henry IV.*

He griev'd, he wept, the sight an image brought  
Of his own filial love; a sadly pleasing thought. *Dryden.*

He sadly suffers in their grief,  
Out-veeps an hermit, and out-prays a saint. *Dryden.*

Common dangers past, a sadly pleasing theme. *Dryden.*

2. Calamitously; miserably.

We may at present easily see, and one day sadly feel. *South.*

SADNESS. *n. f.* [from sad.]

1. Sorrowfulness; mournfulness; dejection of mind.

The soul receives intelligence  
By her near genius of the body's end,  
And so imparts a sadness to the sense. *Daniel's Civil War.*

And let us not be wanting to ourselves,  
Left so severe and obstinate a sadness  
Tempt a new vengeance. *Denham's Staph.*

A passionate regret at sin, a grief and sadness of its memory, enter into God's roll of mourners. *Decay of Piety.*

If the subject be mournful, let every thing in it have a stroke of sadness. *Dryden.*

2. Melancholy look.

Dim sadness did not spare  
Celestial viages. *Milton.*

3. Seriousness; sedate gravity.

SAFE. *adj.* [sais, French; salvus, Latin.]

1. Free from danger.

Our separated fortune  
Shall keep us both the safer; where we are,  
There's daggers in men's smiles. *Shakespeare. Macbeth.*

But Trivia kept in secret shades alone,  
Her care, Hippolytus, to fate unknown;  
And call'd him Virbius in th' Egerian grove,  
Where then he liv'd obscure, but seiz'd from Jove. *Dryden.*

Beyond



## S A F

- Beyond the beating furge his course he bore,  
With longing eyes observing, to survey  
Some smooth ascent, or safe sequester'd bay. *Pope.*
2. Free from hurt.  
Put your head into the mouth of a wolf, and when you've  
brought it out safe and sound, talk of a reward. *L'Estrange.*
3. Conferring security.  
To write the same things to you, to me is not grievous,  
but to you safe. *Phil. iii. 1.*
- Ascend; I follow thee, safe guide, the path  
Thou lead'st me. *Milton.*
4. No longer dangerous; repossessed out of the power of doing  
harm.

Banquo's safe.  
—Ay, my good lord; safe in a ditch; he lies  
With twenty trenched gashes on his head,  
The least a death to nature. *Shakefp. Macbeth.*

Our great forbidding safe, with all his spies  
About him. *Milton.*

SAFE. *n. f.* [from the adjective.] A buttery; a pantry. *Ainsw.*

SA'FECONDUCT. *n. f.* [*safus conduit*, French.]

1. Convoy; guard through an enemy's country.  
A trumpet was sent to Sir William Waller, to desire a safe-  
conduct for a gentleman. *Clarendon.*

2. Pass; warrant to pass.

SA'FEGUARD. *n. f.* [*safus and guard*.]

1. Defence; protection; security.

We serve the living God as near as our wits can reach to  
the knowledge thereof, even according to his own will; and  
do therefore trust, that his mercy shall be our safeguard. *Hooker.*

If you do fight in safeguard of your wives,  
Your wives shall welcome home the conquerors. *Shakefp.*

The smallest worm will turn, if trod upon;  
And doves will peck in safeguard of their brood. *Shakefp.*

Cesar, where dangers threatened on the one side, and the  
opinion that there should be in him little safeguard for his  
friends on the other, chose rather to venture upon extremities,  
than to be thought a weak protector. *Raleigh.*

Great numbers, descended from them, have, by the bless-  
ing of God upon their industry, raised themselves so high in  
the world as to become, in times of difficulty, a protection  
and a safeguard to that altar, at which their ancestors mini-  
stered. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

Thy sword, the safeguard of thy brother's throne,  
Is now become the bulwark of thy own. *Granville.*

2. Convoy; guard through any interdicted road, granted by the  
possession.

3. Pass; warrant to pass.  
On safeguard he came to me. *Shakefp. Henry V.*

A trumpet was sent to the earl of Essex for a safeguard or  
pass to two lords, to deliver a message from the king to the  
two houses. *Clarendon.*

To SA'FEGUARD. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To guard; to pro-  
tect.

We have locks to safeguard necessities,  
And pretty traps to catch the petty thieves. *Shak. Hen. V.*

SA'FELY. *adv.* [from *safus*.]

1. In a safe manner; without danger.  
Who is there that hath the leisure and means to collect all  
the proofs, concerning most of the opinions he has, so as safely  
to conclude that he hath a clear and full view? *Locke.*

All keep aloof, and safely shout around;  
But none presumes to give a nearer wound. *Dryden.*

2. Without hurt.

God safely quit her of her burthen, and with gentle travel,  
to the gladdening of your highness with an heir. *Shak. H. VIII.*

SA'FENESS. *n. f.* [from *safus*.] Exemption from danger.  
If a man should forbear his food or his business, till he had  
certainty of the safety of what he was going about, he must  
starve and die disputing. *South's Sermons.*

SA'FETY. *n. f.* [from *safus*.]

1. Freedom from danger.

To that dauntless temper of his mind,  
He hath a wisdom that doth guide his valour  
To act in safety. *Shakefp. Macbeth.*

If her acts have been directed well,  
While with her friendly clay she deign'd to dwell,  
Shall she with safety reach her pristine seat,  
Find her rest endless, and her bliss complete? *Prior.*

2. Exemption from hurt.

3. Preservation from hurt.  
Let not my jealousies be your dishonours,  
But mine own safeties: you may be rightly just,  
Whatever I shall think. *Shak. Macbeth.*

4. Custody; security from escape.  
Imprison him;  
Deliver him to safety, and return. *Shak. King John.*

SA'FFLOW. *n. f.* A plant.  
An herb they call safflow, or bastard saffron, dyers use for  
scarlet. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

SA'FFRON. *n. f.* [*saffran*, French, from *saphar*, Arabick. It  
was yellow, according to *Davies* in his Welsh dictionary.  
*Craus*, Latin.]

## S A G

It hath a flower consisting of one leaf, which is shaped like  
a lily, fitfulous underneath, the tube widening into six seg-  
ments, and resting on the footstalk: the point rises out of  
the bottom of the flower, and is divided into three-headed or  
crested capillaments; but the empalement afterwards turns to  
an oblong triangular fruit, divided into three cells, full of  
roundish seeds. It hath a tuberose root, and long nervous  
grassy leaves, with a longitudinal furrow through the middle  
of each. There are Spring-flowering crocuses, and those  
which flower in Autumn. Their seeds are ripe about the lat-  
ter end of April: the time of planting is in July. About the  
beginning of September they begin to spire, and sometime after  
appear the saffron flowers, which are gathered as well be-  
fore as after they are full-blown; and the most proper time for  
this is early in the morning: the chives being all picked out  
of the flowers, the next labour about them is to dry them on  
the kiln: at first they give it a pretty strong heat. The charges  
and profits attending the culture of saffron, have been com-  
puted in the following manner: the rent of an acre of ground,  
and the expence of manuring it, is reckoned at twenty-three  
pounds: the value of twenty-six pounds of saffron, the com-  
puted produce of an acre in three years, is, at a mean, sup-  
posed to be thirty-nine pounds; and consequently the neat  
profits of an acre of ground, producing saffron, will in three  
years amount to sixteen pounds. *Miller.*

Grind your bole and chalk, and five or six shives of saf-  
fron. *Peacham.*

SA'FFRON Bastard. *n. f.* [*carthamus*, Latin.] A plant.  
This plant agrees with the thistle in most of its characters;  
but the seeds of it are always destitute of down. It is very  
much cultivated in Germany for the dyers use, and is brought  
from thence into England. As it grows it spreads into many  
branches, each producing a flower at the top of the shoot,  
which, when fully blown, is cut or pulled off, and dried, and  
it is the part the dyers use. *Miller.*

SA'FFRON. *adj.* Yellow; having the colour of saffron.  
Are these your customers?  
Did this companion, with the saffron face,  
Revel and feast it at my house to-day,  
Whilst upon me the guilty doors were shut? *Shakefp. Henry V.*

Soon as the white and red mixt finger'd dame  
Had guilt the mountains with her saffron flame,  
I sent my men to Circe's house. *Chapman's Odyssey.*

Now when the rosy morn began to rise,  
And wav'd her saffron streamer through the skies. *Dryden.*

To SAG. *v. n.* To hang heavy.  
The mind I lay by, and the heart I bear,  
Shall never sag with doubt, nor shake with fear. *Shakefp.*

To SAG. *v. a.* To load; to burthen.

SAGA'CIOUS. *adj.* [*sagax*, Latin.]

1. Quick of scent.

So scented the grim feature, and up-turn'd  
His nostrils wide into the murky air;  
Sagacious of his quarry from so far. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

With might and main they chas'd the murderous fox,  
Nor wanted horns to inspire sagacious hounds. *Dryden.*

2. Quick of thought; acute in making discoveries.  
Only sagacious heads light on these observations, and reduce  
them into general propositions. *Locke.*

SAGA'CIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *sagacious*.]

1. With quick scent.

2. With acuteness of penetration.

SAGA'CIOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *sagacious*.] The quality of being  
sagacious.

SAGA'CITY. *n. f.* [*sagaciti*, French; *sagacitas*, Latin.]

1. Quickness of scent.

2. Acuteness of discovery.

It requires too great a sagacity for vulgar minds to draw the  
line nicely between virtue and vice. *South.*

Sagacity finds out the intermediate ideas, to discover what  
connection there is in each link of the chain, whereby the  
extremes are held together. *Locke.*

Many were eminent in former ages for their discovery of  
it; but though the knowledge they have left be worth our  
study, yet they left a great deal for the industry and sagacity of  
after-ages. *Locke.*

SA'GAMORE. *n. f.*  
1. [Among the American Indians.] A king or supreme  
ruler. *Bailly.*

2. The juice of some unknown plant used in medicine.

SAGE. *n. f.* [*sage*, French; *salvia*, Latin.] A plant of which  
the school of *Salernum* thought so highly, that they left this  
verse:

*Cum moriatur homo cui salvia crevit in horto.*  
It hath a labiated flower, consisting of one leaf, whose up-  
per lip is sometimes arched, and sometimes hooked; but the  
under lip or beard is divided into three parts, bunching out,  
and not hollowed at the clare: out of the flower-cup rises the  
pointal, attended, as it were, by four embryos, which after-  
ward become so many seeds, which are roundish, shut up in  
an husk, which before was the flower-cup: to which may be  
added, that the stamina do somewhat resemble the os hyoides.  
*Miller.*

## S A I

By the colour, figure, taste, and smell, we have as clear  
ideas of *sage* and hemlock, as we have of a circle. *Locke.*

Marbled with *sage* the hard'ning cheese the prest'd. *Gay.*

SAGE. *adj.* [*sage*, Fr. *saggio*, Ital.] Wise; grave; prudent.

Tired limbs to rest,  
O matron *sage*, quoth she, I hither came. *Fairy Queen.*

Vane, young in years, but in *sage* councils old,  
Than whom a better senator ne'er held  
The helm of Rome. *Milton.*

Can you expect that she should be so *sage*  
To rule her blood, and you not rule your rage. *Waller.*

SAGE. *n. f.* [from the adjective.] A philosopher; a man of  
gravity and wisdom.

Though you profess  
Yourself such *sages*; yet know I no less,  
Nor am to you inferior. *Sandys.*

At his birth a star proclaims him come,  
And guides the eastern *sages*, who enquire  
His place, to offer incense, myrrh, and gold. *Milton.*

For so the holy *sages* once did sing,  
That he our deadly forfeit should release,  
And with his father work us a perpetual peace. *Milton.*

Groves, where immortal *sages* taught,  
Where heav'nly visions Plato fir'd. *Pope.*

SA'GELY. *adv.* [from *sage*.] Wisely; prudently.

SA'GESS. *n. f.* [from *sage*.] Gravity; prudence. *Ainsw.*

SAGITTAL. *adj.* [from *sagitta*, Lat. an arrow.]

1. Belonging to an arrow.

2. [In anatomy.] A future so called from its resemblance to an  
arrow.

His wound was between the sagittal and coronal sutures to  
the bone. *Wise's Surgery.*

SAGITTARY. *n. f.* [*sagittarius*, Latin; *sagittaire*, French.]  
A centaur; an animal half man half horse, armed with a  
bow and quiver.

The dreadful sagittary  
Appeals our numbers. *Shakefp. Troil. and Cressida.*

SA'GO. *n. f.* A kind of eatable grain. *Bailey.*

SA'ICK. *n. f.* [*saica*, Italian; *saïque*, Fr.] A Turkish vessel  
proper for the carriage of merchandise. *Bailey.*

SAID. *præterit. and part. pass. of say.*

1. Afore said.

King John succeeded his said brother in the kingdom of  
England and duchy of Normandy. *Hale.*

2. Declared; shewed.

SAIL. *n. f.* [regl, Saxon; *seyhel*, *seyl*, Dutch.]  
The expanded sheet which catches the wind, and carries on  
the vessel on the water.

He came too late; the ship was under sail. *Shakefp. Henry V.*

They loosed the rudder-bands, and hoisted up the main sail  
to the wind. *Acts xxvii. 40.*

The galley born from view by rising gales,  
She follow'd with her light and flying sails. *Dryden.*

2. [In poetry.] Wings.

He cutting way  
With his broad sails, about him soared round;  
At last, low stooping with unwieldy sway,  
Snatch'd up both horse and man. *Fairy Queen.*

3. A ship; a vessel.

A sail arriv'd  
From Pompey's son, who through the realms of Spain  
Calls out for vengeance on his father's death. *Addis. Cato.*

4. Sail is a collective word, noting the number of ships.  
So by a roaring tempest on the flood,  
A whole armada of collected sail  
Is scatter'd. *Shakefp. Henry V.*

It is written of Edgar, that he increased the fleet he found  
two thousand six hundred sail. *Raleigh's Essays.*

A feigned tear destroys us, against whom  
Tydides nor Achilles could prevail,  
Nor ten years conflict, nor a thousand sail. *Denham.*

He had promised to his army, who were discouraged at the  
fight of Seleucus's fleet, consisting of an hundred sail, that at  
the end of the Summer they should see a fleet of his of five  
hundred sail. *Arbutnot on Coins.*

5. To strike sail. To lower the sail.  
Fearing lest they should fall into the quicksands, they strike  
sail, and so were driven. *Acts xxvii. 17.*

6. A proverbial phrase for abating of pomp or superiority.  
Margaret  
Must strike her sail, and learn a while to serve  
Where kings command. *Shakefp. Henry VI.*

To SAIL. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To be moved by the wind with sails.  
I shall not mention any thing of the sailing waggons. *Mort.*

2. To pass by sea.  
When sailing was now dangerous, Paul admonished them. *Acts.*

3. To swim.  
To which the stores of Cæsus, in the scale,  
Would look like little dolphins, when they sail  
In the vast shadow of the British whale. *Dryden.*

4. To pass smoothly along.  
Speak again, bright angel! for thou art  
As glorious to this sight, being o'er my head,

## S A I

As is a winged messenger from heav'n,  
When he bestrides the lazy pacing clouds,  
And sails upon the bosom of the air. *Shak. Rom. and Jul.*

To SAIL. *v. a.*

1. To pass by means of sails.  
A thousand ships were mann'd to sail the sea. *Dryden.*

View Alcinous' groves, from whence  
Sailing the spaces of the boundless deep;  
To Ariconium precious fruits arriv'd. *Phillips.*

2. To fly through.

Sublime the sails  
Th' aerial space, and mounts the winged gales. *Pope.*

SAILER. *n. f.* [*sailer* is more usual, *sailer* more analogical;  
SAILOR. } from *sail*.] A seaman; one who practises or under-  
stands navigation.

They had many times men of other countries that were no  
sailors. *Bacon.*

Batter'd by his lee they lay;  
The passing winds through their torn carivas play,  
And flagging sails on heartless sailors fall. *Dryden.*

Young Pompey built a fleet of large ships, and had good  
sailors, commanded by experienced captains. *Arbutnot.*

Full in the openings of the spacious main  
It rides, and, lo, descends the sailor train. *Pope's Odyssey.*

SAILYARD. *n. f.* [*sail and yard*.] The pole on which the sail  
is extended.

With glance so swift the subtle lightning pass,  
As split the sailyards. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

SAIM. *n. f.* [*saim*, Italian.] Lard. It still denotes this in  
Scotland: as *swine's saim*.

SAIN. Some obscure precedence, that hath tofore been *sain*. *Shak.*

SA'INFOIN. *n. f.* [*sainfoin*, Fr.] A kind of herb.

SA'INT. *n. f.* [*saint*, French; *sanctus*, Latin.] A person emi-  
nent for piety and virtue.

To thee be worship and thy saints for aye. *Shakefp.*

She will not stay the siege of loving terms,  
Nor ope her lap to saint seducing gold. *Shakefp. Henry V.*

Then thus I cloath my naked villainy  
With old odd ends, stol'n forth of holy writ,  
And seem a saint, when most I play the devil. *Shakefp. Henry V.*

Miracles are required of all who aspire to this dignity, be-  
cause they say an hypocrite may imitate a saint in all other  
particulars. *Addis on Italy.*

By thy example kings are taught to sway,  
Heroes to fight, and saints may learn to pray. *Granville.*

So unaffected, so compos'd a mind;  
So firm, yet soft, so strong, yet so refin'd,  
Heav'n, as its purest gold, by tortures try'd;  
The saint sustain'd it, but the woman dy'd. *Pope.*

To SAINT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To number among saints;  
to reckon among saints by a publick decree; to canonize.

Are not the principles of those wretches still owned, and  
their persons sainted, by a race of men of the same stamp? *South.*

Over against the church stands a large hospital, erected by a  
shoemaker, who has been beatified, though never sainted. *Add.*

Thy place is here, sad sister; come away:  
Once, like thyself, I trembled, wept, and pray'd;  
Love's victim then, though now a sainted maid. *Pope.*

To SAINT. *v. n.* To act with a shew of piety.  
Whether the charmer sinner it or saint it,  
If folly grows romantick, I must paint it. *Pope.*

SA'INTED. *adj.* [from *saint*.]

1. Holy; pious; virtuous.

Thy royal father  
Was a most sainted king: the queen that bore thee,  
Often upon her knees than on her feet,  
Died every day she liv'd. *Shakefp. Macbeth.*

2. Holy; sacred.  
I hold you as a thing enskied and sainted,  
By your renouncement an immortal spirit,  
And to be talk'd with in sincerity  
As with a saint. *Shakefp. Henry V.*

The crown virtue gives,  
After this mortal change, to her true servants,  
Amongst the enthron'd gods on sainted hills. *Milton.*

SAINT John's Wort. *n. f.* A plant.

This plant hath a fibrose root: the leaves grow opposite by  
pairs at the joints of the stalks: the flower-cup consists of one  
leaf, which is divided into five parts, and expanded: the  
flower consists of five leaves expanded like a rose, having many  
filamina in the centre surrounding a conical ovary, which be-  
comes a three-cornered pointed fruit, and is divided into three  
cells, containing many small seeds. There are thirty species  
of this plant, of which the four first sorts grow wild, and the  
rest are exotics. The first sort, called common Saint John's  
wort, is used in medicine. *Miller.*

SAINTLIKE. *adj.* [*saint and like*.]

1. Suited a saint; becoming a saint.  
If still thou do'st retain  
The same ill habits, the same follies too,  
Glo'st'd over only with a saintlike show,  
Still thou art bound to vice. *Dryden's Pers.*

2. Resembling.



## SAL

2. Resembling a faint.

The king, in whose time it passed, whom catholicks count a faintlike and immaculate prince, was taken away in the flower of his age. *Bacon.*  
SAINTLY. *adj.* [from *saint*.] Like a faint; becoming a faint.

I mention still

Him whom thy wrongs, with faintly patience borne,  
Made famous in a land and times obscure. *Mit. Par. Loff.*  
SAINTSHIP. *n. f.* [from *saint*.] The character or qualities of a faint.

He that thinks his faintship licenses him to censure, is to be looked on not only as a rebel, but an usurper. *Decay of Piety.*  
This favours something ranker than the tenets of the fifth monarchy, and of sovereignty founded upon faintship. *South.*  
The devil was piqu'd such faintship to behold, *Pope.*  
And long'd to tempt him.

SAKE. *n. f.* [rac, Saxon; *saekte*, Dutch.]

1. Final cause; end; purpose.

Thou neither do't persuade me to seek wealth  
For empire's sake, nor empire to affect  
For glory's sake. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*  
The prophane person serves the devil for nought, and fins only for sin's sake. *Tilleyson.*

Wyndham like a tyrant throws the dart,  
And takes a cruel pleasure in the smart;  
Proud of the rage that her beauties make,  
Delights in wounds, and kills for killing's sake. *Graville.*

2. Account; regard to any person or thing.

Would I were young for your sake, mistress Anne! *Shakefp.*  
The general so likes your mulick, that he desires you, for love's sake, to make no more noise with it. *Shakefp. Othello.*  
SAKER. *n. f.* [Saker originally signifies an hawk, the pieces of artillery being often denominated from birds of prey.]  
The cannon, blunderbuss, and faker, *Hudibras.*  
He was th' inventor of, and maker.

According to observations made with one of her majesty's fakers, and a very accurate pendulum-chronometer, a bullet, at its first discharge, flies five hundred and ten yards in five half seconds, which is a mile in a little above seventeen half seconds. *Derham's Physico-Theology.*  
SAKERET. *n. f.* [from *saker*.] The male of a faker-hawk.

This kind of hawk is esteemed next after the falcon and gyrfalcon, but differently to be managed. *Bailey.*

SAL. *n. f.* [Latin.] Salt. A word often used in pharmacy.  
Salfo acids will help its passing off; as *sal* prunel. *Floyer.*  
Sal gem is so called from its breaking frequently into gem-like squares. It differs not in property from the common salt of the salt springs, or that of the sea, when all are equally pure. *Woodward's Met. Ess.*

Sal Ammoniac is found still in Ammonia, as mentioned by the ancients, and from whence it had its name. *Woodward.*  
SALACIOUS. *adj.* [salacis, Lat. *salace*, Fr.] Lulful; lecherous.

One more salacious, rich, and old,  
Out-bids, and buys her. *Dryden's Juven. Sat.*

Feed him with herbs  
Of generous warmth, and of salacious kind. *Dryd. Virg.*

Animals spleened, grow extremely salacious. *Arbutnot.*  
SALACIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *salacious*.] Lecherously; lustfully.

SALACITY. *n. f.* [salacitas, Lat. from *salacious*.] Lust; lechery.  
Immoderate salacity and excess of venery is supposed to shorten the lives of cocks. *Brown's Vulg. Errors.*

A corrosive acrimony in the seminal lymph produces salacity. *Floyer on the Humours.*

SALAD. *n. f.* [salade, Fr. *salact*, Germ.] Food of raw herbs.  
I climbed into this garden to pick a salad, which is not amiss to cool a man's stomach. *Shakefp. Henry VI.*

My salad days,  
When I was green in judgment, cold in blood. *Shakespeare.*  
You have, to rectify your palate,  
An olive, capers, or some better salad, *Ben. Johnson.*  
Ush'ring the mutton.

Some coarse cold salad is before thee set;  
Fall on. *Dryden's Pers. Sat.*

The happy old Coricyan's fruits and salads, on which he lived contented, were all of his own growth. *Dryden.*

Leaves, eaten raw, are termed salad: if boiled, they become potherbs; and some of those plants which are potherbs in one family, are salad in another. *Watts.*

SALAMANDER. *n. f.* [salamandra, Fr. *salamandra*, Lat.] An animal supposed to live in the fire, and imagined to be very poisonous. *Amble Parey* has a picture of the salamander, with a receipt for her bite; but there is no such creature, the name being now given to a poor harmless insect.

The salamander liveth in the fire, and hath force also to extinguish it. *Bacon's Natural History.*

According to this hypothesis the whole lunar world is a torrid zone, and may be supposed uninhabitable, except they are salamanders which dwell therein. *Glenn. Scap.*  
Whereas it is commonly said that a salamander extinguisheth fire, we have found by experience, that on hot coals it dieth immediately. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

## SAL

The artist was so encompassed with fire and smoke, that one would have thought nothing but a salamander could have been safe in such a situation. *Addison's Guardian.*

SALAMANDER'S HAIR. *n. f.* A kind of asbestos, or mineral wool, being a kind of mineral, which whiteneth in the burning, and consumeth not. *Bacon.*

Of English tale, the coarser sort is called plaister or parget; the finer, spade, earth flax; or salamander's hair. *Woodward.*

SALAMANDRINE. *adj.* [from *salamander*.] Resembling a salamander.

Laying it into a pan of burning coals, we observed a certain salamandrine quality, that made it capable of living in the midst of fire, without being consumed or singed. *Speilator.*

SALARY. *n. f.* [salare, Fr. *salarium*, Latin.]  
1. Salarium, or salary, is derived from *sal*. *Arbutnot.*  
2. Stated hire; annual or periodical payment.

This is hire and salary, not revenge. *Shak. Hamlet.*  
Several persons, out of a salary of five hundred pounds, have always lived at the rate of two thousand. *Swift.*

SALE. *n. f.* [faal, Dutch.]  
1. The act of selling.  
2. Vent; power of selling; market.

Nothing does more enrich any country than many towns; for the countrymen will be more industrious in tillage, and rearing of all husbandry commodities, knowing that they shall have ready sale for them at those towns. *Spenser.*

3. A public and proclaimed exposition of goods to the market; auction.  
Those that won the plate, and those thus sold, ought to be marked so as they may never return to the race, or to the sale. *Temple.*

4. State of being venal; price.  
The other is not a thing for sale, and only the gift of the gods. *Shakefp. Cymbeline.*

Others more moderate seeming, but their aim  
Private reward; for which both God and state  
They'd set to sale. *Milton's Agonist.*

The more money a man spends, the more must he endeavour to increase his stock; which at last sets the liberty of a commonwealth to sale. *Addison.*

It seems in *Spenser* to signify a wicker basket; perhaps from *salow*, in which fish are caught.

To make baskets of bulrushes was my wont;  
Who to entrap the fish in winding sale  
Was better fenn? *Spenser.*

SALEABLE. *adj.* [from *sale*.] Vendible; fit for sale; marketable.  
I can impute this general enlargement of saleable things to no cause sooner than the Cornishman's want of vent and money. *Carew.*

This vent is made quicker or slower, as greater or less quantities of any saleable commodity are removed out of the course of trade. *Lect.*

SALEABLENESS. *n. f.* [from *saleable*.] The state of being saleable.

SALEABLY. *adv.* [from *saleable*.] In a saleable manner.

SALEBOUS. *adj.* [salebrosus, Latin.] Rough; uneven; rugged.

SALESMAN. *n. f.* [sale and man.] One who sells cloaths ready made.

Poets make characters, as *salesmen* cloaths;  
We take no measure of your fops and beaus. *Swift.*

SALEWORK. *n. f.* [sale and work.] Work for sale; work carefully done.

I see no more in you than in the ordinary  
Of nature's salework. *Shakefp. As you like it.*

SALIENT. *adj.* [French.] Denotes a lion in a leaping posture, and standing so that his right foot is in the dexter point, and his hinder left foot in the sinister base point of the escutcheon, by which it is distinguished from rampant. *Harv.*

SALIENT, in heraldry, is when the lion is sporting himself. *Peacham.*

SALIENT. *adj.* [salient, Latin.]  
1. Leaping; bounding; moving by leaps.  
The legs of both sides moving together, as frogs, and salient animals, is properly called leaping. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

2. Beating; panting.  
A salient point so first is call'd the heart,  
By turns dilated, and by turns compress'd,  
Expels and entertains the purple guest. *Blackmore.*

3. Springing or shooting with a quick motion.  
Who best can fend on high  
The salient spout, far streaming to the sky. *Pope.*

SALINE. *adj.* [salinus, Latin.] Consisting of salt; containing salt.  
We do not easily ascribe their induration to cold; but rather unto salinous spirits and concretionary juices. *Brown.*

This saline sap of the vessels, by being refused reception of the parts, declares itself in a more hostile manner, by drying the radical moisture. *Harvey on Consumption.*

## SAL

If a very small quantity of any salt or vitriol be dissolved in a great quantity of water, the particles of the salt or vitriol will not sink to the bottom, though they be heavier in specie than the water; but will evenly diffuse themselves into all the water, so as to make it as saline at the top as at the bottom. *Newton's Opt.*

As the substance of coagulations is not merely saline, nothing dissolves them but what penetrates and relaxes at the same time. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

SALIGOTS. *n. f.* A kind of thistle. *Arbutnot.*

SALIVA. *n. f.* [Latin.] Every thing that is spit up; but it more strictly signifies that juice which is separated by the glands called salival.

Not meeting with disturbance from the saliva, I the sooner extirpated them. *Wise's Surgery.*

SALIVARY. *adj.* [from *saliva*, Latin.] Relating to spittle.

The woodpecker, and other birds that prey upon flies, which they catch with their tongue, in the room of the said glands have a couple of bags filled with a viscous humour, which, by small canals, like the salival, being brought into their mouths, they dip their tongues herein, and so with the help of this natural birdlime attack the prey. *Grew.*

The necessity of spittle to dissolve the aliment appears from the contrivance of nature in making the salivary ducts of animals which ruminate, extremely open: such animals as swallow their aliment without chewing, want salivary glands. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

To SALIVATE. *v. a.* [from *saliva*, Latin.] To purge by the salival glands.

She was prepossessed with the scandal of salivating, and went out of town. *Wise's Surgery.*

SALIVATION. *n. f.* [from *salivate*.] A method of cure much practised of late in venerical, scrophulous, and other obdurate caufs, by promoting a secretion of spittle. *Quincy.*

Holding of ill-tasted things in the mouth will make a small salivation. *Grew's Cosmol.*

SALIVOUS. *adj.* [from *saliva*.] Consisting of spittle; having the nature of spittle.

There happeneth an elongation of the uvula, through the abundance of salivous humour flowing upon it. *Wise's Surgery.*

SALLET. *n. f.* [corrupted by pronunciation from *salad*.] I tried upon sallet oil.

Sow some early salleting. *Boyle.*  
SALLIANCE. *n. f.* [from *sally*.] The act of issuing forth; sally. A word not elegant, but out of use.

Now mote I weat,  
Sir Guyon, why with so fierce salliance  
And fell intent, ye did at earst me meet. *Fairy Queen.*

SALLOW. *n. f.* [sallus, Latin.] A tree of the genus of willow. See WILLOW.

Sallow and reeds on banks of rivers born,  
Remain to cut to stay thy vines. *Dryden.*

SALLOW. *adj.* [sall, German; black; sale, French, foul.] Sickly; yellow.

What a deal of brine  
Hath wait thy sallow cheeks for Rosaline? *Shakespeare.*

The scene of beauty and delight is chang'd:  
No roses bloom upon my fading cheek,  
Nor laughing graces wanton in my eyes;  
But haggard grief, lean-looking sallow care,  
And pining discontent, a rueful train,  
Dwell on my brow, all hideous and forlorn. *Rowe.*

SALLOWNESS. *n. f.* [from *sallow*.] Yellowness; sickly paleness.

A fish-diet would give such a sallowness to the celebrated beauties of this island, as would scarce make them distinguishable from those of France.

SALLY. *n. f.* [sallie, French.]  
1. Eruption; issue from a place besieged; quick egress.

The deputy fat down before the town for the space of three Winter months; during which time sallies were made by the Spaniards, but they were beaten in with loss. *Bacon.*

2. Range; excursion.  
Every one shall know a country better, that makes often sallies into it, and traverses it up and down, than he that, like a mill-horse, goes still round in the same track. *Locke.*

3. Flight; volatile or sprightly exertion.  
These passages were intended for sallies of wit; but whence comes all this rage of wit?

4. Escape; levity; extravagant flight; frolic; wild gaiety; exorbitance.  
At his return all was clear, and this excursion was esteemed but a sally of youth.

'Tis but a sally of youth. *Watson.*  
We have written some things which we may with never to have thought on: some sallies of levity ought to be imputed to youth.

The epifodical part, made up of the extravagant sallies of the prince of Wales and Falstaff's humour, is of his own invention. *Shakespeare's Illustrated.*

## SAL

To SALLY. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To make an eruption; to issue out.

The Turks sallying forth, received thereby great hurt. *Knaill.*  
The noise of some tumultuous fight:  
They break the truce, and sally out by night. *Dryden.*

The summons take of the same trumpet's call,  
To sally from one port, or man one publick wall. *Tate.*

SALLYPORT. *n. f.* [sally and port.] Gate at which sallies are made.

My slippery foul had quit the fort,  
But that the stopp'd the sallyport. *Cleveland.*

Love to our citadel resorts  
Through those deceitful sallyports;  
Our sentinels betray our forts. *Denham.*

SALMACUNDI. *n. f.* [It is said to be corrupted from *selon mon gout*, or *sale à mon goût*.] A mixture of chopped meat and pickled herrings with oil, vinegar, pepper, and onions.

SALMON. *n. f.* [salmo, Latin; *salmon*, French.]

The salmon is accounted the king of fresh-water fish, and is bred in rivers relating to the sea, yet so far from it as admits no tincture of brackishness. He is said to breed or cast his spawn in most rivers in the month of August: some say that then they dig a hole in a safe place in the gravel, and there place their eggs or spawn, after the melter has done his natural office, and then cover it over with gravel and stones, and so leave it to their Creator's protection; who, by a gentle heat which he infuses into that cold element, makes it brood and beget life in the spawn, and to become famlets early in the Spring: having spent their appointed time, and done this natural duty in the fresh waters, they haile to the sea before Winter, both the melter and spawner. Sir Francis Bacon observes the age of a salmon exceeds not ten years: his growth is very sudden, so that after he is got into the sea he becomes from a famlet, not so big as a gudgeon, to be a salmon, in as short a time as a gosling becomes a goose. *Walton's Angler.*

They poke them with an instrument somewhat like the salmon spear. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

They take salmon and trouts by groping and tickling them under the bellies in the pools, where they hover, and so throw them on land. *Carew.*

Of fishes, you find in arms the whale, dolphin, salmon and trout. *Peacham.*

SALMONTROUT. *n. f.* A trout that has some resemblance to a salmon; a famlet.

There is in many rivers that relate to the sea *salmontrouts* as much different from others, in shape and spots, as sheep differ in their shape and bigness. *Walton's Angler.*

SALPICON. *n. f.* [In cookery.] A kind of farce put into holes cut in legs of beef, veal, or mutton. *Bailey.*

SALSAMENTARIOUS. *adj.* [salsamentarius, Latin.] Belonging to salt things. *Ditt.*

SALSIFY. *n. f.* [Latin.] A plant.

Salfy, or the common sort of goatbeard, is of a very long oval figure, as if it were cuds all over streaked, and engraven in the spaces between the streaks, which are sharp pointed towards the end. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

The salsacids help its passing off; as *sal* prunel. *Floyer.*

SALSUGINOUS. *adj.* [salsugo, Latin.] Salty; somewhat salt.

The distinction of salts, whereby they are discriminated into acid, volatile, or salsuginous, if I may so call the fugitive salts of animal substances, and fixed or alcalizate, may appear of much use in natural philosophy. *Boyle.*

SALT. *n. f.* [salt, Gothick; reate, Saxon; sal, Latin; jel, French.]

1. Salt is a body whose two essential properties seem to be solubility in water, and a pungent vapor: it is an active incombustible substance: it gives all bodies consistence, and preserves them from corruption, and occasions all the variety of tastes. There are three kinds of salts, fixed, volatile, and essential: fixed salt is drawn by calcining the matter, then boiling the ashes in a good deal of water: after this the solution is filtrated, and all the moisture evaporated, when the salt remains in a dry form at the bottom: this is called a lixivious salt. Essential salt is that drawn chiefly from the parts of animals, and some purified parts of vegetables: it rises easily, and is the most volatile of any. The essential salt is drawn from the juice of plants by crystallization. *Harris.*

Is not discourse, manhood, learning, gentleness, virtue and liberality, the spice and salt that seasons a man? *Shakefp.*

He perfidiously has given up,  
For certain drops of salt, your city Rome,  
To his wife and mother. *Shak. Coriolanus.*

Since salts differ much, some being fixt, some volatile, some acid, and some urinous, the two qualities wherein they agree are, that it is easily dissoluble in water, and affects the palate with a savour, good or evil. *Boyle.*

A particle



## SAL

- A particle of *salt* may be compared to a chaos, being dense, hard, dry, and earthy in the centre, and rare, soft, and moist in the circumference. *Newton's Opt.*
- Salts* are bodies friable and brittle, in some degree pellucid, sharp or pungent to the taste, and dissoluble in water; but after that is evaporated, incorporating, crystalizing, and forming themselves into angular figures. *Woodward.*
2. Taste; smack
- Though we are justices and doctors, and churchmen, Mr. Page, we have some *salt* of our youth in us; we are the sons of women. *Shakespeare, Merry Wives of Windsor.*
3. Wit; merriment.
- SALT.** *adj.*
1. Having the taste of salt: as *salt fish*.
- We were better parch in Africk sun,  
Than in the pride and *salt* scorn of his eyes. *Shakespeare.*
- Thou old and true Menenius,  
Thy tears are *salt*er than a younger man's,  
And venomous to thine eyes. *Shakespeare, Coriolanus.*
- It hath been observed by the ancients, that *salt* water will dissolve salt put into it in less time than fresh water. *Bacon.*
2. Impregnated with salt.
- Hang him, mechanical *salt* butter rogue: I will awe him with my cudgel. *Shakespeare, Merry Wives of Windsor.*
- A leap into *salt* waters very often gives a new motion to the spirits, and a new turn to the blood. *Addison.*
3. Abounding with salt.
- He shall inhabit the parched places in the wilderness in a *salt* land, and not inhabited. *Jer. xvii. 6.*
- In Cheshire they improve their lands by letting out the water of the *salt* springs on them, always after rain. *Mortimer.*
4. [*Salax*, Lat.] Lecherous; lascivious.
- Be a whore fill:  
Make use of thy *salt* hours, season the slaves  
For tubs and baths; bring down the rose-cheek'd youth  
To the tub-fast, and the diet. *Shakespeare, Timon.*
- All the charms of love,  
*Salt* Cleopatra, soften thy wan lip! *Shakespeare, Ant. and Cleop.*
- This new married man, approaching here,  
Whose *salt* imagination yet hath wrong'd  
Your well defended honour, you must pardon. *Shakespeare.*
- To **SALT.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To season with salt.
- If the offering was of flesh, it was *salted* thrice. *Brown.*
- SALT-PAN.** *n. f.* [*salt* and *pan*, or *pit*.] Pit where salt is *SALT-PIT.* *got.*
- Moab and Ammon shall be as the breeding of nettles, *salt-pits*, and a perpetual desolation. *Zeph. ii. 9.*
- Cicero prettily calls them *salinas salt-pans*, that you may extract salt out of, and sprinkle where you please. *Bacon.*
- The stratum lay at about twenty-five fathom, by the duke of Somerset's *salt-pans* near Whitehaven. *Woodward on Poffils.*
- SALTANT.** *adj.* [*salans*, Latin.] Jumping; dancing.
- SALTATION.** *n. f.* [*salatio*, Latin.]
1. The act of dancing or jumping.
- The locusts being ordained for *salation*, their hinder legs do far exceed the others. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*
2. Beat; palpitation.
- If the great artery be hurt, you will discover it by its *salation* and florid colour. *Wifeman's Surgery.*
- SALT-CAT.** *n. f.*
- Many give a lump of salt, which they usually call a *saltcat*, made at the saltworks, which makes the pigeons much affect the place. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*
- SALTCELLAR.** *n. f.* [*salt* and *cellar*.] Vessel of salt set on the table.
- When any salt is spilt on the table-cloth, shake it out into the *saltcellar*. *Swift's Directions to the Butler.*
- SALTER.** *n. f.* [from *salt*.]
1. One who salts.
2. One who sells salt.
- After these local names, the most have been derived from occupations; as smith, *salter*, armorer. *Camden's Remains.*
- SALT-TERN.** *n. f.* A saltwork.
- A lump of salt, which they usually call a *saltcat*, made for that purpose at the *saltterns*, makes the pigeons much affect the place. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*
- SALTINBANCO.** *n. f.* [*salutare in banco*, to climb on a bench, as a mountebank mounts a bank.] A quack or mountebank.
- Saltinbancoes*, quack-salvers, and charlatans deceive them: were they alive, the Piazza and Pont-neuf could not speak their fallacies. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*
- He play'd the *saltinbanco's* part,  
Transform'd t' a Frenchman by my art. *Hudibras.*
- SALTIER.** *n. f.* [*salutiere*, French.]
- A *saltier* is made in the form of a St. Andrew's cross, and by some is taken to be an engine to take wild beasts withal: in French it is called *un sautoir*: it is an honourable bearing. *Peachment on Blazoning.*
- SALTISH.** *adj.* [from *salt*.] Somewhat salt.
- Soils of a *saltish* nature improve sandy grounds. *Mortimer.*
- SALTLESS.** *adj.* [from *salt*.] Insipid; not tasting of salt.
- SALTLY.** *adv.* [from *salt*.] With taste of salt; in a salt manner.

## SAL

- SALTNESS.** *n. f.* [from *salt*.] Taste of salt.
- Salt water passing through earth, through ten vessels, one within another, hath not lost its *saltiness*, so as to become potable; but drained through twenty, become fresh. *Bacon.*
- Some think their wits have been asleep, except they dart out somewhat that is piquant and to the quick: men ought to find the difference between *saltiness* and bitterness. *Bacon.*
- SALTPETRE.** *n. f.* [*sal petra*, Latin; *sal petre*, Fr.] Nitre.
- Nitre, or *saltpetre*, having a crude and windy spirit, by the heat of the fire suddenly dilateth. *Bacon.*
- Nitre or *saltpetre*, in heaps of earth, has been extracted, if they be exposed to the air, so as to be kept from rain. *Lake.*
- SALVABILITY.** *n. f.* [from *salvable*.] Possibility of being received to everlasting life.
- Why do we Christians so fiercely argue against the *salvability* of each other, as if it were our own that all should be damned, but those of our particular sect. *Decay of Piety.*
- SALVABLE.** *adj.* [from *salvus*, Latin.] Possible to be saved.
- Our wild fancies about God's decrees, have in event reproached more than those decrees, and have bid fair to the damning of many whom those left *salvable*. *Decay of Piety.*
- SALVAGE.** *adj.* [*salvage*, French; *selvaggio*, Italian, from *salvo*, Latin.] Wild; rude; cruel. It is now spoken and written *salvage*.
- May the Eflexian plains  
Prove as a desert, and none there make stay  
But *salvage* beasts, or men as wild as they. *Waller.*
- A *salvage* race inur'd to blood. *Dryden.*
- SALVATION.** *n. f.* [from *salvus*, Latin.] Preservation from eternal death; reception to the happiness of heaven.
- As life and death, mercy and wrath, are matters of meer understanding or knowledge, all mens *salvation*, and all mens endless perdition, are things so opposite, that whosoever doth affirm the one must necessarily deny the other. *Hosier.*
- Him the most High,  
Wrap'd in a balmy cloud with winged steeds,  
Did, as thou saw'st, receive; to walk with God  
High in *salvation*, and the climes of bliss,  
Exempt from death. *Milton's Parad. Lost, b. xi.*
- SALVATORY.** *n. f.* [*salvatore*, French.] A place where any thing is preserved.
- I consider the admirable powers of sensation, phantasy, and memory, in what *salvatories* or repositories the species of things past are conserved. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*
- SALUBRIOUS.** *adj.* [*salubris*, Latin.] Wholesome; healthful; promoting health.
- The warm limbeck draws  
*Salubrious* waters from the noont brood. *Philips.*
- Must we then resign our worthy pastor to the *salubrious* air of Kiltarn, rather than he should longer breathe in the grosser vapours of Inverness? *Macbean's Remonstrance.*
- SALUBRITY.** *n. f.* [from *salubrious*.] Wholesomeness; healthfulness.
- SALVE.** *n. f.* [This word is originally and properly *salv*, which having *salves* in the plural, the singular in time was borrowed from it: *salve*, Saxon, undoubtedly from *salvus*, Latin.] A glutinous matter applied to wounds and hurts; an emplaister.
- Let us hence, my sovereign, to provide  
A *salve* for any fore that may betide. *Shak. Henry VI.*
- Go study *salve* and treacle; ply  
Your tenant's leg, or his fore eye. *Cleaveland.*
- Sleep is pain's easiest *salve*, and doth fulfil  
All offices of death, except to kill. *Donne.*
- The royal sword thus drawn, has cur'd a wound,  
For which no other *salve* could have been found. *Waller.*
- Though most were sorely wounded, none were slain;  
The surgeons soon despoil'd them of their arms,  
And some with *salves* they cure. *Dryden.*
2. Help; remedy.
- If they shall excommunicate me, hath the doctrine of meekness any *salve* for me then? *Hammond.*
- To **SALVE.** *v. a.* [*salvo*, Latin; or from the noun.]
1. To cure with medicaments applied.
- Many skillful leeches him abide,  
To *salve* his hurts. *Fairy Queen.*
- It should be to little purpose for them to *salve* the wound, by making protestations in digrace of their own actions. *Hosier.*
- The which if I perform, and do survive,  
I do beseech your majesty may *salve*  
The long grown wounds of my intemperance. *Sh. H. IV.*
2. To help; to remedy.
- Some seek to *salve* their blotted name  
With others blot, till all do taste of shame. *Sidney.*
- Our mother-tongue, which truly of itself is both full enough for prose, and stately enough for verse, hath long time been counted most bare and barren of both; which default, when as some endeavoured to *salve* and cure, they patched up the holes with rags from other languages. *Spenser.*
3. To help or save by a *salvo*, an excuse, or reservation.
- Ignorant I am not how this is *salved*: they do it but after the truth is made manifest. *My*

## SAL

- My more particular,  
And that which most with you should *salve* my going,  
Is Fulvia's death. *Shakespeare, Ant. and Cleopatra.*
- The schoolmen were like the astronomers, who, to *salve* phenomena, framed to their conceit eccentricks and epicycles; so they, to *salve* the practice of the church, had devised a great number of strange positions. *Bacon.*
- There must be another state to make up the inequalities of this, and *salve* all irregular appearances. *Atterbury.*
- This conduct might give Horace the hint to say, that when Homer was at a loss to bring any difficult matter to an issue, he laid his hero asleep, and this *salved* all difficulty. *Brown.*
4. [From *salvo*, Latin.] To salute. Obsolete.
- That stranger knight in presence came,  
And goodly *salved* them; who nought again  
Him answered as courteously became. *Fairy Queen.*
- SALVER.** *n. f.* [A vessel, I suppose, used at first to carry away or save what was left.] A plate on which any thing is presented.
- He has printed them in such a portable volume, that many of them may be ranged together on a single plate; and is of opinion, that a *salver* of spectators would be as acceptable an entertainment for the ladies, as a *salver* of sweetmeats. *Addison.*
- Between each act the trembling *salvers* ring,  
From soup to sweet wine. *Pope.*
- SALVO.** *n. f.* [from *salvo jure*, Latin, a form used in granting any thing: as *salvo jure pueri*.] An exception; a reservation; an excuse.
- They admit many *salves*, cautions, and reservations, so as they cross not the chief design. *King Charles.*
- It will be hard if he cannot bring himself off at last with some *salvo* or distinction, and be his own confessor. *L'Estr.*
- If others of a more serious turn join with us deliberately in their religious professions of loyalty, with any private *salves* or evasions, they would do well to consider those maxims in which all casuists are agreed. *Addison.*
- SALUTARINESS.** *n. f.* [from *salutary*.] Wholesomeness; quality of contributing to health or safety.
- SALUTARY.** *adj.* [*salutaire*, Fr. *salutaris*, Latin.] Wholesome; healthful; safe; advantageous; contributing to health or safety.
- The gardens, yards, and avenues are dry and clean; and so more *salutary* as more elegant. *Roy.*
- It was want of faith in our Saviour's countrymen, which hindered him from shedding among them the *salutary* emanations of his divine virtues; and he did not many mighty works there, because of their unbelief. *Bentley.*
- SALUTATION.** *n. f.* [*salutatio*, Fr. *salutatio*, Latin.] The act or title of saluting; greeting.
- The early village cock  
Hath twice done *salutation* to the morn. *Shakespeare, R. III.*
- Thy kingdom's peers  
Speak my *salutation* in their minds;  
Whose voices I desire aloud with mine,  
Hail, king of Scotland! *Shakespeare, Macbeth.*
- On her the angel hail  
Besow'd, the holy *salutation* used  
To bless Mary. *Milton.*
- In all public meetings, or private addresses, use those forms of *salutation*, reverence and decency, usual amongst the most sober persons. *Taylor's Rule of living holy.*
- Court and state he wisely shuns;  
Nor brib'd, to servile *salutations* runs. *Dryden's Horace.*
- To **SALUTE.** *v. a.* [*saluto*, Latin; *saluer*, French.]
1. To greet; to hail.
- The golden sun *salutes* the morn,  
And, having gilt the ocean with his beams,  
Gallops the zodiac in his glistering coach. *Shakespeare, Tit. And.*
- One hour hence  
Shall *salute* your grace of York as mother. *Shak. R. III.*
2. To please; to gratify.
- Would I had no being,  
If this *salute* my blood a jot: it faints me,  
To think what follows. *Shakespeare, Henry VIII.*
3. To kiss.
- SALUTE.** *n. f.* [from the verb.]
1. Salutation; greeting.
- The custom of praying for those that sneeze is more ancient than these opinions hereof: so that not any one disease has been the occasion of this *salute* and deprecation. *Brown.*
- O, what avails me now that honour high  
To have conceiv'd of God, or that *salute*,  
Hail highly favour'd, among women blest!  
Continual *salutes* and addresses entertaining him all the way, kept him from saving to great a life, but with one glance of his eye upon the paper, 'till he came to the fatal place where he was flabbed.
- I shall not trouble my reader with the first *salutes* of our three friends. *Addison.*
2. A kiss.
- I here cold *salutes*, but here a lover's kiss. *Roscommon.*
- SALUTER.** *n. f.* [from *salute*.] He who salutes.

## SAN

- SALUTIFEROUS.** *adj.* [*salutifer*, Latin.] Healthy; bringing health.
- The king commanded him to go to the south of France, believing that nothing would contribute more to the restoring of his former vigour than the gentle *salutiferous* air of Montpellier. *Dennis's Letters.*
- SAME.** *adj.* [*sanus*, Gothick; *samne*, Swedish.]
1. Not different; not another; identical; being of the like kind, sort, or degree.
- Miso, as spitefully as her rotten voice could utter it, set forth the *same* sins of Amphialus. *Sidney.*
- The tenor of man's woe  
Holds on the *same*. *Milton.*
- Th' etherial vigour is in all the *same*;  
And ev'ry soul is fill'd with equal flame. *Dryden's Æn.*
- If itself had been coloured, it would have transmitted all visible objects tinged with the *same* colour; as we see whatever is beheld through a coloured glass, appears of the *same* colour with the glass. *Ray on the Creation.*
- The merchant does not keep money by him; but if you consider what money must be lodged in the bankers hands, the safe will be much the *same*. *Locke.*
- The *same* plant produceth as great a variety of juices as there is in the *same* animal. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*
2. That which was mentioned before.
- Do but think how well the *same* he spends,  
Who spends his blood his country to relieve. *Daniel.*
- SAMENESS.** *n. f.* [from *same*.] Identity; the state of being not another; not different.
- Difference of persuasion in matters of religion may easily fall out, where there is the *sameness* of duty, allegiance, and subjection. *King Charles.*
- If all courts have a *sameness* in them, things may be as they were in my time, when all employments went to parliament-men friends. *Swift.*
- SAMLET.** *n. f.* [*salmonet*, or *salmonlet*.] A little salmon.
- Sir Francis Bacon observes the age of a salmon exceeds not ten years, so his growth is very sudden: after he is got into the sea he becomes from a *samlet*, not so big as a gudgeon, to be a salmon, in as short a time as a gosling becomes a goose. *Waller's Angler.*
- SAMPHIRE.** *n. f.* [*saint Pierre*, French; *sithum*, Latin.] A plant preserved in pickle.
- The leaves are thick, succulent, narrow, branchy, and trifid: the flowers grow in an umbel, each consisting of five leaves, which expand in form of a rose: the empalment of the flower becomes a fruit, consisting of two plain and gently streaked leaves. This plant grows in great plenty upon the rocks near the sea-shore, where it is washed by the salt water. It is greatly esteemed for pickling, and is sometimes used in medicine. *Miller.*
- Half way down  
Hangs one that gathers *samphire*: dreadful trade!  
Methinks he seems no bigger than his head. *Shakespeare.*
- SAMPLE.** *n. f.* [from *exemplar*.] A specimen; a part of the whole shown that judgment may be made of the whole.
- He intreated them to tarry but two days, and he himself would bring them a *sample* of the oar. *Raleigh.*
- I have not engaged myself to any: I am not loaded with a full cargo: 'tis sufficient if I bring a *sample* of some goods in this voyage. *Dryden.*
- I design this but for a *sample* of what I hope more fully to discuss. *Woodward's Natural History.*
- Determinations of justice were very summary and decisive, and generally put an end to the vexations of a law-suit by the ruin both of plaintiff and defendant: travellers have recorded some *samples* of this kind. *Addison.*
- From most bodies  
Some little bits ass leave to flow;  
And, as through these canals they roll,  
Bring up a *sample* of the whole. *Prior.*
- To **SAMPLE.** *v. a.* To show something similar. *Ainsworth.*
- SAMPLER.** *n. f.* [*exemplar*, Latin; whence it is sometimes written *sampler*.] A pattern of work; a piece worked by young girls for improvement.
- O love, why do'st thou in thy beautiful *sampler* set such a work for my desire to set out, which is impossible. *Sidney.*
- Fair Philomela, she but lost her tongue,  
And in a tedious *sampler* sew'd her mind. *Shak. Tit. And.*
- We created with our needles both one flower,  
Both on one *sampler*, sitting on one cushion;  
Both warbling of one song, both in one key,  
As if our hands, our sides, voices and minds  
Had been incorporate. *Shakespeare.*
- Coarse complexions,  
And cheeks of sorry grain, will serve to ply  
The *sampler*, and to teize the housewife's wool. *Milton.*
- I saw her sober over a *sampler*, or gay over a jointed baby. *Pope.*
- SANABLE.** *adj.* [*sanabilis*, Latin.] Curable; susceptible of remedy; remediable.
- SANATION.** *n. f.* [*sanatio*, Latin.] The act of curing.



## S A N

Consider well the member, and, if you have no probable hope of *sanation*, cut it off quickly. *Wise man's Surgery.*

SA'NATIVE. *adj.* [from *sanare*.] Powerful to cure; healing. The vapour of coltsfoot hath a *sanative* virtue towards the lungs. *Bacon's Natural History.*

SA'NATIVENESS. *n. f.* [from *sanative*.] Power to cure. SANCTIFICATION. *n. f.* [from *sanctificare*, Fr. from *sanctifico*, low Latin.]

1. The state of being freed, or act of freeing from the dominion of sin for the time to come.

The grace of his *sanctification* and life, which was first received in him, might pass from him to his whole race, as malediction came from Adam unto all mankind. *Hooker.*

2. The act of making holy; consecration.

The bishop kneels before the cross, and devoutly adores and kisses it: after this follows a long prayer for the *sanctification* of that new sign of the cross. *Stillingsfleet.*

SA'NCTIFIER. *n. f.* [from *sanctifico*.] He that sanctifies or makes holy.

To be the *sanctifier* of a people, and to be their God, is all one. *Derham's Physico-Theology.*

To SA'NCTIFY. *v. a.* [from *sanctifico*, Fr. *sanctifico*, Latin.]

1. To free from the power of sin for the time to come. For if the blood of bulls, sprinkling the unclean, *sanctifies* to the purifying of the flesh, how much more shall the blood of Christ? *Heb. ix. 13.*

2. To make holy; to make a means of holiness.

The gospel, by not making many things unclean, as the law did, hath *sanctified* those things generally to all, which particularly each man to himself must *sanctify* by a reverend and holy use. *Hooker.*

Those judgments God hath been pleased to send upon me, are so much the more welcome, as a means which his mercy hath *sanctified* to me as to make me repent of that unjust act. *King Charles.*

Those external things are neither parts of our devotion, or by any strength in themselves direct causes of it; but the grace of God is pleased to move us by ways suitable to our nature, and to *sanctify* these sensible helps to higher purposes. *South.*

What actions can express the intire purity of thought, which refines and *sanctifies* a virtuous man? *Addison.*

3. To make free from guilt.

The holy man, amaz'd at what he saw, Made haste to *sanctify* the blifs by law. *Dryden.*

4. To secure from violation.

Truth guards the poet, *sanctifies* the line. *Pope.*

SANCTIMONIOUS. *adj.* [from *sanctimonia*, Latin.] Saintly; having the appearance of sanctity.

A *sanctimonious* pretence, under a pomp of form, without the grace of an inward integrity, will not serve the turn. *L'Estrange.*

SANCTIMONY. *n. f.* [from *sanctimonia*, Latin.] Holiness; scrupulous austerity; appearance of holiness.

If *sanctimony*, and a frail vow between an errant Barbarian and a superstitious Venetian, be not too hard for my wit, and all the tribe of hell, thou shalt enjoy her. *Shak. Othello.*

Her pretence is a pilgrimage to St. Jacques le Grand, which holy undertaking, with most austere *sanctimony*, the accomplished. *Shakespeare's All's well that ends well.*

There was great reason why all discreet princes should beware of yielding hasty belief to the robes of *sanctimony*. *Ral.*

SANCTION. *n. f.* [from *sanctio*, Fr. *sanctio*, Latin.]

1. The act of confirmation which gives to any thing its obligatory power; ratification.

I have kill'd a slave, And of his blood caus'd to be mixt with wine: Fill every man his bowl. There cannot be A fitter drink to make this *sanction* in. *Ben. Jonson's Catil.*

Against the publick *sanctions* of the peace, With fates averle, the rout in arms resort, To force their monarch. *Dryden's Æn.*

There needs no positive law or *sanction* of God to stamp an obliquity upon such a disobedience. *South.*

By the laws of men, enacted by civil power, gratitude is not enforced; that is, not enjoined by the *sanction* of penalties, to be inflicted upon the person that shall not be found grateful. *South's Sermons.*

The satisfactions of the Christian life, in its present practice and future hopes, are not the mere raptures of enthusiasm, as the strictest professors of reason have added the *sanction* of their testimony. *Watts.*

This word is often made the *sanction* of an oath: it is reckoned a great commendation to be a man of honour. *Swift.*

Wanting *sanction* and authority, it is only yet a private work. *Baker on Learning.*

2. A law; a decree ratified. Improper. 'Tis the first *sanction* nature gave to man, Each other to assist in what they can. *Denham.*

SA'NCTITUDE. *n. f.* [from *sanctus*, Latin.] Holiness; goodness; faintness.

In their looks divine The image of their glorious Maker shone, Truth, wisdom, *sanctitude*, serene and pure. *Milton.*

## S A N

SA'NCTITY. *n. f.* [from *sanctitas*, Latin.]

1. Holiness; the state of being holy.

At his touch, Such *sanctity* hath heaven given his hand, They presently amend. *Shakespeare.*

God attributes to place No *sanctity*, if none be thither brought By men who there frequent. *Milton.*

2. Goodness; the quality of being good; purity; godliness.

This youth I reliev'd with such *sanctity* of love, And to his image, which methought did promise Most venerable worth, did I devotion. *Shakespeare.*

It was an observation of the ancient Romans, that their empire had not more increased by the strength of their arms than the *sanctity* of their manners. *Addison.*

3. Saint; holy being.

About him all the *sanctities* of heav'n Stood thick as stars, and from his sight receiv'd Beatitude pass'd utterance. *Milton.*

To SA'NCTUARISE. *v. n.* [from *sanctuary*.] To shelter by means of sacred privileges.

No place indeed should murder *sanctuarise*. *Shakespeare.*

SA'NCTUARY. *n. f.* [from *sanctuarium*, Fr. *sanctuarium*, Latin.]

1. A holy place; holy ground. Properly the *penitential*, or most retired and awful part of a temple.

Having waste ground enough, Shall we desire to raze the *sanctuary*, And pitch our evils there. *Shakespeare.*

They often plac'd Within his *sanctuary* itself their shrines. *Milton.*

Let it not be imagined, that they contribute nothing to the happiness of the country who only serve God in the duties of a holy life, who attend his *sanctuary*, and daily address his goodness. *Rogers's Sermon.*

2. A place of protection; a sacred asylum: whence a *sanctuary* man, one who takes shelter in a holy place.

Come, my boy, we will to *sanctuary*. *Shakespeare. R. III.*

I'll hence forthwith unto the *sanctuary*, To save at least the heir of Edward's right. *Shak. H. VI.*

Of have I heard of *sanctuary* men; But *sanctuary* children, ne'er 'till now. *Shakespeare. R. III.*

He fled to Beverly, where he and divers of his company registered themselves *sanctuary* men. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

Howsoever the *sanctuary* man was protected from his creditors, yet his goods out of *sanctuary* should not. *Bacon's H. VII.*

This our high place, our *sanctuary*, our hill. *Milton.*

3. Shelter; protection.

What are the bulls to the frogs, or the lakes to the meadows? Very much, says the frog; for he that's worried will be sure to take *sanctuary* in the fens. *L'Estrange.*

The admirable works of painting were made fuel for the fire; but some reliques of it took *sanctuary* under ground, and escaped the common destiny. *Dryden's Dufresny.*

SAND. *n. f.* [from *sand*, Danish and Dutch.]

1. Particles of stone not conjoined, or stone broken to powder. That finer matter called *sand*, is no other than very small pebbles. *Woodward.*

Here i' th' *sands* These I'll rake up, the post un*sanctified*. *Shakespeare. K. Lear.*

Hark, the fatal followers do pursue! The *sands* are number'd that make up my life: Here must I stay, and here my life must end. *Shak. H. VI.*

*Sand* hath always its root in clay, and there be no veins of *sand* any great depth within the earth. *Bacon.*

Calling for more paper to refigure, king Philip shewed him the difference betwixt the ink box and *sand* box. *Howell.*

If quicksilver be put into a convenient glass vessel, and that vessel exactly stopp'd, and kept for ten weeks in a *sand* furnace, whose heat may be constant, the corpuscles that constitute the quicksilver will, after innumerable revolutions, be so connected to one another, that they will appear in the form of a red powder. *Boyle.*

Engag'd with money bags, as bold As men with *sand* bags did of old. *Hudibras.*

The force of water casts gold out from the bowels of mountains, and exposes it among the *sands* of rivers. *Dryden.*

Shells are found in the great *sand* pit at Woolwich. *Woodward.*

Celia and I, the other day, Walk'd o'er the *sand* hills to the sea. *Prior.*

2. Barren country covered with sands. Most of his army being slain, he, with a few of his friends, fought to save themselves by flight over the desert *sands*. *Knight.*

Her fons spread Beneath Gibraltar to the Lybian *sands*. *Milton.*

SA'NDAL. *n. f.* [from *sandale*, Fr. *sandalium*, Latin.] A loose shoe. Thus sung the uncouth swain to th' oaks and rills, While the still morn went out with *sandals* grey. *Milton.*

From his robe Flows light ineffable: his harp, his quiver, And Lycian bow are gold: with golden *sandals*. *Prior.*

His feet are shod. *The*

## S A N

The *sandals* of celestial moid, Fledg'd with ambrosial plumes, and rich with gold, Surround her feet. *Pope's Odyssey.*

SA'NDARAK. *n. f.* [from *sandaraca*, Fr. *sandaraca*, Latin.]

1. A mineral of a bright right colour, not much unlike to red arsenick. *Bailey.*

2. A white gum oozing out of the juniper-tree. *Bailey.*

SA'NDBLIND. *adj.* [from *sand* and *blind*.] Having a defect in the eyes, by which small particles appear to fly before them.

My true begotten father, being more than *sandblind*, high gravelblind, knows me not. *Shakespeare. Merch. of Venice.*

SA'NDBOX Tree. *n. f.* [from *sand*, Latin.] A plant.

It hath a funnel-shaped flower, consisting of one leaf, which is spread open at the brim, and slightly cut into twelve parts: at the bottom of the tube is placed the pointal, which afterwards becomes a globular compressed fruit, which has twelve cells, in each of which is contained one roundish flat seed. The fruit of this plant, if suffered to remain on 'till they are fully ripe, burst in the heat of the day with a violent explosion, making a noise like the firing of a pistol, and hereby the seeds are thrown about to a considerable distance. These seeds, when green, vomit and purge, and are supposed to be somewhat akin to *saxifraga*. *Miller.*

SA'NDBED. *adj.* [from *sand*.]

1. Covered with sand; barren.

In well *sanded* lands little or no snow lies. *Mortimer.*

The river pours along Refill'd, roaring dreadful down it comes; Then o'er the *sanded* valley floating spreads. *Thomson.*

2. Marked with small spots; variegated with dusky specks.

My hounds are bred out of the Spartan kind, So flew'd, so *sanded*, and their heads are hung With ears that sweep away the morning dew; Crook-knee'd and dewlap'd, like Theban bulls; Slow in pursuit; but match'd in mouth like bells, Each under each. *Shakespeare.*

SA'NDERLING. *n. f.* A bird.

Among the first sort we reckon coots, *sanderlings*, pewets, and mewes. *Carew.*

SA'NDERS. *n. f.* [from *santalum*, Latin.] A precious kind of Indian wood, of which there are three sorts, red, yellow, and green. *Bailey.*

Aromatize it with *sanders*. *Wise man's Surgery.*

SA'NDEVER. *n. f.*

That which our English glassmen call *sandever*, and the French, of whom probably the name was borrowed, *suindever*, is that recement that is made when the materials of glass, namely, sand and a fixt lixiviate alkali, having been first baked together, and kept long in fusion, the mixture casts up the superfluous salt, which the workmen afterwards take off with ladles, and lay by as little worth.

SA'NDISH. *adj.* [from *sand*.] Approaching to the nature of sand; loose; not close; not compact.

Plant the tenuifolia and ranunculus in fresh *sandish* earth, taken from under the turf.  *Evelyn's Kalendar.*

SA'NDSTONE. *n. f.* [from *sand* and *stone*.] Stone of a loose and friable kind, that easily crumbles into sand.

Grains of gold in *sandstone* grey, variegated with a faint green and blue, from the mine of Costa Rica, which is not reckoned rich; but every hundred weight yields about an ounce of gold. *Woodward.*

SA'NDY. *adj.* [from *sand*.]

1. Abounding with sand; full of sand.

I should not see the *sandy* hourglass run, But I should think of shallows and of flats. *Shakespeare.*

Safer shall he be on the *sandy* plains, Than where castles mounted stand. *Shakespeare. H. VI.*

A region so desert, dry, and *sandy*, that travellers are fain to carry water on their camels. *Brown's Vulg. Errors.*

Rough unwieldy earth, nor to the plough Nor to the cattle kind, with *sandy* stones And gravel o'er-abounding. *Phillips.*

2. Consisting of sand; unsoft.

Favour, so bottomed upon the *sandy* foundation of personal respects only, cannot be long lived. *Bacon's Letters.*

SAKE. *adj.* [from *sanus*, Latin.] Sound; healthy. *Baynard* wrote a poem on preserving the body in a *sane* and found state.

SANG. The preterite of *sing*.

Then sang Moses and Israel this song unto the Lord. *Ex. xv.*

These next they sang, of all creation first. *Milton.*

SANGUIFEROUS. *adj.* [from *sanguis*, Latin.] Conveying blood.

The fifth conjugation of the nerves is branched to the muscles of the face, particularly the cheeks, whose *sanguiferous* vessels it twists about. *Derham's Physico-Theology.*

SANGUIFICATION. *n. f.* [from *sanguis*, Fr. *sanguis* and *facio*, Lat.] The production of blood; the conversion of the chyle into blood.

Since the lungs are the chief instrument of *sanguification*, the animal that has that organ faulty can never have the vital juices, derived from the blood, in a good state. *Arbutnot.*

Athmatick persons have voracious appetites, and consequently, for want of a right *sanguification*, are leucophlegmatick. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

SA'NGUIFIER. *n. f.* [from *sanguis* and *facio*, Latin.] Producer of blood.

Bitters, like cholera, are the best *sanguifiers*, and also the best febrifuges. *Floyer on the Humours.*

To SA'NGUIFY. *v. n.* [from *sanguis* and *facio*, Latin.] To produce blood.

At the same time I think, I command: in inferior faculties, I walk, see, hear, digest, *sanguify*, and carnify, by the power of an individual soul. *Hale.*

SA'NGUINARY. *adj.* [from *sanguinarius*, Lat. *sanguinaire*, French; from *sanguis*, Latin.] Cruel; bloody; murderous.

We may not propagate religion by wars, or by *sanguinary* persecutions to force consciences. *Bacon.*

The scene is now more *sanguinary*, and fuller of actors: never was such a confused mysterious civil war as this. *Howell.*

Passion transforms us into a kind of savages, and makes us brutal and *sanguinary*. *Ereom's Notes on the Odyssey.*

SA'NGUINARY. *n. f.* [from *sanguis*, Lat.] An herb. *Ainsworth.*

SA'NGUINE. *adj.* [from *sanguis*, Fr. *sanguineus*, from *sanguis*, Lat.]

1. Red; having the colour of blood.

This fellow Upbraided me about the rose I wear; Saying, the *sanguine* colour of the leaves Did represent my master's blushing cheeks. *Shak. H. VI.*

A stream of nect'rous humour issuing flow'd *Sanguine*. *Milton.*

Dire Tisiphone there keeps the ward, Girt in her *sanguine* gown. *Dryden.*

Her flag aloft, spread rustling to the wind, And *sanguine* streamers seem the flood to fire: The weaver, charm'd with what his loom design'd, Goes on to sea, and knows not to retire. *Dryden.*

2. Abounding with blood more than any other humour; cheerful. The choleric fell short of the longevity of the *sanguine*. *Bro.*

Though these faults differ in their complexions as *sanguine* from melancholy, yet they are frequently united. *Gov. of Tongue.*

3. Warm; ardent; confident.

A set of *sanguine* tempers ridicule, in the number of foppes, all such apprehensions. *Swift.*

SA'NGUINE. *n. f.* [from *sanguis*.] Blood colour.

A grievous wound, From which forth gush'd a stream of gore, blood thick, That all her goodly garments stain'd around, And in deep *sanguine* dy'd the grassy ground. *Fa. Queen.*

SA'NGUINENESS. *n. f.* [from *sanguine*.] Ardour; heat of ex-

SA'NGUINITY. *n. f.* [from *sanguis*.] Confidence. *Sanguinity* is perhaps only used by *Swift*.

Rage, or phrensy it may be, in some perhaps natural courage, or *sanguine* of temper in others; but true valour it is not, if it knows not as well to suffer as to do. That mind is truly great, and only that, which stands above the power of all extrinick violence; which keeps itself a distinct principality, independent upon the outward man. *Decay of Piety.*

I very much distrust your *sanguinity*. *Swift.*

SANGUINEOUS. *adj.* [from *sanguis*, Latin; *sanguis*, French.]

1. Constituting blood.

This animal of Plato containeth not only *sanguineus* and reparable particles, but is made up of veins, nerves, and arteries. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

2. Abounding with blood.

A plethorick constitution, in which true blood abounds, is called *sanguineus*. *Arbutnot.*

SA'NHEDRIM. *n. f.* [from *synhedrium*, Latin.] The chief council among the Jews, consisting of seventy elders, over whom the high priest presided.

SA'NICLE. *n. f.* [from *sanicle*, Fr. *sanicula*, Latin.] A plant.

It is an umbelliferous plant, and its flower consists of five leaves, placed orbicularly; but bent back to the centre of the flower, and resting on the empalement, which becomes a fruit composed of two seeds, which are gibbous and prickly on one side, but plain on the other. *Miller.*

SA'NIES. *n. f.* [Latin.] Thin matter; serous excretion.

It began with a round crack in the skin, without other matter than a little *sanies*. *Wise man's Surgery.*

SA'NIOUS. *adj.* [from *sanies*.] Running a thin serous matter, not a well digested pus.

Observing the ulcer *sanious*, I propos'd digestion as the only way to remove the pain. *Wise man.*

SA'NITY. *n. f.* [from *sanitas*, Latin.] Soundness of mind.

How pregnant, sometimes, his replies are? A happiness that often madnels hits on, Which *sanity* and reason could not be, So prosperously delivered of. *Shakespeare. Hamlet.*

SANK. The preterite of *sink*.

As if the opening of her mouth to Zelmane had opened some great floodgate of sorrow, whereof her heart could not abide the violent issue, she *sank* to the ground. *Sidney.*

Our men followed them close, took two ships, and gave divers others of their ships their death's wounds, whereof soon after they *sank* and perished. *Bacon's War with Spain.*

SANS.

## S A N



## SAP

**SANS**, *prep.* [French.] Without. Out of use.  
 Last scene of all,  
 That ends this strange eventful history,  
 Is second childishness and mere oblivion,  
*Shakesp.*  
*Sans* teeth, *sans* eyes, *sans* taste, *sans* every thing.  
 For nature so preposterously to err,  
 Being not deficient, blind, or lame of sense,  
*Shakesp. Othello.*  
**SAP**, *n. f.* [Saxo; *sap*, Dutch.] The vital juice of plants; the juice that circulates in trees and herbs.  
 Now sucking of the *sap* of herbs most sweet,  
 Or of the dew, which yet on them does lie,  
 Now in the same bathing his tender feet.  
*Spenser.*  
 Though now this grained face of mine be hid  
 In *sap* consuming Winter's drizzled snow,  
 And all the conduits of my blood froze up,  
 Yet hath my night of life some memory.  
*Shakespeare.*  
 Wound the bark of our fruit-trees,  
 Left, being over-proud with *sap* and blood,  
 With too much riches it confound itself.  
*Shakesp. R. II.*  
 His presence had infused  
 Into the plant scintillating *sap*.  
*Milton.*  
 The *sap* which at the root is bred  
 In trees, through all the boughs is spread.  
*Waller.*  
 Vegetables consist of the same parts with animal substances, spirit, water, salt, oil, earth; all which are contained in the *sap* they derive from the earth.  
*Arbutnot.*  
 To **SAP** *v. a.* [Saxo; French; *zappare*, Italian.] To undermine; to subvert by digging; to mine.  
 Their dwellings were *sapp'd* by floods,  
 Their houses fell upon their household gods.  
*Dryden.*  
 To **SAP** *v. n.* To proceed by mine; to proceed invisibly.  
 For the better security of the troops, both assaults are carried on by *sapping*.  
*Tatler.*  
 In vain may heroes fight, and patriots rave,  
 If secret gold *saps* on from knave to knave.  
*Pope.*  
**SAPPHIRE**, *n. f.* [Saxo; *sapphirus*, Latin: so that it is improperly written *saphyre*.] A precious stone of a blue colour.  
 Sapphire is of a bright blue colour.  
*Woodward.*  
 In enroll'd tufts, flow'rs purpled, blue and white,  
 Like *sapphire*, pearl, in rich embroidery.  
*Shakespeare.*  
 He tinctures rubies with their rosy hue,  
 And on the *sapphire* spreads a heavenly blue.  
*Blackmore.*  
 That the *sapphire* should grow foul, and lose its beauty, when worn by one that is lecherous, and many other fabulous stories of gems, are great arguments that their virtue is equivalent to their value.  
*DeBam.*  
**SAPPHIRINE**, *adj.* [Saxo; *sapphirinus*, Latin.] Made of sapphire; resembling sapphire.  
 She was too *sapphirine* and clear for thee;  
 Clay, flint, and jet now thy fit dwellings be.  
*Donne.*  
 A few grains of shell silver, with a convenient proportion of powdered crystal glass, having been kept three hours in fusion, I found the coliquated mafs, upon breaking the crucible, of a lovely *sapphirine* blue.  
*Boyle.*  
**SAPID**, *adj.* [Saxo; *sapidus*, Latin.] Tasteful; palatable; making a powerful stimulation upon the palate.  
 Thus camels, to make the water *sapid*, do raise the mud with their feet.  
*Brown's Vulgar Errors.*  
 The most oily parts are not separated by a slight decoction, till they are disentangled from the salts; for if what remains of the subject, after the infusion and decoction be continued to be boiled down with the addition of fresh water, a fat, *sapid*, odorous, viscous, inflammable, frothy water will constantly be found floating a-top of the boiling liquor.  
*Arbutnot.*  
**SAPIDITY**, *n. f.* [from *sapid*.] Tastefulness; power of stimulating the palate.  
 As for their taste, if their nutriment be air, neither can it be an instrument thereof; for the body of that element is inguistible, and void of all *sapidity*.  
*Brown's Vulg. Errors.*  
 If *sapidness* belong not to the mercurial principle of vegetables and animals, it will scarce be discriminated from their phlegm.  
*Boyle.*  
**SAPIENCE**, *n. f.* [Saxo; *sapientia*, Latin.] Wisdom; sagacity; knowledge.  
 By *sapience*, I mean what the ancients did by philosophy; the habit or disposition of mind which importeth the love of wisdom.  
*Grew.*  
 Ne only they that dwell in lowly dust,  
 The sons of darkness and of ignorance;  
 But they whom thou, great Jove, by doom unjust,  
 Didst to the top of honour earth advance:  
 They now, put up with's deignful insolence,  
 Despise the brood of blessed *sapience*.  
*Spenser.*  
 King James, of immortal memory, among all the lovers and admirers of divine and human *sapience*, accomplished at Theobalds his own days on earth.  
*Watson.*  
 Because enterprises guided by ill counsels have equal success to those by the best judgment conducted, therefore had violence the same external figure with *sapience*.  
*Raleigh.*  
 Immense, and all his father in him thone.  
*Milton.*

## SAR

O sovereign, virtuous, precious of all trees  
 In Paradise! of operation blest  
 To *sapience*.  
*Milton.*  
 Many a wretch in Bedlam,  
 Though perhaps among the rout  
 He wildly flings his filth about,  
 Still has gratitude and *sapience*.  
 To spare the folks that give him ha'pence.  
*Swift.*  
**SARPIENT**, *adj.* [Saxo; *sapiens*, Latin.] Wise; sage.  
 There the *sarpiens* king held dalliance.  
*Milton.*  
**SARBLESS**, *adj.* [Saxo; *sarble*, Dutch.]  
 1. Wanting *sap*; wanting vital juice.  
 Pitiless arms, like to a wither'd vine,  
 That droops his *sarble* branches to the ground. *Shak. H. VI.*  
 The tree of knowledge, blasted by disputes,  
 Produces *sarble* leaves instead of fruits.  
*DeBam.*  
 This single stick was full of *sap*; but now in vain does art  
 tie that withered bundle of twigs to its *sarble* trunk.  
*Swift.*  
 2. Dry; old; husky.  
 If by this bribe, well plac'd, he would ensnare  
 Some *sarble* usurer that wants an heir. *Dryden's Jew.*  
**SARPLING**, *n. f.* [from *sap*.] A young tree; a young plant.  
 Look how I am bewitch'd; behold, mine arm  
 Is, like a blasted *sarpling*, wither'd up. *Shakesp. R. III.*  
 Nurie the *sarplings* tall, and curl the grove  
 With ringlets quaint.  
 A *sarpling* pine he wrench'd from out the ground,  
 The readiest weapon that his fury found.  
*Dryden.*  
 What planter will attempt to yoke  
 A *sarpling* with a falling oak?  
 Slouch turn'd his head, saw his wife's vigorous hand  
 Wielding her oaken *sarpling* of command. *King's Lear.*  
**SARONACEOUS**, *adj.* [from *sapo*, Latin, soap.] Sapy; re-  
**SARONARY**, *n. f.* [from *sapo*, Latin, soap.] Sapy; re-  
 By digesting a solution of salt of tartar with oil of almonds,  
 I could reduce them to a soft *saronary* substance. *Boyle.*  
 Any mixture of an oily substance with salt, may be called a  
 soap: bodies of this nature are called *saronaceous*. *Arbutnot.*  
**SAPOR**, *n. f.* [Latin.] Taste; power of affecting or stimu-  
 lating the palate.  
 There is some *sapor* in all aliments, as being to be distin-  
 guished and judged by the gust, which cannot be admitted in  
 air. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*  
 The shape of those little particles of matter which distin-  
 guish the various *sapors*, odours, and colours of bodies. *Watts.*  
**SAPORTICK**, *adj.* [Saxo; *saporis*, Fr. *sapor* and *facis*, Latin.]  
 Having the power to produce taste.  
**SAPPINESS**, *n. f.* [from *sappy*.] The state or the quality of  
 abounding in *sap*; succulence; juiciness.  
**SAPPY**, *adj.* [from *sap*.]  
 1. Abounding in *sap*; juicy; succulent.  
 The *sappy* parts, and next resembling juice,  
 Were turn'd to moisture for the body's use,  
 Supplying humours, blood, and nourishment. *Dryden.*  
 The *sappy* boughs  
 Attire themselves with blooms, sweet rudiments  
 Of future harvest.  
 The green heat the ripe, and the ripe give fire to the green;  
 to which the bigness of their leaves, and hardness of their  
 stalks, which continue moist and *sappy* long, doth much con-  
 tribute. *Mortimer.*  
 2. Young; not firm; weak.  
 This young prince was brought up among nurses, till he  
 arrived to the age of six years: when he had passed this weak  
 and *sappy* age, he was committed to Dr. Cox. *Hayward.*  
**SARABAND**, *n. f.* [Saxo; *sarabanda*, Spanish; *sarabande*, French.] A  
 Spanish dance.  
 The several modifications of this tune-playing quality in a  
 fiddle, to play preludes, *sarabands*, jigs, and gavots, are as  
 much real qualities in the instrument as the thought is in the  
 mind of the composer. *Arbutnot.*  
**SARASCISM**, *n. f.* [Saxo; *sarasmus*, Latin.] A keen  
 reproach; a taunt; a gibe.  
*Sarasmus* of wit are transmitted in story. *Gow. of the Torque.*  
 Rejoice, O young man, says Solomon, in a severe *sarasmus*,  
 in the days of thy youth, and walk in the ways of thy heart;  
 but know that for these things God will bring thee into judg-  
 ment. *Rogers's Sermon.*  
 When an angry master says to his servant it is bravely done,  
 it is one way of giving a severe reproach; for the words are  
 spoken by way of *sarasmus*, or irony. *Watts.*  
**SARCASTICALLY**, *adv.* [from *sarcastick*.] Tauntingly; se-  
 verely.  
 He asked a lady playing with a lap-dog, whether the wo-  
 men of that country used to have any children or no; thereby  
*sarcastically* reproaching them for misplacing that affection upon  
 brutes, which could only become a mother to her child. *South.*  
**SARCASTICAL**, *adj.* [from *sarasmus*.] Keen; taunting; se-  
 verely.  
 What a fierce and *sarcastick* reprehension should this have  
 drawn from the friendship of the world, and yet what a gentle  
 one did it receive from Christ?  
*SARCENT.*

## SAT

**SARCENT**, *n. f.* [Supposed by Skinner to be *sericum sarace-  
 nium*, Latin.] Fine thin woven silk.  
 Why art thou then exasperate, thou idle immaterial skein  
 of sleigh silk, thou green *sarcent* flap for a fore eye, thou tassel  
 of a prodigal's purse?  
*Shakesp. Troilus and Cressida.*  
 If they be covered, though but with linnen or *sarcent*, it  
 intercepts the effluvia. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*  
 These are they that cannot bear the heat  
 Of figur'd silks and under *sarcent*'s sweat. *Dryden's Juven.*  
 She darts from *sarcent* ambush wily leers,  
 Twitches thy sleeve, or with familiar airs  
 Her fan will pat the cheek; these snares disdain. *Gay.*  
 To **SARCLE**, *v. a.* [Saxo; *sarculo*, Latin.] To  
 weed corn.  
**SARCOCELE**, *n. f.* [Saxo; *sarcocele*, Fr.] A fleshy  
 excrescence of the testicles, which sometimes grow so large as  
 to stretch the scrotum much beyond its natural size. *Quincy.*  
**SARCOMA**, *n. f.* [Saxo; *sarcoma*, Fr.] A fleshy excrescence, or lump,  
 growing in any part of the body, especially the nostrils. *Bailey.*  
**SARCOPHAGOUS**, *adj.* [Saxo; *sarx* and *phago*.] Flesh-eating; feed-  
 ing on flesh.  
**SARCOPHAGY**, *n. f.* [Saxo; *sarx* and *phago*.] The practice of eating  
 flesh.  
 There was no *sarcephagy* before the flood; and, without the  
 eating of flesh, our fathers preserved themselves unto longer  
 lives than their posterity. *Brown's Vulg. Errors.*  
**SARCO-TICK**, *n. f.* [from *sarx* and *tick*, Fr.] Medicines  
 which fill up ulcers with new flesh; the same as incarnatives.  
 By this means the humour was moderately repressed, and  
 breathed forth; the scar also separated in the fontanel; after  
 which the ulcer incarnated with common *sarcenticks*, and the ul-  
 cerations about it were cured by ointment of tuty, and such  
 like euphoticks. *Wise's Anatomy.*  
**SARCLATION**, *n. f.* [Saxo; *sarculus*, Latin.] The act of weeding;  
 pulling up weeds. *Diels.*  
**SARDEL**, *n. f.* [Saxo; *sardel*, Latin.] A sort of precious stone.  
**SARDINE**, *n. f.* [Saxo; *sardine*, Latin.] A sort of precious stone.  
**SARDUS**, *n. f.* [Saxo; *sardus*, Latin.] A sort of precious stone.  
 He that fat was to look upon, like a *sarper* and a *sardine*  
 stone. *Rev. iv. 3.*  
 Thou shalt set in it four rows of stones: the first row shall  
 be a *sardius*. *Ex. xxviii. 17.*  
**SARDONYX**, *n. f.* A precious stone.  
 The onyx is an accidental variety of the agat kind: 'tis of  
 a dark horny colour, in which is a plate of a bluish white, and  
 sometimes of red: when on one or both sides the white there  
 happens to lie also a plate of a reddish colour, the jewellers call  
 the stone a *sardonyx*. *Woodward.*  
**SARK**, *n. f.* [Saxo; *sark*, Latin.] A shirt.  
 1. A shirt or shirt.  
 2. In Scotland it denotes a shirt.  
 Planting beaus gang with their breasts open, and their  
 sarks over their waistcoats. *Arbutnot. Hist. of John Bull.*  
**SARK**, *n. f.* A British word for pavement, or stepping stones,  
 still used in the same sense in Berkshire and Hampshire.  
**SARPLIER**, *n. f.* [Saxo; *sarplier*, French.] A piece of canvas for  
 wrapping up wares; a packing cloth. *Bailey.*  
**SARASINE**, *n. f.* [In botany.] A kind of birthwort. *Bailey.*  
**SARSA**, *n. f.* [In botany.] A kind of birthwort. *Bailey.*  
**SARSAPARELLA**, *n. f.* Both a tree and a plant. *Ainsworth.*  
**SARSE**, *n. f.* A sort of fine lawn sieve. *Bailey.*  
 To **SARSE**, *v. a.* [Saxo; *sarse*, French.] To sift through a sieve or  
 sarse. *Bailey.*  
**SART**, *n. f.* [In agriculture.] A piece of woodland turned into  
 arable. *Bailey.*  
**SASH**, *n. f.* [Of this word the etymologists give no account: I  
 suppose it comes from *sache*, of *savoir*, to know, a *sash* worn  
 being a mark of distinction; and a *sash* window being made  
 particularly for the sake of seeing and being seen.]  
 1. A belt worn by way of distinction; a silken band worn by  
 officers in the army.  
 2. A window so formed as to be let up and down by pulleys.  
 She ventures now to lift the *sash*,  
 The window is her proper sphere. *Swift.*  
 As for the poem he wrote on your *sash*,  
 My sister transcrib'd it last night.  
 She broke a pane in the *sash* window that looked into the  
 yard. *Swift.*  
**SASHOON**, *n. f.* A kind of leather stuffing put into a boot for  
 the wearer's ease. *Ainsworth.*  
**SASSAFRAS**, *n. f.* A tree: one of the species of the cornelian  
 cherry. The wood is medicinal. *South.*  
**SAT**, *n. f.* [Saxo; *satana*, Latin.] The prince of hell;  
 the devil; any wicked spirit.  
 I beheld *Satan* as lightning fall from heaven. *Lu. x. 18.*

## SAT

They are much increased by the false suggestions of *Satan*.  
*Sanderfon's Judgment in one View.*  
 The despicable act  
 Of *Satan* done in Paradise. *Milton.*  
**SATANICAL**, *adj.* [from *Satan*.] Devilish; infernal.  
**SATANICK**, *adj.* [from *Satan*.] Devilish; infernal.  
 The faint *satanick* host  
 Defensive scarce. *Milton.*  
**SATCHEL**, *n. f.* [Saxo; *sackel*, German; *sacculus*, Latin.] A little  
 bag: commonly a bag used by schoolboys to carry their books.  
 The whining schoolboy with his *satchel*,  
 And shining morning face, creeping like snail  
 Unwillingly to school. *Shak. As you like it.*  
 Schoolboys lag with *satchels* in their hands. *Swift.*  
 To **SATE**, *v. a.* [Saxo; *satio*, Latin.] To satiate; to glut; to pall;  
 to feed beyond natural desires.  
 Sated at length, ere long I might perceive  
 Strange alteration in me. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*  
 How will their bodies strip  
 Enrich the victors, while the vultures *sate*  
 Their maws with full repast. *Phillipi.*  
 Thy useless strength, mistaken king, employ,  
 Sated with rage, and ignorant of joy. *Prior.*  
**SATELLITE**, *n. f.* [Saxo; *satelles*, Lat. *satellite*, Fr.] This word is com-  
 monly pronounced in prose with the *e* mute in the plural, as in  
 the singular, and is therefore only of three syllables; but *Pope* has  
 in the plural continued the Latin form, and assigned it four;  
 I think, improperly.] A small planet revolving round a larger.  
 Four moons move about Jupiter, and five about Saturn,  
 called their *satellites*. *Locke.*  
 The smallest planets are situated nearest the sun and each  
 other; whereas Jupiter and Saturn, that are vastly greater, and  
 have many *satellites* about them, are wisely removed to the ex-  
 treme regions of the system. *Bentley.*  
 Ask of yonder argent fields above,  
 Why Jove's *satellites* are less than Jove? *Pope.*  
**SATELLITIOUS**, *adj.* [from *satelles*, Lat.] Consisting of satellites.  
 Their solidity and opacity, and their *satellitious* attendance,  
 their revolutions about the sun, and their rotations about their  
 axis, are exactly the same. *Cheyne's Phil. Princ.*  
 To **SATIATE**, *v. a.* [Saxo; *satio*, Latin.]  
 1. To satisfy; to fill.  
 Those smells are the most grateful where the degree of heat  
 is small, or the strength of the smell allayed; for these rather  
 woo the sense than *saturate* it. *Bacon.*  
 Buying of land is the result of a full and *satiated* gain; and  
 men in trade seldom think of laying out their money upon  
 land, till their profit has brought them in more than their  
 trade can well employ. *Locke.*  
 The loosen'd winds  
 Hur'd high above the clouds; 'till all their force  
 Consum'd, her rav'nous jaws th' earth *satiated* clos'd. *Phillipi.*  
 2. To glut; to pall; to fill beyond natural desire.  
 They *saturate* and soon fill,  
 Though pleasant. *Milton.*  
 Whatever novelty presents, children are presently eager to  
 have a taste, and are as soon *satiated* with it. *Locke.*  
 He may be *satiated*, but not satisfy'd. *North.*  
 3. To gratify desire.  
 I may yet survive the malice of my enemies, although they  
 should be *satiated* with my blood. *King Charles.*  
 4. To saturate; to impregnate with as much as can be con-  
 tained or imbibed.  
 Why does not salt of tartar draw more water out of the  
 air, than in a certain proportion to its quantity, but for want  
 of an attractive force after it is *satiated* with water? *Newton.*  
**SATIATE**, *adj.* [from the verb.] Glutted; full to satiety.  
 When it has *satiated*, it seems a participle; whereas, an adjective.  
 Our generals, retir'd to their estates,  
 In life's cool evening, *satiated* of applause,  
 Nor think of bleeding ev'n in Brunswick's cause. *Pope.*  
 Now may's and shrieves all hush'd and *satiated* lay,  
 Yet eat, in dreams, the custard of the day. *Pope's Dunc.*  
**SATIE**, *n. f.* [Saxo; *satiety*, Latin; *satiety*, Fr.] Fulness beyond  
 desire or pleasure; more than enough; wearisomeness of plen-  
 ty; state of being palled or glutted.  
 He leaves a shallow plash to plunge him in the deep,  
 And with *satiety* seeks to quench his thirst. *Shakespeare.*  
 Nothing more jealous than a favourite, especially towards  
 the waining time and suspect of *satiety*. *Wotton.*  
 In all pleasures there is *satiety*; and after they be used, their  
 verdure departeth. *Hakewill.*  
 They *saturate* and soon fill,  
 Though pleasant; but thy words, with grace divine  
 Imbu'd, bring to their sweetness no *satiety*. *Milton.*  
 No action, the usefulness of which has made it the matter  
 of duty, but a man may bear the continual pursuit of, without  
 loathing or *satiety*. *South.*  
 The joy unequal'd, if its end it gain,  
 Without *satiety*, though e'er so blest,  
 And but more relish'd as the more distress'd. *Pope.*  
**SATIN**, *n. f.* [Saxo; *satina*, French; *drapo di seta*, Italian; *satina*,  
 Dutch.] A soft close and shining silk.  
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SAT

Such a glittering shew it bare, and so bravely it was held up from the head: upon her body she wore a doublet of sky-colour *satins*, covered with plates of gold, and as it were nailed with precious stones, that in it might seem armed. *Sidney.*  
The ladies dress'd in rich fymars were seen,  
Of Florence *satins*, flower'd with white and green,  
And for a shade betwixt the bloomy gridelin. *Dryden.*  
Her petticoat, transform'd apace,  
Became black *satins* floun'd with lace. *Swift.*  
Lay the child carefully in a case, covered with a mantle of blue *satins*. *Arbutn. and Pope.*  
**SATIRE**. *n. f.* [*satira*, anciently *satura*, Lat. not from *satyrus*, a satyr; *satire*, Fr.] A poem in which wickedness or folly is censured. Proper *satire* is distinguished, by the generality of the reflections, from a *lampoon* which is aimed against a particular person; but they are too frequently confounded.  
He dares to sing thy praises in a clime  
Where vice triumphs, and virtue is a crime;  
Where ev'n to draw the picture of thy mind,  
Is *satyr* on the most of human kind. *Dryden.*  
**SATIRICAL**. *adj.* [*satiricus*, Latin; *satirique*, French; from *SATIRICK*.] *adj.* [*satire*.]  
1. Belonging to satire; employed in writing of invective.  
You must not think, that a *satyrick* style  
Allows of scandalous and brutish words. *Recommon.*  
Rage, passions, pleasures, impotence of will,  
Shall this *satirical* collection fill. *Dryden's Juvenal.*  
2. Cenforious; severe in language.  
Slanders, fir; for the *satirical* slave says here, that old men have grey beards; that their faces are wrinkled. *Shak. Hamlet.*  
He that hath a *satirical* vein, as he maketh others afraid of his wit, so he had need be afraid of others memory. *Bacon.*  
On me when dunces are *satirick*,  
I take it for a panegyrick. *Swift.*  
**SATIRICALLY**. *adv.* [from *satirical*.] With invective; with intention to censure or vilify.  
He applies them *satirically* to some customs, and kinds of philosophy, which he arraigns. *Dryden.*  
**SATIRIST**. *n. f.* [from *satire*.] One who writes satires.  
Wycherly, in his writings, is the sharpest *satyrists* of his time; but, in his nature, he has all the softness of the tenderest dispositions: in his writings he is severe, bold, undertaking; in his nature gentle, modest, inoffensive. *Granville.*  
All vain pretenders have been constantly the topics of the most candid *satyrists*, from the Codrus of Juvenal to the Damon of Boileau. *Letter to the Publisher of the Dunciad.*  
Yet soft his nature, though severe his lay;  
His anger moral, and his wisdom gay:  
Blest *satyrists*! who touch'd the mean so true,  
As show'd vice had his hate and pity too. *Pope.*  
**TO SATIRIZE**. *v. a.* [*satirizer*, Fr. from *satire*.] To censure as in a satire.  
Covetousness is described as a veil cast over the true meaning of the poet, which was to *satirize* his prodigality and voluptuousness. *Dryden.*  
Should a writer single out and point his railery at particular persons, or *satirize* the miserable, he might be sure of pleasing a great part of his readers; but must be a very ill man if he could please himself. *Addison.*  
I insist that my lion's mouth be not defiled with scandal; for I would not make use of him to revile the human species, and *satirize* his better. *Addison's Spectator.*  
It is as hard to *satirize* well a man of distinguished virtues, as to praise well a man of distinguished vices. *Swift.*  
**SATISFACTION**. *n. f.* [*satisfactio*, Latin; *satisfaction*, French.]  
1. The act of pleasing to the full.  
The mind, having a power to suspend the execution and *satisfaction* of any of its desires, is at liberty to consider the objects of them. *Locke.*  
2. The state of being pleased.  
'Tis a wretched *satisfaction* a revengeful man takes, even in losing his life, provided his enemy go for company. *L'Estr.*  
There are very few discourses so short, clear, and consistent, to which most men may not, with *satisfaction* enough to themselves, raise a doubt. *Locke.*  
3. Release from suspense, uncertainty, or uneasiness.  
—What *satisfaction* can you have? *Shakespeare.*  
4. Gratification; that which pleases.  
Run over the circle of earthly pleasures, and had not God secured a man a solid pleasure from his own actions, he would be forced to complain that pleasure was not *satisfaction*. *South.*  
Of ev'ry nation each illustrious name,  
Such toys as these have cheated into fame;  
Exchanging solid quiet to obtain  
The windy *satisfaction* of the brain. *Dryden's Juvenal.*  
5. Amends; atonement for a crime; recompense for an injury.  
Die he or justice must; unless for him  
Some other able, and as willing, pay  
The rigid *satisfaction*, death for death. *Mit. Par. Left.*

SAT

**SATISFACTIVE**. *adj.* [*satisfactus*, Lat.] Giving satisfaction.  
By a final and *satisfactory* discernment of faith, we lay the last effects upon the first cause of all things. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*  
**SATISFACTORILY**. *adv.* [from *satisfactory*.] To satisfaction.  
Bellonius hath been more *satisfactorily* experimental, not only affirming that chameleons feed on flies, but upon experimentation he found these animals in their bellies. *Brown's V. Er.*  
They strain their memory to answer him *satisfactorily* unto all his demands. *Digby.*  
**SATISFACTORINESS**. *n. f.* [from *satisfactory*.] Power of satisfying; power of giving content.  
The incompleteness of the seraphick lover's happiness, in his fruitions, proceeds not from their want of *satisfactoriness*, but his want of an intire possession of them. *Boyle.*  
**SATISFACTORY**. *adj.* [*satisfactoire*, Fr. *satisfactus*, Latin.]  
1. Giving satisfaction; giving content.  
An intelligent American would scarce take it for a *satisfactory* account, if, desiring to learn our architecture, he should be told that a pillar was a thing supported by a balis. *Laite.*  
2. Atoning; making amends.  
A most wise and sufficient means of redemption and salvation, by the *satisfactory* and meritorious death and obedience of the incarnate son of God, Jesus Christ. *Sanderfon.*  
**TO SATISFY**. *v. a.* [*satisfaire*, Fr. *satisfacio*, Latin.]  
1. To content; to please to such a degree as that nothing more is desired.  
A good man shall be *satisfied* from himself. *Prov. xiv. 14.*  
Will he satisfy his rigour,  
*Satisfy'd* never? *Milton.*  
2. To feed to the fill.  
Who hath caused it to rain on the earth, to *satisfy* the desolate and waste ground, and to cause the bud of the tender tree to spring forth? *Job xxxviii. 27.*  
I will pursue and divide the spoil: my lust shall be *satisfied* upon them. *Ex. xv. 9.*  
3. To recompense; to pay to content.  
He is well paid that is well *satisfied*;  
And I, delivering you, am *satisfied*,  
And therein do account myself well paid. *Shakespeare.*  
4. To free from doubt, perplexity, or suspense.  
Of many things useful and curious you may *satisfy* yourselves in Leonardo de Vinci. *Dryden.*  
When come to the utmost extremity of body, what can there put a stop and *satisfy* the mind that it is at the end of space, when it is *satisfied* that body itself can move into it? *Locke.*  
This I would willingly be *satisfied* in, whether the soul, when it thinks thus, separate from the body, acts less rationally than when conjointly with it? *Locke.*  
5. To convince.  
He declares himself *satisfied* to the contrary, in which he has given up the cause. *Dryden.*  
The standing evidences of the truth of the Gospel, are in themselves most firm, solid, and *satisfying*. *Atterbury.*  
**TO SATISFY**. *v. n.* To make payment.  
By the quantity of silver they give or take, they estimate the value of other things, and *satisfy* for them: thus silver becomes the measure of commerce. *Locke.*  
**SATURABLE**. *adj.* [from *saturate*.] Impregnable with any thing 'till it will receive no more.  
Be the figures of the salts never so various, yet if the atoms of water were fluid, they would always so conform to those figures as to fill up all vacuities; and consequently the water would be *saturable* with the same quantity of any salt, which it is not. *Grew's Cynol. Sac.*  
**SATURANT**. *adj.* [from *saturans*, Lat.] Impregnating to the fill.  
**TO SATURATE**. *v. a.* [*saturare*, Latin.] To impregnate 'till no more can be received or imbibed.  
Rain-water is plentifully *saturated* with terrestrial matter, and more or less stored with it. *Woodward.*  
His body has been fully *saturated* with the fluid of light, to be able to last so many years without any sensible diminution, though there are constant emanations thereof. *Cheyne.*  
Still night succeeds  
A soften'd shade, and *saturated* earth  
Awaits the morning beam. *Thomson.*  
**SATURDAY**. *n. f.* [*sæternus*, or *sæternus*, Saxon, according to *Vesstegan*, from *sætern*, a Saxon idol; more probably from *Saturn*, *dis Saturni*.] The last day of the week.  
This matter I handled fully in last *Saturday's* Spectator. *Add.*  
**SATURDAY**. *n. f.* [*saturatus*, from *saturare*, Latin.] Fullness; the state of being saturated; repletion.  
**SATURN**. *n. f.* [*saturnus*, French; *saturnus*, Latin.]  
1. The remotest planet of the solar system: supposed by astrologers to impress melancholy, dulness, or severity of temper.  
The smallest planets are placed nearest the sun and each other; whereas Jupiter and *Saturn*, that are vastly greater, are wisely removed to the extreme regions. *Bentley.*  
From the far bounds  
Of utmost *Saturn*, wheeling wide his round. *Thomson.*  
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2. [In chimestry.] Lead.  
**SATURNINE**. *adj.* [*saturninus*, Lat. *saturnien*, Fr. from *Saturn*.] Not light; not volatile; gloomy; grave; melancholy; severe of temper: supposed to be born under the dominion of Saturn.  
I may cast my readers under two divisions, the mercurial and *saturnine*: the first are the gay part, the others are of a more sober and solemn turn. *Addison.*  
**SATURNIAN**. *adj.* [*saturnius*, Latin.] Happy; golden: used by poets for times of felicity, such as are feigned to have been in the reign of *Saturn*.  
Th' Augustus, born to bring *Saturnian* times. *Pope.*  
**SATYR**. *n. f.* [*satyrus*, Latin.] A sylvan god: supposed among the ancients to be rude and lecherous.  
*Satyr*, as Pliny testifies, were found in times past in the eastern mountains of India. *Peacocks on Drawing.*  
**SATYRIASIS**. *n. f.* [from *satyr*.]  
If the chyle be very plentiful it breeds a *satyrasis*, or an abundance of seminal lymphas. *Floyer on the Humours.*  
**SAVAGE**. *adj.* [*savage*, French; *savaggio*, Italian.]  
1. Wild; uncultivated.  
These godlike virtues wherefore do'st thou hide,  
Affecting private life, or more obscure  
In *savage* wilderness? *Milton.*  
Cornels, and *savage* berries of the wood,  
And roots and herbs, have been my meagre food. *Dryden.*  
2. Untamed; cruel.  
Chain me to some steepy mountain's top,  
Where roaring bears and *savage* lions roam. *Shakespeare.*  
Tyrants no more their *savage* nature kept,  
And foes to virtue wonder'd how they wept. *Pope.*  
3. Uncivilized; barbarous; untaught.  
Hence with your little ones:  
To fright you thus, methinks, I am too *savage*;  
To do worse to you, were fell cruelty. *Shakespeare. Macbeth.*  
Thus people lived altogether a *savage* life, 'till Saturn, arriving on those coasts, devised laws to govern them by. *Raleigh.*  
The *savage* clamour drown'd  
Both harp and voice. *Milton.*  
A herd of wild beasts on the mountains, or a *savage* drove of men in caves, might be so disordered; but never a peculiar people. *Spratt's Sermons.*  
**SAVAGE**. *n. f.* [from the adjective.] A man untaught and uncivilized; a barbarian.  
Long after these times were they but *savages*. *Raleigh.*  
The feditious lived by rapine and ruin of all the country, omitting nothing of that which *savages*, enraged in the height of their unruly behaviour, do commit. *Hayward.*  
To deprive us of metals is to make us mere *savages*; to change our corn for the old Arcadian diet, our houses and cities for dens and caves, and our clothing for skins of beasts: 'tis to bereave us of all arts and sciences, nay, of revealed religion. *Bentley.*  
**TO SAVAGE**. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To make barbarous, wild, or cruel. A word not well authorized.  
Friends, relations, love himself,  
*Savag'd* by woe, forget the tender tie. *Thomson.*  
**SAVAGELY**. *adv.* [from *savage*.] Barbarously; cruelly.  
Your cattle is surpris'd, your wife and babes  
*Savagely* slaughter'd. *Shakespeare. Macbeth.*  
**SAVAGENESS**. *n. f.* [from *savage*.] Barbarousness; cruelty; wildness.  
A *savageness* in unreclaimed blood  
Of general assault. *Shakespeare. Hamlet.*  
Wolves and bears, they say,  
Casting their *savageness* aside, have done  
Like offices of pity. *Shakespeare. Winter's Tale.*  
The Cyclops were a people of Sicily, remarkable for *savageness* and cruelty. *Bryenne's Notes on the Odyssey.*  
**SAVAGERY**. *n. f.* [from *savage*.]  
1. Cruelty; barbarity.  
This is the bloodiest shame,  
The wildest *savagery*, the vilest stroke,  
That ever wall-eyed wrath, or flaming rage,  
Presented to the tears of soft remorse. *Shak. King John.*  
2. Wild growth.  
Her fallow leas  
The darnel, hemlock, and rank fumitory,  
Doth root upon; while that the culter ruffs,  
That should deracinate such *savagery*. *Shakespeare. H. V.*  
**SAVANNA**. *n. f.* [Spanish, according to *Bailey*.] An open meadow without wood; pasture ground in America.  
He that rides post through a country may tell how, in general, the parts lie; here a morass, and there a river; woodland in one part, and *savanna's* in another. *Locke.*  
Plains immense,  
And vast *savanna's*, where the wand'ring eye,  
Unfix'd, is in a verdant ocean lost. *Thomson's Summer.*  
**SAUCE**. *n. f.* [*sauce*, *salsa*, French; *salsa*, Italian.]  
1. Something eaten with food to improve its taste.  
The bitter *sauce* of the sport was, that we had our honours for ever lost, partly by our own faults, but principally by his faulty using of our faults. *Sidney.*

SAU

To feed were best at home;  
From thence the *sauce* to meat is ceremony;  
Meeting were bare without it. *Shakespeare. Macbeth.*  
**SAUCE**. *n. f.* [*sauce*, French; *salsa*, Italian.]  
Epicurean cooks  
Sharpen with cloyless *sauce* his appetite. *Shakespeare.*  
Such was the *sauce* of Moab's noble feast,  
'Till night far spent invites them to their rest. *Cowley.*  
He that spends his time in sports, is like him whose meat is nothing but *sauces*; they are healthless, chargeable, and useless. *Taylor.*  
High *sauces* and rich spices are fetched from the Indies. *Baker.*  
2. To serve one the same *SAUCE*. A vulgar phrase to retaliate one injury with another.  
**TO SAUCE**. *v. a.* [from the noun.]  
1. To accompany meat with something of higher relish.  
2. To gratify with rich tastes. Obsolete.  
Earth yield me roots;  
Who seeks for better of thee, *sauce* his palate  
With thy most operant poison. *Shakespeare.*  
3. To intermix or accompany with any thing good, or, ironically, with any thing bad.  
Then fell the *sauce* her desires with threatnings, so that we were in a great perplexity, refrained to so unworthy a bondage, and yet restrained by love, which I cannot tell how, in noble minds, by a certain duty, claims an answering. *Sidney.*  
All the delights of love, wherein wanton youth walloweth, be but folly mixed with bitterness, and sorrow *sauced* with repentance. *Spenser.*  
Thou say'st his meat was *sauced* with thy upbraidings;  
Unquiet meals make ill digestions. *Shakespeare.*  
**SAUCEBOX**. *n. f.* [from *sauce*, or rather from *saucy*.] An impertinent or petulant fellow.  
The foolish old poet says, that the souls of some women are made of sea-water: this has encouraged my *saucebox* to be witty upon me. *Addison's Spectator.*  
**SAUCEPAN**. *n. f.* [*sauce* and *pan*.] A small skillet with a long handle, in which *sauce* or small things are boiled.  
Your master will not allow you a silver *saucepan*. *Swift.*  
**SAUCER**. *n. f.* [*sauciere*, Fr. from *sauce*.]  
1. A small pan or platter in which *sauce* is set on the table.  
Infuse a pugil of new violets seven times, and it shall make the vinegar so fresh of the flower, as, if brought in a *saucer*, you shall smell it before it come at you. *Bacon.*  
Some have mistaken blocks and posts  
For spectres, apparitions, ghosts,  
With *saucer* eyes and horns. *Hudibras.*  
2. A piece or platter of china, into which a tea-cup is set.  
**SAUCILY**. *adv.* [from *saucy*.] Impudently; impertinently; petulantly; in a *saucy* manner.  
Though this knave came somewhat *saucily* into the world before he was sent for, yet was his mother fair. *Shakespeare.*  
A freed servant, who had much power with Claudius, very *saucily*, had almost all the words; and amongst other things, he asked in scorn one of the examiners, who was likewise a freed servant of Scribonianus, I pray, sir, if Scribonianus had been emperor, what would you have done? He answered, I would have stood behind his chair, and held my peace. *Bacon.*  
A trumpet behaved himself very *saucily*. *Addison.*  
**SAUCINESS**. *n. f.* [from *saucy*.] Impudence; petulance; impertinence; contempt of superiours.  
With how sweet faws the blam'd their *sauciness*,  
To feel the panting heart, which through her side  
Did beat their hands. *Sidney.*  
By his authority he remains here, which he thinks is a patent for his *sauciness*. *Shakespeare. All's well that ends well.*  
Being intercepted in your sport,  
Great reason that my noble lord be rated  
For *sauciness*. *Shak. Titus Andronicus.*  
It is *sauciness* in a creature, in this case, to reply. *Bramb.*  
Imputing it to the natural *sauciness* of a pedant, they made him eat his words. *L'Estrange.*  
You *sauciness*, mind your pruning-knife, or I may use it for you. *Dryden's Don Sebastian.*  
This might make all other servants challenge the same liberty, and grow pert upon their masters; and when this *sauciness* became universal, what less mischief could be expected than an old Scythian rebellion? *Collier on Pride.*  
**SAUCISSON**. *n. f.* [French.] In gunnery, a long train of powder sewed up in a roll of pitched cloth, about two inches diameter, in order to fire a bombcheest. *Bailey.*  
**SAUCISSON**. *n. f.* [French.] In military architecture, faggots or fascines made of large boughs of trees bound together. They are commonly used to cover men, to make epaulments, traverses, or breastworks in ditches full of water, to render the way firm for carriages. *Bailey.*  
**SAUCY**. *adj.* [I know not how this word can be easily deduced from *sauce*: it may come more properly from *salsus*, Latin.] Pert; petulant; contemptuous of superiours; insolent; impudent; impertinent.  
You are more *saucy* with lords than the heraldry of your birth and virtue gives you commission. *Shakespeare. Study.*



# SAV

Study is like the heav'n's glorious sun,  
That will not be deep search'd with *fancy* looks;  
Small have continual plodders ever won,  
Save bafe authority from others' books. *Shakespeare.*  
And if thou haft the mettle of a king,  
Being wrong'd as we are by this peevish town,  
Turn thou the mouth of thy artillery,  
As we will ours againft these *fancy* walls. *Shakespeare. K. John.*  
Power's first pedigree from force derives,  
And calls to mind the old prerogatives  
Of free-born man; and with a *fancy* eye  
Searches the heart and foul of majesty. *Denham's Sophy.*  
I lose my patience, when with *fancy* pride  
By untun'd ears I hear his numbers try'd. *Rofcommon.*  
No *fancy* citizen shall dare  
To ftrike a foldier, nor, when struck, resent  
The wrong. *Dryden's Juvenal.*  
Homer, to exprefs a man both timorous and *fancy*, makes  
ufe of a kind of point, namely, that he had the eyes of a dog,  
but the heart of a deer. *Addifon's Spectator.*  
To SAVE. *v. a.* [*fauver, fawver, French; falvo, Latin.*]  
1. To preferve from danger or deftruction.  
Let me die ere men can fay God *save* the queen. *Shakespeare.*  
One fhall cry, yet cannot he anfwer, nor *save* him out of  
his trouble. *Jf. xlv. 7.*  
A wond'rous ark,  
To *save* himfelf and houfhold from amidft  
A world devote to univerfal wreck. *Milton.*  
We may be confident whatever he does is intended for our  
good; and whatever we interpret otherwife we can get nothing  
by repining, nor *save* any thing by relifting. *Temple.*  
The circling freams, once thought but pools of blood,  
From dark oblivion Harvey's name fhall *save*. *Dryden.*  
2. To preferve finally from eternal death.  
Whatever we read in Scripture concerning the endless  
love and *saving* mercy which God fheweth towards his church,  
the only proper fubject thereof is this church. *Hooker.*  
There are fome that will be *saved*, and fome that will be  
damned. *Shakespeare.*  
We are not of them who draw back unto perdition; but  
of them that believe, to the *saving* of the foul. *Heb. x. 39.*  
His merits *save* them. *Milton.*  
He who feareth God, and worketh righteoufnefs, and per-  
feveres in the faith and duties of our religion, fhall certainly  
be *saved*. *Rogers.*  
3. Not to fpend; to hinder from being fpent.  
With your coft you terminate the caufe,  
And *save* th' expence of long litigious laws,  
Where fuits are trav'ers'd, and fo little won,  
That he who conquers is but laft undone. *Dryden.*  
4. To refufe or lay by.  
He fhall not feel quietnefs, he fhall not *save* of that which  
he defired. *Job xx. 20.*  
5. To fpare; to excufe.  
Will you not fpeak to *save* a lady's blufh? *Dryden.*  
Our author *saves* me the comparifon with tragedy. *Dryd.*  
Thefe finews are not fo much unfrung,  
To fail me when my mafter fhould be ferv'd;  
And when they are, then will I feal to death,  
Silent and unobferv'd, to *save* his tears. *Dryd. Don Sebaft.*  
6. To fave; to reconcile.  
How build, unbuild, contrive  
To *save* appearances; how gird the fphere  
With centrick and eccentric. *Milton's Parad. Loft.*  
7. To take or embrace opportunely, fo as not to lofe.  
The fame perfons, who were chief confidents to Cromwell,  
forefeeing a reftoration, feized the caftles in Ireland, juft *saving*  
the tide, and putting in a flock of merit fufficient. *Swift.*  
To SAVE. *v. n.* To be cheap.  
Brafs ordinance *faveth* in the quantity of the material, and  
in the charge of mounting and carriage. *Bacon's Phys. Rem.*  
SAVE. *adv.* [This word, adverbially ufed, is, like *except*, origi-  
nally the imperative of the verb.] Except; not including.  
But being all defeated, *save* a few,  
Rather than fly, or be captiv'd, herfelf fhew. *Fa. 29.*  
All the confpirators, *save* only he,  
Did that they did in envy of great Cefar. *Shakespeare.*  
He never put down a near fervant, *save* only Stanley, the  
lord chamberlain. *Bacon's Henry VII.*  
How have I then with whom to hold converfe,  
*Save* with the creatures which I made? *Milton.*  
SA'VEALL. *n. f.* [*save and all.*] A fmall pan inferted into a  
candleftick to fave the ends of candles.  
SA'VEY. *n. f.* [from *save*.]  
1. Preferver; refcuer.  
They were manifoldly acknowledged the *savers* of that  
country. *Sidney.*  
2. One who efcapefs lofs, though without gain.  
Laws of arms permit each injur'd man  
To make himfelf a *saver* where he can. *Dryden.*  
Who dares affirm this is no pious age,  
When charity begins to tread the ftage?

# SAV

When actors, who at beft are hardly *savers*,  
Will give a night of benefit to weavers? *Swift.*  
3. A good husband.  
4. One who lays up and grows rich.  
By nature far from profufion, and yet a greater fparer than  
a *saver*; for though he had fuch means to accumulate, yet his  
garrifons and his feaftings soaked his exchequer. *Wotton.*  
SA'VIN. *n. f.* [*fabina, Latin; favin, fabin, Fr.*] A tree.  
It hath compact, rigid, and prickly ever-green leaves: the  
fruit is fmall, fpherical, and warted; and the whole plant has  
a very rank ftrong fmell. The fpecies are three, and com-  
monly cultivated for medicinal ufe. *Miller.*  
SA'VING. *adj.* [from *save*.]  
1. Frugal; parcimonious; not lavifh.  
She loved money; for the was *saving*, and applied her for-  
tune to pay John's clamorous debts. *Arbutn. Hift. of J. Bull.*  
Be *saving* of your candle. *Swift.*  
2. Not turning to lofs, though not gainful.  
Silvio, finding his application unfeceffful, was refolved to  
make a *saving* bargain; and fince he could not get the widow's  
eftate, to recover what he had laid out of his own. *Addifon.*  
SA'VING. *adv.* [This is nothing more than a participle of the  
verb *save* adverbially ufed.] With exception in favour of.  
All this world's glory feemeth vain,  
And all their fhows but fhadows, *saving* thee. *Spenser.*  
Such laws cannot be abrogated, *saving* only by whom they  
were made; becaufe the intent of them being known unto  
none but the author, he alone can judge how long it is re-  
quisite they fhould endure. *Hooker.*  
*Saving* the reverence due to fo great a man, I doubt not but  
they did all creep out of their holes. *Ray on the Creation.*  
SA'VING. *n. f.* [from *save*.]  
1. Escape of expence; fomewhat preferved from being fpent.  
It is a great *saving* in all fuch lights, if they can be made  
as fair and right as others, and yet laft longer. *Bacon.*  
By reducing intereft to four per cent. there was a confider-  
able *saving* to the nation; but this year they give fix. *Addifon.*  
2. Exception in favour.  
Content not with thofe that are too ftrong for us, but fill  
with a *saving* to honefty; for integrity muft be fupported  
againft all violence. *L'Etrange.*  
SA'VINGLY. *adv.* [from *saving*.] With parcimony.  
SA'VINGNESS. *n. f.* [from *saving*.]  
1. Parcimony; frugality.  
2. Tendency to promote eternal falvation.  
SA'VOUR. *n. f.* [*fauvor, Latin.*] Redeemer; he that has  
faved mankind from eternal death.  
So judg'd he man, both judge and *Saviour* fent. *Milton.*  
However confonant to reafon his precepts appeared, no-  
thing could have tempted men to acknowledge him as their  
God and *Saviour*, but their being firmly perfuaded of the mi-  
racles he wrought. *Addifon.*  
To SA'VOUR. *v. n.* [*aller à la faine terre*, from idle people who  
roved about the country, and afked charity upon pretence of  
going *à la faine terre*, to the holy land; or *fau terre*, as  
having no fettled home.] To wander about idly; to  
loiter; to linger.  
The cormorant is ftill *sauntering* by the fea-fide, to fee if he  
can find any of his brafs caft up. *L'Etrange.*  
Tell me, why *saunt* ring thus from place to place  
I meet thee? *Dryden's Juvenal.*  
Though putting the mind upon an unufual ftrefs that may  
difcourages, ought to be avoided; yet this muft not run it into  
a lazy *sauntering* about ordinary things. *Lacke.*  
Yourfelf look after him, to cure his *sauntering* at his bufi-  
nefs. *Lacke.*  
If men were weaned from their *sauntering* humour, wherein  
they let a good part of their lives run ufelefsly away, they  
would acquire fkill in hundreds of things. *Lacke.*  
So the young fquire, when firft he comes  
From country fchool to Will's or Tom's,  
Without one notion of his own,  
He *saunters* wildly up and down. *Prior.*  
The brainlefs ftirling  
Spells uncouth Latin, and pretends to Greek;  
A *saunt* ring tribe! fuch born to wide eftates,  
With yea and no in fenates hold debates. *Titchel.*  
Here *saunt* ring prentices o'er Otway weep.  
Led by my hand, he *saunter'd* Europe round,  
And gather'd ev'ry vice. *Dunciad.*  
SA'VOUR. *n. f.* [*favore, French; fatureia, Latin.*] A plant.  
It is of the verticillate kind, with a labiated flower, whole  
upper lip or creft is divided into two parts; but the lower lip  
or beard is divided into three parts, the middle part being cre-  
nated: thefe flowers are produced from the wings of the leaves  
in a loofe order, and not in whorles or fpikes, as are moft of  
this tribe of plants. *Miller.*  
SA'VOUR. *n. f.* [*faveur, French.*]  
1. A cent; odour.  
What *savour* is better, if phyfick be true,  
For places infected, than wormwood and rue? *Tiffner.*  
Benzoe calls its fmell a tartarous and hellifh *savour*. *Turn*

# SAW

Turn then my freft reputation to  
A *savour* that may ftrike the dulleft noftril? *Shakespeare.*  
I fmell sweet *savours*, and I feel foft things. *Shakespeare.*  
That Jews ftink naturally, that is, that there is in their  
race an evil *savour*, is a received opinion we know not how  
to admit. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*  
Truffles, which have an excellent oil, and a volatile falt of  
a grateful *savour*, are heating. *Arbutnot on Diet.*  
2. Taft; power of affecting the palate.  
I taft.  
The *savour* of death from all things. *Milton.*  
A direct influence from the fun gives fruit a better *savour*  
and a greater worth. *South.*  
To SA'VOUR. *v. n.* [*fauvor, Fr. from the noun.*]  
1. To have any particular fmell or taft.  
2. To betoken; to have an appearance or taft of fomething.  
This ripping of anceftors is very pleafing, and *savouring* of  
good conceit and fome reading. *Spenser on Ireland.*  
The duke's answers to his appeachments are very diligently  
and civilly couched; and though his heart was big, yet they all  
*savour* of an humble fpirit. *Wotton.*  
If 'twere a fecret that concern'd my life,  
This boldnefs might become thee;  
But fuch unneceffary rudenefs *savours*  
Of fome defign. *Denham's Sophy.*  
I have rejected every thing that *savours* of party. *Addifon.*  
To SA'VOUR. *v. a.*  
1. To like.  
Wildom and goodnefs to the vile feem vile;  
Fiths *savour* but themfelves. *Shakespeare.*  
2. To exhibit taft of.  
Thou *savour'ft* not the things that be of God. *Gofpel.*  
That *savours* only of rancour and pride. *Milton.*  
SA'VOURILY. *adv.* [from *savoury*.]  
1. With guft; with appetite.  
The collation he fell to very *savourily*. *L'Etrange's Fables.*  
This mufti is fome Englifh renegado, he talks fo *savourily*  
of toaping. *Dryd. Don Sebaftian.*  
2. With a pleafing relifh.  
There's a dearth of wit in this dull town,  
When filly plays fo *savourily* go down. *Dryden.*  
SA'VOURINESS. *n. f.* [from *savoury*.]  
1. Taft pleafing and piquant.  
2. Pleafing fmell.  
SA'VOURY. *adj.* [*fauvoreux, Fr. from favour.*]  
1. Pleading to the fmell.  
The pleafant *savoury* fmell  
So quicken'd appetite, that I  
Could not but taft! *Milton's Paradife Loft.*  
From the boughs a *savoury* odour blown,  
Grateful to appetite! more pleas'd my fenfe  
Than fmell of fweeteft fennel, or the teats  
Of ewe, or goat, dropping with milk at ev'n. *Milton.*  
2. Piquant to the taft.  
*Savoury* meat, fuch as my father loveth.  
The *savoury* pulp they chew. *Gen.*  
SA'VOY. *n. f.* [*braffica fubullica, Latin.*] A fort of colwort.  
SA'USAGE. *n. f.* [*fauiffe, French; falum, Latin.*] A roll or  
ball made commonly of pork or veal, and fometimes of beef,  
minced very fmall, with falt and fpecie; fometimes it is ftuffed  
into the guts of fowls, and fometimes only rolled in flower.  
SAW. The preterite of *fee*.  
I never *saw* 'till now  
Sight more deteftable. *Milton.*  
SAW. *n. f.* [*fawe, Danifh; faga, or rige, Saxon; fcie, Fr.*]  
1. A dentated inftrument, by the attrition of which wood or  
metal is cut.  
The teeth are filed to an angle, pointing towards the end of  
the *saw*, and not towards the handle of the *saw*, or ftraight  
between the handle and end, becaufe the *saw* is defigned to  
act only in its progrefs forwards, a man having in that more  
ftrength than he can have in drawing back his *saw*, and there-  
fore when he draws it back, he bears it lightly off the unfawn  
ftuff, which enables him the longer to continue his feveral  
progrefions of the *saw*. *Moxon's Mech. Exer.*  
The roach is a leather-mouth'd fifh, and has *saw* like teeth  
in his throat. *Walton's Angler.*  
Then *saws* were tooth'd, and founding axes made. *Dryd.*  
If they cannot cut,  
His *saws* are toothlefs, and his hatchets lead. *Pope.*  
2. [Saxo, Sax. *fægbe, Dut.*] A faying; a fentence; a proverb.  
Good kings, that muft approve the common *saw*:  
Thou out of heaven's benediction com'ft  
To the warm fun! *Shakespeare's King Lear.*  
From the table of my memory  
I'll wipe away all *saws* of books. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*  
His weapons, holy *saws* of facred writ;  
His ftudy in his tilt-yard. *Shakespeare's Henry VI.*  
Strict age and four feverity,  
With their grave *saws* in flumber lie. *Milton.*  
To SAW. part. *fawed* and *fawn*. [*fier, French; from the noun.*]  
To cut timber or other matter with a *saw*.  
They were ftoned, they were *fawn* afunder. *Heb. xi. 37.*

# SAY

A carpenter, after he hath *sawn* down a tree, and wrought  
it handfomely, lets it in a wall. *Wifd. xiii. 11.*  
It is an incalcency, from a fwift motion, fuch as that of  
running, threfting, or *fawing*. *Ray on the Creation.*  
If I cut my finger, I fhall as certainly feel pain as if my foul  
was co-extended with the limb, and had a piece of it *fawn*  
through. *Collier.*  
Mafter-workmen, when they direct any of their underlings  
to *saw* a piece of ftuff, have feveral phrafes for the *fawing* of  
it: they feldom fay, *saw* the piece of ftuff; but, draw the *saw*  
through it; give the piece of ftuff a kerf. *Moxon.*  
It is the carpenters work to hew the timber, *saw* it out, and  
frame it. *Mortimer.*  
SA'WDUST. *n. f.* [*faw and dyft.*] Duft made by the attrition  
of the *saw*.  
If the membrane be fouled by the *fawdust* of the bones,  
wipe it off with a fponge. *Wifeman's Surgery.*  
Rotten *fawdust*, mixed with earth, enriches it very much. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*  
SA'WFISH. *n. f.* [*faw and fifh.*] A fort of fifh. *Aifwa.*  
SA'WPIE. *n. f.* [*faw and pit.*] Pit over which timber is laid  
to be fawn by two men.  
Let them from forth a *fawpit* rufh at once  
With fome diffufed fong. *Shakespeare's Merry Wives of Windsor.*  
They colour it by laying it in a *fawpit* that hath oak *faw*-  
dust therein. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*  
SAW-WORT. *n. f.* [*ferratula, Latin.*] A plant.  
It hath a ftofculous flower, confifting of feveral florets di-  
vided into many parts, refting on the embryo, and contained  
in a fcaly empalement, like the greater centaury, from which  
this differs in having fmaller heads, and from the knapweed in  
having the borders of the leaves cut into fmall fharp fegments,  
resembling the teeth of a *saw*. *Miller.*  
SAW-WREST. *n. f.* [*faw and wreft.*] A fort of tool.  
With the *faw-wreft* they fet the teeth of the *saw*; that is,  
they put one of the notches of the wreft between the firft two  
teeth on the blade of the *saw*, and then turn the handle hori-  
zontally a little about upon the notch towards the end of the  
*saw*; and that at once turns the firft tooth fomewhat towards  
you, and the fecond tooth from you. *Moxon's Mech. Exer.*  
SA'WER. *n. f.* [*fieur, French; from faw.*] One whole trade  
SA'WYER. *n. f.* [*faw and yer.*] is to *faw* timber into boards or beams.  
The pit-faw is ufed by joiners, when what they have to do  
may be as foon done at home as fend it to the *fawyers*. *Moxon.*  
SA'XIFRAGE. *n. f.* [*faxifrage, Fr. faxifraga, Lat.*] A plant.  
The flower confifts of feveral leaves placed orbicularly,  
which expand in form of a rofe, out of whole multifid flower-  
cup rifes the pointal, which commonly ends in two horns, and  
afterward turns, together with the flower-cup, into a roundifh  
fruit, which has likewife two horns and two cells, which are  
full of fmall feeds. *Miller.*  
*Saxifrage*, quafi *faxum frangere*, to break the ftone, is ap-  
plicable to any thing having this property; but is a term moft  
commonly given to a plant, from an opinion of its medicinal  
virtues to this effect. *Quincy.*  
SA'XIFRAGE Meadow. *n. f.* [*flamum, Latin.*] A plant.  
It hath a rofe and umbellated flower, confifting of feveral  
leaves placed circularly, and refting upon the empalement,  
which afterward becomes a fruit compofed of two fhort chan-  
nelled feeds.  
SA'XIFRAGOUS. *adj.* [*faxum and frago, Latin.*] Diffolvent of  
the ftone.  
Becaufe goat's blood was found an excellent medicine for the  
ftone, it might be conceived to be able to break a diamond; and  
fo it came to be ordered that the goats fhould be fed on *faxi*-  
*fragous* herbs, and fuch as are conceived of power to break  
the ftone. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*  
To SAY. *v. a.* preter. *faid*. [*fecgan, Saxon; feggen, Dutch.*]  
1. To fpeak; to utter in words; to tell.  
Say it out, Diggon, for whatever it might;  
For nought but well mought him betight,  
He is fo meek. *Spenser.*  
In this flumbrv agitation what have you heard her *fay*? *Shak.*  
Speak unto Solomon; for he will not *fay* thee nay. *1 Kings.*  
2. To allege.  
After all can be *faid* againft a thing, this will ftill be true,  
that many things poffibly are, which we know not of. *Tillot.*  
In vain fhall we attempt to juftify ourfelves, as the rich  
young man in the gofpel did, by appealing to the great duties  
of the law; unlefs we can *fay* fomewhat more, even that  
we have been liberal in our diftributions to the poor. *Atterbury.*  
3. To tell in any manner.  
With flying fpeed, and feeming great pretence,  
Came meffenger with letters which his meffage *faid*. *F. 29.*  
To SAY. *v. n.*  
1. To fpeak; to pronounce; to utter.  
He *faid* moreover, I have fomewhat to *fay* unto thee; and  
the *faid*, *fay* on. *1 Kings ii. 14.*  
Say nothing to any man, but go thy way. *Mar. i. 44.*  
To the others he *faid*, go ye after him. *Exek. ix. 5.*  
The council-table and ftar-chamber hold, as Thucydides  
*faid* of the Athenians, for honourable that which pleafed, and  
for juft that which profited. *Clarendon.*  
The



# SCA

The lion here has taken his right measures, that is to say, he has made a true judgment.  
 He has left his succession as undetermined as if he had said nothing about it.  
 This ought to weigh with those whose reading is designed for much talk and little knowledge, and I have nothing to say to it.  
 Of some propositions it may be difficult to say whether they affirm or deny; as when we say, Plato was no fool.  
 In poetry, say is often used before a question; tell.  
 Say first what cause  
 Mov'd our grand parents to fall off?  
 Say, Stella, feel you no content,  
 Reflecting on a life well-spent.  
 SAY. *n. f.* [from the verb.]  
 1. A speech; what one has to say.  
 He no sooner said out his say, but up rises a cunning snap.  
 2. [For *assay*.] Sample.  
 Since thy outsize looks to fair and warlike,  
 And that thy tongue some say of breeding breathes,  
 By rule of knighthood I disdain.  
 So good a say invites the eye,  
 A little downward to espy  
 The lively clusters of her breasts.  
 3. Trial by a sample.  
 This gentleman having brought that earth to the publick say matters, and upon their being unable to bring it to fusion, or make it fly away, he had procured a little of it, and with a peculiar flux separated a third part of pure gold.  
 4. [See, French.] Silk. Obsolete.  
 5. A kind of woollen stuff.  
 SAYING. *n. f.* [from *say*.] Expression; words; opinion sententiously delivered.  
 I thank thee, Brutus,  
 That thou hast prov'd Lucilius' saying true.  
 Moses fled at this saying, and was a stranger in Median. *Ant.*  
 Many are the sayings of the wise,  
 Extolling patience as the truest fortitude.  
 Others try to divert the troubles of other men by pretty and plausible sayings, such as this, that if evils are long, they are but light.  
 We poetick folks, who must restrain  
 Our measure'd sayings in an equal chain,  
 Have troubles utterly unknown to those,  
 Who let their fancy loose in rambling prose.  
 The sacred function can never be hurt by their sayings, if not first reproached by our doings.  
 SCAB. *n. f.* [scab, Saxon; scabbia, Italian; scabbe, Dutch; scabies, Latin.]  
 1. An eruption formed over a sore by dried matter.  
 What's the matter, you dissentious rogues,  
 That rubbing the poor itch of your opinion,  
 Make yourselves scabs?  
 That free from gouts thou may'st preserve thy care,  
 And clear from scabs, produce'd by freezing air.  
 2. The itch or mange of horses.  
 3. A paltry fellow, so named from the itch often incident to negligent poverty.  
 I would thou did'st itch from head to foot, and I had the scratching of thee, I would make thee the loathsome'st scab in Greece.  
 Well said, wart, thou art a good scab: there is a tetter for thee.  
 One of the usurers, a head man of the city, took it in dudgeon to be ranked, cheek by jowl, with a scab of a currier.  
 This vap'ring scab must needs devise  
 To ape the thunder of the skies.  
 SCABBARD. *n. f.* [schap, German; *junius*.] The sheath of a sword.  
 Enter fortune's gate,  
 Nor in thy scabbard sheath that famous blade,  
 'Till settled be thy kingdom and estate.  
 What eyes! how keen their glances! you do well to keep 'em veil'd: they are too sharp to be trusted out o' th' scabbard.  
 SCABBED. *adj.* [from *scab*.]  
 1. Covered or diseased with scabs.  
 The briar fruit makes those that eat them scabbed. *Bacon*.  
 2. Paltry; forry.  
 To you such scabb'd harsh fruit is giv'n, as raw  
 Young soldiers at their exercisings gnaw.  
 SCABBEDNESS. *n. f.* [from *scabb'd*.] The state of being scabbed.  
 SCABBIENESS. *n. f.* [from *scabby*.] The quality of being scabby.  
 SCABBY. *adj.* [from *scab*.] Diseased with scabs.  
 Her writhled skin, as rough as mapple rind,  
 So scabby was, that would have loath'd all womankind. *F. 2.*  
 A scabby tetter on their pelts will stick,  
 When the raw rain has piec'd them to the quick. *Dryden*.

If the grazier should bring me one wether, fat and well fleeced, and expect the same price for a whole hundred, without giving me security to restore my money for those that were lean, thorn, or scabby, I would be none of his customer. *Swift*.  
 SCABIOUS. *adj.* [scabiosus, Latin.] Itchy; leprous.  
 In the Spring scabious eruptions upon the skin were epidemical, from the acidity of the blood.  
 SCABIOUS. *n. f.* [scabiosus, Fr. scabiosa, Latin.] A plant.  
 It hath a flocculent flower, consisting of many unequal florets, contained in a common empalement: some of these, which occupy the middle, are cut into four or five segments; the rest, which are placed at the edge, are bilabiate: each of these sits on the top of the embryo, which is crowned, and is contained in a proper empalement, which afterward becomes a capsule, either simple or funnel-shaped, pregnant with a seed crowned, which before was the embryo.  
 SCABROUS. *adj.* [scabreus, Fr. scaber, Latin.]  
 1. Rough; rugged; pointed on the surface.  
 Urine, black and bloody, is occasioned by something sharp or scabrous wounding the small blood-vessels: if the stone is smooth and well bedded, this may not happen.  
 2. Harsh; unmusical.  
 Lucretius is scabrous and rough in these: he seeks them, as some do Chaucerisms with us, which were better expunged.  
 SCABROUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *scabrous*.] Roughness; ruggedness.  
 SCABWORT. *n. f.* A plant.  
 SCAD. *n. f.* A kind of fish. Probably the same with *scad*.  
 Of round fish there are sprat, barn, smelts, and *scad*. *Carew*.  
 SCAFFOLD. *n. f.* [schaffaut, French; schavet, Dutch, from *schaven*, to shew.]  
 1. A temporary gallery or stage raised either for shows or spectators.  
 Pardon  
 The flat unraised spirit, that hath dar'd  
 On this unworthy scaffold to bring forth  
 So great an object.  
 The throng  
 On banks and scaffolds under sky might stand.  
 2. The gallery raised for execution of great malefactors.  
 Fortune smiling at her fortune therein, that a scaffold of execution should grow a scaffold of coronation.  
 3. Frames of timber erected on the side of a building for the workmen.  
 These outward beauties are but the props and scaffolds  
 On which we built our love, which, now made perfect,  
 Stands without those supports.  
 Sylla added three hundred commons to the senate; then abolished the office of tribune, as being only a scaffold to tyranny, whereof he had no further use.  
 To SCAFFOLD. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To furnish with frames of timber.  
 SCAFFOLDAGE. *n. f.* [from *scaffold*.] Gallery; hollow floor.  
 A strutting player doth think it rich  
 To hear the wooden dialogue and found,  
 'Twix his stretch'd footing and the scaffoldage.  
 SCAFFOLDING. *n. f.* [from *scaffold*.]  
 1. Temporary frames or stages.  
 What are riches, empire, power,  
 But steps by which we climb to life and reach  
 Our wish; and, that obtain'd, down with the scaffolding  
 Of sceptres and of thrones.  
 Sicknels, contributing no less than old age to the shaking down this scaffolding of the body, may discover the inward structure.  
 2. Building slightly erected.  
 Send forth your lab'ring thought;  
 Let it return with empty notions fraught,  
 Of airy columns every moment broke,  
 Of circling whirlpools, and of spheres of smoke:  
 Yet this solution but once more affords  
 New change of terms and scaffolding of words.  
 SCALADE. *n. f.* [French; *scalada*, Spanish, from *scala*, Latin, *scala* do. } a ladder.] A storm given to a place by raising ladders against the walls.  
 What can be more strange than that we should within two months have won one town of importance by *scalade*, battered and assaulted another, and overthrow great forces in the field?  
 Thou rais'dst thy voice to record the stratagems, the arduous exploits, and the nocturnal *scalade* of needy heroes, the terror of your peaceful citizens.  
 SCALARY. *adj.* [from *scala*, Latin.] Proceeding by steps like those of a ladder.  
 He made at nearer distances certain elevated places and *scalary* ascents, that they might better ascend or mount their horses.  
 To SCALD. *v. a.* [scaldare, Italian; *calidus*, Latin.] To burn with hot liquor.  
 I am scalded with my violent motion,  
 And spleen of speed to see you.

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O majesty!  
 When thou do'st pinch thy bearer, thou do'st fit  
 Like a rich armour worn in heat of day,  
 That scalds with safety.  
 Thou art a soul in bliss; but I am bound  
 Upon a wheel of fire, that mine own tears  
 Do scald like molten lead.  
 Here the blue flames of scalding brimstone fall,  
 Involving swiftly in one ruin all.  
 Scalding tears wore a channel where they fell.  
 That I grieve, 'tis true;  
 But 'tis a grief of fury, not despair!  
 And if a manly drop or two fall down,  
 It scalds along my cheeks, like the greenwood,  
 That, spitting in the flame, works outward into tears.  
 It depends not on his will to persuade himself, that what actually scalds him, feels cold.  
 Has he any other wound about him, except the accidental scaldings of his woe?  
 Warm cataplasms discuss; but scalding hot may confirm the tumour: heat, in general, doth not resolve and attenuate the juices of a human body; for too great heat will produce concretions.  
 The best thing we can do is to scald him;  
 For which operation there's nothing more proper  
 Than the liquor he deals in, his own melted copper.  
 2. A provincial phrase in husbandry.  
 In Oxfordshire the four land they follow when the sun is pretty high, which they call a scalding fallow.  
 SCALD. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Scuff on the head.  
 Her head, altogether bald,  
 Was overgrown with scuff and filthy scald.  
 SCALD. *adj.* Paltry; forry.  
 Saucy liſtors  
 Will catch at us like trumpets, and scald rhymers  
 Ballad us out o' tune.  
 SCALDHEAD. *n. f.* [skalladur, bald, Islandick. *Hicks*.] A loathsome disease; a kind of local leprosy in which the head is covered with a continuous scab.  
 The humor is corrupted by the infection of the touch of a salt humour, to which the scab, pox, and scaldhead are referable.  
 SCALD. *n. f.* [scald, Saxon; *schal*, Dutch; *skal*, Islandick.]  
 1. A balance; a vessel suspended by a beam against another vessel.  
 If thou tak'st more  
 Or less than just a pound, if the scale turn  
 But in the estimation of a hair,  
 Thou diest.  
 Your vows to her and me, put in two scales,  
 Will even weigh, and both as light as tales.  
 Here's an equivocator, that could swear, in both the scales, against either scale; who committed treason enough for God's sake, yet could not equivocate to heaven.  
 Long time in even scale  
 The battle hung.  
 The world's scales are even; what the main  
 In one place gets, another quits again.  
 The scales are turn'd, her kindness weighs no more  
 Now than my woe.  
 In full assemblies let the crowd prevail;  
 I weigh no merit by the common scale,  
 The conscience is the test.  
 If we consider the dignity of an intelligent being, and put that in the scales against brute inanimate matter, we may affirm, without overvaluing human nature, that the soul of one virtuous and religious man is of greater worth and excellency than the sun and his planets.  
 The sign Libra in the Zodiac.  
 Juno pours out the urn, and Vulcan claims  
 The scales, as the just product of his flames.  
 3. [See *scall*, French; *squama*, Latin.] The small shells or crusts which lying one over another make the coats of fishes.  
 He puts him on a coat of mail,  
 Which was made of a fish's scale.  
 Standing aloof, with lead they bruise the scales,  
 And tear the flesh of the incensed whales.  
 4. Any thing exfoliated or desquamated; a thin lamina.  
 Take jet and the scales of iron, and with a wet feather,  
 when the smith hath taken an heat, take up the scales that fly from the iron, and those scales you shall grind upon your painter's stone.  
 When a scale of bone is taken out of a wound, burning retards the separation.  
 5. [See *scala*, Latin.] Ladder; means of ascent.  
 Love refines  
 The thoughts, and heart enlarges; hath his feat  
 In reason, and is judicious; is the scale  
 By which to heav'nly love thou may'st ascend.  
 On the bendings of these mountains the marks of several

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ancient scales of stairs may be seen, by which they used to ascend them.  
 6. The act of storming by ladders.  
 Others to a city strong  
 Lay siege, encamp'd; by batt'ry, scale, and mine  
 Assaulting.  
 7. Regular gradation; a regular series rising like a ladder.  
 Well hast thou the scale of nature set,  
 From centre to circumference; whereon  
 In contemplation of created things,  
 By steps we may ascend to God.  
 The scale of the creatures is a matter of high speculation.  
 The higher nature still advances, and preserves his superiority in the scale of being.  
 All the integral parts of nature have a beautiful analogy to one another, and to their mighty original, whose images are more or less expressive, according to their several gradations in the scale of beings.  
 We believe an invisible world, and a scale of spiritual beings all nobler than ourselves.  
 Far as creation's ample range extends,  
 The scale of sensual mental pow'rs ascends.  
 In contemplation's scale I'll soar,  
 And be enraptur'd more and more;  
 Whilst thus new matter of surprise  
 In each gradation shall arise.  
 8. A figure subdivided by lines like the steps of a ladder, which is used to measure proportions between pictures and the thing represented.  
 The map of London was set out in the year 1658 by Mr. Newcourt, drawn by a scale of yards.  
 9. The series of harmonick or musical proportions.  
 The bent of his thoughts and reasonings run up and down this scale, that no people can be happy but under good governments.  
 10. Any thing marked at equal distances.  
 They take the flow o' th' Nile  
 By certain scale i' th' pyramid: they know  
 By th' height, the lowness, or the mean, if dearth  
 Or foison follow.  
 To SCALE. *v. a.* [scalare, Italian.]  
 1. To climb as by ladders.  
 Often have I scal'd the craggy oak,  
 All to dislodge the raven of her nest;  
 How have I wearied, with many a stroke,  
 The stately walnut-tree, the while the rest  
 Under the tree fell all for nuts at strife!  
 Upon the ceasing of the great artillery they assailed the breach, and others with their scaling ladders scaled the walls.  
 The way seems difficult, and steep, to scale  
 With upright wing against a higher foe.  
 Heav'n with these engines had been scal'd,  
 When mountains heap'd on mountains fail'd.  
 When the bold Typhæus scal'd the sky,  
 And forc'd great Jove from his own heav'n to fly,  
 The lesser gods all suffer'd.  
 2. To measure or compare; to weigh.  
 You have found,  
 Scaling his present bearing with his past,  
 That he's your fixed enemy.  
 3. [From *scale* of a fish.] To take off a thin lamina.  
 Raphael was sent to scale away the whiteness of Tobit's eyes.  
 4. To pare off a surface.  
 If all the mountains were scaled, and the earth made even, the waters would not overflow its smooth surface.  
 To SCALE. *v. n.* To peel off in thin particles.  
 Those that cast their shell are the lobster and crab: the old skins are found, but the old shells never; so as it is like they scale off, and crumble away by degrees.  
 SCALLED. *adj.* [from *scale*.] Squamous; having scales like fishes.  
 Half my Egypt was submerged, and made  
 A cistern for scal'd snakes.  
 SCALENE. *n. f.* [French; *scalenum*, Latin.] In geometry, a triangle that has its three sides unequal to each other.  
 SCALINESS. *n. f.* [from *scaly*.] The state of being scaly.  
 SCALL. *n. f.* [skalladur, bald, Islandick. See *SCALDHEAD*.] Leprosy; morbid baldness.  
 It is a dry scall, a leprosy upon the head.  
 SCALLION. *n. f.* [scallyna, Italian; *escallonia*, Latin.] A kind of onion.  
 SCALLOP. *n. f.* [scall-p, French.] A fish with a hollow pectinated shell.  
 So th' emperor Caligula,  
 That triumph'd o'er the British sea,  
 Engag'd his legions in fierce buffles  
 With periwinkles, prawns, and muscles;  
 And led his troops with furious gallops,  
 To charge whole regiments of scallops.

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The sand is in Scilly glistering, which may be occasioned from freestone mingled with white *scallop* shells. *Mortimer.*  
 To SCA'LLOR. *v. a.* To mark on the edge with segments of circles.  
 SCALP. *n. f.* [*schelpe*, Dutch, a shell; *scalpo*, Italian.]  
 1. The scull; the cranium; the bone that incloses the brain. High brandishing his bright dew-burning blade, Upon his crested *scalp* to fore did finite, That to the scull a yawning wound it made. *Fairy Queen.*  
 O gentle Puck, take this transformed *scalp* From off the head of this Athenian swain, That he awaking, when the others do, May all to Athens back again repair. *Shakespeare.*  
 White beards have arm'd their thin and hairless *scalps* Against thy majesty. *Shakespeare. Richard II.*  
 The hairy *scalps* Are whirl'd aloof, while numerous trunks betrow Th' enanguin'd field. *Phillips.*  
 If the fracture be not complicated with a wound of the *scalp*, or the wound is too small to admit of the operation, the fracture must be laid bare by taking away a large piece of the *scalp*. *Sharp's Surgery.*  
 2. The integuments of the head.  
 To SCALP. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To deprive the scull of its integuments.  
 We seldom inquire for a fracture of the scull by *scalping*, but that the *scalp* itself is contused. *Sharp.*  
 SCALPEL: *n. f.* [Fr. *scalpelum*, Latin.] An instrument used to scrape a bone by surgeons.  
 SCALY. *adj.* [from *scale*.] Covered with scales. *Milton.*  
 The river horse and *scaly* crocodile. His awful fummings they so soon obey; So hear the *scaly* herd when Proteus blows, And so to pasture follow through the sea. *Dryden.*  
 A *scaly* fish with a forked tail. *Woodward.*  
 To SCAMBLE. *v. n.* [This word, which is scarcely in use, has much exercised the etymological sagacity of *Merie Casaubon*; but, as is usual, to no purpose.]  
 1. To be turbulent and rapacious; to scramble; to get by struggling with others.  
 Have fresh chaff in the bin, And somewhat to *scamble* for hog and for hen. *Tusser.*  
*Scambling*, out-facing, fashion-mong'ring boys, That lie, and cog, and flout, deprave and slander. *Shakespeare.*  
 That self bill is urg'd, and had against us past, But that the *scambling* and unquiet time Did push it out of further question. *Shakespeare. Henry V.*  
 He was no sooner entered into the town but a *scambling* soldier clapt hold of his bridle, which he thought was in a begging or a drunken fashion. *Watson.*  
 2. To shift awkwardly.  
 Some *scambling* shifts may be made without them. *More.*  
 To SCAMBLE. *v. a.* To mangle; to maul.  
 My wood was cut in patches, and other parts of it *scambled* and cut before it was at its growth. *Mortimer.*  
 SCAMBLER. *n. f.* [Scottish.] A bold intruder upon one's generosity or table.  
 SCAMBLINGLY. *adv.* [from *scambling*.] With turbulence and noise; with intrusive audaciousness.  
 SCAMMONIATE. *adj.* [from *scammony*.] Made with scammony.  
 It may be excited by a local, *scammoniate*, or other acrimonious medicines. *Wise's Surgery.*  
 SCAMMONY. *n. f.* [Latin; *scammonie*, French.] A concreted resinous juice, light, tender, friable, of a greyish-brown colour, and disagreeable odour. It flows upon incision of the root of a kind of convolvulus, that grows in many parts of Asia. *Trevoux.*  
 To SCAMPER. *v. n.* [*schampen*, Dutch; *scampare*, Italian.] To fly with speed and trepidation.  
 A fox seized upon the fawn, and fairly *scampered* away with him. *L'Estrange.*  
 You will suddenly take a resolution, in your cabinet of Highlanders, to *scamper* off with your new crown. *Addison.*  
 Be quick, nay very quick, or he'll approach, And as you're *scamp'ring* stop you in your coach. *King.*  
 To SCAN. *v. a.* [*scandre*, French; *scando*, Latin.]  
 1. To examine a verse by counting the feet.  
 Harry, whose tuneful and well measur'd song First taught our English musick how to span Words with just note and accent, not to *scan* With Midas' ears, committing short and long. *Milton.*  
 They *scan* their verses upon their fingers, run after conceits and glaring thoughts. *Walsh.*  
 2. To examine nicely.  
 So he goes to heav'n, And so am I reveng'd: that would be *scann'd*. *Shakespeare. Ham.*  
 The rest the great architect Did wisely to conceal; and not divulge His secrets to be *scann'd* by them, who ought Rather admire. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. viii.*

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Every man has some guilts, which he desires should not be rigorously *scanned*; and therefore, by the rule of charity and justice, ought not to do that which he would not suffer. *Government of the Tongue.*  
 At the final reckoning, when all mens actions shall be scanned and judged, the great king shall pass his sentence, according to the good men have done, or neglected to do. *Calam.*  
 Sir Roger exposing his palm, they crumpled it into all shapes, and diligently *scanned* every wrinkle that could be made in it. *Addison.*  
 The actions of men in high stations are all conspicuous, and liable to be *scanned* and sifted. *Atterbury.*  
 In full fruition of successful pow'r, One moment and one thought might let him *scan* The various turns of life, and fickle state of man. *Prior.*  
 SCANDAL. *n. f.* [*σκάνδαλον*; *scandle*, French.]  
 1. Offence given by the faults of others.  
 His lustful orgies he enlarg'd Even to the hill of *scandal*, by the grove Of Moloch homicide. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. i.*  
 2. Reproachful aspersions; opprobrious censure; infamy.  
 If black *scandal*, or foul-fac'd reproach, Attend the sequel of your imposition, Your meek enforcement shall acquittance me From all the impure blots and stains thereof. *Shakespeare. R. III.*  
 My known virtue is from *scandal* free, And leaves no shadow for your calumny. *Dryden. Aureng.*  
 In the case of *scandal*, we are to reflect how men ought to judge. *Rogers's Sermon.*  
 To SCANDAL. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To treat opprobriously; to charge falsely with faults.  
 You repin'd, Scandal'd the suppliants; for the people call'd them Time-pleasers, flatterers. *Shakespeare. Coriolanus.*  
 I do fawn on men, and hug them hard, And after *scandal* them. *Shakespeare. Julius Caesar.*  
 To SCANDALIZE. *v. a.* [*σκανδαλίζω*; *scandaliser*, French; from *scandal*.]  
 1. To offend by some action supposed criminal.  
 I demand who they are whom we *scandalize* by using harmless things? Among ourselves, that agree in this use, no man will say that one of us is offensive and scandalous unto another. *Hobbes.*  
 It had the excuse of some bashfulness, and care not to *scandalize* others. *Hammond on Fundamentals.*  
 Whoever considers the injustice of some ministers, in those intervals of parliament, will not be *scandalized* at the warmth and vivacity of those meetings. *Clarendon.*  
 Many were *scandalized* at the personal slander and reflection flung out by *scandalizing* libellers. *Addison.*  
 2. To reproach; to disgrace; to defame.  
 Thou do'st appear to *scandalize* The public right, and common cause of kings. *Daniel.*  
 SCANDALOUS. *adj.* [*scandaleux*, French; from *scandal*.]  
 1. Giving public offence.  
 Nothing *scandalous* or offensive unto any, especially unto the church of God: all things in order, and with seemliness. *Hobbes.*  
 Something favouring Of tyranny, which will ignoble make you, Yea, *scandalous* to the world. *Shakespeare. Winter's Tale.*  
 2. Opprobrious; disgraceful.  
 3. Shameful; openly vile.  
 You know the *scandalous* meanness of that proceeding, which was used. *Pope.*  
 SCANDALOUSLY. *adv.* [from *scandalous*.]  
 1. Cenforiously; opprobriously.  
 Shun their fault, who, *scandalously* nice, Will needs mistake an author into vice. *Pope.*  
 2. Shamefully; ill to a degree that gives public offence.  
 His discourse at table was *scandalously* unbecoming the dignity of his station; noise, brutality, and obsceneness. *Swift.*  
 SCANDALOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *scandalous*.] The quality of giving public offence.  
 SCANSION. *n. f.* [*scansio*, Latin.] The act or practice of scanning a verse.  
 To SCANT. *v. a.* [*zerccnan*, Saxon, to break; *skaner*, Danish, to spare.] To limit; to straiten.  
 You think I will your serious and great business *scant*, For the is with me. *Shakespeare's Othello.*  
 They need rather to be *scanted* in their nourishment than replenished, to have them sweet. *Bacon's Nat. History.*  
 We might do well to think with ourselves, what time of stay we would demand, and he bade us not to *scant* ourselves. *Bacon.*  
 Looking on things through the wrong end of the perspective, which *scants* their dimensions, we neglect and condemn them. *Starve.*

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Starve them, For fear the rankness of the swelling womb Should *scant* the passage and confine the room. *Dryden.*  
 I am *scanted* in the pleasure of dwelling on your actions. *Dryden's Fables, Dedication.*  
 SCANT. *adj.* [from the verb.]  
 1. Wary; not liberal; parcimonious.  
 From this time, Be somewhat *scanter* of your maiden presence. *Shakespeare.*  
 2. Not plentiful; scarce; less than what is proper or competent.  
 White is a penurious colour, and where moisture is *scant*: so blue violets, and other flowers, if they be starved, turn pale and white. *Bacon's Natural History.*  
 A single violet transplant: The strength, the colour, and the size, All which before was poor and *scant*, Redoubles still and multiplies. *Donne.*  
 To find out that, In such a *scant* allowance of star-light, Would over-talk the best land-pilot's art. *Milton.*  
 SCANT. *adv.* [from the adjective.] Scarcely; hardly.  
 The people, beside their travail, charge, and long attendance, received of the bankers *scant* twenty shillings for thirty. *Camden's Remains.*  
 We *scant* read in any writer, that there have been seen any people upon the fourth coast. *Abbot's Description of the World.*  
 A wild pamphlet, besides other malignities, would *scant* allow him to be a gentleman. *Watson.*  
 O'er yonder hill does *scant* the dawn appear. *Gay.*  
 SCANTLY. *adv.* [from *scanty*.]  
 1. Sparingly; niggardly.  
 He spoke Scantily of me, when perforce he could not But pay me terms of honour. *Shakespeare. Ant. and Cleop.*  
 2. Narrowly; not plentifully.  
 SCANTINESS. *n. f.* [from *scanty*.]  
 1. Narrowness; want of space; want of compass.  
 Virgil has sometimes two of them in a line; but the *scantiness* of our heroic verse is not capable of receiving more than one. *Dryden.*  
 2. Want of amplitude or greatness.  
 Alexander was much troubled at the *scantiness* of nature itself, that there were no more worlds for him to disturb. *Saath.*  
 SCANTLET. *n. f.* [corrupted, as it seems, from *scantling*.] A small pattern; a small quantity; a little piece.  
 While the world was but thin, the ages of mankind were longer; and as the world grew fuller, so their lives were successively reduced to a shorter *scantlet*, 'till they came to that time of life which they now have. *Hale.*  
 SCANTLING. *n. f.* [*scantillon*, French; *scantellino*, Italian.]  
 1. A quantity cut for a particular purpose.  
 'Tis hard to find out a woman that's of a just *scantling* for her age, humour, and fortune, to make a wife of. *L'Estrange.*  
 2. A certain proportion.  
 The success, Although particular, shall give a *scantling* Of good or bad unto the general. *Shakespeare. Troil. and Cressid.*  
 3. A small quantity.  
 Reduce desires to narrow *scantlings* and small proportions. *Taylor's Rule of Living, b. v.*  
 A *scantling* of wit lay gasping for life, and groaning beneath a heap of rubbish. *Dryden.*  
 In this narrow *scantling* of capacity, we enjoy but one pleasure at once. *Locke.*  
 SCANTLY. *adv.* [from *scant*.]  
 1. Scarcely; hardly.  
 England, in the opinion of the popes, was preferred, because it contained in the ecclesiastical division two large provinces, which had their several *legati nati*; whereas France had *scantly* one. *Camden's Remains.*  
 2. Narrowly; penuriously; without amplitude.  
 My eager love, I'll give myself the lie; The very hope is a full happiness, Yet *scantly* measures what I shall possess. *Dryden.*  
 SCANTNESS. *n. f.* [from *scant*.] Narrowness; meanness; smallness.  
 He was a man of a fierce spirit, and of no evil disposition, faving that he thought *scantness* of estate too great an evil. *Hayward.*  
 Did we but compare the miserable *scantness* of our capacities with the vast profundity of things, truth and modesty would teach us wary language. *Glanville. Scyth.*  
 SCANTY. *adj.* [The same with *scant*.]  
 1. Narrow; small; wanting amplitude; short of quantity sufficient.  
 As long as one can increase the number, he will think the idea he hath a little too *scanty* for positive infinity. *Locke.*  
 His dominions were very narrow and *scanty*; for he had not the possession of a foot of land, 'till he bought a field of the sons of Heth. *Locke.*

# SCA

Now *scantier* limits the proud arch confine, And scarce are seen the prostrate Nile and Rhine; A small Euphrates through the piece is roll'd, And little eagles wave their wings in gold. *Pope.*  
 2. Small; poor; not copious; not ample.  
 Their language being *scanty*, and accommodated only to the few necessities of a needy simple life, had no words in it to stand for a thousand. *Locke.*  
 There remained few marks of the old tradition, so they had narrow and *scanty* conceptions of providence. *Woodward.*  
 They with such *scanty* wages pay The bondage and the slavery of years. *Swift.*  
 3. Sparing; niggardly; parcimonious.  
 In illustrating a point of difficulty, be not too *scanty* of words, but rather become copious in your language. *Watts.*  
 To SCAPE. *v. a.* [contracted from *escape*.] To escape; to avoid; to shun; not to incur; to fly.  
 What, have I *scaped* love-letters in the holiday time of my beauty, and am I now a subject for them? *Shakespeare.*  
 I doubt not but to die a fair death, if I *escape* hanging. *Shakespeare.*  
 Of God all-seeing? *Milton.*  
 To SCAPE. *v. n.* To get away from hurt or danger.  
 Could they not fall unspite'd on the plain, But slain revive, and, taken, *escape* again. *Dryden.*  
 SCAPE. *n. f.* [from the verb.]  
 1. Escape; flight from hurt or danger; the act of declining or running from danger; accident of safety.  
 I spoke of most disastrous chances, Of hair-breadth *scapes* in th' imminent deadly breach. *Shakespeare.*  
 2. Means of escape; evasion.  
 Having purpos'd falsehood, you Can have no way but falsehood to be true! Vain lunatick, against these *scapes* I could Dispute, and conquer, if I would. *Donne.*  
 3. Negligent freak.  
 No natural exhalation in the sky, No *scape* of nature, no distemper'd days, But they will pluck away its nat'ral cause, And call them meteors, prodigies, and signs. *Shakespeare.*  
 4. Loose act of vice or lewdness.  
 A bearnie! a very pretty bearnie! sure some *scape*: though I am not bookish, yet I can read waiting-gentlewoman in the *scape*. *Shakespeare. Winter's Tale.*  
 Thou lurk'dst In valley or green meadow, to way-lay Some beauty rare, Calisto, Clymene: Too long thou laid'st thy *scapes* on names ador'd. *Milton.*  
 SCAPULA. *n. f.* [Latin.] The shoulder-blade.  
 The heat went off from the parts, and spread up higher to the breast and *scapula*. *Wise's Anatomy.*  
 SCAPULAR. *adj.* [*scapulaire*, Fr. from *scapula*, Lat.] Respecting or belonging to the shoulders.  
 The humours dispersed through the branches of the axillary artery to the *scapular* branches. *Wise's Anatomy of Ulcers.*  
 The viscera were counterpoised with the weight of the *scapular* part. *Derham.*  
 SCAR. *n. f.* [from *scarre*, *scarre*, French; *εσχάρα*.] A mark made by a hurt or fire; a cicatrix.  
 Scratch thee but with a pin, and there remains Some *scar* of it. *Shakespeare. As you like it.*  
 The soft delicious air, To heal the *scars* of these corrosive fires, Shall breathe her balm. *Milton.*  
 It may be struck out of the omniscency of God, and leave no *scar* nor blemish behind. *More.*  
 This earth had the beauty of youth and blooming nature, and not a wrinkle, *scar*, or fracture on all its body. *Burnet.*  
 In a hemorrhage from the lungs stypticks are often insignificant; and if they could operate upon the affected part, so far as to make a *scar*, when that fell off, the disease would return. *Arbutnot on Diet.*  
 To SCAR. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To mark as with a fore or wound.  
 Yet I'll not shed her blood, Nor *scar* that whiter skin of her's than snows, And smooth as monumental alabaster. *Shakespeare. Othello.*  
 SCARAB. *n. f.* [*scarabée*, Fr. *scarabæus*, Latin.] A beetle; an insect with fleathed wings.  
 A small *scarab* is bred in the very tips of elm-leaves: these leaves may be observed to be dry and dead, as also turgid, in which lieth a dirty, whitish, rough maggot, from which proceeds a beetle. *Derham's Physico-Theology.*  
 SCARAMOUCHE. *n. f.* [*escarmouche*, Fr.] A buffoon in motley dress.  
 It makes the solemnities of justice pageantry, and the bench reverend poppets, or *scaramouches* in icarlet. *Collier.*  
 SCARCE. *adj.* [*scarso*, Italian; *schars*, Dutch.]  
 1. Not plentiful.  
 A Swede will no more sell you his hemp for less silver, because you tell him silver is *scarcer* now in England, and therefore



# SCA

fore risen one fifth in value, than a tradesman of London will sell his commodity cheaper to the life of Man, because money is scarce there. *Locke.*

2. Rare; not common.

The *scarcest* of all is a *Pescennius Niger* on a medallion well preserved. *Addison.*

SCARCE. } *adv.* [from the adjective.]

SCARCELY. } *adv.* [from the adjective.]

1. Hardly; scanty.

A thing which we so little hoped to see, that even they which beheld it done *scarcely* believed their own senses. *Hooker.*

When we our betters see bearing our woes,  
We *scarcely* think our miseries our foes. *Shak. King Lear.*

Age, which unavoidably is but one remove from death, and consequently should have nothing about it but what looks like a decent preparation for it, *scarce* ever appears, of late days, but in the high mode, the flaunting garb, and utmost gaudery of youth. *South.*

You neither have enemies, nor can *scarce* have any. *Dryden.*

2. With difficulty.

He *scarcely* knew him, striving to disown  
His blotted form, and blushing to be known. *Dryden.*

Slowly he fails, and *scarcely* stems the tides;  
The pressing water pours within her sides. *Dryden.*

SCARCENESS. } *n. f.* [from *scarce*.]

SCARCITY. } *n. f.* [from *scarce*.]

1. Smallness of quantity; not plenty; penury.

*Scarcity* and want shall thun you;  
Ceres' blessing is on you. *Shakespeare.*

Raphael writes thus concerning his Galatea: to paint a fair one, 'tis necessary for me to see many fair ones; but, because there is so great a *scarcity* of lovely women, I am constrained to make use of one certain idea, which I have formed in my fancy. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

Corn does not rise or fall by the differences of more or less plenty of money, but by the plenty and *scarcity* that God sends. *Locke.*

In this grave age, when comedies are few,  
We crave your patronage for one that's new,  
And let the *scarceness* recommend the fare. *Addison.*

They drink very few liquors that have not lain in fresco, in-fomuch that a *scarcity* of snow would raise a mutiny at Naples. *Addison.*

2. Rareness; infrequency; not commonness.

They that find fault with our store, should be least willing to reprove our *scarcity* of thanksgivings. *Hooker.*

Since the value of an advantage is enhanced by its *scarceness*, it is hard not to give a man leave to love that most which is most serviceable. *Callier on Pride.*

To SCARE. *v. a.* [from *scare*, Italian. *Skinner.*] To fright; to frighten; to affright; to terrify; to strike with sudden fear.

They have *scared* away two of my best sheep, which, I fear, the wolf will sooner find than the master. *Shakespeare.*

Poor Tom hath been *scared* out of his good wits. *Shakespeare.*

My grained ash an hundred times hath broke,  
And *scar'd* the moon with splinters. *Shak. Coriolanus.*

The noise of thy cross-bow  
Will *scare* the herd, and to my shoot is lost. *Shak. H. VI.*

Scarecrows are set up to keep birds from corn and fruit; and some report that the head of a wolf, whole, dried, and hanged up in a dovehouse, will *scare* away vermin. *Bacon.*

The wing of the Irish was so grievously either galled or *scared* therewith, that being strangers, and in a manner neutrals, they had neither good heart to go forward, nor good liking to stand still, nor good assurance to run away. *Hayward.*

The light  
Waves threaten now, as that was *scar'd* by fire. *Waller.*

One great reason why mens good purposes so often fail, is, that when they are devout, or *scared*, they then in the general resolve to live religiously. *Calamy's Sermons.*

Let wanton wives by death be *scar'd*;  
But, to my comfort, I'm prepar'd. *Prior.*

SCARECROW. *n. f.* [from *scare* and *crow*.] An image or clapper set up to fright birds: thence any vain terror.

Therent the *scarerow* waxed wondrous proud,  
Through fortune of his first adventure fair,  
And with big thundering voice revild him loud. *Fa. Queen.*

No eye hath seen such *scarerows*: I'll not march through  
Coventry with them, that's flat. *Shakespeare. Henry IV.*

We must not make a *scarerow* of the law,  
Setting it up to fear the birds of prey,  
And let it keep one shape, 'till custom make it  
Their perch, and not their terror. *Shakespeare.*

Many of those great guns, wanting powder and shot, stood but as cyphers and *scarerows*. *Raleigh.*

A *scarerow* set to frighten fools away. *Dryden.*

SCAREFIRE. *n. f.* [from *scare* and *fire*.] A fright by fire; a fire breaking out so as to raise terror.

The drum and trumpet, by their several sounds, serve for many kind of advertisements; and bells serve to proclaim a *scarerfire*, and in some places water-breaches. *Hollier.*

# SCA

SCARF. *n. f.* [from *scarf*, French.] Any thing that hangs loose upon the shoulders or dress.

The matrons flung their gloves,  
Ladies and maids their *scarfs* and handkerchiefs,  
Upon him as he pass'd. *Shakespeare. Coriolanus.*

Will you wear the garland about your neck, or under your arm, like a lieutenant's *scarf*? *Shakespeare.*

Iris there, with humid bow,  
Waters th' odorous banks, that blow  
Flowers of more mingled hew  
Than her purpled *scarf* can flow. *Milton.*

Titian, in his triumph of Bacchus, having placed Ariadne on one of the borders of the picture, gave her a *scarf* of a vermilion colour upon a blue drapery. *Dryden.*

The ready nymphs receive the crying child;  
They swath'd him with their *scarfs*. *Dryden.*

My learned correspondent writes a word in defence of large *scarves*. *Speilator.*

Put on your hood and *scarf*, and take your pleasure. *Swift.*

To SCARF. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To throw loosely on.

My sea-gown *scarf'd* about me, in the dark  
Grop'd I to find them out. *Shakespeare. Hamlet.*

2. To dress in any loose vesture.

How like a younker, or a prodigal,  
The *scarf'd* bark puts from her native bay,  
Hugg'd and embraced by the trumpet wind! *Shakespeare.*

Come, feeling night,  
Scarf up the tender eye of pitiful day. *Shak. Macbeth.*

SCARFESKIN. *n. f.* [from *scarf* and *skin*.] The cuticle; the epidermis; the outer scaly integuments of the body.

The *scarf-skin*, being uppermost, is composed of several layers of small scales, which lie thicker according as it is thicker in one part of the body than another: between these the excretory ducts of the military glands of the true skin open. *Cheyne.*

SCARIFICATION. *n. f.* [from *scarification*, Lat. *scarification*, French; from *scarify*.] Incision of the skin with a lancet, or such like instrument. It is most practised in cupping.

Hippocrates tells you, that, in applying of cups, the *scarification* ought to be made with crooked instruments. *Arbutnot.*

SCARIFICATION. *n. f.* [from *scarify*.] One who scarifies.

SCARIFIER. *n. f.* [from *scarify*.]

1. He who scarifies.

2. The instrument with which scarifications are made.

To SCARIFY. *v. a.* [from *scarification*, Lat. *scarifier*, Fr.] To let blood by incisions of the skin, commonly after the application of cupping-glasses.

Washing the salts out of the eschar, and *scarifying* it, I dressed it. *Wifeman's Surgery.*

You quarter foul language upon me, without knowing whether I deserve to be cupped and *scarified* at this rate. *Speilator.*

SCARLET. *n. f.* [from *scarlate*, French; *scarlate*, Ital.] A colour deeply red, but not shining; cloath dyed with a scarlet colour.

If we live thus tamely,  
To be thus jaded by a piece of *scarlet*,  
Farewel nobility. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*

As a bull  
Amid' the circus roars; provok'd from far  
By sight of *scarlet* and a fanguine war. *Dryden.*

Would it not be insufferable for a learned professor, and that which his *scarlet* would blush at, to have his authority of forty years standing in an instant overturned. *Locke.*

SCARLET. *adj.* [from the noun.] Of the colour of scarlet; red deeply dyed.

I conjure thee,  
By her high forehead and her *scarlet* lip. *Shak. Ro. and Jul.*

Thy ambition,  
Thou *scarlet* sin, robb'd this bawling land  
Of noble Buckingham. *Shak. Henry VIII.*

The Chinese, who are of an ill complexion, being olivaster, paint their cheeks *scarlet*. *Bacon.*

The *scarlet* honour of your peaceful gown. *Dryden.*

SCARLETBEAN. *n. f.* [from *scarlet* and *bean*.] A plant.

The *scarletbean* has a red hulk, and is not the best to eat in the shell, as kidneybeans; but is reputed the best to be eaten in Winter, when dry and boiled. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

SCARLETOAK. *n. f.* The ilex. A species of oak.

SCARMAGE. *n. f.* [For skirmish. *Spenser.*]

SCARMOGE. *n. f.* [For skirmish. *Spenser.*]

Such cruel game my *scarmerges* disarms;  
Another war, and other weapons I,  
Do love, when love does give his sweet alarms. *Fa. Queen.*

SCARP. *n. f.* [from *scarpe*, French.] The slope on that side of a ditch which is next to a fortified place, and looks towards the fields. *Dill.*

SCATCH. *n. f.* [from *scache*, French.] A kind of horsebit for bridles. *Bailey.*

SCATCHES. *n. f.* [from *scatches*, French.] Stilts to put the feet in to walk in dirty places. *Bailey.*

SCATE. *n. f.* [from *skider*, Swedish; *skid*, Icelandic.] A kind of wooden shoe, with a steel plate underneath, on which they slide over the ice. *To*

# SCA

To SCATE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To slide on scates.

SCATE. *n. f.* [from *scatus*, Latin.] A fish of the species of thornback.

SCATEBOUS. *adj.* [from *scatebo*, Latin.] Abounding with springs. *Dill.*

To SCATH. *v. a.* [from *scathan*, Saxon; *schaden*, Dut.] To waste; to damage; to destroy.

As when heaven's fire  
Hath *scath'd* the forest oaks, or mountain pines,  
With finged top their stately growth, though bare,  
Stands on the blasted heath. *Milton's Parad. Lost, b. i.*

SCATH. *n. f.* [from *scath*, Saxon.] Waste; damage; mischief; depopulation. *Scath* in Scotland denotes spoil or damage: as, he bears the *scath* and the scorn. A proverb.

She suborned hath  
This crafty messenger, with letters vain,  
To work new woe and unprovided *scath*. *Fairy Queen.*

The ear that budded fair is burnt and blasted,  
And all my hoped gain is turn'd to *scath*. *Spenser.*

He bore a pitiful mind against king Edward, doing him all the *scath* that he could, and annoying his territories. *Spenser.*

My proud one doth work the greater *scath*,  
Through sweet allurements of her lovely hue. *Spenser.*

They placed them in Rhodes, where daily doing great *scath* to the Turk, the great warrior Soliman, with a mighty army, so overlaid them, that he won the island from them. *Knolles.*

Still preserv'd from danger, harm, and *scath*,  
By many a sea and many an unknown shore. *Fairfax.*

SCATHFUL. *adj.* [from *scath*.] Mischievous; destructive.

A bawling vessel was he captain of,  
For shallow draught, and bulk unprizable,  
With which such *scathful* grapple did he make,  
That very envy, and the tongue of loss,  
Cried fame and honour on him. *Shakespeare. Twelfth Night.*

To SCATTER. *v. a.* [from *scatter*, Saxon; *scatteren*, Dutch.]

1. To throw loosely about; to sprinkle.

Where cattle pastur'd late, now *scatter'd* lies  
With carcasses and arms th' enflam'd field. *Milton.*

Teach the glad hours to *scatter*, as they fly,  
Soft quiet, gentle love, and endless joy. *Prior.*

Corruption, still  
Voracious, swallow'd what the liberal hand  
Of bounty *scatter'd* o'er the savage year. *Thomson.*

2. To dissipate; to disperse.

A king, that sitteth in the throne of judgment, *scattereth* away all evil with his eyes. *Prov. xx. 8.*

The Lord shall cause his glorious voice to be heard with *scattering* and tempest and stones. *If. xxx. 30.*

Samuel came not to Gilgal, and the people were *scattered* from Saul. *1 Sa. xiii. 8.*

Adam by this from the cold sudden damp  
Recovering, and his *scatter'd* spirits return'd. *Milton.*

3. To spread thinly.

Why should my muse enlarge on Libyan swains,  
Their *scatter'd* cottages and ample plains. *Dryden.*

To SCATTER. *v. n.* To be dissipated; to be dispersed.

Sound diffuseth itself in rounds; but if that which would *scatter* in open air, be made to go into a canal, it gives greater force to the sound. *Bacon.*

The sun  
Shakes from his noon-day throne the *scattering* clouds. *Thom.*

SCATTERINGLY. *adv.* [from *scattering*.] Loosely; dispersedly.

The Spaniards have here and there *scatteringly*, upon the sea-coasts, set up some towns. *Abbot.*

Those drops of prettiness, *scatteringly* sprinkled amongst the creatures, were designed to defecate and exalt our conceptions, not to inveigle or detain our passions. *Boyle.*

SCATTERLING. *n. f.* [from *scatter*.] A vagabond; one that has no home or settled habitation.

Such *scatterlings* cannot easily, by any ordinary officer, be gotten, when challenged for any such fact. *Spenser.*

Gathering unto him all the *scatterlings* and outlaws out of all the woods and mountains, in which they long had lurked, he marched forth into the English pale. *Spenser on Ireland.*

SCATURIENT. *adj.* [from *scaturiens*, Latin.] Springing as a fountain.

SCATURIGINOUS. *adj.* [from *scaturigo*, Latin.] Full of springs or fountains. *Dill.*

SCAVENGER. *n. f.* [from *scapan*, to have, perhaps to sweep, Saxon.] A petty magistrate, whose province is to keep the streets clean.

Since it is made a labour of the mind, as to inform mens judgements, and move their affections, to resolve difficult places of Scripture, to decide and clear off controversies, I cannot see how to be a butcher, *scavenger*, or any other such trade, does at all qualify men for this work. *South's Sermons.*

Bayard.

Dick the *scavenger*, with equal grace,  
Plurks from his cart the mud in Walpole's face. *Swift.*

SCALERAT. *n. f.* [French; *sceleratus*, Latin.] A villain; a wicked wretch. A word introduced unnecessarily from the French by a Scottish author.

Scelerats can by no arts stifle the cries of a wounded conscience. *Cheyne.*

# SCE

SCENARY. *n. f.* [from *scene*.]

1. The appearances of place or things.

He must gain a relish of the works of nature, and be conversant in the various *scenary* of a country life. *Addison.*

2. The representation of the place in which an action is performed.

The progress of the sound, and the *scenary* of the bordering regions, are imitated from *Aen. vii.* on the founding the horn of Aleto. *Pope.*

3. The disposition and consecution of the scenes of a play.

To make a more perfect model of a picture, is, in the language of poets, to draw up the *scenary* of a play. *Dryden.*

SCENE. *n. f.* [from *scena*, Latin; *σκηνη*, *scene*, French.]

1. The stage; the theatre of dramatick poetry.

Cedar and pine, and fir and branching palm,  
A sylvan *scene*; and as the ranks ascend  
Shade above shade, a woody theatre  
Of stateliest view. *Milton.*

2. The general appearance of any action; the whole contexture of objects; a display; a series; a regular disposition.

Now prepare thee for another *scene*. *Milton.*

A mute *scene* of sorrow, mixt with fear;  
Still on the table lay the unfinish'd cheer. *Dryden.*

A larger *scene* of action is display'd,  
And, rising hence, a greater work is weigh'd. *Dryden.*

Ev'ry fev'ral place must be  
A *scene* of triumph and revenge to me. *Dryden.*

When rising spring adorns the mead,  
A charming *scene* of nature is display'd. *Dryden.*

Eternity! thou pleasing, dreadful thought!  
Through what variety of untry'd beings,  
Through what new *scene* and changes must we pass! *Addison.*

About eight miles distance from Naples lies a very noble *scene* of antiquities: what they call Virgil's tomb is the first. *Addison on Italy.*

Say, shepherd, say, are these reflections true?  
Or was it but the woman's fear that drew  
This cruel *scene*, unjust to love and you. *Prior.*

3. Part of a play.

It shall be so my care  
To have you royally appointed, as if  
The *scene* you play were mine. *Shakespeare. Winter's Tale.*

Our author would excuse these youthful *scenes*  
Begotten at his entrance. *Granville.*

4. So much of an act of a play as passes between the same persons in the same place.

If his characters were good,  
The *scenes* entire, and freed from noise and blood,  
The action great, yet circumscrib'd by time,  
The words not forc'd, but sliding into rhyme,  
He thought, in hitting these, his business done. *Dryden.*

5. The place represented by the stage.

The king is set from London, and the *scene*  
Is now transported to Southampton. *Shakespeare. Hen. V.*

6. The hanging of the theatre adapted to the play.

The alteration of *scenes* feeds and relieves the eye, before it be full of the same object. *Bacon.*

SCENICK. *adj.* [from *scenique*, Fr. from *scene*.] Dramatick; theatrical.

With *scenick* virtue charm the rising age. *Anonymous.*

SCENOGRAPHICAL. *adj.* [from *scenographia*, Gr.] Drawn in perspective.

SCENOGRAPHICALLY. *adv.* [from *scenographical*.] In perspective.

If the workman be skilled in perspective, more than one face may be represented in our diagram *scenographically*. *Mort.*

SCENOGRAPHY. *n. f.* [from *scenographia*, Gr.; *scenographie*, Fr.] The art of perspective.

SCENT. *n. f.* [from *sentir*, to smell, French.]

1. The power of smelling; the smell.

A hunted hare treads back her mazes, crosses and confounds her former track, and uses all possible methods to divert the *scent*. *Att's Improvement of the Mind.*

2. The object of smell; odour good or bad.

Belman cried upon it at the meekest loss,  
And twice to-day pick'd out the dullest *scent*. *Shakespeare.*

The plague, they report, hath a *scent* of the smell of a melow apple. *Bacon.*

Good earth, newly turned up, hath a freshness and good *scent*. *Bacon.*

Good *scents* do purify the brain,  
Awake the fancy, and the wits refine. *Davies.*

Partake  
The season, prime for sweetest *scents* and airs. *Milton.*

Exulting, 'till he finds their nobler sense  
Their disproportion'd speed does recompense;  
Then curses his conspiring feet, whose *scent*  
Betrays that safety which their swiftness lent. *Denham.*

Cheerful health,  
His duteous handmaid, through the air improv'd,  
With lavish hand diffuses *scents* ambrosial. *Prior.*

3. Chace followed by the smell.

He gained the observations of innumerable ages, and travelled upon the same *scent* into Ethiopia. *To*



# SCH

To SCENT. *v. a.* [from the noun.]  
 1. To smell; to perceive by the nose.  
 So scented the grim feature, and upturn'd  
 His nostrils wide into the murky air,  
 Sagacious of his quarry from so far. *Milton's Par. Lost.*  
 2. To perfume; or to imbue with odour good or bad.  
 Balm, from a silver box distill'd around,  
 Shall all bedew the roots, and scent the sacred ground. *Dryd.*  
 He spies  
 His op'ning hounds, and now he hears their cries;  
 A gen'rous pack, or to maintain the chace,  
 Or snuff the vapour from the scented grafs. *Addison.*  
 SCENTLESS. *adj.* [from *scnt*.] Inodorous; having no smell.  
 SCÉPTRE. *n. f.* [from *scptum*, Latin; *scptre*, Fr.] The ensign  
 of royalty born in the hand.  
 Nor shall proud Lancaster usurp my right,  
 Nor hold the sceptre in his childish fist. *Shak. Henry VI.*  
 Thou sceptre's heir,  
 That thus affect'st a sheephook. *Shakespeare.*  
 How, best of kings, do'st thou a sceptre bear!  
 How, best of poets, do'st thou laurel wear!  
 But two things rare the fates had in their store,  
 And gave thee both, to shew they could no more. *B. John.*  
 The sceptre bearers lent  
 Their tree attendance. *Chapman's Odyssey.*  
 The parliament prefented those acts which were prepared  
 by them to the royal sceptre, in which were some laws restrain-  
 ing the extravagant power of the nobility. *Clarendon.*  
 The court of Rome has, in other instances, so well attested  
 its good managery, that it is not credible crowns and sceptres  
 are conferred gratis. *Decay of Piety.*  
 SCÉPTRED. *adj.* [from *sceptre*.] Bearing a sceptre.  
 The sceptred heralds call  
 To council, in the city-gates. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*  
 To Britain's queen the scepter'd suppliant bends,  
 To her his crowns and infant race commends. *Tickel.*  
 SCÉPTICK. *n. f.* See SKEPTICK.  
 SCÉDULE. *n. f.* [from *scdula*, Latin; *scdula*, French.]  
 1. A small scroll.  
 The first published *schedules* being brought to a grave knight,  
 he read over an unfavoury sentence or two, and delivered back  
 the libel. *Hooker.*  
 All ill, which all  
 Prophets or poets spake, and all which shall  
 B' annex'd in *schedules* unto this by me, *Donne.*  
 Fall on that man.  
 2. A little inventory.  
 I will give out *schedules* of my beauty: it shall be invento-  
 ried, and every particle and utensil label'd to my will. *Shak.*  
 SCHEMATISM. *n. f.* [from *σχηματισμός*.] Combination of the  
 aspects of heavenly bodies; particular form or disposition of a  
 thing.  
 Every particle of matter, whatever form or *schematism*  
 it puts on, must in all conditions be equally extended, and  
 therefore take up the same room. *Creech.*  
 SCHEMATIST. *n. f.* [from *scheme*.] A projector; one given to  
 forming schemes.  
 SCHEMÉ. *n. f.* [from *σχῆμα*.]  
 1. A plan; a combination of various things into one view, de-  
 sign, or purpose; a system.  
 Were our senses made much quicker, the appearance and  
 outward *scheme* of things would have quite another face to us,  
 and be inconsistent with our well being. *Locke.*  
 We shall never be able to give ourselves a satisfactory ac-  
 count of the divine conduct, without forming such a *scheme* of  
 things as shall at once take in time and eternity. *Atterbury.*  
 2. A project; a contrivance; a design.  
 The haughty monarch was laying *schemes* for suppressing the  
 ancient liberties, and removing the ancient boundaries of king-  
 doms. *Atterbury's Sermons.*  
 He forms the well-concerted *scheme* of mischief;  
 'Tis fix'd, 'tis done, and both are doom'd to death. *Rowe.*  
 The stoical *scheme* of supplying our wants by lopping of  
 our desires, is like cutting off our feet when we want  
 shoes. *Swift.*  
 3. A representation of the aspects of the celestial bodies; any  
 lineal or mathematical diagram.  
 It hath embroiled the endeavours of astrology in the errec-  
 tion of *schemes*, and the judgment of death and diseases.  
*Brown's Vulgar Errors.*  
 It is a *scheme* and face of heaven,  
 As th' aspects are dispos'd this even. *Hudibras.*  
 SCHEMER. *n. f.* [from *scheme*.] A projector; a contriver.  
 SCHEMIS. *n. f.* [from *σχῆμα*.] An habitude; state of any thing  
 with respect to other things.  
 If that mind which has existng in itself from all eternity  
 all the simple essences of things, and consequently all their  
 possible *schemes* or habitudes, should ever change, there would  
 arise a new *schēsis* in the mind, which is contrary to the sup-  
 position. *Norris.*  
 SCIRRUS. *n. f.* [from *scirre*, French. This should be written *scir-*  
*rhous*, not merely because it comes from *scirrhos*, but because it

# SCH

in English has before *i* and *r* the found of *f*. See SKEPTICK.]  
 An indurated gland.  
 Any of these three may degenerate into a *scirrhous*, and that  
*scirrhous* into a cancer. *Wifeman of Tournay.*  
 SCIRRHOUS. *adj.* [from *scirrhous*.] Having a gland indu-  
 rated.  
 How they are to be treated when they are strumous, *scir-*  
*rhous*, or cancerous, you may see. *Wifeman.*  
 SCIRRHOUSITY. *n. f.* [from *scirrhous*.] An induration of the  
 glands.  
 The difficulty of breathing, occasioned by *scirrhosities* of the  
 glands, is not to be cured. *Arbutnot on Diet.*  
 SCHISM. *n. f.* [from *σχίσμα*; *schisme*, Fr.] A separation or divi-  
 sion in the church of God.  
 Set bounds to our passions by reason, to our errors by  
 truth, and to our *schisms* by charity. *King Charles.*  
 Oppose *schisms* by unity, hypocisly by sober piety, and de-  
 bauchery by temperance. *Spratt's Sermons.*  
 When a *schism* is once spread, there grows at length a di-  
 pute which are the schismatics: in the fence of the law the  
*schism* lies on that side which opposes itself to the religion of  
 the state. *Swift.*  
 SCHISMATICAL. *adj.* [from *schismaticus*, Fr. from *schismatikos*.] Im-  
 plying schism; practising schism.  
 By these tumults all factions, seditions, and *schismatical* pro-  
 posals against government, ecclesiastical and civil, must be  
 backed. *King Charles.*  
 Here bare anathema's fall but like so many *bruta fulmina*  
 upon the obstinate and *schismatical*, who are like to think them-  
 selves shrewdly hurt by being cut off from that body which  
 they chuse not to be of, and so being punished into a quiet  
 enjoyment of their beloved separation. *South's Sermons.*  
 SCHISMATICALLY. *adv.* [from *schismatical*.] In a schismatical  
 manner.  
 SCHISMATICK. *n. f.* [from *schism*.] One who separates from  
 the true church.  
 No known heretick nor *schismatick* should be suffered to go  
 into those countries. *Bacon.*  
 Thus you behold the *schismatick* bravado's:  
 Wild peaks in squibs, and Calamy in granado's. *Bulwer.*  
 The *schismatick* united in a solemn league and covenant to  
 alter the whole system of spiritual government. *Swift.*  
 To SCHISMATIZE. *v. a.* [from *schism*.] To commit the crime  
 of schism; to make a breach in the communion of the  
 church.  
 SCHOLAR. *n. f.* [from *scholaris*, Latin; *ecolier*, French.]  
 1. One who learns of a master; a disciple.  
 Many times that which defereth approbation would hardly  
 find favour, if they which propose it were not to profess them-  
 selves *scholars*, and followers of the ancients. *Hooker.*  
 The *scholars* of the Stagyrite,  
 Who for the old opinion fight,  
 Would make their modern friends confess  
 The difference but from more to less. *Prior.*  
 2. A man of letters.  
 This same *scholar's* fate, *res angusta domi*, hinders the pro-  
 moting of learning. *Wilkins's Math. Magic.*  
 To watch occasions to correct others in their discourse, and  
 not slip any opportunity of shewing their talents, *scholars* are  
 most blamed for. *Locke.*  
 3. A pedant; a man of books.  
 To spend too much time in studies, is sloth; to make judg-  
 ment wholly by their rules, is the humour of a *scholar*: they  
 perfect nature, and are perfected by experience. *Bacon.*  
 4. One who has a lettered education.  
 My cousin William is become a good *scholar*: he is at Ox-  
 ford still, is he not? *Shakespeare. Henry VI.*  
 SCHOLARSHIP. *n. f.* [from *scholar*.]  
 1. Learning; literature; knowledge.  
 It pited my very heart to think that a man of my master's  
 understanding, and great *scholarship*, who had a book of his  
 own in print, should talk so outrageously. *Pope.*  
 2. Literary education.  
 This place should be school and university, not needing a  
 remove to any other house of *scholarship*. *Milton.*  
 3. Exhibition or maintenance for a scholar. *Ainsworth.*  
 SCHOLASTICAL. *adj.* [from *scholasticus*, Latin.] Belonging to a  
 scholar or school.  
 SCHOLASTICALLY. *adv.* [from *scholastic*.] According to the  
 niceties or method of the schools.  
 No moralists or casuists, that treat *scholastically* of justice,  
 but treat of gratitude, under that general head, as a part of  
 it. *South's Sermons.*  
 SCHOLASTICK. *adj.* [from *schola*, Latin; *scholastique*, French.]  
 1. Pertaining to the school; practised in schools.  
 I would render this intelligible to every rational man, how-  
 ever little versed in *scholastic* learning. *Digby on Bodies.*  
*Scholastic* education, like a trade, does so fix a man in a  
 particular way, that he is not fit to judge of any thing that  
 lies out of that way. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*  
 2. Befting the school; suitable to the school; pedantick; need-  
 lessly subtle. *The*

# SCH

The favour of proposing there, in convenient sort, whatso-  
 ever ye can object, which thing I have known them to grant  
 of *scholastick* courtesy unto strangers, never hath nor ever will  
 be denied you. *Hooker.*  
 Sir Francis Bacon was wont to say, that those who left use-  
 ful studies for useless *scholastick* speculations, were like the  
 Olympick gamblers, who abstained from necessary labours,  
 that they might be fit for such as were not so. *Bacon.*  
 Both sides charge the other with idolatry, and that is a mat-  
 ter of confidence, and not a *scholastick* nicety. *Stillingfleet.*  
 SCHOLIAST. *n. f.* [from *scholaste*, French; *scholastes*, Latin.] A  
 writer of explanatory notes.  
 The title of this satyr, in some ancient manuscripts, was  
 the reproach of idleness; though in others of the *scholast's* 'tis  
 inscribed against the luxury of the rich. *Dryden.*  
 What Gellius or Stobæus cook'd before,  
 Or chew'd by blind o'd *scholasts* o'er and o'er. *Dunciad.*  
 SCHOLION. *n. f.* [Latin.] A note; an explanatory ob-  
 servation.  
 Hereunto have I added a certain gloss or *scholion*, for the  
 explication of old words, and harder phrases, which manner  
 of glossing and commenting will seem strange in our lan-  
 guage. *Spenser.*  
 Some cast all their metaphysical and moral learning into the  
 method of mathematicians, and bring every thing relating to  
 those abstracted or practical sciences under theorems, problems,  
 postulates, *scholiums*, and corollaries. *Watts.*  
 SCHOLY. *n. f.* [from *scholē*, Fr. *scholium*, Latin.] An explanatory  
 note. This word, with the verb following, is, I fancy, pecu-  
 liar to the learned *Hooker*.  
 He therefore, which made us to live, hath also taught us to  
 pray, to the end, that speaking unto the Father in the Son's  
 own precept form, without *scholy* or gloss of ours, we may  
 be sure that we utter nothing which God will deny. *Hooker.*  
 That *scholy* had need of a very favourable reader, and a  
 tractable, that should think it plain construction, when to be  
 commanded in the word, and grounded upon the word, are  
 made all one. *Hooker.*  
 To SCHOLY. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To write expositions.  
 The preacher should want a text, whereupon to  
*scholy*. *Hooker.*  
 SCHOOL. *n. f.* [from *schola*, Latin; *ecole*, French.]  
 1. A house of discipline and instruction.  
 Their age the fame, their inclinations too,  
 And bred together in one *school* they grew. *Dryden.*  
 2. A place of literary education.  
 My end being private, I have not expressed my conceptions  
 in the language of the *schools*. *Digby.*  
 Writers on that subject have turned it into a composition  
 of hard words, trifles, and subtilties, for the mere use of the  
*schools*, and that only to amuse men with empty sounds. *Watts.*  
 3. A state of instruction.  
 The calf breed to the rural trade,  
 Set him betimes to *school*, and let him be  
 Instructed there in rules of husbandry. *Dryden.*  
 4. System of doctrine as delivered by particular teachers.  
 No craz'd brain could ever yet propound,  
 Touching the soul, so vain and fond a thought;  
 But some among these matters have been found,  
 Which in their *schools* the self-same thing had taught. *Davies.*  
 Let no man be less confident in his faith, concerning the  
 great blessings God designs in these divine mysteries, by reason  
 of any difference in the several *schools* of Christians, concern-  
 ing the consequent blessings thereof. *Taylor.*  
 5. The age of the church, and form of theology succeeding that  
 of the fathers.  
 The first principles of Christian religion should not be farced  
 with *school* points and private tenets. *Sanderfon.*  
 A man may find an infinite number of propositions in books  
 of metaphysics, *school* divinity, and natural philosophy, and  
 know as little of God, spirits, or bodies, as he did before. *Locke.*  
 To SCHOOL. *v. a.* [from the noun.]  
 1. To instruct; to train.  
 Una her besought to be so good  
 As in her virtuous rules to *school* her knight. *Fo. Queen.*  
 He's gentle, never *school'd*, and yet learned. *Shakespeare.*  
 2. To teach with superiority; to tutor.  
 You shall go with me;  
 I have some private *schooling* for you both. *Shakespeare.*  
 Cousin, *school* yourself; but for your husband,  
 He's noble, wife, judicious. *Shakespeare. Macbeth.*  
*School* your child,  
 And ask why God's anointed he revild.  
 If this be *schooling*, 'tis well for the considerer: I'll engage  
 that no adversary of his shall in this sense ever *school* him. *At.*  
 SCHOOLBOY. *n. f.* [from *school* and *boy*.] A boy that is in his rudi-  
 ments at school.  
*Schoolboys* tears take up  
 The glasse of my fight. *Shakespeare.*  
 He grins, smacks, shrugs, and such an itch endures,  
 As 'prentices or *schoolboys*, which do know  
 Of some gay sport abroad, yet dare not go. *Donne.*

# SCI

A *schoolboy* brought his mother a book he had stolen. *L'Estr.*  
 Once he had heard a *schoolboy* tell,  
 How Semele of mortal race  
 By thunder died. *Swift.*  
 SCHOOLDAY. *n. f.* [from *school* and *day*.] Age in which youth is  
 sent to school.  
 Is all forgot?  
 All *school* days friendship, childhood, innocence? *Shakespeare.*  
 SCHOOLFELLOW. *n. f.* [from *school* and *fellow*.] One bred at the  
 same school.  
 Thy flatterring method on the youth pursue;  
 Join'd with his *schoolfellow* by two and two:  
 Persuade them first to lead an empty wheel,  
 In length of time produce the lab'ring yoke. *Dryden.*  
 The emulation of *schoolfellow* often puts life and industry  
 into young lads. *Locke.*  
 SCHOOLHOUSE. *n. f.* [from *school* and *house*.] House of discipline  
 and instruction.  
 Fair Una 'gan Fidelia fair request,  
 To have her knight unto her *schoolhouse* plac'd. *Spenser.*  
 SCHOOLMAN. *n. f.* [from *school* and *man*.]  
 1. One versed in the niceties and subtilties of academical dispu-  
 tation.  
 The king, though no good *scholman*, converted one of  
 them by dispute. *Bacon.*  
 Unlearn'd, he knew no *scholman's* subtle art;  
 No language, but the language of the heart. *Pope.*  
 2. One skilled in the divinity of the school.  
 If a man's wit be not apt to distinguish or find differences,  
 let him study the *schoolmen*. *Bacon.*  
 To *schoolmen* I bequeath my doubtfulness,  
 My sickness to physicians. *Donne.*  
 Men of nice palates could not relish Aristotle, as he was  
 dress'd up by the *schoolmen*. *Baker.*  
 Let subtle *schoolmen* teach these fiends to fight,  
 More studious to divide than to unite. *Pope.*  
 SCHOOLMASTER. *n. f.* [from *school* and *master*.] One who prefaces  
 and teaches in a school.  
 I, thy *schoolmaster*, have made thee more profit  
 Than other princes can, that have more time  
 For vainer hours, and tutors not so careful. *Shakespeare.*  
 Adrian VI. was sometime *schoolmaster* to Charles V. *Kneller.*  
 The ancient sophists and rhetoricians lived 'till they were  
 an hundred years old; and so likewise did many of the gram-  
 marians and *schoolmasters*, as Orbilius. *Bacon.*  
 A father may see his children taught, though he himself  
 does not turn *schoolmaster*. *South's Sermons.*  
 SCHOOLMISTRESS. *n. f.* [from *school* and *mistress*.] A woman who  
 governs a school.  
 Such precepts I have selected from the most considerable  
 which we have received from nature, that exact *schoolmistress*.  
*Dryden's Dufresnoy.*  
 My *schoolmistress*, like a vixen Turk,  
 Maintains her lazy husband. *Gay's What d'ye Call it.*  
 SCHREIGHT. *n. f.* A fifth. *Ainsworth.*  
 SCIAGRAPHY. *n. f.* [from *sciagraphie*, French; *σκιαγραφία*.] This  
 should be written with a *k*.  
 1. [In architecture.] The profile or section of a building, to  
 shew the inside thereof. *Bailey.*  
 2. [In astronomy.] The art of finding the hour of the day or  
 night by the shadow of the sun, moon, or stars. *Bailey.*  
 SCIAATHERICAL. *adj.* [from *sciatherique*, Fr. *σκιαθηρικός*.] Be-  
 longing to a sun-dial. *Did.* This should  
 be written *sciatherical*.  
 There were also, from great antiquity, *sciatherical* or sun-  
 dials, by the shadow of a stile or gnomon denoting the hours  
 of the day; an invention ascribed unto Anaxamines by Pliny.  
*Brown's Vulgar Errors.*  
 SCIA'TICA. *n. f.* [from *sciaticque*, French; *ischiatrica passio*, Latin.]  
 SCIA'TICK. *n. f.* The hip gout.  
 Which of your hips has the most profound *sciatica*? *Shakespeare.*  
 Thou cold *sciatica*,  
 Cripple our senators, that their limbs may halt  
 As lamely as their manners. *Shakespeare. Timon.*  
 The Scythians, using continual riding, were generally mof-  
 lested with the *sciatica*, or hip gout. *Brown's Vulgar Err.*  
 Rack'd with *sciatick*, martyr'd with the stone,  
 Will any mortal let himself alone? *Pope.*  
 SCIA'TICAL. *adj.* [from *sciatica*.] Afflicting the hip.  
 In obstinate *sciatic* pains, blistering and cauteries have  
 been found effectual. *Arbutnot.*  
 SCIENCE. *n. f.* [from *science*, French; *scientia*, Latin.]  
 1. Knowledge.  
 If we conceive God's fight or *science*, before the creation of  
 the world, to be extended to all and every part of the world,  
 seeing every thing as it is, his prescience or foresight of any  
 action of mine, or rather his *science* or fight, from all eternity,  
 lays no necessity on any thing to come to pass, any more than  
 my seeing the sun move hath to do in the moving of it. *Hamm.*  
 2. Certainty grounded on demonstration.  
 So you arrive at truth, though not at *science*. *Berkley.*



3. Art attained by precepts, or built on principles.  
*Science* perfects genius, and moderates that fury of the fancy which cannot contain itself within the bounds of reason. *Dryd.*
4. Any art or species of knowledge.  
 No *science* doth make known the first principles, whereon it buildeth; but they are always taken as plain and manifest in themselves, or as proved and granted already, some former knowledge having made them evident. *Hooker.*  
 Whatsoever we may learn by them, we only attain according to the manner of natural *sciences*, which were discourse of wit and reason findeth out. *Hooker.*  
 I present you with a man  
 Cunning in musick and the mathematics,  
 To instruct her fully in those *sciences*. *Shakespeare.*  
 The indisputable mathematics, the only *science* heaven hath yet vouchsafed humanity, have but few votaries among the slaves of the Stagirite. *Glauv. Scip.*
5. One of the seven liberal arts, grammar, rhetoric, logic, arithmetic, music, geometry, astronomy.  
 Good sense, which only is the gift of heav'n,  
 And though no *science*, fairly worth the sev'n. *Pope.*
- SCIENTIAL. *adj.* [from *science*.] Producing science.  
 From the tree her step she turn'd;  
 But first low reverence done, as to the pow'r  
 That dwelt within; whose presence had infus'd  
 Into the plant *scintill* sap, deriv'd  
 From noëtar, drink of gods. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*
- SCIENTIFIC. *adj.* [from *scientia*, Fr. *scientia* and *facio*, Lat.]  
 SCIENTIFIC. *adj.* Producing demonstrative knowledge; producing certainty.  
 Natural philosophy proceeding from settled principles, therein is expected a satisfaction from *scientific* progressions, and such as beget a sure or rational belief. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*  
 No where are there more quick, inventive, and penetrating capacities, fraught with all kind of *scientific* knowledge. *Hewel.*  
 No man, who first trafficks into a foreign country, has any *scientific* evidence that there is such a country, but by report, which can produce no more than a moral certainty; that is, a very high probability, and such as there can be no reason to except against. *South's Sermons.*  
 The systems of natural philosophy that have obtained, are to be read more to know the hypotheses, than with hopes to gain there a comprehensive, *scientific*, and satisfactory knowledge of the works of nature. *Locke.*
- SCIENTIFICALLY. *adv.* [from *scientific*.] In such a manner as to produce knowledge.  
 Sometimes it rests upon testimony, because it is easier to believe than to be *scientifically* instructed. *Locke.*
- SCIMITAR. *n. f.* [See *Cimeter*.] A short sword with a convex edge.  
 I'll heat his blood with Greekish wine to-night,  
 Which with my *scimitar* I'll cool to-morrow. *Shakespeare.*
- SCINCY. *n. f.* A species of violet. *Ainsworth.*
- SCINK. *n. f.* A cast calf. *Ainsworth.* In Scotland and in London they call it *scink*.
- TO SCINTILLATE. *v. n.* [from *scintilla*, Latin.] To sparkle; to emit sparks.  
 SCINTILLATION. *n. f.* [from *scintillatio*, Lat. from *scintilla*.] The act of sparkling; sparks emitted.  
 He saith the planets *scintillation* is not seen, because of their propinquity. *Glauv. Scip.*  
 These *scintillations* are not the accession of the air upon the collision of two hard bodies, but rather the inflammable effluences discharged from the bodies collided. *Brown.*
- SCIOLIST. *n. f.* [from *sciolus*, Latin.] One who knows many things superficially.  
 'Twas this vain idolizing of authors which gave birth to that silly vanity of impertinent citations: these ridiculous fooleries signify nothing to the more generous discerners, but the pedantry of the affected *sciolists*. *Glauv. Scip.*  
 These passages, in that book, were enough to humble the presumption of our modern *sciolists*, if their pride were not as great as their ignorance. *Temple.*
- SCIOLOUS. *adj.* [from *sciolus*, Latin.] Superficially or imperfectly knowing.  
 I could wish these *sciolous* zealots had more judgment joined with their zeal. *Hewel.*
- SCIOLOGY. *n. f.* [from *sciolus*, Fr. *sciolus* and *logia*.] Battle with a shadow. 'Tis should be written *scianology*.  
 To avoid this *scianology*, or imaginary combat of words, let me know, fir, what you mean by the name of tyrant? *Cowley.*
- SCION. *n. f.* [from *scion*, French.] A small twig taken from one tree to be engrafted into another.  
 Sweet maid, we marry  
 A gentle *scion* to the wildest stock;  
 And make conceive a bark of baler kind,  
 By bud of nobler race. *Shakespeare. Winter's Tale.*  
 March is drawn in his left hand blossoms, and *scions* upon his arm.  
 The *scions* are best of an old tree. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*
- SCIRE. *n. f.* [Latin.] A writ judicial, in law, most commonly to call a man to shew cause unto the court, whence

- it is sent, why execution of a judgment passed should not be made. 'Tis writ is not granted before a year and a day is passed, after the judgment given. *Cowley.*
- SCISSILE. *adj.* [from *scissus*, Latin.] Capable of being divided smoothly by a sharp edge.  
 The differences of impenetrable and not impenetrable, *scissile* and not *scissile*, and many other passions of matter, are plebeian notions. *Locke.*
- SCISSILE. *adj.* [from *scissile*, Fr. *scissile*, Latin.] Capable of being cut or divided smoothly by a sharp edge.  
 Animal fat is a sort of amphibious substance, *scissile* like a solid, and resolvable by heat. *Arbutnot.*
- SCISSON. *n. f.* [from *scission*, French; *scissio*, Latin.] The act of cutting.  
 Nerves may be wounded by *scission* or puncture: the former way they are usually cut through, and wholly cease from action. *Wifeman's Surgery.*
- SCISSOR. *n. f.* [This word is variously written, as it is supposed to be derived by different writers; of whom some write *cissors*, from *caedo*, or *incido*; others *scissors*, from *scindo*; and some *cissors*, *cizars*, or *scissors*, *ciseaux*, Fr.] A small pair of sheers, or blades moveable on a pivot, and intercepting the thing to be cut.  
 His beard they have sing'd off with brands of fire;  
 And ever, as it blaz'd, they threw on him  
 Great pails of puddled mire to quench the hair:  
 My master preaches patience to him, and the while  
 His man with *scissors* nicks him for a fool. *Shakespeare.*  
 Wanting the *scissors*, with these hands I'll tear,  
 If that obstruct my flight, this load of hair. *Prin.*  
 When the lawyers and tradesmen brought extravagant bills,  
 fir Roger wore a pair of *scissors* in his pocket, with which he would snip a quarter of a yard off nicely. *Arbutnot.*
- SCISSURE. *n. f.* [from *scissus*, Latin.] A crack; a rent; a fissure.  
 The breach seems like the *scissures* and ruptures of an earthquake, and threatens to swallow all that attempt to close it, and relieves its cure only for omnipotence. *Decay of Piety.*
- SCLEROTICK. *adj.* [from *scleroticus*, Fr. *scleroticus*.] Hard: an epithet of one of the coats of the eye.  
 The ligaments observed in the inside of the *sclerotic* tunics of the eye, serve instead of a muscle, by their contraction, to alter the figure of the eye. *Ray on the Creation.*
- SCLEROTICKS. *n. f.* [from the adjective.] Medicines which harden and consolidate the parts they are applied to. *Quincy.*
- TO SCOT. *v. a.* To stop a wheel by putting a stone or To SCOTCH. *v. a.* piece of wood under it before. *Daily.*
- TO SCOFF. *v. n.* [from *schoppen*, Dutch.] To treat with insolent ridicule; to treat with contemptuous language. *With at.*  
 Of two noblemen of the West of England, the one was given to *scoff*, but kept ever royal cheer in his house; the other would ask of those that had been at his table, Tell truly, was there never a stout or dry blow given? *Bacon.*  
 There is no greater argument of a light and inconsiderate person, than prophandy to *scoff* at religion. *Tilley.*  
 Such is love,  
 And such the laws of his fantastick empire,  
 The wanton boy delights to bend the mighty,  
 And *scuffs* at the vain wisdom of the wife. *Rave.*
- SCOFF. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Contemptuous ridicule; expression of scorn; contemptuous language.  
 Our answer therefore to their reasons is no; to their *scuffs* nothing. *Hooker.*
- With *scuffs* and scorns, and contemptuous taunts,  
 In open market-place produc'd they me. *Shakespeare. H. VI.*  
 How could men surrender up their reason to flattery, more abusive and reproachful than the rudest *scuffs* and the sharpest invectives? *South.*  
 Some little souls, that have got a smattering of astronomy or chemistry, for want of a due acquaintance with other sciences, make a *scuff* at them all, in comparison of their favourite science. *Whitt.*
- SCOFFER. *n. f.* [from *scuff*.] Insolent ridiculer; saucy scorner; contemptuous reproacher.  
 I must tell you friendly in your ear,  
 Sell when you can; you are not for all markets:  
 Cry the man mercy, love him, take his offer;  
 Foul is most foul, being found to be a *scoffer*. *Shakespeare.*  
 Divers have herded themselves amongst these profane *scuffers*, not that they are convinced by their reasons, but terrified by their contumelies. *Government of the Tongue.*  
 Consider what the apostle tells these *scuffers* they were ignorant of, not that there was a deluge; but he tells them, that they were ignorant that the heavens and the earth of old were so and so constituted. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*
- SCOFFING. *adv.* [from *scuffing*.] In contempt; in ridicule.  
 Aristotle applied this hemistich *scoffingly* to the sycophants at Athens. *Arbutnot.*
- TO SCOLD. *v. n.* [from *scholden*, Dutch.] To quarrel clamorously and rudely.  
 Pardon me, 'tis the first time that ever  
 I'm forc'd to *scold*. *Shakespeare. Coriolanus.*

- The one as famous for a *scolding* tongue,  
 As the other is for beauteous modesty. *Shakespeare.*  
 They attacked me, some with piteous moans, others grinning and only shewing their teeth, others ranting, and others *scolding* and reviling. *Stillfleet.*
- Pallas meets the queen of love;  
 For gods, we are by Homer told,  
 Can in celestial language *scold*. *Swift.*  
*Scolding* and curling are her common conversation. *Swift.*
- SCOLD. *n. f.* [from the verb.] A clamorous, rude, mean, low, foul-mouthed woman.  
 A threw in domestic life, is now become a *scold* in politics. *Addison's Freeholder.*  
 Sun-burnt matrons mending old nets;  
 Now fingering shrill, and scolding oft between;  
 Scolds answer foul-mouth'd *scolds*. *Swift.*
- SCOLLOP. *n. f.* [Written properly *scallop*.] A pectinated shell-fish.  
 SCOLOPENDRA. *n. f.* [from *scolopendra*, French; *σκολοπενδρα*.]  
 1. A sort of venomous serpent. *Ainsworth.*  
 2. [from *scolopendrum*, Latin.] An herb. *Ainsworth.*
- SCOMM. *n. f.* [Perhaps from *scomma*, Latin.] A buffoon. A word out of use, and unworthy of revival.  
 The *scomm*, or buffoons of quality, are wolves in conversation. *L'Estrange.*
- SCONCE. *n. f.* [from *schonke*, German.]  
 1. A fort; a bulwark.  
 Such fellows are perfect in the great commanders names, and they will learn you by rote where services were done; at such and such a *scence*, at such a breach. *Shakespeare. Henry V.*  
 2. The head: perhaps as being the *acropolis*, or citadel of the body. A low word.  
 Why does he suffer this rude knave now to knock him about the *scence* with a dirty shovel, and will not tell him of his action of battery? *Shakespeare. Hamlet.*  
 3. A penile candlestick, generally with a looking-glass to reflect the light.  
 Golden *scences* hang upon the walls,  
 To light the costly suppers and the balls. *Dryden's Lucret.*  
 Triumphant Umbriel, on a *scence*'s height,  
 Clapp'd his glad wings, and fat to view the fight. *Pope.*  
 Put candles into *scences*. *Swift's Direct. to the Butler.*
- TO SCORCE. *v. a.* [A word used in the universities, and derived plausibly by *Stinner*, whose etymologies are generally rational, from *scence*, as it signifies the head; to *scence* being to fix a fine on any one's head.] To mulct; to fine. A low word which ought not to be retained.  
 SCORP. *n. f.* [from *schorpen*, Dutch.]  
 1. A kind of large ladle; a vessel with a long handle used to throw out liquor.  
 They turn upside down hops on malt-kilns, when almost dry, with a *scorp*. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*  
 Endeavour with thy *scorp*, or fingers, to force the stone outwards. *Sharp's Surgery.*  
 2. A sweep; a stroke. Perhaps it should be *scweep*.  
 What, all my pretty chickens and their dam,  
 At one fell *scorp*! *Shakespeare. Macbeth.*
- TO SCORP. *v. a.* [from *schorpen*, Dutch.]  
 1. To lade out.  
 As by the brook he stood,  
 He *scorp'd* the water from the crystal flood. *Dryden's Æn.*  
 2. This word seems to have not been understood by *Thomson*.  
 Melted Alpine snows  
 The mountain cisterns fill, those ample stores  
 Of water *scorp'd* among the hollow rocks. *Thomson.*
3. To empty by lading.  
 If some penurious source by chance appear'd,  
 Scanty of waters, when you *scorp'd* it dry,  
 And offer'd the full helmet up to Cato,  
 Did he not dash th' untasted moisture from him? *Addison.*
4. To carry off in any thing hollow.  
 A spectator would think this circular mount had been actually *scorp'd* out of that hollow space. *Spektator.*  
 Her fore-feet are broad, that the may *scorp* away much earth at a time. *Addison.*
5. To cut hollow, or deep.  
 Whatever part of the harbour they *scorp* in, it has an influence on all the rest; for the sea immediately works the whole bottom to a level.  
 Those carbuncles the Indians will *scorp*, so as to hold above a pint. *Addison on China.*  
 To his single eye, that in his forehead glar'd  
 Like a full moon, or a broad burnish'd shield,  
 A fork'd staff we dextrously apply'd,  
 Which, in the spacious socket turning round,  
 Scoop'd out the big round gelly from his orb. *Addison.*  
 It much conduces how to scare  
 The little race of birds, that hop  
 From spray to spray, *scorping* the costliest fruit,  
 Insatiate, undisturb'd. *Philips.*

- The genius of the place  
 Or helps th' ambitious hill the heav'n to scale;  
 Or *scops* in circling theatres the vale. *Pope.*
- SCOOPER. *n. f.* [from *scop*.] One who scoops.  
 SCOPE. *n. f.* [from *scopus*, Latin.]  
 1. Aim; intention; drift.  
 Your *scope* is as mine own,  
 So to enforce or qualify the laws;  
 As to your soul seems good. *Shakespeare. Measure for Measure.*  
 His coming hither hath no farther *scope*  
 Than for his lineal royalties, and to beg  
 Infranchisement immediate on his knees. *Shakespeare. R. II.*  
 Had the whole *scope* of the author been answerable to his title, he would have only undertaken to prove what every man is convinced of; but the drift of the pamphlet is to stir up our compassion towards the rebels. *Addison's Freeholder.*
2. Thing aimed at; mark; final end.  
 The *scope* of all their pleading against man's authority is to overthrow such laws and constitutions in the church, as depending thereupon, if they should therefore be taken away, would leave neither face nor memory of church to continue long in the world. *Hooker.*
- Now was time  
 To aim their counsels to the fairest *scope*. *Hubbard's Tale.*  
 We should impute the war to the *scope* at which it aimeth. *Raleigh.*
- He, in what he counsels, and in what excels,  
 Mistrustful, grounds his courage on despair,  
 And utter dissolution, as the *scope*  
 Of all his aim. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*
3. Room; space; amplitude of intellectual view.  
 An heroic poet is not tied to a bare representation of what is true, but that he might let himself loose to visionary objects, which may give him a freer *scope* for imagination. *Dryden.*  
 These theorems being admitted into optics, there would be *scope* enough of handling that science voluminously, after a new manner; not only by teaching those things which tend to the perfection of vision, but also by determining mathematically all kinds of phenomena of colours which could be produced by refraction. *Newton's Opt.*
4. Liberty; freedom from restraint.  
 If this constrain them to grant that their axiom is not to take any place, save in those things only where the church hath larger *scope*, it reflecteth that they search out some stronger reason. *Hooker.*  
 Ah, cut my lace afunder,  
 That my pent heart may have some *scope* to beat,  
 Or else I swoon with this dead killing news. *Shakespeare.*
5. Liberty beyond just limits; licence.  
 'Tis 'twas my fault to give the people *scope*,  
 'Twould be my tyranny to strike and gall them,  
 For what I bid them do. *Shakespeare.*  
 Being moody, give him line and *scope*,  
 'Till that his passions, like a whale on ground,  
 Confound themselves with working. *Shakespeare. Henry IV.*
6. Act of riot; folly.  
 As surfeit is the father of much fast,  
 So every *scope*, by the immoderate use,  
 Turns to restraint. *Shakespeare.*
7. Extended quantity.  
 The *scopes* of land granted to the first adventurers were too large, and the liberties and royalties were too great for subjects. *Davies on Ireland.*
8. It is out of use, except in the three first senses.  
 SCOPULOUS. *adj.* [from *scopus*, Latin.] Full of rocks. *Diſt.*
- SCORBU'ICAL. *n. f.* [from *scorbuticus*, Fr. from *scorbutus*, Latin.]  
 SCORBU'TICK. *n. f.* Diseased with the scurvy.  
 A person about forty, of a full and *scorbutical* body, having broke her skin, endeavoured the curing of it; but observing the ulcer sanious, I propos'd digestion. *Wifeman.*  
 Violent purging hurts *scorbutick* constitutions; lenitive substances relieve. *Arbutnot.*
- SCORBU'TICALLY. *adv.* [from *scorbutical*.] With tendency to the scurvy; in the scurvy.  
 A woman of forty, *scorbutically* and hydropically affected, having a sordid ulcer, put herself into my hand. *Wifeman.*
- SCORCE. *n. f.* This word is used by *Spenser* for discourse, or power of reason.  
 Lively vigour rested in his mind,  
 And recompens'd him with a better *score*;  
 Weak body well is chang'd for mind's redoubled force. *F. S.*
- TO SCORCH. *v. a.* [from *scorch*, Saxon, burnt.]  
 1. To burn superficially.  
 Fire *scorcheth* in frosty weather. *Bacon's Nat. History.*  
 The ladies gasp'd, and scarcely could respire;  
 The breath they drew, no longer air, but fire;  
 The fainty knights were *scorch'd*. *Dryden.*
2. To burn.  
 Power was given to *scorch* men with fire. *Rev. xvi. 8.*  
 The same that left thee by the cooling stream,  
 Safe from sun's heat; but *scorch'd* with beauty's beam. *Fairfax.*  
 You



You look with such contempt on pain,  
That languishing you conquer more:  
So lightnings which in storms appear,  
Scorch more than when the skies are clear.  
The same beams that shine, scorch too.  
I rave,  
And, like a giddy bird in dead of night,  
Fly round the fire that scorches me to death.  
He from whom the nations should receive  
Justice and freedom, lies himself a slave;  
Tortur'd by cruel change of wild desires,  
Lash'd by mad rage, and scorch'd by brutal fires.  
To SCORCH. *v. n.* To be burnt superficially; to be dried up.  
To see the chariot of the sun  
So near the scorching country run.  
The love was made in Autumn, and the hunting followed  
properly, when the heats of that scorching country were declining.  
Scatter a little mungy straw or fern amongst your feedings,  
to prevent the roots from scorching, and to receive the moisture  
that falls.  
SCORCHING Fennel. *n. f.* A plant.  
SCORDIUM. *n. f.* [Latin.] An herb.  
SCORE. *n. f.* [from *skora*, Islandic, a mark, cut, or notch.]  
1. A notch of long incision.  
Our forefathers had no other books, but the score and the  
tally: thou hast caused printing to be used. *Shaksp. Henry VI.*  
2. A line drawn.  
3. An account, which, when writing was less common, was  
kept by marks on tallies, or by lines of chalk.  
He's worth no more:  
They say he parted well, and paid his score. *Shaksp. Macb.*  
Does not the air feed the flame? And does not the flame  
warm and enlighten the air? Does not the earth quit scores  
with all the elements, in the fruits that issue from it. *South.*  
4. Account kept of something past.  
Universal deluges have swept all away, except two or three  
persons who begun the world again upon a new score. *Tillotson.*  
5. Debt imputed.  
That thou do'st love her, strikes some scores away  
From the great compt. *Shaksp. All's well that ends well.*  
He can win widows and pay scores,  
Out-flatter favourites, or out-lie either  
Jovius or Silius, or both together. *Donne.*  
6. Reason; motive.  
The knight, upon the fore-nam'd score,  
In quest of Sidrophel advancing,  
Was now in prospect of the mansion.  
He had been prentice to a brewer,  
But left the trade, as many more  
Have lately done on the same score. *Hudibras.*  
A lion, that had got a polittick fit of sickness, wrote the fox  
word how glad he should be of his company, upon the score of  
ancient friendship. *L'Estrange.*  
If your terms are moderate, we'll never break off upon that  
score. *Collier on Pride.*  
7. Sake; account; reason referred to some one.  
You act your kindness on Cydaria's score. *Dryden.*  
Kings in Greece were depol'd by their people upon the  
score of their arbitrary proceedings. *Swift.*  
8. Twenty. I suppose, because twenty, being a round number,  
was distinguished on tallies by a long score.  
How many score of miles may we well ride  
'Twixt hour and hour? *Shaksp. Cymbeline.*  
The fewer still you name, you wound the more;  
Bond is but one; but Harpax is a score. *Pope.*  
For some scores of lines there is a perfect absence of that  
spirit of poetry. *Watts.*  
9. A song in SCORE. The words with the musical notes of a  
song annexed.  
To SCORE. *v. a.*  
1. To set down as a debt.  
Madam, I know when  
Instead of five you scor'd me ten. *Swift.*  
2. To impute; to charge.  
Your follies and debauches change  
With such a whirl, the poets of your age  
Are tir'd, and cannot score 'em on the stage;  
Unless each vice in short-hand they indite,  
Ev'n as notched prentices whole sermons write. *Dryden.*  
3. To mark by a line.  
Hast thou appointed where the moon should rise,  
And with her purple light adorn the skies?  
Scor'd out the bounded sun's oblique ways,  
That he on all might spread his equal rays?  
SCORIA. *n. f.* [Latin.] Drofs; recement.  
The scoria, or vitrified part, which most metals, when  
heated or melted, do continually protrude to the surface, and  
which, by covering the metals in form of a thin glassy skin,  
causes these colours, is much denser than water. *Newt. Opt.*  
SCORIOUS. *adj.* [from *scoria*, Lat.] Droffly; recementitious.  
By the fire they emit many droffy and scorious parts. *Brown.*

To SCORN. *v. a.* [from *scornen*, Dutch; *scornere*, French.] To  
despise; to slight; to revile; to vilify; to contemn.  
My friends scorn me; but mine eye poureth out tears unto  
God. *Job xvi. 20.*  
To SCORN. *v. n.* To scoff.  
He said mine eyes were black, and my hair black;  
And now, I am remember'd, scorn'd at me. *Shaksp. Lear.*  
Our soul is filled with the scorn of those that are at ease,  
and with the contempt of the proud. *Pf. cxliii. 4.*  
I've seen the morning's lovely ray  
Hover o'er the new-born day,  
With rosy wings so richly bright,  
As if he scorn'd to think of night. *Crahan.*  
Fame, that delights around the world to stray,  
Scorns not to take our Argos in her way. *Pope's Statius.*  
SCORN. *n. f.* [from *scornere*, old Fr. from the verb.] Contempt; scoff;  
slight; act of contumely.  
If he do fully prove himself the honest shepherd Menalcas  
his brother and heir, I know no reason why you should think  
scorn of him. *Sidney.*  
Unto thee will I cry, O Lord: think no scorn of me, lest if  
thou make as tho' thou hearest not, I become like them that  
go down into the pit. *Pf. xxviii. 1.*  
We were better parch in Africk's sun,  
Than in the pride and salt corn of his eyes. *Shaksp. Lear.*  
Why should you think that I should woo in scorn?  
Scorn and derision never come in tears. *Shaksp. Lear.*  
If we draw her not unto us, she will laugh us to scorn. *Id.*  
Diogenes was asked in scorn, what was the matter that phi-  
losophers haunted rich men, and not rich men philosophers?  
He answered, because the one knew what they wanted, the  
others did not.  
Whoever hath any thing in his person that induces con-  
tempt, hath also a perpetual spur to rescue himself from scorn:  
therefore all deformed persons are bold, as being on their own  
defence as exposed to scorn. *Bacon.*  
Every frown and bitter scorn,  
But fann'd the fuel that too fast did burn. *Dryden.*  
Is it not a most horrid ingratitude, thus to make a scorn  
of him that made us? *Tillotson.*  
Numidia's grown a scorn among the nations  
For breach of publick vows. *Addison's Cat.*  
SCORNER. *n. f.* [from *scorn*.]  
1. Contemner; despiser.  
They are very active, vigilant in their enterprises, present  
in perils, and great scorers of death. *Spenser on Ireland.*  
2. Scoffer; ridiculer.  
The scorner should consider, upon the sight of a cripple, that  
it was only the distinguishing mercy of heaven that kept him  
from being one too. *L'Estrange.*  
They, in the scorner's or the judge's seat,  
Dare to condemn the virtue which they hate. *Prior.*  
SCORNFUL. *adj.* [from *scorn* and *full*.]  
1. Contemptuous; insolent.  
Th' enamour'd deity  
The scornful damsel thuns. *Dryden.*  
2. Acting in defiance.  
With him I o'er the hills had run,  
Scornful of Winter's frost and Summer's sun: *Prior.*  
SCORNFULLY. *adv.* [from *scornful*.] Contemptuously; insolently.  
He us'd us scornfully: he would have shew'd us  
His marks of merit, wounds receiv'd for's country. *Shaksp.*  
The sacred rights of the Christian church are scornfully  
trampled on in print, under an hypocritical pretence of main-  
taining them. *Atterbury's Sermon.*  
SCORPION. *n. f.* [from *scorpion*, French; *scorpio*, Latin.]  
1. A reptile much resembling a small lobster, but that his tail  
ends in a point with a very venomous sting.  
Well, fore-warning winds  
Did seem to say; seek not a scorpion's nest. *Shaksp. H.VI.*  
Full of scorpions is my mind, dear wife. *Shak. Macbeth.*  
If he shall ask an egg, will he offer him a scorpion? *Lu. xi.*  
2. One of the signs of the zodiack.  
The squeezing crab and stinging scorpion shine. *Dryden.*  
3. A scourge so called from its cruelty.  
My father hath chastised you with whips, but I will chastise  
you with scorpions. *Kings xii. 11.*  
4. [Scorpius, Latin.] A sea fish. *Ainsworth.*  
SCORPION SENA. *n. f.* [from *scorpius*, Latin.] A plant.  
The characters are: it hath leaves like those of the colutea:  
the flowers are papilionaceous; the pods are slender, and con-  
tain two or three cylindrical-shaped seeds in each. *Miller.*  
SCORPION Grass. } *n. f.* Herbs. *Ainsworth.*  
SCORPION'S TAIL. }  
SCORPION Wort. }  
SCOT. *n. f.* [from *scot*, French.]  
1. Shot; payment.  
2. Scot and Lot. Parish payments.  
'Twas time to counterfeit, or that hot termagant Scot had  
paid me scot and lot too. *Shaksp. Henry IV.*  
Proteogenes, historians note,  
Liv'd there a burgess, scot and lot. *Prior.*

The chief point that has puzzled the freeholders, as well as  
those that pay *scot and lot*, for about these six months, is, whe-  
ther they would rather be governed by a prince that is obliged  
by law to be good, or by one who, if he pleases, may plunder  
or imprison. *Addison.*  
To SCOTCH. *v. a.* To cut with shallow incisions.  
He was too hard for him directly: before Coriolani, he scotcht  
and notcht him like a carbonado. *Shaksp. Coriolanus.*  
SCOTCH. *n. f.* [from the verb.] A slight cut; a shallow in-  
cision.  
We'll beat 'em into bench-holes: I have yet room for fix  
scotches more. *Shaksp. Ant. and Cleopatra.*  
Give him four scotches with a knife, and then put into his  
belly and these scotches sweet herbs. *Walton's Angler.*  
SCOTCH Collops, or Scotch Collops. *n. f.* [from *To scotch*, or cut.]  
Veal cut into small pieces.  
SCOTCH Hoopers. *n. f.* A play in which boys hop over lines or  
scotches in the ground.  
Children being indifferent to any thing they can do, dancing  
and scotch hoopers would be the same thing to them. *Lacke.*  
SCOTOMY. *n. f.* [from *scotom*, Latin.] A dizziness or swimming in the  
head, causing dimness of sight, wherein external objects seem  
to turn round. *Ains. and Bailey.*  
SCOTTERING. A provincial word which denotes, in Herc-  
fordshire, a custom among the boys of burning a wad of  
pease-straw at the end of harvest. *Bailey.*  
SCOTTEL. *n. f.* [from *scot*, Latin.] A sort of mop of clouts for  
sweeping an oven; a maukin. *Ains. and Bailey.*  
SCOTUNDEL. *n. f.* [from *scotunelo*, Italian, a hider. *Skinner.*] A  
mean rascal; a low petty villain.  
Now to be baff'd by a scoundrel,  
An upstart scold, and a mungrel. *Hudibras.*  
Scoundrels as these wretched Ombites be,  
Canopus they exceed in luxury. *Tate.*  
Go, if your ancient but ignoble blood  
Has crept through scoundrels ever since the flood,  
Go, and pretend your family is young;  
Nor own your fathers have been fools so long. *Pope.*  
To SCOUR. *v. a.* [from *scure*, Danish; *schuere*, Dutch.]  
1. To rub hard with any thing rough, in order to clean the  
surface.  
I were better to be eaten to death with a rust, than to be  
scour'd to nothing with perpetual motion. *Shaksp. Hen. IV.*  
By dint of sword his crown he shall increase,  
And scour his armour from the rust of peace. *Dryden's En.*  
Part scold the rusty shields with seam, and part  
New grind the blunted ax, and point the dart. *Dryden.*  
Some blamed Mrs. Bull for grudging a quarter of a pound  
of soap and sand to scour the rooms. *Arbutnot.*  
Poor Vadius, long with learned spleen devour'd,  
Can taste no pleasure since his shield was scour'd. *Pope.*  
2. To purge violently.  
To cleanse; to bleach; to whiten; to blanch.  
In some lakes the water is so nitrous, as, if foul clothes be  
put into it, it scours them of itself; and, if they stay, they  
moulder away. *Bacon's Natural History.*  
A garden-worm should be well scour'd eight days in moss,  
before you fish with him. *Walton's Angler.*  
Beneath the lamp her tawdry ribbons glare,  
The new scour'd mantles, and the flatter air. *Gay.*  
3. To remove by scouring.  
Never came reformation in a flood  
With such a heady current, scouring faults;  
Nor ever hydra-headed wilfulness  
So soon did lose his seat, and all at once,  
As in this king. *Shaksp. Henry V.*  
I will wear a garment all of blood,  
And stain my favour in a bloody mask,  
Which, wash'd away, shall scour my shame with it. *Shak.*  
Then, in the clemency of upward air,  
We'll scour our spots, and the dire thunder's scar. *Dryden.*  
5. To range in order to catch or drive away something; to clear  
away.  
The kings of Lacedemon having set out some galleys, un-  
der the charge of one of their nephews, to scour the sea of the  
pyrates, they met us. *Sidney.*  
Divers are kept continually to scour these seas, infested  
greatly by pirates. *Sandys.*  
If with thy guards thou scour'st the streets by night,  
And do'st in murders, rapes, and spoils delight,  
Please not thyself the flatt'ring crowd to hear,  
'Tis fulsome stuff. *Dryden's Pers.*  
6. To pass swiftly over.  
Sometimes  
He scours the right hand coast, sometimes the left. *Milton.*  
Not half the number in their seats are found,  
But men and steeds lie growling on the ground;  
The points of spears are stuck within the shield,  
The steeds without their riders scour the field,  
The knights unhors'd. *Dryden.*

When Ajax strives some rock's vast weight to throw,  
The line too labours, and the words move slow;  
Not so when swift Camilla scours the plain,  
Flies o'er th' unbending corn, and scims along the main. *Pope's Essay on Criticism.*  
To SCOUR. *v. n.*  
1. To perform the office of cleaning domestick utensils.  
I keep his house, and was to wring, brow, bake, scour, dress  
meat, and make the beds. *Shaksp. Lear.*  
2. To clean.  
Warm water is softer than cold; for it scours better. *Bac.*  
3. To be purged or lax.  
Some apothecaries, upon stamping colicoquintida, have been  
put into a great scouring by the vapour only. *Bacon.*  
Convulsion and scouring, they say, do often cause one  
another. *Graunt's Bills of Mortality.*  
If you turn sheep into wheat or rye to feed, let it not be too  
rank, lest it make them scour. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*  
4. To rove; to range.  
Barbarossa, thus scouring along the coast of Italy, struck an  
exceeding terror into the minds of the citizens of Rome. *Knoll.*  
5. To run here and there.  
The enemy's drum is heard, and fearful scouring  
Doth choke the air with dust. *Shak. Timon.*  
6. To run with great eagerness and swiftness; to scamper.  
She from him fled with all her pow'r,  
Who after her as hastily 'gan to scour. *Fairy Queen.*  
I saw men scour on their way: I ey'd them  
Even to their ships. *Shaksp. Winter's Tale.*  
Word was brought him, in the middle of his schemes, that  
his house was robbed; and so away he scours to learn the  
truth. *L'Estrange.*  
If they be men of fraud, they'll scour off themselves, and  
leave those that trust them to pay the reckoning. *L'Estrange.*  
So four fierce couriers, starting to the race,  
Scour through the plain, and lengthen ev'ry pace;  
Nor reins, nor curbs, nor threatening cries they fear,  
But force along the trembling charioteer. *Dryden.*  
As soon as any foreign object presses upon the sense, those  
spirits, which are posted upon the out-guards, immediately  
take the alarm, and scour off to the brain, which is the head  
quarters. *Collier.*  
Swift at her call her husband scour'd away,  
To wreak his hunger on the destin'd prey. *Pope.*  
SCOURER. *n. f.* [from *scour*.]  
1. One that cleans by rubbing.  
2. A purge.  
3. One who runs swiftly.  
SCOURGE. *n. f.* [from *scurge*, French; *scoreggia*, Italian; *corri-  
gio*, Latin.]  
1. A whip; a lash; an instrument of discipline.  
When he had made a scourge of small cords, he drove them  
all out of the temple. *Jo. ii. 15.*  
The scourge  
Inexorable, and the torturing hour,  
Calls us to penance. *Milton.*  
2. A punishment; a vindictive affliction.  
What scourge for perjury  
Can this dark monarchy afford false Clarence? *Shaksp. Lear.*  
See what a scourge is laid upon your hate,  
That heav'n finds means to kill your joys with love. *Shak.*  
Famine and plague are sent as scourges for amendment. *2 Esd.*  
3. One that afflicts, harasses, or destroys. Thus Attila was  
called *flagellum Dei*.  
Is this the scourge of France?  
Is this the Talbot so much fear'd abroad,  
That with his name the mothers still their babes? *Sh. H.VI.*  
Such conquerors are not the favourites, but scourges of God,  
the instruments of that vengeance. *Atterbury's Sermons.*  
In all these trials I have born a part;  
I was myself the scourge that caus'd the smart. *Pope.*  
Immortal Jove,  
Let kings no more with gentle mercy sway,  
Or bless a people willing to obey,  
But crush the nations with an iron rod,  
And every monarch be the scourge of God. *Pope.*  
3. A whip for a top.  
If they had a top, the scourge stick and leather strap should  
be left to their own making. *Lacke.*  
To SCOURGE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]  
1. To lash with a whip; to whip.  
The gods are just, and of our pleasant vices  
Make instruments to scourge us. *Shaksp. King Lear.*  
Others had trial of cruel mockings and scourgings. *Hebr.*  
Is it lawful for you to scourge a Roman, and uncondemned?  
He scour'd with many a stroke the indignant waves. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*  
When a professor of any religion is set up to be laughed at,  
this cannot help us to judge of the truth of his faith, any  
better than if he were scourged. *Watts.*  
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2. To punish; to chastise; to chasten; to castigate with any punishment or affliction.  
Seeing that thou hast been *scourged* from heaven, declare the mighty power of God. *2 Mac. iii. 34.*  
He doth *scourge*, and hath mercy. *Tob. iii. 2.*  
He will *scourge* us for our iniquities, and will have mercy again. *Tob. xiii. 5.*  
**SCOURGER.** *n. f.* [from *scourge*.] One that scourges; a punisher or chastiser.  
**TO SCOURSE.** *v. a.* To exchange one thing for another; to swap. *Ainsw.* It seems a corruption of *scors*, Ital. exchange; and hence a *horse scourser*.  
**SCOUT.** *n. f.* [*escout*, Fr. from *escouter*; *auscultare*, Lat. to listen; *scelta*, Italian.] One who is sent privily to observe the motions of the enemy.  
Are not the speedy *scouts* return'd again,  
That dogg'd the mighty army of the dauphin? *Shaksp.*  
As when a *scout*,  
Through dark and desert ways with peril gone  
All night, at last, by break of cheerful dawn,  
Obtains the brow of some high-climbing hill. *Milton.*  
This great vessel may have lesser cabins, wherein *scouts* may be lodged for the taking of observations. *Wilkins.*  
The *scouts* to several parts divide their way,  
To learn the natives names, their towns, explore  
The coasts. *Dryden's Æn.*  
**TO SCOUT.** *v. n.* [from the noun.] To go out in order to observe the motions of an enemy privily.  
Oft on the bordering deep  
Encamp their legions; or with obscure wing  
Scout far and wide into the realm of night,  
Scorning surprize. *Milton.*  
As a hunted panther casts about  
Her glaring eyes, and pricks her list'ning ears to *scout*,  
So she, to shun his toils, her cares employ'd.  
Command a party out, *Dryden.*  
With a strict charge not to engage, but *scout*.  
**TO SCOWL.** *v. n.* [Crylan, to frown; Saxon; *steela sig*, to look four, Iländick.] To frown; to pout; to look angry, sour, or fullen.  
Miso, having now her authority increased, came with scowling eyes to deliver a flattering good-morrow to the ladies. *Sidney.*  
With bent louting brows, as she would threat,  
She *scowl'd* and frowned with froward countenance. *F. & J.*  
Even so, or with much more contempt, mens eyes  
Did *scowl* on Richard. *Shakspere's Richard II.*  
Not a courtier,  
Although they wear their faces to the bent  
Of the king's look, but hath a heart that is  
Glad at the thing they *scowl* at. *Shaksp. Cymbeline.*  
The dusky clouds o'er'spread  
Heav'n's cheerful face, the low'ring element  
Scowls o'er the darken'd landscape snow or show'r. *Milton.*  
Fly, fly, prophane fogs! far hence fly away,  
With your dull influence; it is for you  
To sit and *scowl* upon night's heavy brow. *Crashaw.*  
In rueful gaze  
The cattle stand, and on the scowling heavens  
Cast a deploring eye. *Thomson's Summer.*  
**SCOWL.** *n. f.* [from the verb.] Look of fullenness or discontent; gloom.  
I've seen the morning's lovely ray  
Hover o'er the new-born day,  
With rosy wings so richly bright,  
As if he scorn'd to think of night;  
When a ruddy storm, whose *scowl*  
Made heaven's radiant face look foul,  
Call'd for an untimely night,  
To blot the newly-blossom'd light. *Crashaw.*  
**SCOWLINGLY.** *adv.* [from *scowl*.] With a frowning and fullen look.  
**TO SCRA'BBLE.** *v. n.* [*krabbelen*, *scrabblen*, to scrape or scratch, Dutch.] To paw with the hands.  
He feigned himself mad in their hands, and *scrabbled* on the doors of the gate. *Sa. xxi. 13.*  
**SCRAG.** *n. f.* [*scraghe*, Dutch.] Any thing thin or lean.  
**SCRAGGED.** *adj.* [This seems corrupted from *cragged*.] Rough; uneven; full of protuberances or asperities.  
Is there then any physical deformity in the fabrick of a human body, because our imagination can strip it of its muscles and skin, and shew us the *scraged* and knotty backbone? *Bentley's Sermons.*  
**SCRAGGEDNESS.** *n. f.* [from *scraged*.]  
**SCRAGGINES.** *n. f.* [from *scraggy*.]  
1. Leanness; marcour.  
2. Unevenness; roughness; ruggedness.  
**SCRAGGY.** *n. f.* [from *scrag*.]  
1. Lean; marcid; thin  
Such a constitution is easily known by the body being lean, warm, hairy, *scraggy*, and dry, without a disease. *Arbutnot.*  
2. [Corrupted from *craggy*.] Rough; rugged; uneven.

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- From a *scraggy* rock, whose prominence  
Half overhades the ocean, hardy men,  
Fearless of rending winds and dashing waves,  
Cut scampire. *Phillip.*  
**TO SCRA'MBLE.** *v. n.* [The same with *scrabble*; *scravellen*, Dutch.]  
1. To catch at any thing eagerly and tumultuously with the hands; to catch with halfe preventive of another; to contend tumultuously which shall catch any thing.  
England now is left  
To tug and *scramble*, and to part by th' teeth  
The unow'd interest of proud swelling state. *Shakspere.*  
Of other care they little reck'ning make,  
Than how to *scramble* at the shearer's feast,  
And shove away the worthy bidden guest. *Milton.*  
It is not to be supposed, that, when such a tree was shaking,  
There would be no *scrabbling* for the fruit. *Stillingfleet.*  
They must have *scrumbled* with the wild beasts for crabs and nuts. *Ray on the Creation.*  
2. To climb by the help of the hands; as, he *scrumbled* up that rock.  
**SCRA'MBLER.** *n. f.* [from the verb.]  
1. Eager contend for something, in which one endeavours to get it before another.  
As they were in the middle of their gambols, some body threw a handful of apples among them, that let them presently together by the ears upon the *scramble*. *L'Estrange.*  
Because the desire of money is constantly almost every where the same, its vent varies very little, but as its greater scarcity enhances its price and increases the *scramble*. *Locke.*  
2. Act of climbing by the help of the hands.  
**SCRA'MBLER.** *n. f.* [from *scramble*.]  
1. One that scrambles.  
All the little *scrabblers* after fame fall upon him. *Addison.*  
2. One that climbs by help of the hands.  
**TO SCRANCH.** *v. a.* [*scrantzer*, Dutch.] To grind somewhat crackling between the teeth. The Scots retain it.  
**SCRA'NNEL.** *adj.* [Of this word I know not the etymology, nor any other example.] Vile; worthless. Perhaps grating by the sound.  
When they lift, their lean and flashy songs  
Grate on their *scrannel* pipes of wretched straw. *Milton.*  
**SCRAP.** *n. f.* [from *scrape*, a thing scraped or rubbed off.]  
1. A small particle; a little piece; a fragment.  
It is an unaccountable vanity to spend all our time raking into the *scraps* and imperfect remains of former ages, and neglecting the clearer notices of our own. *Glanv.*  
Trencher esquires spend their time in hopping from one great man's table to another's, only to pick up *scraps* and intelligence. *L'Estrange.*  
Languages are to be learned only by reading and talking, and not by *scraps* of authors got by heart. *Locke.*  
No rag, no *scrap*, of all the beau, or wit,  
That once so flutter'd, and that once so writ. *Pope.*  
I can never have too many of your letters: I am angry at every *scrap* of paper lost. *Pope.*  
2. Crumb; small particles of meat left at the table.  
The contract you pretend with that base wretch,  
One bred of alms, and foster'd with cold dishes,  
With *scraps* o' th' court, is no contract. *Shak. Cymbeline.*  
The attendants puff a court up beyond her bounds, for their own *scraps* and advantage. *Bacon.*  
On bones, on *scraps* of dogs let me be fed,  
My limbs uncover'd, and expos'd my head. *Grave.*  
To bleakst colds.  
What has he else to bait his traps,  
Or bring his vermin in, but *scraps*?  
The offals of a church distress,  
A hungry vicarage. *Swift.*  
3. A small piece of paper. This is properly *scrip*.  
Pregnant with thousands fits the *scrip* unseen,  
And silent sells a king, or buys a queen. *Pope.*  
**TO SCRAPE.** *v. a.* [*scrapen*, Saxon; *scraperen*, Dutch; *scraper*, Erse; *craven*, Welsh.]  
1. To deprive of the surface by the light action of a sharp instrument, used with the edge almost perpendicular.  
These hard woods are more properly *scraped* than planed. *Mar.*  
2. To take away by scraping; to craze.  
They shall destroy the walls, and I will *scrape* her dust, and make her like the top of a rock. *Ezek. xxvi. 4.*  
Bread for a toast lay on the coals; and, if toasted quite through, *scrape* off the burnt side, and serve it up. *Swift.*  
3. To act upon any surface with a harsh noise.  
The chiming clocks to dinner call;  
A hundred footsteps *scrape* the marble hall. *Pope.*  
4. To gather by great efforts, or penurious or trifling diligence.  
Let the government be ruined by his avarice, if, by the same avarice, he can *scrape* together so much as to make his peace. *South's Sermon.*  
Unhappy those who hunt for a party, and *scrape* together out of every author all those things only which favour their own tenets. *Watts.*  
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5. To *scrape* acquaintance. A low phrase. To curry favour, or insinuate into one's familiarity.  
**TO SCRAPE.** *v. n.*  
1. To make a harsh noise.  
2. To play ill on a fiddle.  
3. To make an awkward bow. *Ainsworth.*  
**SCRAPE.** *n. f.* [*skrap*, Swedish.] Difficulty; perplexity; distress. This is a low word.  
**SCRAPER.** *n. f.* [from *scrape*.]  
1. Instrument with which any thing is scraped.  
Never clean your shoes on the *scraper*, but in the entry, and the *scraper* will last the longer. *Swift.*  
2. A miser; a man intent on getting money; a scrapepenny.  
Be thrifty, but not covetous; therefore give  
Thy need, thine honour, and thy friend his due:  
Never was *scraper* brave man. Get to live,  
Then live, and use it; else it is not true  
That thou hast gotten: surely use alone  
Makes money not a contemptible stone. *Herbert.*  
3. A vile fiddler.  
Out! ye fempiternal *scrappers*. *Cowley.*  
Have wild boars or dolphins the least emotion at the most elaborate strains of your modern *scrappers*, all which have been tamed and humanized by ancient musicians? *Arbutnot.*  
**SCRAT.** *n. f.* [*scruta*, Saxon.] An hermaphrodite. *Skinner* and *Juvius*.  
**TO SCRATCH.** *v. a.* [*kratzen*, Dutch.]  
1. To tear or mark with slight incisions ragged and uneven.  
The lab'ring swain  
Scratch'd with a rake a furrow for his grain,  
And cover'd with his hand the shallow seed again. *Dryden.*  
A fort of small sand-coloured stones, so hard as to scratch glass. *Grew's Musaeum.*  
2. To tear with the nails.  
How can I tell but that his talons may  
Yet *scratch* my son, or rend his tender hand. *Fa. Queen.*  
I should have *scratched* out your unseeing eyes,  
To make my master out of love with thee. *Shakspere.*  
I had rather hear my dog bark at a crow, than a man swear he loves me.  
—Keep your ladyship still in that mind! so some gentleman or other shall 'scape a predestinate *scratch* face.  
—*Scratching* could not make it worse, an 'twere such a face as yours were. *Shak. Much Ado about Nothing.*  
Scots are like witches: do but whet your pen,  
Scratch 'till the blood come, they'll not hurt you then. *Cleov.*  
To wish that there were nothing but such dull tame things in the world, that will neither bite nor *scratch*, is as childless as to wish there were no fire in nature. *More.*  
Unhand me, or I'll *scratch* your face;  
Let go, for shame. *Dryden.*  
3. To wound slightly.  
4. To hurt slightly with any thing pointed or keen.  
Daphne, roaming through a thorny wood,  
Scratching her legs, that one shall swear she bleeds. *Shaksp.*  
5. To rub with the nails.  
Francis Cornfield did *scratch* his elbow, when he had sweetly invented to signify his name St. Francis, with a friary cowl in a corn field. *Candem.*  
Other mechanical helps Arctæus uses to procure sleep, particularly the *scratching* of the temples and the ears. *Arbutnot.*  
Be mindful, when invention fails,  
To *scratch* your head, and bite your nails. *Swift.*  
6. To write or draw awkwardly.  
If any of their labourers can *scratch* out a pamphlet, they desire no wit, style, or argument. *Swift.*  
**SCRATCH.** *n. f.* [from the verb.]  
1. An incision ragged and shallow.  
The coarse file cuts deep, and makes deep *scratches* in the work; and before you can take out those deep *scratches* with your finer cut files, those places where the filings were when your work was forged, may become dents to your hammer dents.  
The smaller the particles of those substances are, the smaller will be the *scratches*, by which they continually fret and wear away the glass until it be polished; but be they never so small, they can wear away the glass no otherwise than by grating and *scratching* it, and breaking the protuberances: and therefore polish it no otherwise than by bringing its roughness to a very fine grain, so that the *scratches* and frettings of the surface become too small to become visible. *Newton's Opt.*  
2. Laceration with the nails.  
These nails with *scratches* shall deform my breast,  
Left by my look or colour be express'd  
The mark of aught high-born, or ever better dress'd. *Prior.*  
3. A light wound.  
The valiant beast turning on her with open jaws, she gave him such a thrust through his breast, that all the lion could do was with his open paw to tear off the mantle and sleeve of Zelmune, with a little *scratch* rather than a wound. *Sidney.*  
Heav'n forbid a shallow *scratch* should drive  
The prince of Wales from such a field as this. *Shak. H. IV.*

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- SCRATCHER.** *n. f.* [from *scratch*.] He that scratches.  
**SCRATCHES.** *n. f.* Cracked ulcers or scabs in a horse's foot. *Ainsw.*  
**SCRATCHINGLY.** *adv.* [from *scratching*.] With the action of scratching.  
Making him turn close to the ground, like a cat, when *scratching* the wheels about after a mouse. *Sidney.*  
**SCRAW.** *n. f.* [Irish and Erse.] Surface or scurf.  
Neither should that odious custom be allowed of cutting *scraws*, which is flaying off the green surface of the ground to cover their cabins, or make up their ditches. *Swift.*  
**TO SCRAWL.** *v. a.* [I suppose to be corrupted from *scrabble*.]  
1. To draw or mark irregularly or clumsily.  
2. To write unskillfully and inelegantly.  
Peruse my leaves through ev'ry part,  
And think thou see'st its owner's heart,  
Scrav'd o'er with trifles thus, and quite  
As hard, as senseless, and as light. *Swift.*  
Think not your verses sterling,  
Though with a golden pen you *scrawl*,  
And scribble in a Perlin. *Swift.*  
3. [From *crawl*.] To creep like a reptile.  
**SCRAWL.** *n. f.* [from the verb.] Unskillful and inelegant writing.  
The left hand will make such a *scrawl*, that it will not be legible. *Arbutnot. Hist. of John Bull.*  
Mr. Wycherly, hearing from me how welcome his letters would be, wrote to you, in which I inserted my *scrawl*. *Pope.*  
**SCRAWLER.** *n. f.* [from *scrawl*.] A clumsy and inelegant writer.  
**SCRAY.** *n. f.* A bird called a sea-swallow. *Ainsw. and Bailey.*  
**SCRE'ABLE.** *adj.* [*scrabilis*, Latin.] That which may be spit out. *Bailey.*  
**TO SCREAM.** *v. n.* [Properly *creak*, or *strick*, from *strige*, Dan.] To make a shrill or hoarse noise. *Bailey.*  
**TO SCREAM.** *v. n.* [Dyeman, Saxon.]  
1. To cry out shrilly, as in terror or agony.  
Soon a whirlwind rose around,  
And from afar he heard a screaming sound,  
As of a dame distress'd, who cry'd for aid,  
And fill'd with loud laments the secret shade. *Dryden.*  
The fearful matrons raise a screaming cry,  
Old feeble men with fainter groans reply;  
A jarring sound results, and mingles in the sky. *Dryden.*  
If chance a mouse creeps in her light,  
Can finely counterfeit a fright;  
So sweetly *screech*, if it comes near her,  
She ravishes all hearts to hear her. *Swift.*  
2. To cry shrilly.  
I heard the owl *screech*, and the crickets cry. *Shaksp.*  
**SCREAM.** *n. f.* [from the verb.] A shrill quick loud cry of terror or pain.  
Our chimneys were blown down; and, as they say,  
Lamentings heard i' th' air, strange *screech* of death. *Shak.*  
Then flash'd the livid lightning from her eyes  
And *screech* of horror rend th' affrighted skies. *Pope.*  
**TO SCREECH.** *v. n.* [*skrakia*, to cry, Iländick.]  
1. To cry out as in terror or anguish.  
*Screeching* is an appetite of expelling that which suddenly strikes the spirits. *Bacon.*  
2. To cry as a night owl: thence called a *screechowl*.  
**SCREECH.** *n. f.* [from the verb.]  
1. Cry of horror and anguish.  
2. Harsh horrid cry.  
The birds obscene, that nightly flock'd to taste,  
With hollow *screech* fled from the dire repast;  
And ravenous dogs, allur'd by scented blood,  
And starving wolves, ran howling to the wood. *Pope.*  
**SCREECHOWL.** *n. f.* [*screech* and *owl*.] An owl that hoots in the night, and whose voice is supposed to betoken danger, misery, or death.  
Deep night,  
The time of night when Troy was set on fire,  
The time when *screech*owls cry, and bandogs howl. *Shaksp.*  
Let him, that will a *screechowl* ay be call'd,  
Go into Troy, and lay there, Hector's dead. *Shakspere.*  
By the *screechowl's* dismal note,  
By the black night raven's throat,  
I charge thee, Hob.  
Jupiter, though he had hung the balance, and given it a jog to weigh down Turnus, sent the *screechowl* to discourage him. *Drayton.*  
O, that *screechowl* at the window! we shall be pursued immediately. *Dryden's Don Sebastian.*  
Sooner shall *screech*owls bask in sunny day,  
Than I forget my shepherd's wonted love. *Gay.*  
**SCREEN.** *n. f.* [*ecran*, French.]  
1. Any thing that affords shelter or concealment.  
Now near enough: your leavy *screens* throw down,  
And show like those you are. *Shaksp. Macbeth.*  
Some ambitious men seem as *screens* to princes in matters of danger and envy. *Bacon.*



Our people, who transport themselves, are settled in those interjacent tracts, as a *screen* against the insults of the favages. *Swift.*

My juniors by a year,  
Who wisely thought my age a *screen*,  
When death approach'd, to stand between,  
The *screen* remov'd, their hearts are trembling. *Swift.*  
2. Any thing used to exclude cold or light.  
When there is a *screen* between the candle and the eye, yet the light passeth to the paper whereon one writeth. *Bacon.*  
One speaks the glory of the British queen,  
And one describes a charming Indian *screen*. *Pope.*  
Ladies make their old cloaths into patchwork for *screens* and stools. *Swift.*

3. A riddle to sift land.  
To *SCREEN*. *v. a.* [from the noun.]  
1. To shelter; to conceal; to hide.

Back'd with a ridge of hills,  
That *screen'd* the fruits of th' earth and seats of men,  
From cold Septentrion blasts. *Milt. Par. Regain'd.*  
A good magistrate's retinue of state *screens* him from the dangers, which he is to incur for the sake of it. *Austenbury.*  
This gentle deed shall fairly be set foremost,  
To *screen* the wild escapes of lawless passion. *Rowe.*

2. [Corno crevi, Latin.] To sift; to riddle.  
Let the cafes be filled with natural earth, taken the first half spit, from just under the turf of the best pasture ground, mixed with one part of very mellow soil *screened*. *Evelyn.*  
*SCREW*. *n. f.* [*serueus*, Dutch; *serueu*, French.] One of the mechanical powers, which is defined a right cylinder cut into a furrowed spiral: of this there are two kinds, the male and female; the former being cut convex, so that its threads rise outwards; but the latter channelled on its concave side, so as to receive the former. *Quincy.*  
The *serew* is a kind of wedge, that is multiplied or continued by a helical revolution about a cylinder, receiving its motion not from any stroak, but from a vectis at one end of it. *Wilkins's Math. Magick.*

After your apples are ground, commit them to the *serew* press, which is the best.

To *SCREW*. *v. a.* [from the noun.]  
1. To turn by a *serew*.

If we should fail.—  
—We fail!

But *serew* your courage to the sticking place,  
And we'll not fail. *Shakesp. Macbeth.*  
Some, when the press by utmost vigour *serew'd*,  
Has drain'd the pulposus mass, regale their swine  
With the dry refuse. *Phillips.*

2. To fasten with a *serew*.  
To *serew* your lock on the door, make wide holes, big enough to receive the shank of the *serew*. *Maxim.*

3. To deform by contortions.  
Sometimes a violent laughter *serew'd* his face,  
And sometimes ready tears dropp'd down apace. *Cowley.*  
With *serew'd* face, and doleful whine, they ply you with senseless harangues against human inventions on the one hand, and loud outcries for a further reformation on the other. *South.*

He *serew'd* his face into a harden'd smile,  
And said Sebastian knew to govern slaves. *Dryden.*  
Let others *serew* their hypocritical face,  
She shews her grief in a sincerer place. *Swift.*

4. To force; to bring by violence.  
He resolv'd to govern by subaltern ministers, who *serew'd* up the pins of power too high. *Howell's Vocal Force.*

No discourse can be administered, but they will try to turn the tide, and draw it all into their own channel; or they will *serew* in here and there some intimations of what they said or did. *Government of the Tongue.*

The rents of land in Ireland, since they have been so enormously raised and *serew'd* up, may be computed to be about two millions. *Swift.*

5. To squeeze; to press.  
6. To oppress by extortion.

Our country landlords, by unmeasurable *serewing* and racking their tenants, have already reduced the miserable people to a worse condition than the peasants in France. *Swift.*

*SCREW TREE*. *n. f.* [*sera*, Latin.] A plant of the East and West Indies.

To *SCRIBBLE*. *v. a.* [*scribo*, *scribillo*, Latin.]  
1. To fill with artless or worthless writing.

How gird the sphere  
With centrick and eccentric, *scribble'd* o'er  
Cycle and epicycle, orb in orb. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

2. To write without use or elegance.  
To *SCRIBBLE*. *v. n.* To write without care or beauty.

If a man should affirm, that an ape casually meeting with pen, ink and paper, and falling to *scribble*, did happen to write exactly the Leviathan of Hobbes, would an atheist believe such a story? And yet he can easily digest things as incredible as that. *Bentley.*

If Mævius *scribble* in Apollo's spite,  
There are, who judge still worse than he can write. *Pope.*  
Leave flattery to fulsome dedicators,  
Whom, when they praise, the world believes no more  
Than when they promise to give *scribbling* o'er. *Pope.*

*SCRIBBLE*. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Worthless writing.  
By solemnly endeavouring to countenance my conjectures, I might be thought dogmatical in a hasty *scribble*. *Boyle.*

If it struck the present taste, it was soon transferred into the plays and current *scribbles* of the week, and became an addition to our language. *Swift.*

*SCRIBBLER*. *n. f.* [from *scribble*.] A petty author; a writer without worth.

The most copious writers are the arrantest *scribblers*, and in so much talking the tongue runs before the wit. *L'Estrange.*  
The actors represent such things as they are capable, by which they and the *scribbler* may get their living. *Dryden.*

The *scribbler*, pinch'd with hunger, writes to dine,  
And to your genius must conform his line. *Grave.*  
To affirm he had cause to apprehend the same treatment with his father, is an improbable scandal flung upon the nation by a few bigotted French *scribblers*. *Swift.*

No body was concerned or surpris'd, if this or that *scribbler* was proved a dunce. *Letter to Pope's Danciad.*

*SCRIBE*. *n. f.* [*scribo*, French; *scriba*, Latin.]  
1. A writer.

Hearts, tongues, figures, *scribes*, bards, poets, cannot  
Think, speak, cast, write, sing, number, ho!  
His love to Antony. *Shak. Ant. and Cleopatra.*

My master, being the *scribe* to himself, should write the letter. *Shakesp. Hamlet.*  
A certain *scribe* came and said, master, I will follow thee. *Mat. viii. 19.*

We are not to wonder, if he thinks not fit to make any perfect and unerring *scribes*. *Grew's Ceph.*

The following letter comes from some notable young female *scribe*. *Spenser.*

2. A public notary.  
*SCRIMER*. *n. f.* [*serimeur*, French.] A gladiator; a fencing master. Not in use.

The *scriimers* of their nation,  
He swore, had neither motion, guard, nor eye,  
If you oppos'd them. *Shakesp. Hamlet.*

*SCRINE*. *n. f.* [*serinum*, Latin.] A place in which writings or curiosities are deposited.

Help then, O holy virgin,  
Thy weaker novice to perform thy will;  
Lay forth, out of thine everlasting *scrine*,  
The antique rolls which there lie hidden still. *Fa. Quem.*

*SCRIP*. *n. f.* [*serappa*, Islandick.]  
1. A small bag; a satchel.

Come, shepherd, let us make an honourable retreat; though not with bag and baggage, yet with *scrip* and scrippage. *Shak. As You Like It.*

He'd in requital ope his leathern *scrip*,  
And shew me similes of a thousand names,  
Telling their strange and vigorous faculties. *Milton.*

2. [From *scriptio*, Latin, as it seems.] A schedule; a small writing.

Call them generally man by man, according to the *scrip*. *Shakesp. Midsummer Night's Dream.*

Bills of exchange cannot pay our debts abroad, 'till *scrips* of paper can be made current coin. *Locke.*

*SCRIPTAGE*. *n. f.* [from *scrip*.] That which is contained in a *scrip*. *Ditt.*

*SCRIPTORY*. *adj.* [*scriptorius*, Latin.] Written; not orally delivered.

*SCRIPTURAL*. *adj.* [from *scriptura*.] Contained in the Bible; biblical.

By creatures, the *scriptural* use of that word determines it sometimes to men. *Atterbury.*

*SCRIPTURE*. *n. f.* [*scriptura*, Latin.]  
1. Writing.

It is not only remembered in many *scriptures*, but famous for the death and overthrow of Crassus. *Rabich.*

2. Sacred writing; the Bible.  
With us there is never any time bestowed in divine service, without the reading of a great part of the holy *scriptures*, which we account a thing most necessary.

The devil can cite *scripture* for his purpose:  
An evil soul producing holy witness, *Shakesp. As You Like It.*  
Is like a villain with a smiling cheek.  
There is not any action which a man ought to do, or to forbear, but the *scripture* will give him a clear precept, or prohibition for it. *South.*

Forbear any discourse of other spirits, 'till his reading the *scripture* history put him upon that enquiry. *Locke.*  
*Scripture* proof was never the talent of these men, and 'tis no wonder they are foiled. *Atterbury.*

Why are *scripture* maxims put upon us, without taking notice of *scripture* examples, that lie cross 'em? *Atterbury.*  
The author of nature and the *scriptures* has expressly enjoined, that he who will not work, shall not eat. *Seed's Sermon.*

*SCRIVENER*.

*SCRIVENER*. *n. f.* [*scrivano*, Latin.]  
1. One who draws contracts.

We'll pass the business privately and well:  
Send for your daughter by your servant here,  
My boy shall fetch the *scrivener*. *Shakesp. Tam. of the Shrew.*

2. One whose business is to place money at interest.  
How happy in his low degree,  
Who leads a quiet country life,  
And from the griping *scrivener* free? *Dryden's Horace.*

I am reduced to beg and borrow from *scriveners* and usurers, that suck the heart and blood. *Arbutnot Hist. of John Bull.*

*SCROFULA*. *n. f.* [from *serfus*, Latin, a sow, as *serfus*.]  
A depravation of the humours of the body, which breaks out in sores commonly called the king's evil.

If matter in the milk dispose to coagulation, it produces a *serfula*. *Wise man of Tuncours.*

*SCROFULOUS*. *adj.* [from *serfula*.] Diseased with the scrofula. *Scrofulous* persons can never be duly nourished; for such as have tumours in the parotides often have them in the pancreas and mesentery. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

English consumptions generally proceed from a *serfulous* disposition. *Arbutnot.*

What would become of the race of men in the next age, if we had nothing to trust to, beside the *serfulous* consumptive production furnished by our men of wit and pleasure? *Swift.*

*SCROLL*. *n. f.* [Supposed by *Mirabeau* to be corrupted from *roll*; by *Skinner* derived from *serouelle*, a shrimp given by the heralds: whence parchment, wrapped up into a resembling form, has the same name. It may be observed, that a gaoler's list of prisoners is *serou*.] A writing wrapped up.

His chamber all was hang'd about with rolls,  
And old records from ancient times deriv'd;  
Some made in books, some in long parchment *scrolls*,  
That were all worm-eaten, and full of canker holes. *Spens.*

Accept this *scroll*,  
Which, in right of Richard Plantagenet,  
We do exhibit to your majesty. *Shakesp. H. VI.*

See't thou this letter, take it up,  
And give the king this fatal plotted *scroll*. *Shakesp. Tit. Andr.*

We'll add a royal number to the dead,  
Gracing the *scroll*, that tells of this war's loss,  
With slaughter coupled to the name of kings. *Shakesp. Henry V.*

Here is the *scroll* of every man's name, which is thought fit through all Athens to play in our interlude. *Shakesp. A Midsummer Night's Dream.*

A Numidian priest, bellowing out certain superstitious charms, cast divers *scrolls* of paper on each side the way, wherein he cursed and banned the Christians. *Knotles.*

He drew forth a *scroll* of parchment, and delivered it to our foremost man. *Bacon.*

Such follow him, as shall be register'd;  
Part good, part bad: of bad the longer *scroll*. *Milton.*

With this epistolary *scroll*,  
Receive the partner of my immort soul.  
Yet if he wills, may change or spoil the whole;  
May take you' beauteous, mystick, stary roll,  
And burn it, like an useless parchment *scroll*. *Prior.*

*SCROYLE*. *n. f.* [This word I remember only in *Shakesp. As You Like It*: it seems derived from *serouelle*, French, a scrofulous swelling; as he calls a mean fellow a *scab* from his itch, or a patch from his raggedness.] A mean fellow; a rascal; a wretch.

The *scroyles* of Angiers flout you kings,  
And stand securely on their battlements,  
As in a theatre. *Shakesp. King John.*

To *SCRUB*. *v. a.* [*scrabben*, Dutch.] To rub hard with something coarse and rough.

Such wrinkles as a skilful hand would draw  
For an old grandam ape, when, with a grace,  
She sits at squat, and *scrubs* her leathern face. *Dryden.*

She never would lay aside the use of brooms and *scrubbing* brushes. *Arbutnot.*

Now Moll had whirl'd her mop with dextrous airs,  
Prepar'd to *scrub* the entry and the stairs. *Swift.*

*SCRUB*. *n. f.* [from the verb.]  
1. A mean fellow, either as he is supposed to scrub himself for the itch, or as he is employed in the mean offices of scouring away dirt.

2. Any thing mean or despicable.  
With a dozen large vessels my vault shall be stor'd;  
No little *scrub* joint shall come on my board. *Swift.*

3. A worn out broom.  
*SCRUBBED*. *adj.* [*scrubbet*, Danish.] Mean; vile; worthless; dirty; sorry.

I gave it to a youth,  
A kind of boy, a little *scrubbed* boy,  
No higher than thyself. *Shak. Merchant of Venice.*

The *scrubbiest* cur in all the pack,  
Can set the mastiff on your back.  
The scene a wood, produc'd no more  
Than a few *scrubby* trees before. *Swift.*

*SCRUFF*. *n. f.* The same, I suppose, with *scruf*, by a metaphysical usual in pronunciation.

*SCRUPLE*. *n. f.* [*scrupule*, French; *scrupulus*, Latin.]  
1. Doubt; difficulty of determination; perplexity: generally about minute things.

Macduff, this noble passion,  
Child of integrity, hath from my soul  
Wip'd the black *scruples*, reconcil'd my thoughts  
To your good truth. *Shakesp. Macbeth.*

Nothing did more fill foreign nations with admiration of his succession, than the content of all estates of England for the receiving of the king without the least *scruple*, pause, or question. *Bacon.*

For the matter of your confession, let it be severe and serious; but yet so as it may be without any inordinate anxiety; and unnecessary *scruples*, which only intangle the soul. *Taylor.*

Men make no *scruple* to conclude, that those propositions, of whose knowledge they can find in themselves no original, were certainly the impress of God and nature upon their minds, and not taught them by any one else. *Locke.*

2. Twenty grains; the third part of a dram.  
Milk one ounce, oil of vitriol a *scruple*, doth coagulate; the milk at the bottom, where the vitriol goeth. *Bacon.*

3. Proverbially, any small quantity.  
Nature never lends  
The smallest *scruple* of her excellence,  
But, like a thrifty goddess, she determines  
Herself the glory of a creditor. *Shakesp. Meas. for Meas.*

To *SCRUPLE*. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To doubt; to hesitate.  
He *scrupled* not to eat

Against his better knowledge; not deceiv'd,  
But fondly overcome with female charms. *Milt. Par. Lost.*

*SCRUPLER*. *n. f.* [from *scruple*.] A doubter; one who has scruples.

The scruples which many publick ministers would make of the worthiness of parents to have their children baptised, forced such questioned parents, who did not believe the necessity of having their children baptised by such *scruplers*, to carry their children unto other ministers. *Graunt's Bills of Mortality.*

*SCRUPULOSITY*. *n. f.* [from *scrupulus*.]  
1. Doubt; minute and nice doubtfulness.

Amongst ourselves there was some question mov'd, by reason of a few mens *scrupulosity* touching certain things. *Hooker.*

The one sort they warn'd to take heed, that *scrupulosity* did not make them rigorous in giving unadvised sentence against their brethren which were free; the other, that they did not become scandalous, by abusing their liberty and freedom to the offence of their weak brethren, which were scrupulous. *Hook.*

So careful, even to *scrupulosity*, were they to keep their sabbath, that they must not only have a time to prepare them for that, but a further time also to prepare them for their very preparations. *South.*

2. Fear of acting in any manner; tenderness of conscience.  
The first sacrilege is looked on with some horror; but when they have once made the breach, their *scrupulosity* soon retires. *Decay of Piety.*

*SCRUPULOUS*. *adj.* [*scrupulosus*, French; *scrupulosus*, Latin; from *scruple*.]  
1. Nicely doubtful; hard to satisfy in determinations of conscience.

They warn'd them that they did not become scandalous, by abusing their liberty, to the offence of their weak brethren which were scrupulous. *Hooker.*

Some birds, inhabitants of the waters, whose blood is cold as fishes, and their flesh is so like in taste, that the *scrupulous* are allowed them on fish-days. *Locke.*

2. Given to objections; captious.  
Equality of two domestick pow'rs  
Breeds *scrupulous* faction. *Shakesp. Ant. and Cleopatra.*

3. Nice; doubtful.  
As the cause of a war ought to be just, so the justice of that cause ought to be evident; not obscure, not *scrupulous*. *Bacon's Holy War.*

4. Careful; vigilant; cautious.  
I have been the more *scrupulous* and wary, in regard the inferences drawn from these observations are of some importance. *Woodward.*

*SCRUPULOUSLY*. *adv.* [from *scrupulous*.] Carefully; nicely; anxiously.

The duty consists not *scrupulously* in minutes and half hours. *Taylor.*

Henry V. manifestly derived his courage from his piety, and was *scrupulously* careful not to ascribe the success of it to himself. *Addison's Freeholder.*

*SCRUPULOUSNESS*. *n. f.* [from *scrupulous*.] The state of being scrupulous.

*SCRUTABLE*. *adj.* [from *scrutator*, Latin.] Discoverable by inquiry.

Shall we think God so *scrutable*, or ourselves so penetrating, that none of his secrets can escape us? *Decay of Piety.*

*SCRUTATION*. *n. f.* [*scrutator*, Latin.] Search; examination; inquiry.

*SCRUTATOR*. *n. f.* [*scrutator*, Fr. from *scrutator*, Lat.] Enquirer; searcher; examiner.



## S E A



## SEA

Some leviathan,  
Haply flum'ring on the Norway foam,  
The pilot of some small night-founder'd skiff  
Deeming some island, oft as seamen tell,  
With fixed anchor in his scaly rind,  
Moors by his side under the lee, while night  
Invests the *sea*. *Milton*  
Small fragments of shells, broken by storms on some shores,  
are used for manuring of *sea* land. *Woodward*  
They put to *sea* with a fleet of three hundred sail. *Arbutnot*  
*Sea* racing dolphins are train'd for our motion,  
Moony tides swelling to roll us ashore. *Dryden's Albion*  
But like a rock unmov'd, a rock, that braves  
The raging tempest, and the rising waves,  
Propp'd on himself he stands: his solid side  
Wash off the *sea* weeds, and the founding tides. *Dryden*  
The *sea* could not be much narrower than it is, without a  
great loss to the world. *Bentley*  
So when the first bold vessel dar'd the *sea*,  
High on the stern the Thracian rais'd his strain,  
While Argo saw her kindred trees  
Descend from Pelion to the main. *Pope*  
2. A collection of water; a lake.  
Jesus walking by the *sea* of Galilee, saw two brethren. *Mat. iv. 18.*  
3. Proverbially for any large quantity.  
That *sea* of blood which hath in Ireland been barbarously  
shed, is enough to drown in eternal infamy and misery the  
malicious author and instigator of its effusion. *King Charles*  
4. Any thing rough and tempestuous.  
To forrow abandon'd, but worse felt within,  
And in a troubled *sea* of passion tost. *Milton*  
5. Half *seas* over. Half drunk.  
The whole magistracy was pretty well disguised before I  
gave 'em the slip: our friend the alderman was half *seas* over  
before the bonfire was out. *Spectator*  
*SEA* is often used in composition, as will appear in the follow-  
ing examples.  
*SEABEAT*. [*sea* and *beat*.] Dashed by the waves of the *sea*.  
The sovereign of the *seas* he blames in vain,  
That once *seabest* will to *sea* again. *Spenser's Pastorals*  
Darkness cover'd o'er  
The face of things: along the *seabeat* shore  
Satiate we slept. *Pope's Odyssey*  
*SEABOAT*. n. f. [*sea* and *boat*.] Vessel capable to bear the  
*sea*.  
Shipwrecks were occasioned by their ships being bad *sea*-  
boats, and themselves but indifferent seamen. *Arbutnot*  
*SEABORN*. adj. [*sea* and *born*.] Born of the *sea*; produced  
by the *sea*.  
Like Neptune and his *seaborn* niece, shall be  
The shining glories of the land and *sea*. *Waller*  
All these in order march, and marching sing  
The warlike actions of their *seaborn* king. *Dryden*  
*SEABOY*. n. f. [*sea* and *boy*.] Boy employed on shipboard.  
Can't thou, O partial sleep, give thy repose  
To the wet *seaboy* in an hour so rude,  
And in the calmest and the stillest night  
Deny it to a king? *Shakespeare*  
*SEABREACH*. n. f. [*sea* and *breach*.] Irruption of the *sea* by  
breaking the banks.  
To an impetuous woman, tempests and *seabreaches* are  
nothing. *L'Estrange*  
*SEABREEZE*. n. f. [*sea* and *breeze*.] Wind blowing from the  
*sea*.  
Hedges, in most places, would be of great advantage to  
shelter the grass from the *seabreeze*. *Mortimer*  
*SEABUILT*. adj. [*sea* and *built*.] Built for the *sea*.  
Borne each by other in a distant line,  
The *seabuilt* forts in dreadful order move. *Dryden*  
*SEACABBAGE*. n. f. [*searabbe*, Latin.] Seacolewort. A plant.  
It hath fleshy leaves like those of the cabbage. *Miller*  
*SEAHOLLY*. n. f. [*eryngium*, Latin.] A plant.  
The species are, *seaholly*, or *eryngo*. Common *eryngo*,  
&c. The roots of the first are candied, and sent to London  
for medicinal use, being the true *eryngo*.  
*SEACALF*. n. f. [*sea* and *calf*.] The seal.  
The *seacalf*, or seal, is so called from the noise he makes  
like a calf: his head comparatively not big, shaped rather like  
an otter's, with teeth like a dog's, and multachies like those of  
a cat: his body long, and all over hairy: his forefeet, with  
fingers clawed, but not divided, yet fit for going: his hinder  
feet, more properly fins, and fitter for swimming, as being an  
amphibious animal. The female gives suck, as the porpoise,  
and other viviparous fishes. *Grew's Museum*  
*SEACAP*. n. f. [*sea* and *cap*.] Cap made to be worn on ship-  
board.  
I know your favour well,  
Though now you have no *seacap* on your head. *Shakespeare*  
*SEACHART*. n. f. [*sea* and *chart*.] Map on which only the  
coasts are delineated.

## SEA

The situation of the parts of the earth are better learned  
by a map or *seachart*, than reading the description. *Watts*  
*SEACOA'L*. n. f. [*sea* and *coal*.] Coal, so called not because  
found in the *sea*, but because brought to London by *sea*; pit-  
coal.  
We'll have a posset soon at the latter end of a *seacoal*  
fire. *Shakespeare*  
*SEACOA'L* lasts longer than charcoal.  
This pulmonic indispotion of the air is very much  
heightened, where a great quantity of *seacoal* is burnt. *Harv.*  
*SEACOA'L*. n. f. [*sea* and *coal*.] Shore; edge of the *sea*.  
The venturesome mariner that way,  
Learning his ship from those white rocks to save,  
Which all along the fouthern *seacoast* lay,  
For safety's sake that fame his seamark made,  
And nam'd it Albion. *Fairy Queen*  
Upon the *seacoast* are many parcels of land, that would pay  
well for the taking in. *Mortimer's Husbandry*  
*SEACOMPASS*. n. f. [*sea* and *compass*.] The card and needle  
of mariners.  
The needle in the *seacompass* still moving but to the north-  
point only, with moveer inmutus, notified the respective con-  
stancy of the gentleman to one only. *Camden's Remains*  
*SEACOW*. n. f. [*sea* and *cow*.] The manatee.  
The *seacow* is a very bulky animal, of the cetaceous kind.  
It grows to fifteen feet long, and to seven or eight in circum-  
ference: its head is like that of a hog, but longer, and more  
cylindrick: its eyes are small, and it has no external ears, but  
only two little apertures in the place of them; yet its sense of  
hearing is very quick. Its lips are thick, and it has two long  
tufts standing out. It has two fins, which stand forward on  
the breast like hands, whence the Spaniards first called it ma-  
natee. The female has two round breasts placed between the  
pectoral fins. The skin is very thick and hard, and not scaly,  
but hairy. This creature lives principally about the mouths  
of the large rivers in Africa, the East Indies, and America,  
and feeds upon vegetables. Its flesh is white like veal, and  
very well tasted. The lapis manati, which is of a fine clean  
white colour, and bony texture, is properly the os petriolum  
of this animal. This stone has been supposed to be a power-  
ful amulet, but is now neglected. *Hill's Mat. Med.*  
*SEADOG*. n. f. [*sea* and *dog*.] Perhaps the shark.  
Pierce *seadogs* devour the mang'd friends. *Rosterman*  
When, stung with hunger, the embroils the flood,  
The *seadog* and the dolphin are her food. *Pope's Odyssey*  
*SEAFARER*. n. f. [*sea* and *fare*.] A traveller by *sea*; a mariner.  
They flitly refused to vail their bonnets by the fummions of  
those towns, which is reckoned intolerable contempt by the  
better enabled *seafarers*. *Carew*  
A wandering merchant, he frequents the main,  
Some mean *seafarer* in pursuit of gain;  
Studious of freight, in naval trade well skill'd;  
But dreads th' athletic labours of the field. *Pope*  
*SEAFARING*. adj. [*sea* and *fare*.] Travelling by *sea*.  
My wife fasten'd him unto a small spare masts  
Such as *seafaring* men provide for storms. *Shakespeare*  
It was death to divert the ships of *seafaring* people, against  
their will, to other uses than they were appointed. *Arbutnot*  
*SEAFIGHT*. n. f. [*sea* and *fight*.] Battle of ships; battle on  
the *sea*.  
*Seafights* have been often fatal to the war; but this is when  
princes set up their rest upon the battles. *Bacon*  
They were full of drink at the time of their *seafights*.  
*Wisehead's Surgery*  
If our sense of hearing were a thousand times quicker than  
it is, we should, in the quietest retirement, be less able to sleep  
than in the middle of a *seafight*. *Locke*  
This fleet they recruited with two hundred sail, whereof  
they lost ninety-three in a *seafight*. *Arbutnot on Cairns*  
*SEAFOWL*. n. f. [*sea* and *fowl*.] Birds that live at *sea*.  
The bills of curlews, and many other *seafowls*, are very  
long, to enable them to hunt for the worms. *Dr. Barham*  
A *seafowl* properly represents the passage of a deity over the  
*seas*. *Broom's Notes to the Odyssey*  
A length of ocean and unbounded sky,  
Which scarce the *seafowl* in a year o'er fly. *Pope*  
*SEAGIRT*. adj. [*sea* and *girt*.] Girded or incircled by the  
*sea*.  
Neptune, besides the sway  
Of every salt flood and each ebbing stream,  
Took in by lot, 'twixt high and nether Jove,  
Imperial rule of all the *seagirt* isles. *Milton*  
Telemachus, the blooming heir  
Of *seagirt* Ithaca, demands my care:  
'Tis mine to form his green unpractis'd years  
In sage debates. *Pope*  
*SEAGULL*. n. f. [*sea* and *gull*.] A water fowl.  
*Seagulls*, when they flock together from the *sea* towards the  
shores, forebode rain and wind. *Bacon's Nat. History*  
Bittern,

## SEA

Bittern, herons, and *seagulls*, are great enemies to fish.  
*Mortimer's Husbandry*  
*SEAGREEN*. adj. [*sea* and *green*.] Resembling the colour of  
the distant *sea*; cerulean.  
White, red, yellow, blue, with their several mixtures, as  
green, scarlet, purple, and *seagreen*, come in only by the  
eyes. *Locke*  
Upon his urn reclin'd,  
His *seagreen* mantle waving in the wind,  
The god appear'd. *Pope*  
*SEAGREEN*. n. f. Saxifrage. A plant.  
*SEAGULL*. n. f. A sea bird. *Ansforth*  
*SEAHEDGEHOG*. n. f. [*seas*, *hedge*, and *hog*.] A kind of sea  
shell-fish.  
The *seahedgehog* is inclosed in a round shell, fashioned as a  
loaf of bread, wrought and pinched, and guarded by an outer  
skin full of prickles, as the land urchin. *Carew*  
*SEAHOG*. n. f. [*sea* and *hog*.] The porpus.  
*SEAHOLM*. n. f. [*sea* and *holm*.] 1. A small uninhabited island.  
2. Seaholly. A kind of sea weed.  
Cornwall bringeth forth greater store of *seaholm* and sam-  
phire than any other county. *Carew*  
*SEAHORSE*. n. f. [*sea* and *horse*.] 1. The *seahorse* is a fish of a very singular form, as we see it dried,  
and of the needlefish kind. It is about four or five inches in  
length, and nearly half an inch in diameter in the broadest  
part. Its colour, as we see it dried, is a deep reddish brown;  
and its tail is turned round under the belly. It is found about  
the Mediterranean, and has been celebrated for medicinal vir-  
tues; but is at present wholly neglected. *Hill's Materia Med.*  
2. The morie.  
Part of a large tooth, round and tapering: a tuft of the  
morie, or waltrons, called by some the *seahorse*. *Woodward*  
3. The medical and the poetical *seahorse* seem very different. By  
the *seahorse* *Dryden* means probably the hippopotamus.  
By 'em  
*Seahorses*, flound'ring in the slimy mud,  
Toss'd up their heads, and dash'd the ooze about 'em. *Dry.*  
*SEAMAD*. n. f. [*sea* and *maid*.] Mermaid.  
Certain fairs shot from their spheres,  
To hear the *seamaid's* music. *Shakespeare*  
*SEAMAN*. n. f. [*sea* and *man*.] 1. A sailor; a navigator; a mariner.  
She, looking out,  
Beholds the fleet, and hears the *seamen* shout. *Dentham*  
*Seamen*, through dismal storms, are wont  
To pass the oyster-breeding Hellepont. *Evelyn*  
The whole poem was first written, and now sent you from  
a place where I have not so much as the converse of any *sea*-  
man. *Dryden*  
*Aeneas* order'd  
A stately tomb, whose top a trumpet bore,  
A soldier's fauchion, and a *seaman's* oar;  
Thus was his friend interr'd. *Dryden*  
By undergoing the hazards of the *sea*, and the company of  
common *seamen*, you make it evident you will refuse no op-  
portunity of rendering yourself useful. *Dryden*  
Had they applied themselves to the increase of their strength  
by *sea*, they might have had the greatest fleet and the most *sea*-  
men of any state in Europe. *Adams*  
2. Merman; the male of the mermaid.  
Seals live at land and at *sea*, and porpoises have the warm  
blood and intrails of a hog, not to mention mermaids, or *sea*-  
men. *Locke*  
*SEAMARK*. n. f. [*sea* and *mark*.] Point or conspicuous place  
distinguished at *sea*, and serving the mariners as directions of  
their course.  
Those white rocks,  
Which all along the fouthern *seacoast* lay,  
Threat'ning unheedy wreck and rash decay,  
For safety's sake his seamark made,  
And nam'd it Albion. *Fairy Queen*  
Though you do see me weapon'd,  
Here is my journey's end, here is my butt,  
The very *seamark* of my utmost sail. *Shakespeare, Othello*  
They were executed at divers places upon the *seacoast*, for  
*seamarks* or lighthouses, to teach Perkins's people to avoid the  
coast. *Bacon's Henry VII.*  
They are remembered with a brand of infamy fixt upon  
them, and set as *seamarks* for those who observe them to  
avoid. *Dryden*  
The fault of others sway,  
He set as *seamarks* for himself to shun. *Dryden*  
*SEAMOW*. n. f. [*sea* and *mew*.] A fowl that frequents the  
*sea*.  
An island salt and bare,  
The haunt of seals, and orcks, and *seamow* clang. *Milton*  
The chough, the *seamow*, the loquacious crow,  
Scream aloft. *Pope's Odyssey*  
*SEAMONSTER*. n. f. [*sea* and *monster*.] Strange animal of the  
*sea*.

## SEA

*Seamen* give suck to their young. *La. iv. 3.*  
Where luxury once reign'd, *seamen* whelp. *Milton*  
*SEANYPH*. n. f. [*sea* and *nymph*.] Goddess of the *sea*.  
Virgil, after Homer's example, gives us a transformation  
of *Aeneas's* ship into *seanymphs*. *Broom*  
*SEANION*. n. f. An herb. *Ansforth*  
*SEAOOSE*. n. f. [*sea* and *oose*.] The mud in the *sea* or shore.  
All *seagoes*, or oozy mud, and the mud of rivers, are of  
great advantage to all sorts of land. *Mortimer*  
*SEAPIECE*. n. f. [*sea* and *piece*.] A picture representing any  
thing at *sea*.  
Great painters often employ their pencils upon *seapièces*.  
*Adison's Spectator*  
*SEAPOOL*. n. f. [*sea* and *pool*.] A lake of salt water.  
I have often heard it wished, that all that land were a *sea*-  
pool. *Spenser on Ireland*  
*SEAPORT*. n. f. [*sea* and *port*.] A harbour.  
*SEARISQUE*. n. f. [*sea* and *risque*.] Hazard at *sea*.  
He was so great an encourager of commerce, that he  
charged himself with all the *searisque* of such vessels as car-  
ried corn to Rome in the Winter. *Arbutnot*  
*SEAROCKET*. n. f. A plant. *Miller*  
*SEAROOM*. n. f. [*sea* and *room*.] Open *sea*; spacious main.  
There is *searoom* enough for both nations, without offend-  
ing one another, and it would exceedingly support the navy.  
*Bacon's Advice to Villiers*  
The bigger whale like some huge carrack lay,  
Which wanteth *searoom* with her foes to play. *Waller*  
*SEAROVER*. n. f. [*sea* and *rove*.] A pirate.  
*SEASHARK*. n. f. [*sea* and *shark*.] A ravenous *seafish*.  
Witches mummy, maw and gulf  
Of the ravening salt *seashark*. *Shakespeare*  
*SEASHELL*. n. f. [*sea* and *shell*.] Shells found on the shore.  
*Seashells* are great improvers of four or cold land. *Mortimer*  
*SEASHORE*. n. f. [*sea* and *shore*.] The coast of the *sea*.  
That *seashore* where no more world is found,  
But foaming billows breaking on the ground. *Dryden*  
Fournier gives an account of an earthquake in Peru, that  
reached three hundred leagues along the *seashore*. *Burnet*  
To say a man has a clear idea of any quantity, without  
knowing how great it is, is as reasonable as to say he has the  
positive idea of the number of the lands on the *seashore*. *Locke*  
*SEASICK*. adj. [*sea* and *sick*.] Sick, as new voyagers on the  
*sea*.  
She began to be much *seasick*, extremity of weather con-  
tinuing. *Shakespeare*  
Barbarossa was not able to come on shore, for that he was,  
as they said, *seasick*, and troubled with an ague. *Knelles*  
In love's voyage nothing can offend;  
Women are never *seasick*. *Dryden's Juvenal*  
Weary and *seasick*, when in thee confin'd;  
Now, for thy safety, cares distract my mind. *Swift*  
*SEASIDE*. n. f. [*sea* and *side*.] The edge of the *sea*.  
Their camels were without number, as the sand by the *sea*-  
side. *Jud. vii. 12.*  
There disembarking on the green *seaside*,  
We land our cattle, and the spoil divide. *Pope*  
*SEASERPENT*. n. f. [*sea* and *serpent*.] Serpent generated in  
the water.  
*SEASERVICE*. n. f. [*sea* and *service*.] Naval war.  
You were press'd for the *seaservice*, and got off with much  
ado. *Swift's Direct. to Servants*  
*SEASURGEON*. n. f. [*sea* and *surgeon*.] A chirurgeon employed  
on shipboard.  
My design was to help the *seasurgeon*. *Wisehead's Surgery*  
*SEASURROUNDED*. adj. [*sea* and *surround*.] Encircled by the  
*sea*.  
To *seasurrounded* realms the gods assign  
Small tract of fertile lawn, the least to mine. *Pope*  
*SEATERM*. n. f. [*sea* and *term*.] Word of art used by the  
*seamen*.  
I agree with you in your censure of the *seaterms* in *Dryden's*  
Virgil, because no terms of art, or cant words, suit the ma-  
jesty of epic poetry. *Pope*  
*SEAWATER*. n. f. [*sea* and *water*.] The salt water of the  
*sea*.  
By digging of pits in the *seashore*, he did frustrate the la-  
borious works of the enemies, which had turned the *sea*-  
water upon the wells of Alexandria. *Bacon's Nat. History*  
I took off the dressings, and bathed the member with *sea*-  
water. *Wisehead*  
*Seawater* has many gross, rough, and earthy particles in it,  
as appears from its saltness; whereas fresh water is more pure  
and unmixt. *Broom's Notes on the Odyssey*  
*SEAL*. n. f. [*seol*, *rele*, Saxon; *seel*, Danish] The *seacalf*.  
See *SEACALF*.  
The *seal* or foyle is in make and growth not unlike a pig,  
ugly faced, and footed like a moldwarp: he delighteth in muck,  
or any loud noise, and thereby is trained to shew himself above  
water: they also come on land. *Carew*



## SEA

- An island salt and bare,  
The haunt of seals and orcs, and seamaws clang. *Milton.*
- SEAL.** *n. f.* [ryzel, Saxon; *sigillum*, Latin.]  
1. A stamp engraved with a particular impression, which is fixed upon the wax that closes letters, or affixed as a testimony.  
The king commands you  
To render up the great seal. *Shaksp. Henry VIII.*  
If the organs of perception, like wax overharden with cold, will not receive the impression of the seal; or, like wax of a temper too soft, will not hold it; or else supposing the wax of a temper fit, but the seal not applied with a sufficient force to make a clear impression: in any of these cases the print left by the seal will be obscure. *Locke.*  
The same  
His grandfate wore about his neck  
In three seal rings, which after, melted down,  
Form'd a vast buckle for his widow's gown. *Pope.*  
2. The impression made in wax.  
'Till thou canst rail the seal from off my bond,  
Thou hast offend'd thy lungs to speak so loud. *Shaksp.*  
Solyman shewed him his own letters, asking him if he knew not that hand, and if he knew not that seal. *Kneller.*  
He saw his monkey picking the seal wax from a letter. *Arb.*  
3. Any act of confirmation.  
They their fill of love  
Took largely, of their mutual guilt the seal. *Milton.*  
**TO SEAL.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]  
1. To fasten with a seal.  
He that brings this love to thee,  
Little knows this love in me;  
And by him seal up thy mind. *Shaksp. As you like it.*  
I have seen her rise from her bed, take forth paper, fold it, write upon't, and afterwards seal it. *Shaksp. As you like it.*  
2. To confirm or attest by a seal.  
God join'd my heart to Romeo's; thou our hands;  
And ere this hand, by thee to Romeo seal'd,  
Shall be the label to another deed,  
Or my true heart with treacherous revolt  
Turn to another, this shall slay them both. *Shaksp. As you like it.*  
3. To confirm; to ratify; to settle.  
My soul is purg'd from grudging hate,  
And with my hand I seal our true hearts love. *Shak. R. III.*  
When I have performed this, and seal'd to them this fruit,  
I will come into Spain. *Rom. xv. 28.*  
4. To shut; to close.  
Seal up your lips, and give no words, but mum! *Shaksp.*  
At my death  
Thou hast seal'd up my expectation. *Shaksp. Henry IV.*  
The root of evil is seal'd up from you. *2 Esdr. viii. 53.*  
The sense is like the fun; for the fun seals up the globe of heaven, and opens the globe of earth: so the sense doth obscure heavenly things, and reveals earthly things. *Bacon.*  
Back to th' infernal pit I drag thee chain'd,  
The facil gates of hell too slightly barr'd. *Milton.*  
5. To mark with a stamp.  
You'd rail upon the hostels,  
And say you would present her at the leet,  
Because he bought stone jugs, and no seal'd quarts. *Shaksp.*  
**TO SEAL.** *v. n.* To fix a seal.  
I will seal unto this bond. *Shaksp. As you like it.*  
We make a sure covenant and write it, and our princes and priests seal unto it. *Neh. ix. 38.*  
**SEALER.** *n. f.* [from seal.] One that seals.  
**SEALINGWAX.** *n. f.* [seal and wax.] Hard wax made of rosin used to seal letters.  
The prominent orifice was closed with sealingwax. *Boyle.*  
**SEAM.** *n. f.* [ream, Saxon; *zoom*, Dutch.]  
1. The edge of cloth where the threads are doubled; the future where the two edges are sewed together.  
In velvet white as snow the troop was gown'd,  
The seams with sparkling emeralds set around. *Dryden.*  
Precepts should be so finely wrought together in the same piece, that no coarse seam may discover where they join. *Add.*  
2. The juncture of planks in a ship.  
With boiling pitch the seams intops,  
Which, well laid o'er, the salt sea waves withstand. *Dryd.*  
3. A cicatrix; a scar.  
4. [ream, Saxon, a load.] A measure; a vessel in which things are held; eight bushels of corn. *Ainsworth.*  
5. [seme, Saxon; *saim*, Welsh; *sain*, French.] Tallow; grease; hog's lard.  
Shall the proud lord,  
That bastes his arrogance with his own seam,  
Be worshipp'd? *Shaksp. Twelfth and Cressida.*  
Part scour the rusty shields with seam, and part  
New grind the blunted ax. *Dryden's Æn.*  
**TO SEAM.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]  
1. To join together by future, or otherwise.  
2. To mark; to scar with a long cicatrix.  
Seam'd o'er with wounds, which his own fabre gave. *Pope.*  
Say, has the small or greater pox  
Sunk down her nose, or seam'd her face? *Swift.*

## SEA

- SEAMLESS.** *adj.* [from seam.] Having no seam.  
**SEAMRENT.** *n. f.* [seam and rent.] A separation of any thing where it is joined; a breach of the stitches.  
**SEAMSTRESS.** *n. f.* [seamstress, Saxon.] A woman whose trade is to sew.  
They wanted food and raiment; so they took  
Religion for their seamstress and their cook. *Cleaveland.*  
**SEAMY.** *adj.* [from seam.] Having a seam; shewing the seam.  
Some such squire he was,  
That turn'd your wit the feary side without,  
And made me to suspect you. *Shak. Othello.*  
**SEAN.** *n. f.* [regne, Saxon; *seana*, Latin.] A net. Sometimes written *seine*, or *saine*.  
**SEAR.** *adj.* [searman, Saxon, to dry.] Dry; not any longer green. *Spenser* uses it.  
I have liv'd long enough: my May of life  
Is fall'n into the sear, the yellow leaf. *Shak. Macbeth.*  
Ye myrtles brown, with ivy never sear.  
Some may be cherish'd in dry places, as in sear wood. *Roy.*  
**TO SEAR.** *v. c.* [searman, Saxon.] To burn; to cauterize.  
The searing flame foretold all his face,  
And through his armour all his body sear'd. *Fairy Queen.*  
Some shall depart from the faith, speaking lies, having their conscience sear'd with a hot iron. *1 Tim. iv. 2.*  
Cherish'd veins of good humour, and sear up those of ill. *Temp.*  
I'm sear'd with burning steel, till the fourth marrow  
Fries in the bones. *Romeo's Royal Comment.*  
**SEARREACH.** *n. f.* [sear and reach.] Perhaps searreach.  
This one thing for a man to be firm against honest dangers; but to run his head against stone walls, or to put his shoulders to a searreach, to attempt insuperable difficulties, would be just the moral of the ram in the fable. *L'Estrange.*  
**SEARCLOATH.** *n. f.* [searclath, Saxon, from sear, pain, and clath, a plaster; so that searclath, as it is now written, from cera, wax, seems to be wrong.] A plaster; a large plaster.  
Bees wax is the ground of all searclath calves. *Mortimer.*  
**TO SEARCE.** *v. a.* [sasser, French.] To sift finely.  
Put the finely searced powder of alabastr into a flat-bottomed and well heated brass vessel. *Boyle.*  
For the keeping of meal, bolt and searce it from the bran. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*  
**SEARCE.** *n. f.* A sieve; a bolter.  
**SEARCR.** *n. f.* [from searce.] He who searces.  
**TO SEARCH.** *v. a.* [chercher, French.]  
1. To examine; to try; to explore; to look through.  
Help to search my house this one time: if I find not what I seek, let me for ever be your table sport. *Shaksp. As you like it.*  
They returned from searching of the land. *Nam. xiii. 25.*  
Through the void immense  
To search with wand ring quest a place foretold. *Milton.*  
2. To inquire; to seek.  
Now clear I understand  
What oft my fledgest thoughts have search'd in vain. *Mil.*  
Enough is left besides to search and know. *Milton.*  
Draw up some valuable meditations from the depths of the earth, and search them through the vast ocean. *Watts.*  
3. To probe as a chirurgeon.  
Alas, poor shepherd! searching of thy wound,  
I have, by hard adventure, found my own. *Shaksp. As you like it.*  
With this good sword,  
That ran through Caesar's bowels, search this bosom. *Shak. Julius C.*  
For the divisions of Reuben there were great searchings of heart.  
The signs of wounds penetrating are discovered by the proportion of the searching candle, or probe which enters into the cavity. *Wifeman's Surgery.*  
4. **TO SEARCH out.** To find by seeking.  
Who went before you, to search you out a place to pitch your tents in?  
They may sometimes be successful to search out truth. *Watts.*  
**TO SEARCH.** *v. n.*  
1. To make a search.  
Satisfy me once more; once more search with me. *Shaksp. As you like it.*  
To ask or search I blame thee not. *Milton.*  
2. To make inquiry.  
Those who seriously search after or maintain truth, should study to deliver themselves without obscurity or equivocation.  
It suffices that they have once with care sifted the matter, and searched into all the particulars that could give any light to the question.  
With piercing eye some search where nature plays,  
And trace the wanton through her darksome maze. *Field.*  
3. To seek; to try to find.  
Your husband's coming, woman, to search for a gentleman that is here now in the house. *Shak. Merry Wives of Windsor.*  
We in vain search for that constitution within a fly, upon which depend those powers we observe in them.  
**SEARCH.** *n. f.* [from the verb.]  
1. Inquiry by looking into every suspected place.  
The orb he roam'd  
With narrow search, and with inspection deep. *Mil. n.*  
2. Inquiry.

## SEA

2. Inquiry; examination; act of seeking.  
His reasons are as two grains of wheat hid in two bushels of chaff: you shall seek all day ere you find them, and when you have them they are not worth the search. *Shaksp. As you like it.*  
Who great in search of God and nature grow,  
They best the wife Creator's praise declare. *Dryden.*  
Now mourn thy fatal search;  
It is not safe to have too quick a sense.  
The mind sets itself on work in search of some hidden idea, and turns the eye of the soul upon it. *Locke.*  
By the philosophical use of words, I mean such an use as conveys the precise notions of things, which the mind may be satisfied with in its search after knowledge. *Locke.*  
The parents, after a long search for the boy, gave him for drowned in a canal. *Addison.*  
This common practice carries the heart aside from all that is honest in our search after truth. *Watts.*  
3. Quest; pursuit.  
If zealous love should go in search of virtue,  
Where should he find it purer than in Blanch? *Shaksp. As you like it.*  
Stay him from his intendment, or brook such disgrace well as he shall run into; in that it is a thing of his own search, and altogether against my will. *Shaksp. As you like it.*  
Nor did my search of liberty begin,  
'Till my black hairs were chang'd upon my chin. *Dryden.*  
**SEARCHER.** *n. f.* [from search.]  
1. Examiner; inquirer; trier.  
The Agarenes that seek wisdom upon earth, the authors of fables, and searchers out of understanding. *Bar. iii. 23.*  
The searchers found a marvellous difference between the Anakis and themselves. *Raleigh.*  
Religion has given us a more just idea of the divine nature: he whom we appeal to is truth itself, the great searcher of hearts, who will not let fraud go unpunished, or hold him guiltless that taketh his name in vain. *Addison.*  
In vain we lift up our presumptuous eyes  
To what our Maker to their ken denies:  
The searcher follows fast; the object flies. *Prior.*  
Avoid the man who practices any thing unbecoming a free and open searcher after truth. *Watts.*  
2. Officer in London appointed to examine the bodies of the dead, and report the cause of death.  
The searchers, who are ancient matrons sworn to their office, repair to the place where the dead corps lies, and by view of the same, and by other inquiries, examine by what disease the corps died. *Grant's Bills of Mortality.*  
**SEASON.** *n. f.* [saison, French.]  
1. One of the four parts of the year, Spring, Summer, Autumn, Winter.  
The fairest flowers o' th' season  
Are our carnations and streak'd gillyflowers. *Shaksp. As you like it.*  
Then Summer, Autumn, Winter did appear;  
And Spring was but a season of the year. *Dryden.*  
We saw, in six days travelling, the several seasons of the year in their beauty. *Addison on Italy.*  
2. A time as distinguished from others.  
He's noble, wise, judicious, and best knows  
The fits o' th' season. *Shak. Macbeth.*  
The season prime for sweetest scents and airs. *Milton.*  
3. A fit time; an opportune concurrence.  
At season fit let her with thee parake.  
All business should be done betimes; and there's as little trouble of doing it in season too, as out of season. *L'Estrange.*  
For active sports, for pleasing rest,  
This is the time to be posses't;  
The best is but in season best. *Dryden.*  
I would indulge the gladness of my heart!  
Let us retire: her grief is out of season. *Philips.*  
There is no season to which such thoughts as these are more suitable.  
The season when to come, and when to go,  
To sing, or cease to sing, we never know. *Pope.*  
4. A time not very long.  
We'll slip you for a season, but our jealousy  
Do's yet depend. *Shaksp. Cymbeline.*  
5. [From the verb.] That which gives a high relish.  
You lack the season of all natures, sleep. *Shak. Macbeth.*  
**TO SEASON.** *v. a.* [saisonner, French.]  
1. To mix with food any thing that gives a high relish.  
Every oblation of thy meat-offering shalt thou season with salt. *Lev. ii. 13.*  
They seasoned every sacrifice, whereof a greater part was eaten by the priests. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*  
For breakfast and supper, milk and milk-pottage are very fit for children; only let them be seasoned with sugar. *Locke.*  
The wife contriver,  
To keep the waters from corruption free,  
Mixt them with salt, and season'd all the sea. *Blackmore.*  
2. To give a relish to.  
You season still with sports your serious hours;  
For age but tastes of pleasures, youth devours. *Dryden.*  
The proper use of wit is to season conversation, to represent

## SEA

- what is praiseworthy to the greatest advantage, and to expose the vices and follies of men. *Tillotson.*  
3. To qualify by admixture of another ingredient.  
Mercy is above this scepter'd sway;  
It is an attribute to God himself;  
And earthly pow'r does then shew likeliest God's,  
When mercy seasons justice. *Shak. Merchant of Venice.*  
Season your admiration but a while,  
With an attentive ear, 'till I deliver  
This marvel to you. *Shak. Hamlet.*  
4. To imbue; to tinge or taint.  
Whatever thing  
The scythe of time mows down, devour unparr'd,  
'Till I, in man residing, through the race  
His thoughts, his looks, words, actions, all infect,  
And season him thy last and sweetest prey. *Milton's Pa. Lost.*  
Secure their religion, season their younger years with prudent and pious principles. *Taylor.*  
Sin, taken into the soul, is like a liquor poured into a vessel; so much of it as it fills, it also seasons: the touch and tincture go together. *South.*  
5. To fit for any use by time or habit; to mature.  
The crow doth sing as sweetly as the lark;  
When neither is attended; and, I think,  
The nightingale, if she should sing by day,  
When every goose is cackling, would be thought  
No better a musician than the wren:  
How many things by season'd time are done,  
To their right praise and true perfection. *Shaksp. As you like it.*  
Who in want a hollow friend doth try,  
Direadly seasons him his enemy. *Shaksp. As you like it.*  
We charge you, that you have contriv'd to take  
From Rome all season'd office, and to wind  
Yourself unto a power tyrannical. *Shaksp. Coriolanus.*  
The archers of his guard shot two arrows every man together against an inch board of well season'd timber. *Hayward.*  
His plenteous stores do season'd timber send;  
Thither the brawny carpenters repair. *Dryden.*  
A man should harden and season himself beyond the degree of cold wherein he lives. *Addison.*  
**TO SEASON.** *v. n.* To be mature; to grow fit for any purpose.  
Carpenters rough plane boards for flooring, that they may set them by to season. *Moxon's Mech. Exerc.*  
**SEASONABLE.** *adj.* [saison, French.] Opportune; happening or done at a proper time; proper as to time.  
Mercy is seasonable in the time of affliction, as clouds of rain in the time of drought. *Eccles. v. 2.*  
If ever it was seasonable to preach courage in the despised abused cause of Christ, it is now, when his truths are reformed into nothing, when the hands and hearts of his faithful ministers are weakened. *South's Sermons.*  
**SEASONABLENESS.** *n. f.* [from seasonable.] Opportuneness of time; propriety with regard to time.  
A British freeholder would very ill discharge his part, if he did not acknowledge the excellency and seasonableness of those laws by which his country has been recovered out of its confusions. *Addison's Freeholder.*  
**SEASONABLY.** *adv.* [from seasonable.] Properly with respect to time.  
This is that to which I would most earnestly, most seasonably advise you all. *Spratt's Sermons.*  
**SEASONER.** *n. f.* [from To season.] He who seasons or gives a relish to any thing.  
**SEASONING.** *n. f.* [from season.] That which is added to any thing to give it a relish.  
Breads we have of several grains, with divers kinds of leavenings and seasonings; so that some do extremely move appetites, and some do nourish so as divers do live of them alone. *Bacon.*  
Some abound with words, without any seasoning or taste of matter. *Ben. Johnson.*  
A foundation of good sense, and a cultivation of learning, are required to give a seasoning to retirement, and make us taste the blessing. *Dryden.*  
Political speculations are of so dry and austere a nature, that they will not go down with the publick without frequent seasonings. *Addison's Freeholder.*  
The publick accept a paper which has in it none of those seasonings that recommend the writings which are in vogue among us. *Addison's Spectator.*  
Many vegetable substances are used by mankind as seasonings, which abound with a highly exalted aromatick oil; as thyme and fennel. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*  
**SEAT.** *n. f.* [sedes, Latin; *selt*, old German. *Skinner.*]  
1. A chair, bench, or any thing on which one may sit.  
The fons of light  
Hasted, resorting to the fummons high,  
And took their seats. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*  
The lady of the leaf ordain'd a feast,  
And made the lady of the flow'r her guest;  
When, lo, a bow'r ascended on the plain,  
With sudden seats ordain'd, and large for either train. *Dryd.*  
2. Chair



SEC

2. Chair of state; throne; post of authority; tribunal.  
With due observance of thy goodly seat,  
Great Agamemnon, Nestor shall supply  
Thy latest words. *Shaksp. Troilus and Cressida.*  
Thus we debate  
The nature of our seats, and make the rabble  
Call our cares fears. *Shak. Coriolanus.*  
Whatever be the manner of the world's end, most certain it is an end it shall have, and as certain that then we shall appear before the judgment seat of Christ, that every man may receive according to that which he hath done in his body, whether it be good or evil. *Hakewill on Providence.*  
3. Mansion; residence; dwelling; abode.  
It were enough in reason to succour with victuals, and other helps, a vast multitude, compelled by necessity to seek a new seat, or to direct them unto a country able to receive them. *Raleigh.*  
O earth, how like to heav'n! if not prefer'd  
Most justly, seat worthier of gods, as built  
With second thoughts, reforming what was old! *Milton.*  
In Alba he shall fix his royal seat;  
And, born a king, a race of kings beget. *Dryden.*  
Has Winter caus'd thee, friend, to change thy seat,  
And seek in Sabine air a warm retreat? *Dryden.*  
The promis'd seat of empire shall again  
Cover the mountain, and command the plain. *Prior.*  
4. Situation; site.  
The fittest and the easiest to be drawn  
To our society, and to aid the war,  
The rather for their seat, being next borderers  
On Italy. *Ben. Johnson's Catiline.*  
He that builds a fair house upon an ill seat, committeth himself to prison. *Bacon.*  
A church by Strand-bridge, and two bishops heaves, were pulled down to make a seat for his new building. *Hayward.*  
It followeth now that we find out the seat of Eden; for in it was Paradise by God planted. *Raleigh.*  
To SEAT. *v. a.* [from the noun.]  
1. To place on seats; to cause to sit down.  
The guests were no sooner seated but they entered into a warm debate. *Arbutnot.*  
2. To place in a post of authority, or place of distinction.  
Thus high was king Richard seated. *Shak. R. III.*  
Not Babylon,  
Nor great Alcázar, such magnificence  
Equal'd in all their glories to insurine  
Belus or Serapis their gods, or seat  
Their kings. *Milton.*  
A spirit of envy or opposition makes mankind uneasy to see others of the same species seated above them in a sort of perfection. *Pope.*  
3. To fix in any particular place or situation; to settle.  
Should one family or one thousand hold possession of all the southern undiscovered continent, because they had seated themselves in Nova Guiana.  
By no means build too near a great neighbour, which were, in truth, to be as unfortunately seated on the earth as Mercury is in the heavens; for the most part ever in combustion, or obscurity, under brighter beams than his own. *Watson.*  
4. To fix; to place firm.  
Why do I yield to that suggestion,  
Whose horrid image doth upfix my hair,  
And make my seated heart knock at my ribs,  
Against the use of nature. *Shak. Macbeth.*  
From their foundations loosening to and fro,  
They pluck'd the seated hills. *Milton.*  
SE'WARD. *adv.* [from *sear*, Saxon.] Towards the sea.  
The rock rush'd seaward with impetuous roar,  
Ingulf'd, and to th' abyss the boaster bore. *Pope.*  
SE'CANT. *n. f.* [from *secans*, Latin; *seca*, Fr.] In geometry, the right line drawn from the centre of a circle, cutting and meeting with another line called the tangent without it. *Dict.*  
To SECE'DE. *v. n.* [from *secedo*, Latin.] To withdraw from fellowship in any affair.  
SECE'DER. *n. f.* [from *secede*.] One who discovers his disapprobation of any proceedings by withdrawing himself.  
To SECE'RN. *v. a.* [from *seerno*, Latin.] To separate finer from grosser matter; to make the separation of substances in the body.  
Birds are commonly better meat than beasts, because their flesh doth assimilate more finely, and *secerne*th more subtilly. *Bacon's Natural History.*  
The pituite or mucus *secerne*d in the nose and windpipe, is not an excrementitious but a laudable humour, necessary for defending those parts, from which it is *secerne*d, from excretions. *Arbutnot.*  
SECE'SSION. *n. f.* [from *secessio*, Latin.]  
1. The act of departing.  
The accession of bodies upon, or *secession* thereof from the earth's surface, perturb not the equilibration of either hemisphere. *Brown.*  
2. The act of withdrawing from councils or actions.

SEC

- SE'CLE. *n. f.* [from *seculo*, French; *seculum*, Latin.] A century.  
Of a man's age, part he lives in his father's life-time, and part after his son's birth; and thereupon it is wont to be said that three generations make one *seculo*, or hundred years in the genealogies. *Hammond's Pract. Catech.*  
To SECL'UDE. *v. a.* [from *secludo*, Latin.] To confine from; to shut up apart; to exclude.  
None is *secluded* from that function of any degree, state, or calling.  
Some parts of knowledge God has thought fit to *seclude* from us, to fence them not only, as he did the interdicted tree, by precept and commination, but with difficulties and impossibilities. *Decay of Piety.*  
The number of birds described may be near five hundred, and the number of fishes, *secluding* shell-fish, as many; but if the shell-fish be taken in, more than six times the number.  
Inclose your tender plants in your conservatory, *secluding* all entrance of cold.  *Evelyn's Calendar.*  
Let eastern tyrants from the light of heaven  
Seclude their bosom slaves. *Thomson.*  
SE'COND. *n. f.* [from *secundus*, French; *secundus*, Latin.] It is observable that the English have no ordinal of *two*, as the Latins and the nations deriving from them have none of *duo*. What the Latins call *secundus*, from *sequi*, the Saxons term *oþer*, or *æftera*.  
1. The next in order to the first; the ordinal of two.  
Sunk were their hearts with horror of the crime,  
Nor needed to be warn'd a second time,  
But bore each other back. *Dryden.*  
2. Next in value or dignity; inferior.  
I shall not speak superlatively of them, lest I be suspected of partiality; but this I may truly say, they are *second* to none in the Christian world. *Bacon's Advice to Villiers.*  
None I know  
Second to me, or like; equal much less. *Milton.*  
My eyes are still the same; each glance, each grace,  
Keep their first lustre, and maintain their place,  
Not *second* yet to any other face. *Dryden.*  
Not these huge bolts, by which the giants slain,  
Lay overthrown on the Phlegrean plain;  
'Twas of a lesser mould and lighter weight;  
They call it thunder of a second rate.  *Addison.*  
By a sad train of miseries alone  
Distinguish'd long, and *second* now to none. *Pope.*  
Persons of *second* rate merit in their own country, like birds of passage, thrive here, and fly off when their employments are at an end. *Swift.*  
SE'COND-HAND. *n. f.* Possession received from the first possessor.  
SE'COND-HAND is sometimes used adjectively. Not original; not primary.  
Some men build so much upon authorities, they have but a *second-hand* or implicit knowledge. *Locke.*  
They are too proud to cringe to *second-hand* favourites in a great family. *Swift to Gog.*  
A SECOND-HAND. In imitation; in the second place of order; by transmission; not primarily; not originally.  
They pelted them with fatyrs and epigrams, which perhaps had been taken up at first only to make their court, and at *second-hand* to flatter those who had flattered their king. *Temple.*  
In imitation of preachers at *second-hand*, I shall transcribe from Bruyere a piece of railery.  
Spurious virtue in a maid;  
A virtue but at *second-hand*. *Swift.*  
SE'COND. *n. f.* [from *secundus*, French; from the adjective.]  
1. One who accompanies another in a duel to direct or defend him.  
Their *seconds* minister an oath,  
Which was indifferent to them both,  
That on their knightly faith and troth  
No magic them supplied;  
And fought them that they had no charms,  
Wherewith to work each other's harms,  
But came with simple open arms  
To have their caufs tried. *Drayton's Nymphid.*  
Their first encounters were very furious, till after some toll and bloodshed they were parted by the *seconds*.  *Addison.*  
Personal brawls come in as *seconds* to finish the dispute of opinion. *Watson.*  
2. One who supports or maintains; a supporter; a maintainer.  
He propounded the duke as a main cause of divers infirmities in the state, being sure enough of *seconds* after the first onset. *Watson.*  
Courage, when it is only a *second* to injustice, and falls on without provocation, is a disadvantage to a character. *Cellar.*  
3. A second minute, the second division of an hour by sixty; the sixtieth part of a minute.  
Four flames of an equal magnitude will be kept alive the space of sixteen *second* minutes, though one of these flames alone, in the same vessel, will not last above twenty-five or at most thirty *seconds*. *Wilson's Math. Miscell.*

SEC

- Sounds move above 1140 English feet in a *second* minute of time, and in seven or eight minutes of time about 100 English miles. *Locke.*  
To SE'COND. *v. a.* [from *secundo*, Fr. *secundo*, Lat. from the noun.]  
1. To support; to forward; to assist; to come in after the act as a maintainer.  
The authors of the former opinion were presently *seconded* by other wittier and better learned, who being loth that the form of church polity, which they fought to bring in, should be otherwise than in the highest degree accounted of, took first an exception against the difference between church polity and matters of necessity to salvation. *Hooker.*  
Though we here fall down,  
We have supplies to *second* our attempt;  
If they miscarry, theirs shall *second* them. *Shak. Henry VI.*  
I to be the power of Israel's God  
Avow, and challenge Dagon to the test,  
Offering to combat thee his champion bold,  
With th' utmost of his godhead *seconded*. *Milton.*  
Familiar Ovid tender thoughts inspires,  
And nature *seconds* all his lost desires. *Rescannon.*  
If in company you offer something for a jest, and no body *seconds* you in your laughter, you may condemn their taste; but in the mean time you make a very indifferent figure. *Swift.*  
In human works, though labour'd on with pain,  
A thousand movements scarce one purpose gain;  
In God's, one single can its ends produce,  
Yet serves to *second* too many other ills. *Pope.*  
2. To follow in the next place.  
You some permit  
To *second* ills with ills. *Shakspere.*  
Having formerly discours'd of a marital voyage, I think it not impertinent to *second* the same with some necessary relations concerning the royal navy. *Raleigh.*  
He saw his guleful act  
By Eve, though all unwitting, *seconded*  
Upon her husband. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*  
Sin is usually *seconded* with sin; and a man seldom commits one sin to please, but he commits another to defend himself. *South's Sermons.*  
SE'COND SIGHT. *n. f.* The power of seeing things future, or things distant: supposed inherent in some of the Scottish islanders.  
As he was going out to steal a sheep, he was seized with a fit of *second sight*: the face of the country presented him with a wide prospect of new scenes, which he had never seen before.  *Addison's Freeholder.*  
SE'COND SIGHTED. *adj.* [from *second sight*.] Having the second sight.  
Sawney was descended of an ancient family, renowned for their skill in prognosticks: most of his ancestors were *second sighted*, and his mother but narrowly escaped for a witch.  *Addison.*  
SE'CONDARILY. *adv.* [from *secondarily*.] In the second degree; in the second order; not primarily; not originally; not in the first intention.  
These atoms make the wind primarily tend downwards, though other accidental causes impel them *secondarily* to a sloping motion. *Digby.*  
He confesses that temples are erected, and festivals kept, to the honour of saints, at least *secondarily*. *Stillfleet.*  
It is primarily generated out of the effusion of melancholick blood, or *secondarily* out of the drugs and remainder of a phlegmonous or cedematick tumour. *Harvey.*  
SE'CONDARINESS. *n. f.* [from *secondarily*.] The state of being secondary.  
That which is peculiar and discriminative, must be taken from the primariness and *secondariness* of the perception. *Norr.*  
SE'CONDARY. *adj.* [from *secundarius*, Latin.]  
1. Not primary; not of the first intention; not of the first rate; next to the first.  
Two are the radical differences: the *secondary* differences are as four. *Bacon's Natural History.*  
Wherefore there is moral right on the one hand, no *secondary* right can discharge it. *L'Estrange.*  
Gravitation is the powerful cement which holds together this magnificent structure of the world, which stretcheth the North over the empty space, and banneth the earth upon nothing, to transfer the words of Job from the first and real cause to the *secondary*. *Bentley.*  
If the system had been fortuitously formed by the convening matter of a chaos, how is it conceivable that all the planets, both primary and *secondary*, should revolve the same way from the West to the East, and that in the same plane? *Bentley.*  
2. Acting by transmission or deputation.  
That we were form'd then, say'st thou? and the work  
Of *secondary* hands, by talk transfer'd  
From father to his son? *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. v.*  
As in a watch's fine machine,  
Though many artful springs are seen,  
The added movements which declare  
How full the moon, how old the year,  
Derive their *secondary* pow'r  
From that which simply points the hour. *Prior.*

SEC

3. A *secondary* fever is that which arises after a crisis, or the discharge of some morbid matter, as after the declension of the small pox or measles. *Quincy.*  
SE'CONDARY. *n. f.* [from the adjective.] A delegate; a deputy.  
SE'CO. *adv.* [from *second*.] In the second place.  
First she hath disobey'd the law, and *secondly* trespassed against her husband. *Ecclij. xxiii. 23.*  
First, metals are more durable than plants; and *secondly*, they are more solid and hard. *Bacon.*  
The house of commons in Ireland, and, *secondly*, the privy council, addressed his majesty against these half-pence. *Swift.*  
SE'COND RATE. *n. f.* [from *second* and *rate*.]  
1. The second order in dignity or value.  
They call it thunder of the *second rate*.  *Addison's Ovid.*  
2. It is sometimes used adjectively, one of the second order. A colloquial license.  
He was not then a *second rate* champion, as they would have him, who think fortitude the first virtue in a hero. *Dryden.*  
SE'CRECY. *n. f.* [from *secret*.]  
1. Privacy; state of being hidden.  
That's not suddenly to be perform'd,  
But with advice and silent *secrecy*. *Shak. Henry VI.*  
The lady Anne,  
Whom the king hath in *secrecy* long married,  
This day was view'd in open as his queen. *Shaksp. H. VIII.*  
In nature's book of infinite *secrecy*,  
A little can I read. *Shaksp. Ant. and Cleopatra.*  
2. Solitude; retirement.  
Thou in thy *secrecy*, although alone,  
Best with thyself accompany'd, seek'st not  
Social communication. *Milton's Parad. Lost.*  
There is no such thing as perfect *secrecy*, to encourage a rational mind to the perpetration of any base action; for a man must first extinguish and put out the great light within him, his conscience; he must get away from himself, and shake off the thousand witnesses which he always carries about him, before he can be alone. *South's Sermons.*  
3. Forbearance of discovery.  
It is not with publick as with private prayer: in this rather *secrecy* is commanded than outward shew; whereas that being the publick act of a whole society, requireth accordingly more care to be had of external appearance. *Hooker.*  
4. Fidelity to a secret; taciturnity inviolate; close silence.  
SE'CRET. *adj.* [from *secretus*, French; *secretus*, Latin.]  
1. Kept hidden; not revealed; concealed; private.  
The *secret* things belong unto the Lord our God; but those things which are revealed belong unto us. *Deutr. xxix. 29.*  
2. Retired; private; unseen.  
Thou open'st wisdom's way,  
And giv'st access, though *secret* the retire:  
And I perhaps am *secret*. *Milton.*  
3. Faithful to a secret entrusted.  
Secret Romans, that have spoke the word,  
And will not palter? *Shaksp. Julius Cæsar.*  
4. Unknown; not discovered: as, a *secret* remedy.  
5. Privy; obscene.  
SE'CRET. *n. f.* [from *secretus*, French; *secretum*, Latin.]  
1. Something studiously hidden.  
Infected minds  
To their deaf pillows will discharge their *secrets*. *Shaksp.*  
There is no *secret* that they can hide from thee. *Ezek. xxviii.*  
We not to explore the *secrets* ask  
Of his eternal empire. *Milton.*  
2. A thing unknown; something not yet discovered.  
All blest *secrets*,  
All you unpubliſh'd virtues of the earth. *Shaksp. King Lear.*  
All *secrets* of the deep, all nature's works. *Milton.*  
The Romans seem not to have known the *secret* of paper-credit. *Arbutnot.*  
3. Privacy; secrecy.  
Bread eaten in *secret* is pleasant. *Prov. ix. 17.*  
In *secret*, riding through the air she comes. *Milton.*  
To SE'CRET. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To keep private.  
Great care is to be used of the clerks of the council, for the *secreting* of their consultations. *Bacon's Advice to Villiers.*  
SE'CRETARISHIP. *n. f.* [from *secretaire*, Fr. from *secretary*.] The office of a secretary.  
SE'CRETARY. *n. f.* [from *secretaire*, Fr. *secretarius*, low Latin.] One entrusted with the management of business; one who writes for another.  
Call Gardiner to me, my new *secretary*. *Shaksp.*  
That which is most of all profitable is acquaintance with the *secretaries*, and employed men of ambassadors. *Bacon.*  
Cottington was *secretary* to the prince. *Clarendon.*  
To SECRE'TE. *v. a.* [from *secretus*, Latin.]  
1. To put aside; to hide.  
2. [In the animal economy.] To secrete; to separate.  
SECRE'TION. *n. f.* [from *secretus*, Latin.]  
1. That part of the animal economy that consists in separating the various fluids of the body.  
2. The fluid secreted.  
SECRE'TIOUS. *adj.* [from *secretus*, Latin.] Parted by animal secretion.  
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They have a similitude or contrariety to the *secretitious* humours in taste and quality. *Floyer on the Humours.*  
**SECRETIST.** *n. f.* [from *secret.*] A dealer in secrets.  
 Some things I have not yet thought fit so plainly to reveal, not out of any envious design of having them buried with me, but that I may barter with those *secretists*, that will not part with one secret but in exchange for another. *Boyle.*  
**SECRETLY.** *adv.* [from *secret.*] Privately; privily; not openly; not publicly; not so as to be known.  
 Give him this letter, do it *secretly*. *Shakespeare.*  
 Those thoughts are not wholly mine; but either they are *secretly* in the poet, or may be fairly deduced from him. *Dryden.*  
 Now *secretly* with inward grief the pin'd;  
 Now warm repentments to his griefs he join'd. *Addison.*  
 Some may place their chief satisfaction in giving *secretly* what is to be distributed; others, in being the open and avowed instruments of making such distributions. *Atterbury.*  
**SECRETNESS.** *n. f.* [from *secret.*]  
 1. State of being hidden.  
 2. Quality of keeping a secret.  
 I could muster up  
 My giants and my witches too,  
 Which are vast constancy and *secretness*. *Donne.*  
**SECRETORY.** *adj.* [from *secretus*, Latin.] Performing the office of secretion.  
 All the glands are a congeries of vessels complicated together, whereby they give the blood time to separate through the capillary vessels into the *secretory*, which afterwards exonerate themselves into one duct. *Roy.*  
**SECT.** *n. f.* [*secte*, French; *secta*, Latin, from *sectando*.]  
 1. A body of men following some particular master, or united in some settled tenets. Often in a bad sense.  
 We'll wear out,  
 In a wall'd prison, packs and *sects* of great ones,  
 That ebb and flow by th' moon. *Shakef. King Lear.*  
 The greatest vicissitude of things is the vicissitude of *sects* and religions: the true religion is built upon the rock; the rest are tossed upon the waves of time. *Bacon's Essays.*  
 The jealous *sects* that dare not trust their cause  
 So far from their own will as to the laws,  
 You for their umpire and their synod take. *Dryden.*  
 The academics were willing to admit the goods of fortune into their notion of felicity; but no *sects* of old philosophers did ever leave a room for greatness. *Dryden.*  
 A *sect* of free thinkers is a fum of ciphers. *Bentley.*  
 2. In *Shakespeare* it seems to be misprinted for *set*.  
 Of our unbitted lusts, I take this that you call love to be a *sect* or cion. *Shakef. Othello.*  
**SECTARISM.** *n. f.* [from *secta*.] Disposition to petty *sects* in opposition to things established.  
 Nothing hath more marks of schism and *sectarism* than this presbyterian way. *King Charles.*  
**SECTARY.** *n. f.* [*sectaire*, French; from *secta*.]  
 1. One who divides from publick establishment, and joins with those distinguished by some particular whims.  
 My lord, you are a *sectary*,  
 That's the plain truth. *Shakef.*  
 Romish catholic tenets are inconsistent, on the one hand, with the truth of religion professed and protected by the church of England, whence we are called protestants; and the anabaptists, and separatists, and *sectaries*, on the other hand, whose tenets are full of schism, and inconsistent with monarchy. *Bac.*  
 The number of *sectaries* does not concern the clergy in point of interest or conscience. *Swift.*  
 2. A follower; a pupil.  
 The *sectaries* of my celestial skill,  
 That want to be the world's chief ornament,  
 And learned imps that wont to shoot up still,  
 They under keep. *Spenser.*  
**SECTOR.** *n. f.* [*sectateur*, Fr. *sectator*, Latin.] A follower; an imitator; a disciple.  
 Hereof the wiser fort and the best learned philosophers were not ignorant, as Cicero witnesseth, gathering the opinion of Aristotle and his *sectators*. *Raleigh.*  
**SECTION.** *n. f.* [*section*, French; *sectio*, Latin.]  
 1. The act of cutting or dividing.  
 In the *section* of bodies, man, of all sensible creatures, has the fullest brain to his proportion. *Watson.*  
 2. A part divided from the rest.  
 3. A small and distinct part of a writing or book.  
 Instead of their law, which they might not read openly, they read of the prophets, that which in likeness of matter came nearest to each *section* of their law. *Hooker.*  
 The production of volatile salts I reserve 'till I mention them in another *section*. *Boyle.*  
 Without breaking in upon the connection of his language, it is hardly possible to give a distinct view of his several arguments in distinct *sections*. *Locke.*  
**SECTOR.** *n. f.* [*sector*, French.] In geometry.  
*Sector* is an instrument made of wood or metal, with a joint, and sometimes a piece to turn out to make a true square, with lines of sines, tangents, secants, equal parts, rhumbs,

polygons, hours, latitudes, metals and solids. It is generally useful in all the practical parts of the mathematicks, and particularly contrived for navigation, surveying, astronomy, dialling, and projection of the sphere. All the lines of the *sector* can be accommodated to any radius, which is done by taking off all divisions parallelwise, and not lengthwise; the ground of which practice is this, that parallels to the base of any plain triangle, bear the same proportion to it as the parts of the legs above the parallel do to the whole legs. *Harri.*  
**SECULAR.** *adj.* [*secularis*, Latin; *seculier*, French.]  
 1. Not spiritual; relating to affairs of the present world; not holy; worldly.  
 This in every several man's actions of common life, appertaineth unto moral; in publick and politick *secular* affairs, unto civil wisdom. *Hooker.*  
 Then shall they seek 't' avail themselves of names,  
 Places, and titles; and with these to join  
*Secular* pow'r, though feigning still to act  
 By spiritual. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*  
 2. [In the church of Rome.] Not bound by monastick rules.  
 Those northern nations easily embraced the religion of those they subdued, and by their devotion gave great authority and reverence, and thereby safe to the clergy both *secular* and regular. *Temple.*  
 In France vast numbers of ecclesiasticks, *secular* and religious, live upon the labours of others. *Addison.*  
 3. [*Seculaire*, Fr.] Happening or coming once in a *secle* or century.  
 The *secular* year was kept but once in a century. *Addison.*  
**SECULARITY.** *n. f.* [from *secular*.] Worldliness; attention to the things of the present life.  
 Little and *secularity* of spirit is the greatest enemy to contemplation. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*  
**TO SECULARIZE.** *v. a.* [*seculariser*, Fr. from *secular*.]  
 1. To convert from spiritual appropriations to common use.  
 2. To make worldly.  
**SECULARLY.** *adv.* [from *secular*.] In a worldly manner.  
**SECULARNESS.** *n. f.* [from *secular*.] Worldliness.  
**SECUNDINE.** *n. f.* [*secundines*, *secundes*, Fr. *secundae*, viz. *partes quod nascentem infantem sequuntur*. Ainsw.] The membrane in which the embryo is wrapped; the after-birth.  
 The casting of the skin is by the ancients compared to the breaking of the *secundine*, or cawl, but not rightly; for the *secundine* is but a general cover, not shaped according to the parts, but the skin is. *Bacon's Nat. History.*  
 Future ages lie  
 Wrapp'd in their sacred *secundine* asleep. *Cowley.*  
 If the fetus be taken out of the womb inclosed in the *secundine*, it will continue to live, and the blood to circulate. *Roy.*  
**SECURE.** *adj.* [*securus*, Latin.]  
 1. Free from fear; exempt from terror; easy; assured.  
 Confidence then bore thee on *secure*  
 To meet no danger. *Milton.*  
 One maid she had, belov'd above the rest;  
*Secure* of her, the secret she confest. *Dryden.*  
 In Lethe's lake souls long oblivion taste;  
 Of future life *secure*, forgetful of the past. *Dryden.*  
 But thou, *secure* of soul, unbent with woes;  
 The more thy fortune frowns, the more oppose. *Dryden.*  
 We live and act as if we were perfectly *secure* of the final event of things, however we may behave ourselves. *Atterbury.*  
 The portion of their wealth they design for the uses of the poor, they may throw into one of these publick repositories, *secure* that it will be well employed. *Atterbury.*  
 It concerns the most *secure* of his strength, to pray to God not to expose him to an enemy. *Rogers.*  
 2. Careless; wanting caution; wanting vigilance.  
 3. Free from danger; safe.  
 Let us not then suspect our happy state,  
 As not *secure* to single or combin'd. *Milton.*  
 Messaps next,  
*Secure* of steel, and fated from the fire,  
 In pomp appears. *Dryden.*  
 4. It has sometimes of before the object in all its senses; but more properly from before *evil*, or the cause of *evil*.  
 Happly too *secure* of our discharge  
 From penalty. *Milton.*  
 Secure from fortune's blows,  
 Secure of what I cannot lose,  
 In my small pinnacle I can sail. *Dryden's Horat.*  
**TO SECURE.** *v. a.* [from the adjective.]  
 1. To make certain; to put out of hazard; to ascertain.  
 Nothing left  
 That might his happy state *secure*,  
 Secure from outward force. *Milton.*  
 I spread a cloud before the victor's sight,  
 Sustain'd the vanquish'd, and *secure* his flight;  
 Ev'n then *secure* him, when I fought with joy  
 The vow'd destruction of ungrateful Troy. *Dryden.*  
 Actions have their preference, not according to the transient pleasure or pain that accompanies or follows them here, but as they serve to *secure* that perfect durable happiness hereafter. *Locke.*

Truth and certainty are not *secured* by innate principles; but men are in the same uncertain floating estate with as without them. *Locke.*  
 That prince who shall be so wise as by established laws of liberty to *secure* protection to the honest industry of mankind, against the oppression of power, will quickly be too hard for his neighbours. *Locke.*  
 Deeper to wound, she thuns the fight;  
 She drops her arms to gain the field;  
 Secures her conquest by her flight,  
 And triumphs when she seems to yield. *Prior.*  
 Nothing can be more artful than the address of Ulysses: he *secures* himself of a powerful advocate, by paying an ingenious and laudable deference to his friend. *Broome.*  
 2. To protect; to make safe.  
 Where two or three sciences are pursued at the same time, if one of them be dry, as logic, let another be more enterprising, to *secure* the mind from weariness. *Watts.*  
 3. To insure.  
 4. To make fast.  
**SECURELY.** *adv.* [from *secure*.] Without fear; carelessly; without danger; safely.  
 Love, that had now long time *securely* slept  
 In Venus' lap, unarmed then and naked,  
 'Gan rear his head, by Clotho being waked. *Spenser.*  
 'Tis done like Hector, but *securely* done,  
 A little proudly, and great deal misprizing  
 The knight oppos'd. *Shakef. Troilus and Cressida.*  
 His daring foe *securely* him defy'd. *Milton.*  
 A foul that can *securely* death defy,  
 And count it nature's privilege to die. *Dryden's Juven.*  
 We upon our globe's last verge shall go,  
 And view the ocean leaning on the sky;  
 From thence our rolling neighbours we shall know,  
 And on the lunar world *securely* pry. *Dryden.*  
 Whether any of the reasonings are inconsistent, I *securely* leave to the judgment of the reader. *Atterbury.*  
**SECUREMENT.** *n. f.* [from *secure*.] The cause of safety; protection; defence.  
 They, like Judas, desire death; Cain, on the contrary, grew afraid thereof, and obtained a *securement* from it. *Brown.*  
**SECURITY.** *n. f.* [*securitas*, Fr. *securitas*, Lat. from *securus*.]  
 1. Carelessness; freedom from fear.  
 Marvellous *security* is always dangerous, when men will not believe any bees to be in a hive, until they have a sharp sense of their stings. *Hayward.*  
 2. Vicious carelessness; confidence; want of vigilance.  
 There is scarce truth enough alive to make societies *secure*; but *security* enough to make fellowships accurst. *Shakefpeare.*  
 How senseless then, and dead a soul hath he,  
 Which thinks his soul doth with his body die;  
 Or thinks not so, but so would have it be,  
 That he might sin with more *security*. *Davies.*  
 3. Protection; defence.  
 If the providence of God be taken away, what *security* have we against those innumerable dangers to which human nature is continually exposed? *Tillotson.*  
 4. Any thing given as a pledge or caution; insurance; assurance for any thing.  
 When they had taken *security* of Jason, they let them go. *Acts xvii 9.*  
 It is possible for a man, who hath the appearance of religion, to be wicked and an hypocrite; but it is impossible for a man, who openly declares against religion, to give any reasonable *security* that he will not be false and cruel. *Swift.*  
 Exchequer bills have been generally reckoned the surest and most sacred of all *securities*. *Swift's Examiner.*  
 The Romans do not seem to have known the secret of paper credit, and *securities* upon mortgages. *Arbutnot on Coins.*  
 5. Safety; certainty.  
 Some, who gave their advice for entering into a war, alleged that we should have no *security* for our trade, while Spain was subject to a prince of the Bourbon family. *Swift.*  
**SEDA'N.** *n. f.* [from *sedes*, Latin.] A kind of portable coach; a chair.  
 Some beg for absent persons, feign them sick,  
 Close mew'd in their *sedans* for want of air,  
 And for their wives produce an empty chair. *Dryden.*  
 By a tax of Cato's it was provided, that women's wearing cloaths, ornament and *sedan*, exceeding 12 l. 1 s. 10 d. half-penny, should pay 30 s. in the hundred pound value. *Arbutnot.*  
**SEDA'TE.** *adj.* [*sedatus*, Latin.] Calm; quiet; still; unruffled; undisturbed; serene.  
 With countenance calm and soul *sedate*,  
 Thus Turnus. *Dryden's Æn.*  
 Disputation carries away the mind from that calm and *sedate* temper which is so necessary to contemplate truth. *Watts.*  
**SEDA'TELY.** *adv.* [from *sedate*.] Calmly; without disturbance.  
 That has most weight with them that appears *sedately* to come from their parents reason. *Locke.*  
**SEDA'TENESS.** *n. f.* [from *sedate*.] Calmness; tranquillity; serenity; freedom from disturbance.

There is a particular *sedateness* in their conversation and behaviour that qualifies them for council, with a great intrepidity that fits them for action. *Addison on the War.*  
**SE'DENTARINESS.** *n. f.* [from *sedentary*.] The state of being sedentary; inactivity.  
**SE'DENTARY.** *adj.* [*sedentaire*, French; *sedentaria*, Italian; *sedentarius*, from *sedes*, Latin.]  
 1. Passed in sitting still; wanting motion or action.  
 A *sedentary* life, appropriate to all students, crushes the bowels; and, for want of stirring the body, suffers the spirits to lie dormant. *Harley on Consumptions.*  
 The blood of labouring people is more dense and heavy than of those who live a *sedentary* life. *Arbutnot.*  
 2. Torpid; inactive; sluggish; motionless.  
 The *sedentary* earth,  
 That better might with far less compass move,  
 Serv'd by more noble than herself, attains  
 Her end without least motion. *Milton.*  
 'Till length of years  
 And *sedentary* numbness, craze my limbs  
 To a contemptible old age obscure. *Milton's Agonistes.*  
 The soul, considered abstractedly from its passions, is of a remiss *sedentary* nature, slow in its resolves, and languishing in its executions. *Addison's Spectator.*  
**SEDGE.** *n. f.* [*træcs*, Saxon; whence, in the provinces, a narrow flag is called a *sag* or *seg*.] A growth of narrow flags; a narrow flag.  
 'T'one layeth for turf and for *sedge*. *Tusser.*  
 The current, that with gentle murmur glides,  
 Thou know'st, being stopp'd, impatiently doth rage;  
 But when his fair course is not hindered,  
 He makes sweet music with th' enamel'd stones,  
 Giving a gentle kiss to every *sedge*  
 He overtaketh in his pilgrimage;  
 And so by many winding nooks he strays,  
 With willing sport, to the wild ocean. *Shakefpeare.*  
 Adonis, painted by a running brook,  
 And Cytherea all in *sedges* hid;  
 Which seem to move and wanton with her breath,  
 Even as the waving *sedes* play with wind. *Shakefpeare.*  
 In hotter countries a fly called lucciole, that shineth as the glow-worm, is chiefly upon fens and marshes; yet is not seen but in the height of Summer, and *sedge* or other green of the fens give as good shade as bushes. *Bacon.*  
 He hid himself in the *sedges* adjoining. *Sandys.*  
 My bonds I brake,  
 Fled from my guards, and in a muddy lake,  
 Amongst the *sedges*, all the night lay hid. *Denham.*  
 Niphates, with inverted urn,  
 And drooping *sedes*, shall his Armenia mourn. *Dryden.*  
**SE'DGY.** *adj.* [from *sedge*.] Overgrown with narrow flags.  
 On the gentle Severn's *sedgy* bank,  
 In single opposition, hand to hand,  
 He did confound the best part of an hour,  
 In changing hardiment with great Glendower. *Shak. H. IV.*  
 Old father Thames rais'd up his reverend head,  
 But fear'd the fate of Simois would return:  
 Deep in his ooze he sought his *sedgy* bed,  
 And thrunk his waters back into his urn. *Dryden.*  
**SEDIMENT.** *n. f.* [*sediment*, French; *sedimentum*, Lat.] That which subsides or settles at the bottom.  
 The salt water rises into a kind of scum on the top, and partly goeth into a *sediment* in the bottom, and so is rather a separation than an evaporation. *Bacon's Nat. History.*  
 It is not bare agitation, but the *sediment* at the bottom, that troubles and defiles the water. *South's Sermons.*  
 That matter sunk not down 'till last of all, settling at the surface of the *sediment*, and covering all the rest. *Woodward.*  
**SEDITION.** *n. f.* [*sedition*, Fr. *seditio*, Latin.] A tumult; an insurrection; a popular commotion; an uproar.  
 That sunshine brew'd a show'r for him,  
 That wash'd his father's fortunes forth of France,  
 And heap'd *sedition* on his crown at home. *Shak. H. VI.*  
 In soothing them we nourish, 'gainst our senate,  
 The cockle of rebellion, insolence, *sedition*. *Shak. Coriolan.*  
**SEDITIOUS.** *adj.* [*seditieux*, Fr. *seditiosus*, Latin.] Factious with tumult; turbulent.  
 The cause, why I have brought this army hither,  
 Is to remove proud Somerset from the kings,  
 Seditious to his grace and to the state. *Shakef. H. VI.*  
 Very many of the nobility in Edenborough, at that time, did not appear yet in this *sedition* behaviour. *Clarendon.*  
 Thou return'st  
 From flight, *seditious* angel.  
 But if she has deform'd this earthly life  
 With murder's rapine and *seditious* strife,  
 In everlasting darkness must she lie;  
 Still more unhappy that she cannot die. *Prior.*  
**SEDITIOUSLY.** *adv.* [from *seditions*.] Tumultuously; with factious turbulence.  
**SEDITIOUSNESS.** *n. f.* [from *seditions*.] Turbulence; disposition to sedition.



# SED

To SEDUCE. *v. a.* [*seduco*, Latin; *seduire*, French.] To draw aside from the right; to tempt; to corrupt; to deprave; to mislead; to deceive.

'Tis meet  
That noble minds keep ever with their likes;  
For who so firm that cannot be seduc'd? *Shakef. Jul. Cæs.*  
Me the gold of France did not seduce,  
Although I did admit it as a motive,  
The sooner to effect what I intended. *Shakef. H. V.*  
A beauty-waining and distressed widow,  
Seduc'd the pitch and height of all his thoughts  
To base declension. *Shakef. R. III.*  
In the latter times some shall depart from the faith, giving  
heed to seducing spirits. *1 Tim. iv. 1.*  
I shall never gratify the spitefulness of a few with any  
finisier thoughts of all their allegiance, whom pious frauds  
have seduc'd. *King Charles.*  
Subtle he needs must be who could seduce  
Angels. *Milton.*

Nor let false friends seduce thy mind to fame,  
By arrogating Johnson's hostile name;  
Let father Flecknoe fire thy mind with praise,  
And uncle Ogleby thy envy raise. *Dryden.*

SEDUCEMENT. *n. f.* [*from seduce*.] Practice of seduction; art or means used in order to seduce.

To season them, and win them early to the love of virtue  
and true labour, ere any flattering seducement or vain principle  
seize them wandering, some easy and delightful book of edu-  
cation should be read to them. *Milton on Education.*

Her hero's dangers touch'd the pitying pow'r,  
The nymph's seducements, and the magic bow'r. *Pope.*  
SEDUCER. *n. f.* [*from seduce*.] One who draws aside from the  
right; a tempter; a corrupter.

Grant it me, O king; otherwise a seducer flourisheth, and a  
poor maid is undone. *Shakespeare.*

There is a teaching by restraining seducers, and so removing  
the hindrances of knowledge. *South.*

The soft seducer, with enticing looks, *Dryden.*  
The bellowing rivals to the fight provokes.

He whose firm faith no reason could remove, *Dryden.*  
Will melt before that soft seducer, love.

SEDUCIBLE. *adj.* [*from seduce*.] Corruptible; capable of  
being drawn aside.

The vicious example of ages past poisons the curiosity of  
these present, affording a hint of sin unto seducible spirits.

We owe much of our error to the power which our af-  
fections have over our easy seducible understandings. *Glauv.*

SEDUCTION. *n. f.* [*seduction*, Fr. *seductus*, Latin.] The act  
of seducing; the act of drawing aside.

Whatsoever mens faith, patience, or perseverance were,  
any remarkable indulgence to this sin, the seduction of Balaam,  
were sure to bring judgments. *Hammond.*

To procure the miseries of others in those extremities,  
wherein we hold an hope to have no society ourselves, is a  
strain above Lucifer, and a project beyond the primary seduc-  
tion of hell. *Brown's Vulg. Errours.*

Whereby is evident the easy seduction of men, neither in-  
quiring into the verity of the substance, nor reforming upon  
repugnance of circumstances. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

The deceiver soon found out this soft place of Adam's, and  
innocency itself did not secure him from this way of seduc-  
tion. *Glauv. Sceps.*

Helen ascribes her seduction to Venus, and mentions nothing  
of Paris. *Pope.*

A woman who is above flattery, and despises all praise, but  
that which flows from the approbation of her own heart, is,  
morally speaking, out of reach of seduction. *Clarissa.*

SEDULITY. *n. f.* [*sedulitas*, Latin.] Diligent assiduity; labo-  
riousness; industry; application; intenseness of endeavour.

Man oftentimes pursues, with great sedulity and earnestness,  
that which cannot stand him in any stead for vital pur-  
pose. *Hooker.*

Let there be but the same propensity and bent of will to  
religion, and there will be the same sedulity and indefatigable  
industry in mens enquiries into it. *South.*

SEDULOUS. *adj.* [*sedulus*, Latin.] Assiduous; industrious;  
laborious; diligent; painful.

Not sedulous by nature to indite  
Wars, hitherto the only argument  
Heroick deem'd. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

What signifies the sound of words in prayer, without the  
affection of the heart, and a sedulous application of the proper  
means that may naturally lead us to such an end. *L'Estrange.*

The goat, now bright amidst her fellow stars,  
Kind Amalthæa reach'd her teat, dissent  
With milk, thy early food: the sedulous bee  
Disfill'd her honey on thy purple lips. *Prior.*

The bare majority of a few representatives is often  
procured by great industry and application, wherein those who  
engage in the pursuits of malice are much more sedulous than  
such as would prevent them. *Swift.*

# SEE

SE'DULOUSLY. *adv.* [*from sedulous*.] Assiduously; industri-  
ously; laboriously; diligently; painfully.

The ritual, preceptive, prophetic, and all other parts of  
sacred writ, were most sedulously, most religiously guarded by  
them. *Government of the Tongue.*

All things by experience  
Are most improv'd; then sedulously think  
To meliorate thy flock, no way or rule  
Be unemploy'd. *Philips.*

SE'DULOUSNESS. *n. f.* [*from sedulous*.] Assiduity; assidu-  
ousness; industry; diligence.

SEE. *n. f.* [*sedes*, Latin.] The seat of episcopal power; the  
dioceses of a bishop.

You, my lord archbishop,  
Whose see is by a civil peace maintain'd,  
Whose beard the silver hand of peace hath touch'd,  
Whose learning and good letters peace hath tutor'd,  
Whose white investments figure innocence,  
The dove and every blessed spirit of peace;  
Wherefore do you so ill translate yourself  
Out of the speech of peace, that bears such grace,  
Into the harsh and boist'rous tongue of war? *Shakef. H. IV.*

It is a false opinion for their sees, empires, and kingdoms,  
and for themselves, if they be wise. *Bacon.*

The pope would use these treasures, in case of any great  
calamity that should endanger the holy see. *Addison.*

Episcopal revenues were so low reduced, that three or four  
sees were often united to make a tolerable competency. *Swift.*

To SEE. *v. a.* *preter. I saw*; *part. pass. seen*. [*seon*, Saxon;  
*sen*, Dutch.]

1. To perceive by the eye.

Dear son Edgar,  
Might I but live to see thee in my touch,  
Pd say I had eyes again. *Shakef. King Lear.*

I was bowed down at the hearing of it; I was dismay'd at  
the seeing of it. *Jf. xxi. 3.*

I speak that which I have seen with my father, and ye do  
that which you have seen with yours. *Jo. viii. 38.*

He'll lead the life of gods, and be  
By gods and heroes seen, and gods and heroes see. *Dryden.*

It was a right answer of the physician to his patient, that  
had sore eyes: If you have more pleasure in the taste of wine  
than in the use of your sight, wine is good for you; but if  
the pleasure of seeing be greater to you than that of drinking,  
wine is naught. *Locke.*

I see her sober over a fampler. *Pope.*

2. To observe; to find.

Seven other kine came up, lean fleshed, such as I never saw  
for badness. *Gen. xli. 19.*

Such command we had,  
To see that none thence issu'd forth a spy. *Milton.*

Give them first one simple idea, and see that they perfectly  
comprehend it, before you go any farther. *Locke.*

The thunderbolt we see used by the greatest poet of Augus-  
tus's age, to express irresistible force in battle. *Addison.*

3. To discover; to discern.

Who is so gross  
As cannot see this palpable device?  
Yet who so bold but says he sees it not?  
When such ill dealings must be seen in thought. *Shakespeare.*

4. To converse with.

The main of them may be reduced to language, and to an  
improvement in wisdom and prudence by seeing men, and con-  
versing with people of different tempers and customs. *Locke.*

5. To attend; to remark.

I had a mind to see him out, and therefore did not care for  
contradicting him. *Addison's Freeholder.*

To SEE. *v. n.*

1. To have the power of sight; to have by the eye perception  
of things distant.

Who maketh the seeing or the blind? have not I the Lord?  
Air hath some secret degree of light; otherwise cats and  
owls could not see in the night. *Bacon's Natural History.*

Could you see into my secret soul,  
There you might read your own dominion doubled. *Dryden.*

2. To discern without deception.

Many fagacious persons will find us out, will look under our  
mask, and see through all our fine pretensions, and discern the  
absurdity of telling the world that we believe one thing when  
we do the contrary. *Tillotson.*

You may see into the spirit of them all, and form your pen  
from those general notions. *Felton.*

3. To enquire; to distinguish.

See whether fear doth make thee wrong her. *Shakef.*

4. To be attentive.

Mark and perform it, see'st thou; for the fail  
Of any point in't shall be death. *Shakespeare.*

5. To scheme; to contrive.

Cassio's a proper man: let me see now;  
To get his place. *Shakespeare's Othello.*

# SEE

SEE. *interjection.* [Originally the imperative of the verb *see*.]  
Lo; look; observe; behold.

See, see! upon the banks of Boyne he stands,  
By his own view adjusting his commands. *Halfax.*

See! the sole bliss heav'n could on all bestow,  
Which who but feels can taste, but thinks can know? *Pope.*

See what it is to have a poet in your house. *Pope.*

SEED. *n. f.* [*seeb*, Saxon; *seed*, Danish; *saet*, Dutch.]

1. The organised particle produced by plants and animals, from  
which new plants and animals are generated.

If you can look into the seeds of time,  
And say which grain will grow and which will not,  
Speak then to me. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

Seed of a year old is the best, though some seed and grains  
last better than others. *Bacon's Nat. History.*

That every plant has its seed is an evident sign of divine  
providence. *More.*

Did they ever see any herbs, except those of the grass-  
leaved tribe, come up without two seed leaves; which to me  
is an argument that they came all of seed, there being no rea-  
son else why they should produce two seed leaves different from  
the subsequent. *Ray.*

Just gods! all other things their like produce;  
The vine arises from her mother's juice:  
When feeble plants or tender flows decay,  
They to their seed their images convey. *Prior.*

In the fourth part of Staffordshire they go to the north for  
seed corn. *Mortimer.*

2. First principle; original.

The seed of whatsoever perfect virtue groweth from us, is  
a right opinion touching things divine. *Hooker.*

3. Principle of production.

Praise of great acts he scatters as a seed,  
Which may the like in coming ages breed. *Waller.*

4. Progeny; offspring; descendants.

Next him king Lear in happy peace long reign'd;  
But had no issue male him to succeed,  
But three fair daughters, which were well uptrain'd  
In all that seem'd fit for kingly seed. *Fairy Queen.*

The thing doth touch  
The main of all your states, your blood, your seed. *Daniel.*

When God gave Canaan to Abraham, he thought fit to put  
his seed into the grant too. *Locke.*

5. Race; generation; birth.

Of mortal seed they were not held,  
Which other mortals so excel'd;  
And beauty too in such excess,  
As your's, Zelinda! claims no less. *Waller.*

To SEED. *v. n.* [*from the noun*.] To grow to perfect matu-  
rity so as to shed the seed.

Whatever I plant, like corn on barren earth,  
By an equivocal birth,  
Seds and runs up to poetry. *Swift.*

They pick up all the old roots, except what they design for  
seed, which they let stand to seed the next year. *Mortimer.*

SEEDCAKE. *n. f.* [*seed and cake*.] A sweet cake interspersed  
with warm aromatick seeds.

Remember, wife,  
The seedcake, the pasties, and fermenty pot. *Tusser.*

SEEDLING. *n. f.* [*from seed*.] A young plant just risen from  
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SEEDLING. *n. f.</*



## SEE

- Ask not what pains, nor further *seek* to know  
Their process, or the forms of law below. *Dryden.*  
Have been forced to relinquish that opinion, and have en-  
deavoured to *seek* after some better reason. *Addison's Spectator.*
2. To make pursuit.  
Violent men have *sought* after my soul. *Pf. lxxxvi. 14.*  
If thy brother's ox or sheep go astray, it shall be with thee  
until thy brother *seek* after it. *Deut. xxii. 2.*
3. To apply to; to use solicitation.  
All the earth *sought* to Solomon, to hear his wisdom. *1 K.*  
Unto his habitation shall ye *seek*, and thither thou shalt  
come. *Deutr. xii. 5.*
4. To endeavour after.  
Being a man of experience, he wished by wisdom to order  
that which the young prince *sought* for by war. *Knolles.*  
To *SEEK*. [An adverbial mode of speech.] At a loss; without  
measures, knowledge, or experience.  
Being brought and transferred from other services abroad,  
though they be of good experience in those, yet in these they  
will be new to *seek*; and before they have gathered experience,  
they shall buy it with great loss to his majesty. *Spenser.*  
Unpractis'd, unprepar'd, and still to *seek*. *Milton.*  
But they misplace them all;  
And are as much to *seek* in other things,  
As he that only can design a tree,  
Would be to draw a shipwreck. *Roscommon.*
- SEEKER*. *n. f.* [from *seek*.] One that seeks; an inquirer.  
Though I confess that in philosophy I'm a *seeker*, yet can-  
not believe that a sceptick in philosophy must be one in divi-  
nity. *Glauco.*  
A language of a very witty volatile people, *seekers* after no-  
velty, and abounding with variety of notions. *Locke.*
- SEEKSORROW*. *n. f.* [*seek* and *sorrow*.] One who contrives to  
give himself vexation.  
Afield they go, where many lookers be,  
And thou *seekst* for us, Klaius, them among:  
Indeed thou fadist it was thy friend to see,  
Strephon, whose absence seem'd unto thee long. *Sidney.*
- To *SEEL*. *v. a.* [*seeler*, to seal, French.] To close the eyes.  
A term of falconry, the eyes of a wild or haggard hawk  
being for a time sealed or closed.  
Now she brought them to see a *sealed* dove, who the blinder  
she was, the higher she flave. *Sidney.*  
As gentle hind, whose sides with cruel steel  
Through lanced, her bleeding life does rain;  
While the sad pang approaching she does feel,  
Brays out her last breath, and up her eyes doth *feel*. *F. 2.*  
Mine eyes no more on vanity shall feed,  
But *sealed* up with death shall have their deadly meed. *F. 2.*  
Come, *seeling* night,  
Scarf up the tender eye of pitiful day. *Shakespeare. Macbeth.*  
Some ambitious men seem as screens to princes in matters of  
danger and envy; for no man will take such parts, unless he  
be like the *sealed* dove, that mounts and mounts, because he  
cannot see about him. *Bacon.*
- Since, blinded with ambition, he did soar  
Like a *sealed* dove, his crime shall be his punishment,  
To be depriv'd of sight. *Denham's Sophy.*
- To *SEEL*. *v. n.* [ryllan, Saxon.] To lean on one side.  
When a ship *seels* or rows in foul weather, the breaking  
loose of ordinance is a thing very dangerous. *Raleigh.*
- SEELY*. *adj.* [from *seel*, lucky time, Saxon.]  
1. Lucky; happy.  
My *seely* sheep like well below,  
For they been hale enough and trow,  
And liken their abode. *Spenser.*
2. Silly; foolish; simple. *Spenser.*  
Peacock and turkie, that nibbles off top,  
Are very ill neighbours to *seely* poor top. *Tusser.*
- To *SEEM*. *v. n.* [*sembler*, French; unless it has a Teutonic  
original, as *seemly* certainly has.]  
1. To appear; to make a show; to have semblance.  
My lord, you've lost a friend, indeed;  
And I dare swear, you borrow not that face  
Of *seeming* sorrow; it is sure your own. *Shakespeare. H. IV.*  
Speak: we will not trust our eyes  
Without our ears: thou art not what thou *seem'st*. *Shakespeare.*  
So spake th' Omnipotent; and with his words  
All *seem'd* well pleas'd; all *seem'd*, but were not all. *Milton.*  
In holy nuptials ty'd;  
A *seeming* widow, and a secret bride. *Dryden.*  
Observe the youth  
Already *seems* to snuff the vital air. *Dryden's Æn.*
2. To have the appearance of truth.  
It *seems* to me, that the true reason why we have so few  
versions which are tolerable, is because there are so few who  
have all the talents requisite for translation. *Dryden.*
3. In *Shakespeare*, to *seem*, perhaps signifies to be beautiful.  
Sir, there she stands:  
If aught within that little *seeming* substance  
May fitly like your grace,  
She's there, and she is your's. *Shakespeare. King Lear.*

## SEE

4. It *SEEMS*. A phrase hard to be explained. It sometimes  
signifies that there is an appearance, though no reality; but  
generally it is used ironically to condemn the thing mentioned;  
like the Latin *scilicet*, or the old English *forsooth*. *Id. nisi*  
*datur negotii scilicet.* This, it seems, is to be my task.  
The earth by these, 'tis said,  
This single crop of men and women bred;  
Who, grown adult, so chance, it *seems*, enjoin'd,  
Did male and female propagate. *Blackmore's Creation.*
5. It is sometimes a slight affirmation.  
A prince of Italy, it *seems*, entertained his mistress upon a  
great lake. *Addison's Guardian.*  
The raven, urg'd by such impertinence,  
Grew passionate, it *seems*, and took offence. *Addison.*  
He had been a chief magistrate; and had, it *seems*, exe-  
cuted that high office justly and honourably. *Atterbury.*  
It *seems* that when first I was discovered sleeping on the  
ground, the emperor had early notice. *Gulliver.*
6. It appears to be.  
Here's another discontented paper,  
Found in his pocket too; and this, it *seems*,  
Rodorigo meant t' have sent. *Shakespeare. Othello.*  
It *seems* the camel's hair is taken by painters for the skin  
with the hair on. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*
- SEEMER*. *n. f.* [from *seem*.] One that carries an appearance.  
Angelo scarce confesses  
That his blood flows, or that his appetite  
Is more to bread than stone: hence shall we see,  
If pow'r change purpose, what our *seemers* be. *Shakespeare.*
- SEEMING*. *n. f.* [from *seem*.]  
1. Appearance; show; semblance.  
All good *seeming*,  
By thy revolt, oh husband, shall be thought  
Put on for villainy. *Shakespeare. Cymbeline.*  
Give him heedful note;  
And, after, we will both our judgments join  
In censure of his *seeming*. *Shakespeare. Hamlet.*
2. Fair appearance.  
For you there's rosemary and rue; these keep  
*Seeming* and favour all the Winter long. *Shakespeare.*
3. Opinion.  
Nothing more clear unto their *seeming*, than that a new Je-  
rusalem, being often spoken of in Scripture, they undoubtedly  
were themselves that new Jerusalem. *Hooker.*  
His persuasive words impregnd  
With reason to her *seeming*. *Milton.*
- SEEMINGLY*. *adv.* [from *seeming*.] In appearance; in show;  
in semblance.  
To this her mother's plot,  
She, *seemingly* obedient, likewise hath  
Made promise to the doctor. *Shakespeare. Merry Wives of Windsor.*  
They to their viands fell, not *seemingly*  
The angels, nor in mist. *Milton.*  
I have touched upon them, though *seemingly* collateral  
to my scope; and yet I think they are more than *seemingly* so,  
since they pertinently illustrate my design. *Glauco. Scyll.*  
The city dame was so well bred, as *seemingly* to take all in  
good part. *L'Estrange.*  
The king and haughty empress, to our wonder,  
If not aton'd, yet *seemingly* at peace. *Dryden.*  
This the father *seemingly* complied with; but afterwards re-  
fusing, the son was likewise set aside. *Addison's Freeholder.*  
They depend often on remote and *seemingly* disproportioned  
causes. *Atterbury.*
- SEEMINGNESS*. *n. f.* [from *seeming*.] Plausibility; fair ap-  
pearance.  
The *seemingness* of those reasons persuades us on the other  
side. *Digby.*
- SEEMLINESS*. *n. f.* [from *seemly*.] Decency; handfomeness;  
comeliness; grace; beauty.  
When substantialness combineth with delightfulness, *seemli-  
ness* with portliness, and currentness with staydness, how can  
the language sound other than full of sweetness? *Camden.*
- SEEMLY*. *adj.* [*seemly*, Danish, from *seem*, Islandick,  
honour or decency.] Decent; becoming; proper; fit.  
Suspense of judgment and exercise of charity were safer and  
*seemlier* for Christian men, than the hot pursuit of these con-  
troversies. *Hooker.*
- I am a woman, lacking wit  
To make a *seemly* answer to such persons. *Shakespeare. H. VIII.*  
The wife safest and *seemliest* by her husband stays. *Milton.*  
May we enjoy  
Our humid products, and with *seemly* draughts  
Enkindle mirth and hospitable love. *Phillips.*
- SEEMLY*. *adv.* [from the adjective.] In a decent manner; in  
a proper manner.  
There, *seemly* rang'd in peaceful order, flood  
Ulysses' arms, now long diffus'd to blood. *Pope.*
- SEEN*. *adj.* [from *see*.] Skilled; versed.  
Petruchio shall offer me, disguis'd in sober robes,  
To old Baptista as a schoolmaster. *Shakespeare.*  
Well *seen* in music. *Noble.*

## SEI

- Noble Boyle, not less in nature *seem*,  
Than his great brother read in flates and men. *Dryden.*
- SEER*. *n. f.* [from *see*.]  
1. One who sees.  
We are in hopes that you may prove a dreamer of dreams,  
and a *seer* of visions. *Addison's Spectator.*
2. A prophet; one who foresees future events.  
How soon hath thy prediction, *seer* blest!  
Measur'd this transient world the race of time,  
'Till time stand fix'd? *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. xii.*  
By day your frighted *seers*  
Shall call for fountains to express their tears,  
And with their eyes were floods: by night from dreams  
Of opening gulphs, black storms, and raging flames,  
Starting amaz'd, shall to the people show  
Emblems of heav'nly wrath and mystick types of woe. *Pri.*
- SEERWOOD*. *n. f.* See *SEARWOOD*. Dry wood.  
Caught, like dry stubble field, or like *seerwood*;  
Yet from the wound ensu'd no purple flood,  
But look'd a bubbling mass of frying blood. *Dryden.*
- SEESAW*. *n. f.* [from *sew*.] A reciprocating motion.  
His wit all *seesaw*, between that and this;  
Now high, now low, now master up, now miss,  
And he himself one vile antithesis. *Pope.*
- To *SEESAW*. *v. n.* [from *sew*.] To move with a reciprocating  
motion.  
Sometimes they were like to pull John over, then it went  
all of a sudden again on John's side; so they went *seesawing*  
up and down, from one end of the room to the other. *Arbut.*
- To *SEETH*. *v. a.* preterite *I sed* or *seethed*; part. pass. *sadden*.  
[seosan, Saxon; *sieden*, Dutch.] To boil; to decoct in hot  
liquor.  
The Scythians used to *seeth* the flesh in the hide, and so do  
the northern Irish. *Spenser.*  
Go, suck the subtle blood o' th' grape,  
'Till the high fever *seeth* your blood to froth,  
And so 'scape hanging. *Shakespeare's Timon.*  
Set on the great pot, and *seeth* pottage for the sons of the  
prophets. *2 Kings iv.*
- To *SEETH*. *v. n.* To be in a state of ebullition; to be hot.  
The boiling baths at Carbadon,  
Which *seeth* with secret fire eternally,  
And in their entrails, full of quick brimston,  
Nourish the flames, which they are warm'd upon. *Fa. Qu.*  
I will make a complimentary assault upon him; for my buli-  
ness *seeth*. *Shakespeare. Troilus and Cressida.*  
Lovers and madmen have their *seething* brains,  
Such shaping fantasies, that apprehend  
More than cool reason ever comprehends. *Shakespeare.*  
The priest's servant came, while the flesh was in *seething*,  
with a flesh-hook, and fluck it into the pan. *1 Sa. ii. 13.*
- SEETHR*. *n. f.* [from *seeth*.] A boiler; a pot.  
The fire thus form'd, the fets the kettle on;  
Like burnish'd gold the little *seether* shone. *Dryden.*
- SEGMENT*. *n. f.* [*segment*, French; *segmentum*, Lat.] A figure  
contained between a chord and an arch of the circle, or so  
much of the circle as is cut off by that chord.  
Even unto a parallel sphere, and such as live under the poles  
for half a year, some *segments* may appear at any time, and  
under any quarter, the sun not setting, but walking round.  
Their *segments* or arcs, which appeared to numerous, for  
the most part exceeded not the third part of a circle. *Newton.*
- SEGMENTY*. *n. f.* [from *segment*, Latin.] Sluggishness; inacti-  
vity. *Ditt.*
- To *SEGREGATE*. *v. a.* [*segregate*, Latin; *segregare*, French.]  
To set apart; to separate from others.
- SEGREGATION*. *n. f.* [*segregation*, Fr. from *segregate*.] Sepa-  
ration from others.  
What shall we hear of this?  
—A *segregation* of the Irish fleet;  
For do but stand upon the foaming shore,  
The chiding billows seem to pelt the clouds. *Shakespeare. Othello.*
- SEIGNERIAL*. *adj.* [from *seignior*.] Invested with large  
powers; independent.  
Those lands were *seignerial*. *Temple.*
- SEIGNIOR*. *n. f.* [from *seignior*, Latin; *seigneur*, Fr.] A lord.  
The title of honour given by Italians.
- SEIGNIOREY*. *n. f.* [*seigneurie*, Fr. from *seignior*.] A lordship;  
a territory.  
O'Neal never had any *seignior* over that country, but what  
by incroachment he got upon the English. *Spenser.*  
Were you not restor'd  
To all the duke of Norfolk's *seignior*ies? *Shakespeare. H. IV.*  
Hoc, in the person of God, sayeth of the Jews, they have  
reigned, but not by me; they have set a *seignior* over them-  
selves; which place proveth plainly, that there are govern-  
ments which God doth not avow. *Bacon.*  
William Marshal, earl of Pembroke, being lord of all  
Leinster, had royal jurisdiction throughout that province, and  
every one of his five sons enjoyed that *seignior* successively.  
*Darvies on Ireland.*

## SEL

- SEIGNORAGE*. *n. f.* [*seigneurage*, Fr. from *seignior*.] Autho-  
rity; acknowledgment of power.  
They brought work to the mint, and a part of the money  
coined to the crown for *seignorage*. *Locke.*
- To *SEIGNORISE*. *v. a.* [from *seignior*.] To lord over.  
As fair he was as Cytherea's make,  
As proud as he that *seignior*eth hell. *Fairfax.*
- SEINE*. *n. f.* [jezne, Saxon; *seine*, *senne*, *seme*, French.] A net  
used in fishing.  
They have cock-boats for passengers, and *seine* boats for  
taking of pilchards. *Carow.*
- SEINER*. *n. f.* [from *seine*.] A fisher with nets.  
*Seiners* complain with open mouth, that these drovers work  
much prejudice to the commonwealth of fishermen, and reap  
small gain to themselves. *Carow's Survey of Cornwall.*
- To *SEIZE*. *v. a.* [*saïr*, French.]  
1. To take possession of; to grasp; to lay hold on; to fasten on:  
In her sad breast the prince's fortunes rowl,  
And hope and doubt alternate *seize* her soul. *Pope.*
2. To take forcible possession of by law.  
An escheator of London had arrested a clothier that was  
outlawed, and *seized* his goods. *Camden.*  
It was judged by the highest kind of judgment, that he  
should be banished, and his whole estate confiscated and *seized*,  
and his houses pulled down. *Bacon.*
3. To make possessed.  
So th' one for wrong, the other strives for right:  
As when a griffin, *seized* of his prey;  
A dragon fierce encount'reth in his flight,  
Through wildest air making his idle way. *Fa. Queen.*  
So Pluto, *seiz'd* of Proserpine, convey'd  
To hell's tremendous gloom th' affrighted maid,  
There grimly smil'd, pleas'd with the beauteous prize,  
Nor envy'd Jove his sunshine and his skies. *Addison. Cato.*
- To *SEIZE*. *v. n.* To fix the grasp or the power on any thing.  
Fairst Cordelia,  
Thee and thy virtues here I *seize* upon:  
Be't lawful I take up what's cast away? *Shakespeare. K. Lear.*  
Where there is a design of supplanting, that necessarily re-  
quires another of accusing: even Jezebel projects not to *seize*  
on Naboth's vineyard without a precedent charge. *Dec. of Piety.*
- SEIZIN*. *n. f.* [*saïne*, French.]  
1. [In law.] Is of two sorts: *seisin* in fact, and *seisin* in law:  
*Seisin* in fact, is when a corporal possession is taken: *seisin* in  
law, is when something is done which the law accounteth a  
*seisin*, as an inrolment. This is as much as a right to lands  
and tenements, though the owner be by wrong dispossessed  
of them. *Cowell.*
2. The act of taking possession.  
Every indulged sin gives Satan livery and *seisin* of his heart;  
and a power to dispose of it as he pleases. *Decay of Piety.*  
*Seisin* is the same in the canon law as livery and *seisin* at the  
common law. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*
3. The things possessed.  
Many recoveries were had as well by heirs as successors of  
the *seizin* of their predecessors. *Hale.*
- SEIZURE*. *n. f.* [from *seize*.]  
1. The act of seizing.  
2. The thing seized.  
Sufficient that thy pray'rs are heard, and death,  
Then due by sentence when thou did'st transgress,  
Defeated of his *seizure*, many days  
Giv'n thee of grace. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*
3. The act of taking forcible possession.  
Thy lands, and all things that thou do'st call thine,  
Worth *seizure*, do we *seize* into our hands. *Shakespeare.*  
In the general town he maintained a *seizure*, and possession  
of the whole. *Watson.*  
Henry continued to burn protestants, after he had cast off  
the pope; and his *seizure* of ecclesiastical revenues cannot be  
reckoned as a mark of the church's liberty. *Swift.*
4. Gripe; possession.  
And shall these hands, so lately purg'd of blood,  
Unyoke this *seizure*, and this kind regret? *Shakespeare.*  
Make o'er thy honour by a deed of trust,  
And give me *seizure* of the mighty wealth. *Dryden.*
5. Catch.  
Let there be no sudden *seizure* of a lapsed syllable to play  
upon it. *Watts.*
- SELCOUTH*. *adj.* [selb, rare, Sax. and *couth*, known.] Un-  
common. *Spenser.* 'T he same with *uncouth*.
- SELDOM*. *adv.* [selban, rarely; selson, more rarely; sel-  
bort, most rarely. Selban is supposed to be contracted from  
selben, or selb, rare, and *præne*, when, Saxon. *Selden.*  
Dutch; *selban*, German.] Rarely; not often; not fre-  
quently.  
Wisdom and youth are *seldom* joined in one; and the ordi-  
nary course of the world is more according to Job's observa-  
tion, who giveth men advice to seek wisdom amongst the an-  
cients, and in the length of days understanding. *Hooker.*  
There is true joy conveyed to the heart by preventing grace,  
which pardoning grace *seldom* gives. *South's Sermons.*  
Where



## SEL

Where the flight of fancy is managed with good judgment, the *self-demon* it is seen it is the more valuable. *Grew.*

SELDOMNESS. *n. f.* [from *sel-dom*.] Uncommonness; infrequency; rareness; rarity. Little used.

Degrees of well-doing there could be none, except perhaps in the *sel-domness* and oftentimes of doing well. *Hooker.*

SELDSHOWN. *adj.* [*feld* and *shown*.] Seldom exhibited to view.

*Seldshown* flames  
Do press among the popular throngs. *Shakefp. Coriolanus.*  
To SELECT. *v. a.* [*selectus*, Latin.] To chuse in preference to others rejected.

The footmen, *selected* out of all the provinces, were greatly diminished, being now scarce eight thousand strong. *Kneller.*

The pious chief  
A hundred youths from all his train *selected*. *Dryden.*  
SELECT. *adj.* [from the verb.] Nicely chosen; choice; culled out on account of superiour excellence.

To the nuptial bow'r  
I led her, blushing like the morn: all heav'n,  
And happy constellations, on that hour  
Shed their *selectest* influence. *Milton's Parad. Lost.*

SELECT. *n. f.* [*selectio*, Latin. from *select*.] The act of culling or chusing choice.

While we single out several dishes, and reject others, the *selection* seems but arbitrary. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

SELECTION. *n. f.* [*selectio*, Latin. from *select*.] The act of culling or chusing choice.

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## SEL

by a train of examples. It is to be observed, that its composition in *Shakespeare* is often harsh.

Then held she her tongue, and cast down a *self* accusing look, finding that in her self she had shot out of the bow of her affection a more quick opening of her mind, than she minded to have done. *Sidney.*

Alas! while we are wrapt in foggy mist  
Of our *self*-love, so passions do deceive,  
We think they hurt when most they do assist. *Sidney.*

'Till Stephon's plaining voice him nearer drew,  
Where by his words his *self*-like case he knew. *Sidney.*

Ah! where was first that cruel cunning found,  
To frame of earth a vessel of the mind, *Sidney.*

Where it should be to *self*-destruction bound?  
Before the door sat *self*-consuming care, *Sidney.*

Day and night keeping wary watch and ward. *Fa. Queen.*

My strange and *self*-abuse,  
Is the initiate fear that wants hard use. *Shakefp. Macbeth.*

I have heard so much,  
And with Demetrius thought I have spoke thereof;  
But being over-full of *self*-affairs, *Shakefp. Midsum. Night's Dream.*

My mind did lose it.

Nor know I aught  
By me that's said or done amidst this night,  
Unless *self*-charity be sometimes a vice,  
And to defend ourselves it be a sin, *Shakefp. Othello.*

When violence affails us.

He walks, and that *self*-chain about his neck,  
Which he forswore. *Shakefp. Othello.*

It is in my power, in one *self*-born hour,  
To plant and o'erwhelm custom. *Shakefp. Winter's Tale.*

His treasons will fit blushing in his face,  
Not able to endure the sight of day,  
But *self*-affrighted tremble at his sin. *Shak. Rich. II.*

The stars above us govern our conditions;  
Else one *self*-mate and mate could not beget  
Such different issues. *Shakefp. Othello.*

I'm made of that *self*-metal as my sister,  
And prize me at her worth. *Shak. King Lear.*

In my school-days, when I had lost one shaft,  
I shot his fellow of the *self*-same flight  
The *self*-same way, with more advised watch,  
To find the other forth. *Shakefp. Othello.*

He may do some good on her:  
A peevish *self*-will'd harlotry it is. *Shak. Romeo and Juliet.*

But left myself be guilty of *self*-wrong,  
I'll stop mine ears against the mermaid's song. *Shakefp. Othello.*

He conjunct and flatt'ring his displeasure,  
Tript me behind: being down, insulted, rail'd,  
Got praises of the king. *Shakefp. Othello.*

For him attempting who was *self*-subdu'd. *Shakefp. Othello.*

The Everlasting fixt  
His canon 'gainst *self*-slaughter. *Shak. Hamlet.*

Know if his last purpose hold,  
Or whether since he is advis'd by aught  
To change the course? He's full of alteration,  
And *self*-reproving. *Shakefp. King Lear.*

More or less to others paying,  
Than by *self*-offences weighing;  
Shame to him whose cruel striking,  
Kills for faults of his own liking! *Shakefp. Othello.*

Bellona's bridegroom, lapt in proof,  
Confronted him with *self*-caparisons,  
Point against point rebellious, arm 'gainst arm,  
Curbing his lavish spirit. *Shak. Macbeth.*

*Self*-love, my liege, is not so vile a sin  
As *self*-neglecting. *Shakefp. Henry V.*

Anger is like  
A full hot horse, who, being allow'd his way,  
*Self*-mettle tires him. *Shakefp. Othello.*

His lords desire him to have borne  
His bruised helmet and his bended sword  
Before him through the city; he forbids it,  
Being free from vainness and *self*-glorious pride. *Shakefp. Othello.*

You promis'd  
To lay aside *self*-harming heaviness,  
And entertain a cheerful disposition. *Shakefp. Rich. III.*

In their anger they flew a man, and in their *self*-will they  
digged down a wall. *Gen. xlix. 6.*

The most ordinary cause of a single life is liberty, especially  
in certain *self*-pleasing and humorous minds, which are so sen-  
sible of every restraint as to think their girdles and garters to  
be bonds and shackles. *Bacon.*

Hast thou set up nothing in competition with God; no  
pride, pleasure, profit, *self*-love, or *self*-interest of thy own? *Dugdale.*

Up through the spacious palace passed she,  
To where the king's proudly reposed head,  
If any can be soft to tyranny,  
And *self*-to-menting sin, had a soft bed. *Croft.*

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With a joyful willingness these *self*-loving reformers took  
possession of all vacant preferments, and with reluctance others  
parted with their beloved colleges and subsistence. *Walton.*

Repent the sin; but if the punishment  
Thou can't avoid, *self*-preservation bids. *Milton.*

Him fast sleeping soon he found,  
In labyrinth of many a round *self*-roll'd. *Milton.*

Oft times nothing profits more  
Than *self*-esteem, grounded on just and right,  
Well manag'd. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

*Self*-knowing, and from thence  
Magnanimous, to correspond with heav'n. *Milton.*

So virtue giv'n for lost,  
Depress'd and overthrown, as seem'd,  
Like that *self*-begotten bird,  
In th' Arabian woods emboss'd,  
That no second knows nor third,  
And lay ere while a holocaust,  
From out her airy womb new team'd. *Milton's Agonist.*

He forrows now, repents, and prays contrite,  
My motions in him: longer than they move,  
His heart I know how variable and vain,  
*Self*-left. *Milton.*

Seneca approves this *self*-homicide. *Blackwell.*

Thyself from flatt'ring *self*-conceit defend,  
Nor what thou dost not know, to know pretend. *Denham.*

Man's that savage beast, whose mind,  
From reason to *self*-love declin'd,  
Delights to prey upon his kind. *Denham.*

Farewell, my tears;  
And my just anger be no more confin'd  
To vain complaints, or *self*-devouring silence. *Denham.*

They are yet more mad to think that men may go to rest  
by death, though they die in *self*-murder, the greatest sin.

Are not these strange *self*-delusions, and yet attested by  
common experience? *South's Sermons.*

If the image of God is only sovereignty, certainly we have  
been hitherto much mistaken, and hereafter are to beware of  
making ourselves unlike God, by too much *self*-denial and  
humility. *South's Sermons.*

If a man would have a devout, humble, sin-aborning, *self*-  
denying frame of spirit, he cannot take a more efficacious  
course to attain it than by praying himself into it. *South.*

Let a man apply himself to the difficult work of *self*-exa-  
mination by a strict scrutiny into the whole estate of his  
soul. *South's Sermons.*

A fatal *self*-impotence, such as defeats the design, and de-  
troys the force of all religion! *South's Sermons.*

When he intends to bereave the world of an illustrious  
person, he may cast him upon a bold *self*-opinioned physician,  
worse than his distemper, who shall make a shift to cure him  
into his grave. *South's Sermons.*

Neglect of friends can never be proved rational, till we  
prove the person using it omnipotent and *self*-sufficient, and  
such as can never need any mortal assistance. *South.*

By all human laws, as well as divine, *self*-murder has ever  
been agreed on as the greatest crime. *Temple.*

A *self*-conceited pop will swallow any thing. *L'Estrange.*

From Atreus though your ancient lineage came,  
Yet my *self*-conscious worth, your high renown,  
Your virtue, through the neighb'ring nations blown. *Dryd.*

He has given you all the commendation which his *self*-  
sufficiency could afford to any. *Dryden.*

Below your sphere  
There hangs the ball of earth and water mixt,  
*Self*-center'd and unmov'd. *Dryden's State of Innocence.*

All these receive their birth from other things,  
But from himself the phoenix only springs;  
*Self*-born, begotten by the parent flame  
In which he burn'd, another and the same. *Dryden.*

The burning fire that thence so bright,  
Flew off all sudden with extinguish'd light,  
And left one altar dark, a little space;  
Which turn'd *self*-kindled, and renew'd the blaze. *Dryden.*

Thou first, O king! relate the rights of sway;  
Pov'rs, *self*-restrain'd, the people best obey. *Dryden.*

Eighteen and nineteen are equal to thirty-seven, by the same  
*self*-evidence that one and two are equal to three. *Locke.*

A contradiction of what has been said, is a mark of yet  
greater pride and *self*-conceit, when we take upon us to  
set another right in his story. *Locke.*

I am as justly accountable for any action done many years  
since, appropriated to me now by this *self*-consciousness, as I  
am for what I did the last moment. *Locke.*

Each intermediate idea agreeing on each side with those two,  
it is immediately placed between: the ideas of men and *self*-  
determination appear to be connected. *Locke.*

This *self*-existent being hath the power of perfection, as  
well as of existence in himself; for he that is above, or exist-

## SEL

eth without, any cause, that is, hath the power of existence  
in himself, cannot be without the power of any possible exist-  
ence. *Grew's Cosm. Sac.*

Body cannot be *self*-existent, because it is not *self*-moving;  
for motion is not of the essence of body, because we may  
have a definitive conception of body, abstracted from that of  
motion: wherefore motion is something else besides body, and  
something without which a body may be conceived to exist. *Grew's Cosm. Sac.*

Confidence, as opposed to modesty, and distinguished from  
decent assurance, proceeds from *self*-opinion, occasioned by  
ignorance or flattery. *Collier of Confidence.*

Bewilder'd I, my author cannot find,  
'Till some first cause, some *self*-existent mind,  
Who form'd, and rules all nature, is assign'd. *Blackm.*

If a first body may to any place  
Be not determin'd in the boundless space,  
'Tis plain it then may absent be from all. *Blackmore.*

Who then will this *self*-existence call? *Blackmore.*

Shall nature, erring from her first command,  
*Self*-preservation fall by her own hand? *Granville.*

Low nonense is the talent of a cold phlegmatick temper:  
a writer of this complexion gropes his way softly amongst  
*self*-contradiction, and grovels in absurdities. *Addison.*

This fatal hypocrisy and *self*-deceit is taken notice of in  
these words, Who can understand his errors? Cleanse thou  
me from secret faults. *Addison's Spectator.*

The guilt of perjury is so *self*-evident, that it was always  
reckoned amongst the greatest crimes, by those who were  
only governed by the light of reason. *Addison.*

*Self*-sufficiency proceeds from inexperience. *Addison.*

Men had better own their ignorance than advance doctrines  
which are *self*-contradictory. *Spectator.*

Light, which of all bodies is nearest allied to spirit, is also  
most diffusive and *self*-communicative. *Norris.*

Thus we see in bodies, the more of kin they are to spirit in  
subtlety and refinement, the more spreading are they and *self*-  
diffusive. *Norris.*

God, who is an absolute spiritual act, and who is such a  
pure light as in which there is no darkness, must needs be in-  
finitely *self*-impacting and communicative. *Norris.*

Every animal is conscious of some individual, *self*-moving,  
*self*-determining principle. *Pope and Arbuthn. Mart. Scrib.*

Nick does not pretend to be a gentleman: he is a trades-  
man, a *self*-seeking wretch. *Arbuthn. John Bull.*

By the blast of *self*-opinion mov'd,  
We wish to charm, and seek to be belov'd. *Prior.*

Living and understanding substances do most clearly  
demonstrate to philosophical inquirers the necessary *self*-  
existence, power, wisdom, and beneficence of their maker. *Bentley's Sermons.*

If it can intrinsically stir itself, and either commence or  
alter its course, it must have a principle of *self*-activity, which  
is life and sense. *Bentley's Sermons.*

This desire of existence is a natural affection of the soul;  
it's *self*-preservation in the highest and truest meaning. *Bentley.*

The philosophers, and even the Epicureans, maintained the  
*self*-sufficiency of the Godhead, and seldom or never sacrificed  
at all. *Bentley's Sermons.*

Matter is not endued with *self*-motion, nor with a power to  
alter the course in which it is put: it is merely passive, and  
must ever continue in that state it is settled in. *Cheyne.*

I took not arms, 'till urg'd by *self*-defence,  
The eldest law of nature. *Rousse's Emile. Stepmother.*

His labour and study would have shewn his early mistakes,  
and cured him of *self*-flattering delusions. *Watts.*

This is not to be done in a rash and *self*-sufficient manner;  
but with an humble dependence on divine grace, while we  
walk among sinners. *Watts.*

The religion of Jesus, with all its *self*-denials, virtues, and  
devotions, is very practicable. *Watts.*

I heard in Crete, this island's name;  
For 'twas in Crete, my native soil, I came  
*Self*-banish'd thence. *Pope's Odyssey.*

Achilles's courage is furious and untractable;



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They who reach Parnassus' lofty crown,  
Employ their pains to spurn some others down;  
And while self-love each jealous writer rules,  
Contending wits become the sport of fools. *Pope.*  
It may be thought that Ulysses here is too ostentatious, and  
that he dwells more than modestly allows upon his own accom-  
plishments; but self-praise is sometimes no fault. *Brown.*  
No wonder such a spirit, in such a situation, is provoked  
beyond the regards of religion or self-conviction. *Swift.*  
**SEMPHEAL**. *n. f.* [*sempheal*, Latin.] A plant. The same with  
SANICLE, which see.  
**SELFISH**. *adj.* [from *self*.] Attentive only to one's own inter-  
est; void of regard for others.  
What could the most aspiring *selfish* man desire more, were  
he to form the notion of a being to whom he would recom-  
mend himself, than such a knowledge as can discover the least  
appearance of perfection, and such a goodness as will propor-  
tion a reward to it? *Addison's Spectator.*  
Passions, though *selfish*, if their means be fair,  
Lift under reason, and deserve her care;  
Those that imparted court a nobler aim,  
Exalt their kind, and take some virtue's name. *Pope.*  
**SELFISHNESS**. *n. f.* [from *selfish*.] Attention to his own inter-  
est, without any regard to others; self-love.  
This sublimer love, being, by an intimate conjunction with  
its object, thoroughly refined from all base dross of *selfishness*  
and interest, nobly begets a perfect submission of our wills to  
the will of God. *Boyle's Seraphick Love.*  
**SELFISHLY**. *adv.* [from *selfish*.] With regard only to his own  
interest; without love of others.  
He can your merit *selfishly* approve,  
And shew the sense of it without the love. *Pope.*  
**SELFISHNESS**. *adj.* [from *self* and *same*.] Numerically the same.  
I have no great cause to look for other than the *self-same*  
portion and lot, which your manner hath been hitherto to lay  
on them that concur not in opinion with you. *Hooker's Pref.*  
Flight pursu'd one way the *self-same* hour. *Milton.*  
I have been base,  
Base ev'n to him from whom I did receive  
All that a son could to a parent give;  
Behold me punish'd in the *self-same* kind;  
Th' ungrateful does a more ungrateful find. *Dryden.*  
**SELTION**. *n. f.* [*sel*, low Latin.] A ridge of land. *Ainslie.*  
**SELL**. *trans.* [from *sell*.] Sell is retained in Scotland for *sell*,  
and *sell* in the plural for *selles*.  
They turn round like griddle-stones,  
Which they dig out fro' the dells,  
For their barns bread, wives and *selles*. *Ben. Johnson.*  
**SELL**. *n. f.* [*sel*, French; *sel*, Latin.] A saddle.  
Turning to that place, in which  
He left his lofty steed with golden *selles*,  
And goodly gorgeous barbes, him found not there. *P. Qu.*  
To **SELL**. *v. a.* [*sell*, Saxon; *sel*, Icelandic.] To give  
for a price; the word correlative to buy; to vend.  
The Midianites *sell* him unto Egypt, unto Potiphar. *Gen.*  
Let us *sell* him to the Ishmaelites. *Gen. xxxvii. 27.*  
The first tenth part I gave to the sons of Aaron, and another  
I *sell* away. *Tob. i. 7.*  
All the inns and public houses are obliged to furnish them-  
selves with corn, which is *sell* out at a much dearer rate than  
it is bought up. *Addison on Italy.*  
You have made an order that ale should be *sell* for three  
half-pence a quart. *Swift.*  
To **SELL**. *v. n.* To have commerce or traffick with one.  
I will buy with you, *sell* with you; but I will not eat with  
you. *Shakespeare. Merchant of Venice.*  
Consult not with a buyer of *selling*. *Bede's xxxvii. 11.*  
**SELLANDER**. *n. f.* A dry scab in a horse's hough or pas-  
tern. *Ainsworth.*  
**SELLER**. *n. f.* [from *sell*.] The person that sells; vender.  
To things of sale a *seller's* praise belongs. *Shakespeare.*  
The name of the agent, of the *seller*, notary, and wit-  
nesses, are in both instruments. *Addison on Italy.*  
**SELVAGE**. *n. f.* [Of this word I know not the etymology.  
*Skinner* thinks *selvage* is said as *salvage*, from its saving the  
cloth.] The edge of cloth where it is closed by compli-  
cating the threads.  
Make loops of blue upon the edge of the one curtain from  
the *selvage* in the coupling. *Ex. xxvii. 4.*  
**SELVES**. The plural of *self*.  
Consciousness being interrupted, and we losing sight of  
our past *selves*, doubts are raised whether we are the same. *Locke.*  
**SEMBLABLE**. *adj.* [*semblable*, French.] Like; resembling.  
Then be abhor'd  
All sects, societies, and throngs of men!  
His *semblable*, yea himself, Timon diffinds. *Shakespeare.*  
With *semblable* reason we might expect a regularity in the  
winds. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*  
**SEMBLABLY**. *adv.* [from *semblable*.] With resemblance.  
A gallant knight he was, his name was Blunt;  
*Semblably* furnish'd like the king himself. *Shakespeare. H. IV.*

**SEMBLANCE**. *n. f.* [*semblance*, Fr. from *semblant*.]  
1. Likeness; resemblance; similitude; representation.  
Solicit Henry with her wondrous praise;  
Bethink thee on her virtues, that surmount  
Her natural graces, that extinguish art:  
Repeat their *semblance* often. *Shakespeare.*  
She's but the sign and *semblance* of her honour:  
Behold how like a maid she blushes here!  
O, what authority and shew of truth  
Can cunning sin cover itself withal! *Shakespeare.*  
He with high words, that bore  
*Semblance* of worth, not substance, gently rais'd  
Their fainting courage, and dispell'd their fears. *Milton.*  
This last effort brought forth the opinion, that these bodies  
are not what they seem to be; that they are no shells, but  
mere sportings of active nature, and only *semblances* or imita-  
tions of shells. *Woodward.*  
It is not his meaning that we put on the outward face and  
*semblance* of virtue, only to conceal and disguise our vice. *Reg.*  
2. Appearance; show; figure.  
Be you the soldier; for you likest are,  
For many *semblance* and for skill in war. *Spenser.*  
Their *semblance* kind, and mild their gestures were,  
Peace in their hands, and friendship in their face. *Fairfax.*  
All that fair and good in thy divine  
*Semblance*, and in thy beauty's heavenly ray,  
United I behold. *Milt. Par. Lost.*  
**SEMBLANT**. *adj.* [*semblant*, French.] Like; resembling;  
having the appearance of anything. Little used.  
In despite of age, of impious flame,  
And eating time, thy picture, like thy fame,  
Entire may last; that as their eyes survey  
The *semblant* shade, men yet unborn may say,  
Thus great, thus gracious look'd Britannia's queen;  
Her brow thus smooth, her look was thus serene. *Prior.*  
**SEMBLANT**. *n. f.* Show; figure; resemblance; representa-  
tion. Not in use.  
Her purpose was not such as she did feign,  
Ne yet her person such as it was seen;  
But under simple shew, and *semblant* plain,  
Lurks false Duella, secretly unseen. *Fairy Queen.*  
Full lively is the *semblant*, tho' the substance dead. *Spens.*  
**SEMBLATIVE**. *adj.* [from *semblant*.] Suitable; accommodate;  
fit; resembling.  
Diana's lip  
Is not more smooth and ruby; thy small pipe  
Is as the maiden's organ, shrill and sound;  
And all is *semblative* a woman's part. *Shak. Twelfth Night.*  
To **SEMBLEE**. *v. n.* [*sembler*, French.] To represent; to make  
a likeness. Little used.  
Let Europe, sav'd, the column high erect,  
Than Trajan's higher, or than Antonine's,  
Where *sembling* art may carve the fair effect;  
And full achievement of thy great designs. *Prior.*  
**SEMI**. *n. f.* [Latin.] A word which, used in composition,  
signifies half: as *semicircle*, half a circle.  
**SEMIANNULAR**. *adj.* [*semi* and *annulus*, a ring.] Half round.  
Another bear tusk, somewhat slenderer, and of a *semiannu-*  
lar figure. *Gray's Museum.*  
**SEMIARRE**. *n. f.* [*semibreve*, French.]  
*Semibreve* is a note in music relating to time, and is the last  
in augmentation. It is commonly called the master-note, or  
measure-note, or time-note, as being of a certain determinate  
measure or length of time by itself; and all the other notes of  
augmentation and diminution are adjusted to its value. *Harris.*  
He takes my hand, and as a still which stays  
A *semibreve*, 'twixt each drop, he niggardly;  
As loth to enrich me, he tells many a lye. *Dante.*  
**SEMICIRCLE**. *n. f.* [*semicirculus*, Lat. *semi* and *circle*.] A half  
round; part of a circle divided by the diameter.  
Black brows  
Become some women best, so they be in a *semicircle*,  
Or a half-moon, made with a pen. *Shakespeare.*  
Has he given the lye  
In circle, or oblique, or *semicircle*,  
Or direct parallel?  
The chains that held my left leg gave me the liberty of  
walking backwards and forwards in a *semicircle*. *Swift.*  
**SEMICIRCLED**. *adj.* [*semi* and *circular*.] Half round.  
**SEMICIRCULAR**. *adj.* [*semi* and *circular*.] Half round.  
The firm fixure of thy foot would give an excellent mo-  
tion to thy gait, in a *semicircled* farthingale. *Shakespeare.*  
The rainbow is caused by the rays of the sun falling upon a  
roil and opposite cloud, whereof some reflected, others re-  
fracted, beget the *semicircular* variety we call the rainbow.  
The seas are inclosed between the two *semicircular* moles  
that surround it. *Addison on Italy.*  
**SEMICOLON**. *n. f.* [*semi* and *colon*.] Half a colon; a point  
made thus (;) to note a greater pause than that of a comma.  
3

SEMDIA'METER.

## SEM

**SEMDIA'METER**. *n. f.* [*semi* and *diameter*.] Half the line  
which, drawn through the centre of a circle, divides it into  
two equal parts; a straight line drawn from the circumference  
to the center of a circle.  
Their difference is as little considerable as a *semidiameter* of  
the earth in two measures of the highest heaven, the one  
taken from the surface of the earth, the other from its centre:  
the disproportion is just nothing. *Mare.*  
The force of this instrument consists in the disproportion  
of distance betwixt the *semidiameter* of the cylinder and the  
*semidiameter* of the bundle with the spokes. *Wilkins.*  
**SEMDIAPHANEITY**. *n. f.* [*semi* and *diaphaneity*.] Half  
transparency; imperfect transparency.  
The transparency or *semidiaphaneity* of the superficial cor-  
puscles of bigger bodies may have an interest in the produc-  
tion of their colours. *Boyle on Colours.*  
**SEMDIAPHANOUS**. *adj.* [*semi* and *diaphanous*.] Half tran-  
sparent; imperfectly transparent.  
Another plate, finely variegated with a *semidiaphanous* grey  
or sky, yellow and brown. *Woodward on Fossils.*  
**SEMDIOUBLE**. *n. f.* [*semi* and *double*.] In the Romish bre-  
viary, such offices and feasts as are celebrated with less solemn-  
ity than the double ones, but yet with more than the single  
ones. *Boyle.*  
**SEMDIOSCULOUS**. *adj.* [*semi* and *osculous*, Latin.] Having  
a semiofset.  
**SEMDIOFRET**. *n. f.* [*semi* and *ofret*.] Among florists, an  
half flourish, which is tubulous at the beginning like a flower,  
and afterwards expanded in the form of a tongue. *Bailey.*  
**SEMDIUID**. *adj.* [*semi* and *fluid*.] Imperfectly fluid.  
Phlegm, or pettite, is a sort of *semifluid*, it being so far  
solid that one part draws along several other parts adhering to  
it, which do not happen in a perfect fluid, and yet no part  
will draw the whole mass, as happens in a perfect solid. *Art.*  
**SEMDIUNAR**. *adj.* [*semidunare*, Fr. *semi* and *luna*, Latin.]  
**SEMDIUNARY**. *n. f.* Resembling in form a half moon.  
The eyes are guarded with a *semilunar* ridge. *Gray.*  
**SEMDIMETAL**. *n. f.* [*semi* and *metal*.] Half metal; imperfect  
metal.  
*Semimetals* are metallic fossils, heavy, opaque, of a bright  
glittering surface, and not malleable under the hammer; such  
as quicksilver, antimony, cobalt, with the arsenicks, bismuth,  
zinc, with its ore calamine: to these may be added the semi-  
metallic recements, such as tutty and pampholyx. *Hill.*  
**SEMINALITY**. *n. f.* [from *semen*, Latin.]  
1. The nature of seed.  
As though there were a *seminality* in urine, or that, like the  
seed, it carried with it the idea of every part, they foolishly  
conceive we visibly behold therein the anatomy of every par-  
ticle. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*  
2. The power of being produced.  
In the seeds of wheat, there lieth obscurely the *seminality* of  
darnel. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*  
**SEMINAL**. *adj.* [*seminal*, French; *seminis*, Latin.]  
1. Belonging to seed.  
2. Contained in the seed; radical.  
Had our senses never presented us with those obvious *seminal*  
principles of apparent generations, we should never have  
suspected that a plant or animal would have proceeded from  
such unlikely materials. *Clarke's Scept.*  
Though we cannot prolong the period of a commonwealth  
beyond the decree of heaven, or the date of its nature, any  
more than human life beyond the strength of the *seminal* vir-  
tue, yet we may manage a sickly constitution, and preserve a  
strong one. *Swift.*  
**SEMINARY**. *n. f.* [*seminaire*, Fr. *seminarium* from *semino*, Lat.]  
1. The ground where any thing is sown to be afterwards trans-  
planted.  
Some, at the first transplanting trees out of their *seminaries*,  
cut them off about an inch from the ground, and plant them  
like quickset.  
2. The place or original stock whence any thing is brought.  
This stratum is still expanded at top of all, serving for a  
common integument, and being the *seminary* or promptuary  
that furnisheth forth matter for the formation and increment of  
animal and vegetable bodies. *Woodward.*  
3. Seminal state.  
The hand of God, who first created the earth, hath wisely  
contrived them in their proper *seminaries*, and where they best  
maintain the intention of their species. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*  
4. Original; first principles.  
Nothing subministrates apter matter to be converted into  
pellucid *seminaries*, sooner than fleams of nasty folks and  
beggars. *Harvey on the Plague.*  
5. Breeding place; place of education, from whence scholars  
are transplanted into life.  
It was the seat of the greatest monarchy, and the *seminary*  
of the greatest men of the world, whilst it was heathen. *Bacon.*  
The inns of court must be the worst instituted *seminaries*  
in any Christian country. *Swift.*

## SEM

**SEMINATION**. *n. f.* [from *semino*, Latin.] The act of  
sowing.  
**SEMINIFICAL**. *adj.* [*semen* and *facio*, Latin.] Productive of  
SEMINIFICK. } seed.  
We are made to believe, that in the fourteenth year males  
are *seminifical* and pubescent; but he that shall inquire into  
the generality, will rather adhere unto Aristotle. *Brown.*  
**SEMINIFICATION**. *n. f.*  
*Seminification* is the propagation from the seed or seminal  
parts. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*  
**SEMIOPACOUS**. *adj.* [*semi* and *opacus*, Latin.] Half dark.  
*Semiofacous* bodies are such as, looked upon in an ordinary  
light, and not held betwixt it and the eye, are not wont to be  
discriminated from the rest of opacous bodies. *Boyle.*  
**SEMIPEDAL**. *adj.* [*semi* and *pedis*, Latin.] Containing half a  
foot.  
**SEMIPEPISCUCOUS**. *adj.* [*semi* and *perspicuus*, Latin.] Half  
transparent; imperfectly clear.  
A kind of amethystine flint, not composed of crystals or  
grains; but one intire massy stone, *semiperspicuus*, and of a  
pale blue, almost of the colour of some cow's horns. *Gray.*  
**SEMIORDINATE**. *n. f.* [In conic sections.] A line drawn  
at right angles to and bisected by the axis, and reaching from  
one side of the section to another; the half of which is pro-  
perly the *semiordinate*, but is now called the ordinate. *Harris.*  
**SEMIPELLOCID**. *adj.* [*semi* and *pellucidus*, Latin.] Half clear;  
imperfectly transparent.  
A light grey *semipellucid* flint, of much the same complexion  
with the common Indian agat. *Woodward.*  
**SEMIPOOF**. *n. f.* [*semi* and *proof*.] The proof of a single  
evidence. *Bailey.*  
**SEMIQUADRATE**. *n. f.* [In astronomy.] An aspect of the  
SEMIQUARTILE. } planets when distant from each other forty  
five degrees, or one sign and a half. *Bailey.*  
**SEMIQUAVER**. *n. f.* [In music.] A note containing half the  
quantity of the quaver. *Bailey.*  
**SEMIQUINTILE**. *n. f.* [In astronomy.] An aspect of the plan-  
ets when at the distance of thirty-six degrees from one an-  
other. *Bailey.*  
**SEMISEXILE**. *n. f.* [In astronomy.] A semisextile; an aspect of  
the planets when they are distant from each other one twelfth  
part of a circle, or thirty degrees. *Bailey.*  
**SEMI SPHERICAL**. *adj.* [*semi* and *spherical*.] Belonging to  
half a sphere. *Bailey.*  
**SEMI SPHEROIDAL**. *adj.* [*semi* and *spheroidal*.] Formed like a  
half spheroid.  
**SEMI TERTIAN**. *n. f.* [*semi* and *tertian*.] An ague com-  
pounded of a tertian and a quotidian. *Bailey.*  
The natural product of such a cold moist year are tertians,  
*semitertians*, and some quartans. *Arbutnot on Air.*  
**SEMITONE**. *n. f.* [*semiton*, French.] In music, one of the  
degrees of continuous intervals of concords. *Bailey.*  
**SEMITOQUE**. *n. f.* [*semi* and *toque*.] A consonant which  
makes an imperfect sound, or does not demand a total occlu-  
sion of the mouth.  
When Homer would represent any agreeable object, he  
makes use of the smoothest vowels and most flowing *semi-*  
vowels. *Brown's Notes to the Odyssey.*  
**SEMPERVIVE**. *n. f.* [*semper* and *vivus*, Latin, that is, always  
alive.] A plant.  
The greater *sempervive* will put out branches two or three  
years; but they wrap the root in an oil cloth once in half a  
year. *Bacon.*  
**SEMPITERNAL**. *adj.* [*sempiternus*, Fr. *sempiternus*, from *semper*  
and *eternus*, Latin.]  
1. Eternal in futurity; having beginning, but no end.  
Those, though they suppose the world not to be eternal,  
a *parte ante*, are not contented to suppose it to be *semi-*  
eternal, or eternal a *parte post*; but will carry up the crea-  
tion of the world to an immense antiquity. *Hale.*  
2. In poetry it is used simply for eternal.  
Should we the long depending scale ascend  
Of sons and fathers, will it never end?  
If 'twill, then must we through the order run,  
To some one man whose being ne'er begun;  
If that one man was *sempiternal*, why  
Did he, since independent, ever die? *Blackmore.*  
**SEMPITERNITY**. *n. f.* [*sempiternitas*, Latin.] Future dura-  
tion without end.  
The future eternity, or *sempiternity* of the world, being ad-  
mitted, though the eternity a *parte ante* be denied, there will  
be a future infinity for the emanation of the divine good-  
ness. *Hale.*  
**SEMPITRESS**. *n. f.* [*sempitress*, Saxon.] A woman whose  
business is to sew; a woman who lives by her needle.  
Two hundred *sempitresses* were employed to make me shirts,  
and linnen for bed and table, which they were forced to quilt  
together in several folds. *Culliver's Travels.*  
The tuck'd up *sempitress* walks with hasty strides. *Swift.*  
**SENNARY**. *adj.* [*senarius*, *semi*, Latin.] Belonging to the num-  
ber six; containing six.  
SENATE.



## SEN

SENATE. *n. f.* [*senatus*, Latin; *senat*, French.] An assembly of counsellors; a body of men set apart to consult for the publick good.

We debate

The nature of our feats, which will in time break ope  
The locks o' th' senate, and bring in the crows  
To peck the eagles. *Shak. Coriolanus.*

There they shall found

Their government, and their great senate chuse. *Milton.*  
He had not us'd excursions, spears, or darts,  
But counsel, order, and such aged arts;  
Which, if our ancestors had not retain'd,  
The senate's name our council had not gain'd. *Denham.*  
Gallus was welcom'd to the sacred strand,  
The senate rising to salute their guest. *Dryden.*

SENATEHOUSE. *n. f.* [*senate* and *house*.] Place of publick council.

The nobles in great earnestness are going

All to the senatehouse; some news is come. *Shakespeare.*

SENATOR. *n. f.* [*senator*, Latin; *senateur*, French.] A publick counsellor.

Most unwise patricians,

You grave but reckless senators. *Shakespeare. Coriolanus.*

As if to ev'ry sop it might belong,

Like senators, to censure, right or wrong. *Granville.*

SENATORIAL. *adj.* [*senatorius*, Lat. *senatorial*, *senatorien*, Fr.]

SENATORIAN. *s.* Belonging to senators; befitting senators.

TO SEND. *v. a.* [*sandgan*, Gothick; *senban*, Saxon; *senden*, Dutch.]

1. To dispatch from one place to another.

There shalt thou serve thine enemies, which the Lord shall

send against thee, in hunger and in thirst. *Deut. xxviii. 48.*

Send our brother with us, and we will go down. *Gen. xliii.*

His citizens sent a message after him, saying, we will not

have this man to reign over us. *Lu. xix. 14.*

The messenger came, and shewed David all that Joab had

sent him for. *2 Sa. xi. 22.*

My overshadowing spirit and might with thee

I send along. *Milton.*

Send down men he first sends off to shore. *Dryden.*

Servants, sent on messages, stay out somewhat longer than

the message requires. *Swift.*

2. To commission by authority to go and act.

There have been commissions

Sent down among them, which have flow'd the heart

Of all their loyalties. *Shakespeare. Henry VIII.*

3. To grant as from a distant place: as, if God send life.

I pray thee send me good speed this day, and shew kindness

unto my master. *Gen. xxiv. 12.*

O send out thy light and thy truth; let them lead me. *Pf.*

4. To inflict, as from a distance.

The Lord shall send upon thee curfings, vexation, and re-

buke, in all that thou settest thine hand unto. *Deut. xxviii.*

5. To emit; to immit; to produce.

The water sends forth plants that have no roots fixed in the

bottom, being almost but leaves. *Bacon's Nat. History.*

The senses send in only the influxes of material things, and

the imagination and memory present only their pictures or

images, when the objects themselves are absent. *Cheyne.*

6. To diffuse; to propagate.

When the fury took her stand on high,

A hiss from all the snaky tire went round:

The dreadful signal all the rocks rebound,

And through the Achaian cities send the found. *Pope.*

7. To let fly; to cast or shoot.

To SEND. *v. n.*

1. To deliver or dispatch a message.

I have made bold to send in to your wife:

My suit is that she will to Desdemona

Procure me some access. *Shakespeare. Othello.*

They could not attempt their perfect reformation in church

and state, 'till those votes were utterly abolished; therefore

they sent the same day again to the king. *Clarendon.*

2. To SEND for. To require by message to come, or cause

to be brought.

Go with me some few of you, and see the place; and then

you may send for my sick, which bring on land. *Bacon.*

He sent for me; and, while I rais'd his head,

He threw his aged arms about my neck,

And, seeing that I wept, he press'd me close. *Dryden.*

SENDER. *n. f.* [*from send*.] He that sends.

This was a merry message.

—We hope to make the sender blush at it. *Shak. H. V.*

Love that comes too late,

Like a remorseful pardon slowly carried,

To the great sender turns a four offence. *Shakespeare.*

Best with the best, the sender, not the sent. *Milton.*

SENESCENCE. *n. f.* [*senescere*, Latin.] The state of growing

old; decay by time.

The earth and all things will continue in the state wherein

they now are, without the least senescence or decay, without

jarring, disorder, or invasion of one another. *Woodward.*

## SEN

SENESCHAL. *n. f.* [*seneschal*, French, of uncertain original.]

1. One who had in great houses the care of feasts, or domestick

ceremonies.

John earl of Huntingdon, under his seal of arms, made for

John Arundel, of Trerice, seneschal of his household, as well

in peace as in war. *Carver's Survey of Cornwall.*

Marshall'd feast,

Serv'd up in hall with sewers and seneschals;

The skill of artifice, or office, mean! *Milton's Par. Lost.*

The seneschal rebuk'd, in haste withdrew;

With equal haste a menial train pursue. *Pope's Odyssey.*

2. It afterwards came to signify other offices.

SENGREEN. *n. f.* A plant. *Ainsworth.*

SE'NILE. *adj.* [*senilis*, Latin.] Belonging to old age; conse-

quent on old age.

My green youth made me very unripe for a task of that na-

ture, whose difficulty requires that it should be handled by a

person in whom nature, education, and time have happily

matched a senile maturity of judgment with youthful vigour of

fancy. *Boyle on Colours.*

SE'NIOR. *n. f.* [*senior*, Latin.]

1. One older than another; one who on account of longer

time has some superiority.

How can you admit your seniors to the examination or al-

lowing of them, not only being inferior in office and calling,

but in gifts also? *Whitgift.*

2. An aged person.

A senior of the place replies,

Well read, and curious of antiquities. *Dryden.*

SENIORITY. *n. f.* [*from senior*.] Eldership; priority of birth.

As in all civil insurrections the ring-leader is looked on with

a peculiar severity, so, in this case, the first provoker has, by

his seniority and primogeniture, a double portion of the guilt.

Government of the Tongue.

He was the elder brother, and Ulysses might be assigned to

his care, by the right due to his seniority. *Brown.*

SE'NNA. *n. f.* [*senas*, Latin.] A physical tree.

The flower, for the most part, consists of five leaves,

which are placed orbicularly, and expand in form of a rose:

the point afterwards becomes a plain, incurved, bivalve pod,

which is full of seeds, each being separated by a double thin

membrane. The species are three. The third sort, that used

in medicine, is at present very rare. *Miller.*

What rhubarb, senna, or what purgative drug,

Would scour these English hence! *Shak. Macbeth.*

Senna tree is of two sorts: the bastard senna, and the scor-

pion senna, both which yield a pleasant leaf and flower. *Mort.*

SE'NNIGHT. *n. f.* [*Contracted from seven night*.] The space of

seven nights and days; a week. See FORTNIGHT.

Time trots hard with a young maid between the contract

of her marriage and the day it is solemnized: if the interim

be but a sennight, time's pace is so hard that it seems the length

of seven years. *Shakespeare. As you like it.*

SE'NO'CLAR. *adj.* [*seni* and *oculus*, Latin.] Having six eyes.

Most animals are binocular, spiders octonocular, and some

senocular. *Darwin's Physico-Theology.*

SENSA'TION. *n. f.* [*sensation*, French; *senfatio*, school Latin.]

Perception by means of the senses.

Diversity of constitution, or other circumstances, vary the

sensations; and to them of Java pepper is cold. *Glanv. Scpf.*

The brain, disordered by a cold, beating against the root

of the auditory nerve, and protruded to the tympanum, causes

the sensation of noise. *Harvey on Consumption.*

This great source of most of the ideas we have, depending

wholly upon our senses, and derived by them to the under-

standing, I call sensation. *Locke.*

When we are asleep, joy and sorrow give us more vigorous

sensations of pain or pleasure than at any other time. *Adams.*

The happiest, upon a fair estimate, have stronger sensations

of pain than pleasure. *Rogers.*

SENSE. *n. f.* [*sens*, French; *sentus*, Latin.]

1. Faculty or power by which external objects are perceived;

the sight; touch; hearing; smell; taste.

This pow'r is sense; which from abroad doth bring

The colour, taste, and touch; and scent, and sound,

The quantity and shape of ev'ry thing

Within earth's centre, or heav'n's circle found:

And though things sensible be numberless,

But only five the sense's organs be;

And in those five, all things their forms express,

Which we can touch, taste, feel, or hear or see. *Davies.*

Then is the soul a nature, which contains

The pow'r of sense within a greater pow'r,

Which doth employ and use the sense's pains;

But sits and rules within her private bow'r. *Davies.*

Both contain

Within them ev'ry lower faculty

Of sense, whereby they hear, see, smell, touch, taste. *Milt.*

Of the five senses, two are usually and most properly called

the sense of learnings, as being most capable of receiving com-

munication of thought and notions by selected signs; and these

are hearing and seeing. *Holder's Elements of Speech.*

There's

## SEN

2. Perception by the senses; sensation.

In a living creature, though never so great, the sense and

the affects of any one part of the body instantly make a tran-

scursion throughout the whole. *Bacon's Natural History.*

If we had nought but sense, then only they

Should have found minds which have their senses found;

But wisdom grows when senses do decay,

And folly most in quickest sense is found. *Davies.*

Such is the mighty swiftness of your mind,

That, like the earth's, it leaves the sense behind. *Dryden.*

3. Perception of intellect; apprehension of mind.

This Basilus, having the quick sense of a lover, took as

though his mistress had given him a secret reprehension. *Sidn.*

God, to remove his ways from human sense,

Plac'd heav'n from earth so far. *Milton.*

Why hast thou added sense of endless woes?

He should have liv'd, *Milton.*

4. Sensibility; quickness or keenness of perception.

He should have liv'd,

Save that his riotous youth, with dangerous sense,

Might in the times to come have ta'en revenge. *Shakespeare.*

5. Understanding; soundness of faculties; strength of natural

reason.

Opprest nature sleeps:

This rest might yet have balm'd thy broken sense. *Shakespeare.*

God hath endued mankind with powers and abilities, which

we call natural light and reason, and common sense. *Bentley.*

There's something previous ev'n to taste; 'tis sense,

Good sense, which only is the gift of heav'n;

And, though no science, fairly worth the sev'n:

A light within yourself you must perceive;

Jones and Le Notre have it not to give. *Pope.*

6. Reason; reasonable meaning.

He raves; his words are loose

As heaps of sand, and scattering wide from sense:

You see he knows not me, his natural father;

That now the wind is got into his head,

And turns his brains to frenzy. *Dryd. Spanish Fryar.*

7. Opinion; notion; judgment.

I speak my private but impartial sense

With freedom, and, I hope, without offence. *Roscommon.*

8. Conscientiousness; conviction.

In the due sense of my want of learning, I only make a

confession of my own faith. *Dryden.*

9. Moral perception.

Some are so hardened in wickedness, as to have no sense of

the most friendly offices. *L'Estrange.*

10. Meaning; import.

In this sense to be preferred from all sin is not impossible.

Hooker, b. v.

My hearty friends,

You take me in too dolorous a sense. *Shakespeare.*

This comes out of a haughty presumption, that because we

are encouraged to believe that in some sense all things are made

for man, that therefore they are not made at all for them-

selves. *More's Antidote against Atheism.*

All before Richard I. is before time of memory; and what

is since, is, in a legal sense, within the time of memory. *Hale.*

In one sense it is, indeed, a building of gold and silver upon

the foundation of Christianity. *Tillotson.*

When a word has been used in two or three senses, and has

made a great inroad for error, drop one or two of those senses,

and leave it only one remaining, and affix the other senses or

ideas to other words. *Watts's Logic.*

SE'NSED. *part.* [*from sense*.] Perceived by the senses. A word

not in use.

Let the sciolist tell me, why things must needs be so as his

individual senses represent them: is he sure that objects are



The verification is as beautiful as the description complete; every ear must be *sensible* of it. *Broome's Notes on the Odyssey.*

6. Having moral perception; having the quality of being affected by moral good or ill.

If thou wert *sensible* of courtesy, I should not make so great a shew of zeal. *Shakespeare.*

7. Having quick intellectual feeling; being easily or strongly affected. Even I, the bold, the *sensible* of wrongs, Restrained by shame, was forced to hold my tongue. *Dryd.*

8. Convinced; persuaded. A low life. They are very *sensible* that they had better have pushed their conquests on the other side of the Adriatick; for then their territories would have lain together. *Addison.*

9. In low conversation it has sometimes the sense of reasonable; judicious; wise. I have been tired with accounts from *sensible* men, furnished with matters of fact, which have happened within their own knowledge. *Addison.*

**SENSIBLENESS.** *n. f.* [from *sensible*.] 1. Possibility to be perceived by the senses. 2. Actual perception by mind or body. 3. Quickness of perception; sensibility.

The *sensibleness* of the eye renders it subject to pain, as also unfit to be dressed with sharp medicaments. *Sharp.*

4. Painful consciousness. There is no condition of soul more wretched than that of the senseless obdurate finner, being a kind of numbness of soul; and, contrariwise, this feeling and *sensibleness*, and forrow for sin, the most vital quality. *Hammond.*

5. Judgment; reasonableness. An use not admitted but in conversation. *Locke.*

**SENSIBLY.** *adv.* [from *sensible*.] 1. Perceptibly to the senses. He is your brother, lords; *sensibly* fed Of that self-blood, that first gave life to you. *Shakespeare.*

A sudden pain in my right foot increased *sensibly*. *Temple.*

The salts of human urine may, by the violent motion of the blood, be turned alkaline, and even corrosive; and so they affect the fibres of the brain more *sensibly* than other parts. *Arb.*

2. With perception of either mind or body. That church of Christ, which we properly term his body mystical, can be but one; neither can that one be *sensibly* discerned by any, inasmuch as the parts thereof are some in heaven already with Christ. *Hooker.*

3. Externally; by impression on the senses. With quick intellectual perception: 5. In low language, judiciously; reasonably.

**SENSITIVELY.** *adv.* [from *sensitive*.] Having sense or perception, but not reason. The *sensitive* faculty may have a *sensitive* love of some *sensitive* objects, which though moderated so as not to fall into sin; yet, through the nature of man's sense, may express itself more sensitively towards the inferior object than towards God: this is a piece of human frailty. *Hammond.*

All the actions of the *sensitive* appetite are in painting called passions, because the soul is agitated by them, and because the body suffers and is sensibly altered. *Dryden.*

Bodies are such as are endued with a vegetative soul, as plants; a *sensitive* soul, as animals; or a rational soul, as the body of man. *Ray.*

**SENSITIVE PLANT.** *n. f.* [*mimosa*, Latin.] A plant. The flower consists of one leaf, which is shaped like a funnel, having many lamina in the centre: these flowers are collected into a round head: from the bottom of the flower rises the pistillum, which afterwards becomes an oblong flat-jointed pod, which opens both ways, and contains in each partition one roundish seed. Of this plant the humble plants are a species, which are so called, because, upon being touched, the pedicle of their leaves falls downward; but the leaves of the *sensitive* plant are only contracted. *Miller.*

Vegetables have many of them some degrees of motion, and, upon the different application of other bodies to them, do very briskly alter their figure and motion, and so have obtained the name of *sensitive* plants, from a motion which has some resemblance to that which in animals follows upon sensation. *Locke.*

Whence does it happen, that the plant which well we name the *sensitive*, should move and feel? Whence know her leaves to answer her command, And with quick horror fly the neighb'ring hand? *Prior.*

The *sensitive* plant is so call'd, because, as soon as you touch it, the leaf shrinks. *Mortimer.*

**SENSITIVELY.** *adv.* [from *sensitive*.] In a sensitive manner. The sensitive faculty, through the nature of man's sense, may express itself more sensitively towards an inferior object than towards God: this is a piece of frailty. *Hammond.*

**SENSORIUM.** *n. f.* [Latin.] 1. The part where the senses transmit their perceptions to the mind; the seat of sense. Spiritual species, both visible and audible, will work upon the *sensories*, though they move not any other body. *Bacon.*

As found in a bell or musical string, or other sounding body, is nothing but a trembling motion, and the air nothing but that motion propagated from the object, in the *sensory*. 'tis a sense of that motion under the form of sound. *Newton.*

Is not the *sensory* of animals the place to which the sensitive substance is present, and into which the sensitive species of things are carried through the nerves of the brain, that there they may be perceived by their immediate presence to that substance? *Newton's Opt.*

2. Organ of sensation. That we all have double *sensories*, two eyes, two ears, is an effectual confutation of this atheistical sophism. *Beulley.*

**SENSUAL.** *adj.* [from *sensual*, French.] 1. Consisting in sense; depending on sense; affecting the senses. Men in general are too partial, in favour of a *sensual* appetite, to take notice of truth when they have found it. *L'Espr.*

Far as creation's ample range extends, The scale of *sensual*, mental pow'r's ascends. *Pope.*

2. Pleasing to the senses; carnal; not spiritual. The greatest part of men are such as prefer their own private good before all things, even that good which is *sensual* before whatsoever is most divine. *Hooker.*

3. Devoted to sense; lewd; luxurious. From amidst them rose Belial, the dissolute spirit that fell, The *sensualist*; and, after Asmodai, The fleshliest incubus. *Paradise Regain'd.*

No small part of virtue consists in abstaining from that where *sensual* men place their felicity. *Atterbury.*

**SENSUALIST.** *n. f.* [from *sensual*.] A carnal person; one devoted to corporal pleasures. Let atheists and *sensualists* satisfy themselves as they are able; the former of which will find, that, as long as reason keeps her ground, religion neither can nor will lose her's. *South.*

**SENSUALITY.** *n. f.* [from *sensual*.] Devotedness to the senses; addition to brutal and corporal pleasures. But you are more intemperate in your blood Than Venus, or those pamper'd animals That rage in savage *sensuality*. *Shakespeare.*

Kill not her quickning pow'r with surfeitings; Mar not her sense with *sensuality*: Cast not her serious wit on idle things; Make not her free will slave to vanity. *Davies.*

*Sensuality* is one kind of pleasure, such an one as it is. *South.* They avoid dress, lest they should have affections tainted by any *sensuality*, and diverted from the love of him who is to be the only comfort and delight of their whole beings. *Addison.*

Impure and brutal *sensuality* was too much confirmed by the religion of those countries, where even Venus and Bacchus had their temples. *Bentley.*

To *sensualize*. *v. a.* [from *sensual*.] To sink to sensual pleasures; to degrade the mind into subjection to the senses. Not to suffer one's self to be *sensualized* by pleasures, like those who were changed into brutes by Circe. *Pope.*

**SENSUALLY.** *adv.* [from *sensual*.] In a sensual manner. **SENSUOUS.** *adj.* [from *sense*.] Tender; pathetic; full of passion. To this poetry would be made precedent, as being less subtle and fine; but more simple, *sensuous*, and passionate. *Mil.*

**SENT.** The participle passive of *sens*. I make a decree that all Israel go with thee; forasmuch as thou art *sent* of the king. *Ezr. vii. 14.*

**SENTENCE.** *n. f.* [from *sententia*, French; *sententia*, Latin.] 1. Determination or decision, as of a judge civil or criminal. The rule of voluntary agents on earth is the *sentence* that reason giveth, concerning the goodness of those things which they are to do. *Hooker.*

If we have neither voice from heaven, that so pronounceth of them, neither *sentence* of men grounded upon such manifest and clear proof, that they, in whose hands it is to alter them, may likewise infallibly, even in heart and conscience, judge them so; upon necessity to urge alteration, is to trouble and disturb without necessity. *Hooker.*

How will I give *sentence* against them. *Jer. iv. 12.* If matter of fact breaks out with too great an evidence to be denied, why, still there are other lenitives, that friendship will apply, before it will be brought to the decretory rigours of a condemning *sentence*. *South's Sermons.*

Let him set out some of Luther's works, that by them we may pass *sentence* upon his doctrines. *Atterbury.*

2. It is usually spoken of condemnation pronounced by the judge; doom. By the consent of all laws, in capital causes, the evidence must be full and clear; and if so, where one man's life is in question, what say we to a war, which is ever the *sentence* of death upon many? *Bacon's help War.*

What rests but that the mortal *sentence* pass? *Milton.* A maxim; an axiom, generally moral. A *sentence* may be defined a moral instruction couched in a few words. *Broome's Notes on the Odyssey.*

4. A

4. A short paragraph; a period in writing. An excellent spirit, knowledge, understanding, and shewing of hard *sences* were found in Daniel. *Dan. v. 12.*

To *SENTENCE.* *v. a.* [from *sententia*, Fr. from the noun.] 1. To pass the last judgment on any one. After this cold confid'rance, *sentence* me; And, as you are a king, speak in your state, What I have done that misbecame my place. *Shakespeare.*

Came the mild judge and intercessor both, To *sentence* man. *Milton.*

2. To condemn. Could that decree from our brother come? Nature herself is *sentenced* in your doom: Piety is no more. *Dryden.*

Idleness, *sentenced* by the decurions, was punished by so many stripes. *Temple.*

**SENTENTIOUSLY.** *n. f.* [from *sententious*.] Comprehension in a *sentence*. Vulgar precepts in morality carry with them nothing above the line, or beyond the extemporary *sententiousness* of common conceits with us. *Broome's Vulg. Errors.*

**SENTENTIOUS.** *adj.* [from *sententia*, Fr. from *sentence*.] Abounding with short sentences, axioms, and maxims, short and energetic. He is very swift and *sententious*. *Shakespeare. As you like it.*

Eyes are vocal, tears have tongues: *Sententious* showers! O let them fall; Their cadence is rhetorical. *Crashaw.*

Eloquence, with all her pomp and charms, Foretold us useful and *sententious* truths. *Waller.*

How he apes his fire, Ambitiously *sententious*. *Addison's Cato.*

The making of those figures being tedious, and requiring much room, put men first upon contracting them; as by the most ancient Egyptian monuments it appears they did: next, instead of *sententious* marks, to think of verbal, such as the Chinese still retain. *Grew's Cosmol.*

**SENTENTIOUSLY.** *adv.* [from *sententious*.] In short sentences; with striking brevity. They describe her in part finely and elegantly, and in part gravely and *sententious*: they say, look how many feathers she hath, so many eyes she hath underneath. *Bacon's Essays.*

Nautica delivers her judgment *sententious*, to give it more weight. *Broome.*

**SENTENTIOUSNESS.** *n. f.* [from *sententious*.] Pithiness of sentences; brevity with strength. The Medea I esteem for the gravity and *sententiousness* of it, which he himself concludes to be suitable to a tragedy. *Dryd.*

**SENTERY.** *n. f.* [This is commonly written *sentry*, corrupted from *sentinel*.] One who is set to watch in a garrison, or in the outlines of an army. What strength, what art can then Suffice, or what evasion bear him safe Through the strict *sentries*, and stations thick Of angels watching round. *Milton.*

**SENTERY.** *adj.* [from *sentinella*, Latin.] Perceiving; having perception. This acting of the *sentry* phantasy is performed by a presence of sense, as the horse is under the sense of hunger, and that without any formal syllogism prefiguring him to eat. *Hale.*

**SENTIENT.** *n. f.* [from the adjective.] He that has perception. If the *sentient* be carried, *passibus aquis*, with the body, whose motion it would observe, supposing it regular, the remove is insensible. *Glauco. Scaph.*

**SENTIMENT.** *n. f.* [from *sentiment*, French.] 1. Thought; notion; opinion. The consideration of the reason, why they are annexed to so many other ideas, serving to give us due *sentiments* of the wisdom and goodness of the sovereign Disposer of all things, may not be unsuitable to the main end of these enquiries. *Locke.*

Alike to counsel or th' assembly came, With equal souls and *sentiments* the same. *Pope.*

2. The sense considered distinctly from the language or things; a striking *sentiment* in a composition. **SENTINEL.** *n. f.* [from *sentinelle*, French, from *sentia*, Lat.] One who watches or keeps guard to prevent surprise. Norfolk, his thee to thy charge; Use careful watch, chuse trusty *sentinels*. *Shakespeare. R. III.*

Counsellors are not commonly so united, but that one counsellor keepeth *sentinel* over another; so that if any do counsel out of faction or private ends, it commonly comes to the king's ear. *Bacon's Essays.*

First, the two eyes, which have the seeing pow'r, Stand as one watchman, spy, or *sentinel*, Being plac'd aloft, within the head's high tow'r; And though both see, yet both but one thing tell. *Davies.*

Love to our citadel resorts, Through those deceitful fallports; Our *sentinels* betray our forts. *Denham.*

The senses are situate in the head, as *sentinels* in a watchtower, to receive and convey to the soul the impressions of external objects. *Ray on the Creation.*

Perhaps they had *sentinels* waking while they slept; but even this would be unforderlike. *Broome's Notes on the Odyssey.*

**SENTRY.** *n. f.* [Corrupted, I believe, from *sentinel*.] 1. A watch; a sentinel; one who watches in a garrison, or army, to keep them from surprise. If I do send, dispatch Those *sentries* to our aid; the rest will serve For a short holding. *Shakespeare. Coriolanus.*

The youth of hell strict guard may keep, And set their *sentries* to the utmost deep. *Dryden.*

One goose they had, 'twas all they could allow, A wakeful *sentry*, and on duty now. *Dryden.*

2. Guard; watch; the duty of a sentry. Here toils and death, and death's half brother, sleep, Forms terrible to view, their *sentry* keep. *Dryden.*

Thou, whose nature cannot sleep, O'er my slumbers *sentry* keep; Guard me 'gainst those watchful foes, Whose eyes are open while mine close. *Brown.*

**SEPARABILITY.** *n. f.* [from *separable*.] The quality of admitting division or dissection. *Separability* is the greatest argument of real distinction. *Glauco.*

The greatest argument of real distinction is *separability*, and actual separation; for nothing can be separated from itself. *Norris.*

**SEPARABLE.** *adj.* [from *separable*, Fr. *separabilis*, Lat. from *separare*.] 1. Susceptive of division; discernible. 2. Possible to be disjoined from something. Expansion and duration have this farther agreement, that though they are both considered by us as having parts, yet their parts are not *separable* one from another. *Locke.*

The infusions and decoctions of plants contain the most *separable* parts of the plants, and convey not only their nutritious but medicinal qualities into the blood. *Arbutnot.*

**SEPARABLENESS.** *n. f.* [from *separable*.] Capableness of being separable. Trials permit me not to doubt of the *separableness* of a yellow tincture from gold. *Boyle.*

To *SEPARATE.* *v. a.* [*separo*, Latin; *separar*, French.] 1. To break; to divide into parts. 2. To disunite; to disjoin. I'll to England. —To Ireland, I: our *separated* fortunes Shall keep us both the sinner. *Shakespeare. Macbeth.*

Resolv'd, Rather than death, or aught than death more dread, Shall *separate* us. *Milton.*

3. To sever from the rest. Can a body be inflammable, from which it would puzzle a chymist to *separate* an inflammable ingredient? *Boyle.*

Death from sin no power can *separate*. *Milton.*

4. To set apart; to segregate. *Separate* me Barnabas and Saul, for the work whereunto I have called them. *Acts xiii. 2.*

David *separated* to the service those who should prophesy. *Chron. xxv. 1.*

5. To withdraw. *Separate* thyself from me: if thou wilt take the left, I will go to the right. *Gen. xiii. 9.*

To *SEPARATE.* *v. n.* To part; to be disunited. When there was not room enough for their herds to feed, they by consent *separated*, and enlarged their pasture. *Locke.*

**SEPARATE.** *adj.* [from the verb.] 1. Divided from the rest. Eve *separate* he with'd. *Milton.*

'Twere hard to conceive an eternal watch, whose pieces were never *separate* one from another, nor ever in any other form. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

In a secret vale the Trojan fees A *separate* grove. *Dryden.*

2. Disunited from the body; disengaged from corporeal nature. Whatever ideas the mind can receive and contemplate without the help of the body, it can retain without the help of the body too; or else the soul, or any *separate* spirit, will have but little advantage by thinking. *Locke.*

**SEPARATELY.** *adv.* [from *separate*.] Apart; singly; not in union; distinctly; particularly. It is of singular use to princes, if they take the opinions of their council, both *separately* and together; for private opinion is more free, but opinion before others is more reserved. *Bacon.*

If you admit of many figures, then conceive the whole together, and not every thing *separately* and in particular. *Dryden.*

**SEPARATENESS.** *n. f.* [from *separate*.] The state of being separate. **SEPARATION.** *n. f.* [*separatio*, Lat. *separation*, Fr. from *separare*.] 1. The act of separating; disjunction. They have a dark opinion, that the soul doth live after the *separation* from the body. *Abbot.*

Any part of our bodies, vitally united to that which is conscious in us, makes a part of ourselves; but upon *separation* from the vital union, by which that consciousness is communicated, *separated*.



## SEP

- nicated, that which a moment since was part of ourselves, is now no more so. *Locke.*
2. The state of being separate; disunion.  
As the confusion of tongues was a mark of separation, so the being of one language was a mark of union. *Bacon.*
3. The chemical analysis, or operation of disuniting things mingled.  
A fifteenth part of silver, incorporate with gold, will not be recovered by any matter of separation, unless you put a greater quantity of silver, which is the last refuge in separations. *Bacon.*
4. Divorce; disjunction from a married state.  
Did you not hear  
A buzzing of a separation  
Between the king and Catharine? *Shakespeare.*
- SEPARATIST. *n. f.* [*separatiste*, Fr. from *separate*.] One who divides from the church; a schismatic; a seceder.  
The anabaptists, separatists, and sectaries tenets are full of schism, and inconsistent with monarchy. *Bacon.*  
Our modern separatists pronounce all those heretical, or carnal, from whom they have withdrawn. *Decay of Piety.*  
Says the separatist, if those, who have the rule over you, should command you any thing about church affairs, you ought not, in conscience, to obey them. *South's Sermons.*
- SEPARATOR. *n. f.* [from *separate*.] One who divides; a divider.  
SEPARATORY. *adj.* [from *separate*.] Used in separation.  
The most conspicuous gland of an animal is the system of the guts, where the lacteals are the emissary vessels, or separatory ducts. *Cheyne's Phil. Prin.*
- SEPIABLE. *adj.* [*sepio*, Lat.] That may be buried. *Bailey.*
- SEPIENT. *n. f.* [*sepiementum*, Lat.] A hedge; a fence. *Bailey.*
- SEPOSITION. *n. f.* [*sepono*, Latin.] The act of setting apart; segregation.
- SEPT. *n. f.* [*septum*, Latin.] A clan; a race; a generation.  
A word used only with regard or allusion to Ireland, and, I suppose, Irish.  
This judge, being the lord's brehon, adjudgeth a better share unto the lord of the soil, or the head of that sept, and also unto himself for his judgment a greater portion, than unto the plaintiffs. *Spenser on Ireland.*  
The true and ancient Russians, a sept whom he had met with in one of the provinces of that vast empire, were white like the Danes. *Boyle.*  
The English forces were ever too weak to subdue so many warlike nations, or septs, of the Irish as did possess this island. *Davies on Ireland.*
- SEPTANGULAR. *adj.* [*septem* and *angulus*, Latin.] Having seven corners or sides.
- SEPTEMBER. *n. f.* [Latin; *Septembre*, French.] The ninth month of the year; the seventh from March.  
*September* hath his name as being the seventh month from March: he is drawn with a merry and cheerful countenance, in a purple robe. *Penham on Drawing.*
- SEPTENARY. *adj.* [*septenarius*, Lat.] Consisting of seven.  
Every controversy has seven questions belonging to it; tho' the order of nature seems too much neglected by a confinement to this septenary number. *Watts.*
- SEPTEMARY. *n. f.* The number seven.  
The days of men are cast up by septenaries, and every seventh year conceived to carry some altering character in temper of mind or body. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*  
These constitutions of Moses, that proceed so much upon a septenary, or number of seven, have no reason in the nature of the thing. *Burnet.*
- SEPTENNIAL. *adj.* [*septennis*, Latin.]
1. Lasting seven years.
  2. Happening once in seven years.  
Being once dispensed with for his septennial visit, by a holy instrument from Petropolis, he relolved to govern them by subaltern ministers. *Hewel's Vocal Forest.*  
With weekly libels and septennial ale,  
Their wish is full, to riot and to rail. *Anonym.*
- SEPTENTRION. *n. f.* [Fr. *septentrion*, Latin.] The North.  
Thou art as opposite to every good,  
As the antipodes are unto us, *Shakespeare. Hen. VI.*
- SEPTENTRIONAL. *adj.* [*septentrionalis*, Latin; *septentrional*, French.] Northern.  
Back'd with a ridge of hills,  
That green'd the fruits of th' earth and seats of men  
From cold septentrion blasts. *Milton's Par. Regain'd.*  
If the Spring  
Proceeding should be desirous of rain,  
Or blast septentrional with brushing wings  
Sweep up the smoky mists and vapours damp,  
Then woe to mortals. *Philips.*
- SEPTENTRIONALITY. *n. f.* [from *septentrional*.] Northerliness.
- SEPTENTRIONALLY. *adv.* [from *septentrional*.] Towards the North; northerly.

## SEQ

- If they be powerfully excited, and equally let fall, they commonly sink down, and break the water, at that extreme whereat they were *septentrionally* excited. *Brown.*
- To SEPTENTRIONATE. *v. n.* [from *septentrion*, Lat.] To tend northerly.  
Steel and good iron, never excited by the loadstones, *septentrional* at one extreme, and australize at another. *Brown.*
- SEPTICAL. *adj.* [*seculus*, Lat.] Having power to promote or produce putrefaction.  
As a septical medicine, Galen commended the ashes of a salamander. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*
- SEPTILATERAL. *adj.* [*septem* and *lateris*, Lat.] Having seven sides.  
By an equal interval they make seven triangles, the bases whereof are the seven sides of a septilateral figure, described within a circle. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*
- SEPTUAGENARY. *adj.* [*septuagenarius*, Lat. *septuagena*, Fr.] Consisting of seventy.  
The three hundred years of John of times, or Nestor, cannot afford a reasonable encouragement beyond Moses's *septuaginary* determination. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*
- SEPTUAGESIMAL. *adj.* [*septuagesimus*, Latin.] Consisting of seventy.  
In our abridged and *septuagesimal* age, it is very rare to behold the fourth generation. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*
- SEPTUAGINT. *n. f.* [*septuaginta*, Latin.] The old Greek version of the Old Testament, so called as being supposed the work of seventy-two interpreters.  
Which way soever you try, you shall find the product great enough for the extent of this earth; and if you follow the *septuagint* chronology, it will still be far higher. *Barnet.*
- SEPTUPLE. *adj.* [*septuplex*, Latin.] Seven times as much. A technical term.
- SEPULCHRAL. *adj.* [*sepulchralis*, Fr. *sepulchralis*, from *sepulchrum*, Lat.] Relating to burial; relating to the grave; monumental.  
Whilst our souls negotiate there,  
We like *sepulchral* statues lay;  
All day the same our postures were,  
And we said nothing all the day. *Donne.*  
Mine eye hath found that sad *sepulchral* rock,  
That was the casket of heav'n's richest store. *Milton.*  
*Sepulchral* lies our holy walls to grace,  
And new-year odes. *Pope's Dunciad.*
- SEPULCHRE. *n. f.* [*sepulchre*, Fr. *sepulchrum*, Lat.] A grave; a tomb.  
To entail him and his heirs unto the crown,  
What is it but to make thy *sepulchre*? *Shakespeare. Henry VI.*  
Flies and spiders get a *sepulchre* in amber, more durable than the monument and embalming of any king. *Bacon.*  
There where the virgin's son his doctrine taught,  
His miracles, and our redemption wrought;  
Where, by three inspir'd, his praises sung,  
And on his *sepulchre* my offering hung. *Sandys.*  
Perpetual lamps for many hundred years have continued burning, without supply, in the *sepulchres* of the ancients. *Wilk.*  
If not one common *sepulchre* contains  
Our bodies, or one urn our last remains,  
Yet Ceyx and Alcione shall join. *Dryden.*
- To SEPULCHRE. *v. a.* [from the noun. It is accented on the second syllable by *Shakespeare* and *Milton*; on the first, more properly, by *Johnson* and *Prior*.] To bury; to entomb.  
Go to thy lady's grave, and call her thence;  
Or, at the least, in her's *sepulchre* thine. *Shakespeare.*  
I am glad to see that time survive,  
Where merit is not *sepulchred* alive;  
Where good men's virtues them to honours brings,  
And not to dangers. *Ben. Johnson.*  
Thou *sepulchred* in such pomp do'st lie,  
That kings for such a tomb would wish to die. *Milton.*  
Disparted streams shall from their channels fly,  
And, deep furchard, by sandy mountains lie,  
Obscurely *sepulchred*. *Prior.*
- SEPULTURE. *n. f.* [*sepulture*, Fr. *sepultura*, Lat.] Interment; burial.  
That Niobe, weeping over her children, was turned into a stone, was nothing else but that during her life she erected over her *sepultures* a marble tomb of her own. *Brown.*  
Where we may royal *sepulture* prepare;  
With speed to Meleinda bring relief,  
Recall her spirits, and moderate her grief. *Dryden.*  
In England *sepulture*, or burial of the dead, may be deferred and put off for the debts of the person deceased. *Ayliffe.*
- SEQUALOUS. *adj.* [*sequaci*, Latin.]
1. Following; attendant.  
Orpheus could lead the savage race,  
And trees uprooted left their place,  
*Sequacious* of the lyre;  
But bright Cecilia rais'd the wonder higher:  
When to her organ vocal breath was giv'n,  
An angel heard and straight appear'd,  
Mistaking earth for heav'n. *Dryden.*

## SEQ

- Above those superstitious horrors that enslave  
The fond *sequacious* herd, to mystick faith  
And blind amazement prone, th' enlighten'd few  
The glorious stranger hail! *Thomson.*
2. Ductile; pliant.  
In the greater bodies the forge was easy, the matter being ductile and *sequacious*, and obedient to the hand and stroke of the artificer, and apt to be drawn, formed, or moulded. *Ray.*
- SEQUALITY. *n. f.* [from *sequax*, Latin.] Ductility; toughness.
- Matter, whereof creatures are produced, hath a closeness, lentor, and *sequacity*. *Bacon's Natural History.*
- SEQUEL. *n. f.* [*sequelle*, French; *sequela*, Latin.]
1. Conclusion; succeeding part.  
If black scandal or foul-faced reproach  
Attend the *sequel* of your imposition,  
Your meek enforcement shall acquaintance me. *Shakespeare. R. III.*  
Was he not a man of wisdom? Yes, but he was poor: but was he not also successful? True, but still he was poor: and once grant this, and you cannot keep off that unavoidable *sequel* in the next verse, the poor man's wisdom is despised. *South's Sermons.*
  2. Consequence; event.  
Let any principal thing, as the sun or the moon, but once cease, fail, or fwerve, and who doth not easily conceive that the *sequel* thereof would be ruin both to itself and whatsoever dependeth on it? *Hooker.*  
In these he put two weights,  
The *sequel* each of parting and of fight. *Milton's Par. Lost.*
  3. Consequence inferred; consequentialness.  
What *sequel* is there in this argument? An archdeacon is the chief deacon: ergo, he is only a deacon. *Whitgift.*
- SEQUENCE. *n. f.* [from *sequor*, Latin.]
1. Order of succession.  
How art thou a king,  
But by fair *sequence* and succession? *Shakespeare. R. II.*
  2. Series; arrangement; method.  
The cause proceedeth from a precedent *sequence*, and series of the seasons of the year. *Bacon's Nat. History.*
- SEQUENT. *adj.* [*sequens*, Latin.]
1. Following; succeeding.  
Let my trial be mine own confession:  
Immediate sentence then, and *sequent* death,  
Is all the grace I beg. *Shakespeare. Macb. for Measure.*  
There he dies, and leaves his race  
Growing into a nation; and now grown,  
Suspected to a *sequent* king, who seeks  
To stop their overgrowth. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*
  2. Consequential.  
SEQUENT. *n. f.* [from the adjective.] A follower. Not in use.  
Here he hath framed a letter to a *sequent* of the stranger queen's, which accidentally miscarried. *Shakespeare.*
- To SEQUESTER. *v. a.* [*sequester*, Fr. *sequester*, Spanish; *sequestro*, low Latin.]
1. To separate from others for the sake of privacy.  
Why are you *sequestered* from all your train? *Shakespeare.*  
To the which place a poor *sequester'd* stag,  
That from the hunter's aim had ta'en a hurt,  
Did come to languish. *Shakespeare. As you like it.*  
In shady bow'rs,  
More sacred and *sequester'd*, though but feign'd,  
Pan or Sylvanus never slept. *Milton.*  
Ye sacred Nine! that all my soul possess,  
Whose raptures fire me, and whose visions bless,  
Bear me, oh bear me to *sequester'd* scenes  
Of bow'ry mazes, and surrounding greens. *Pope.*  
To put aside; to remove.  
Although I had wholly *sequestered* my civil affairs, yet I set down, out of long continued experience in business, and conversation in books, what I thought pertinent to this affair. *Bacon.*
  2. To withdraw; to segregate.  
A thing as reasonable in grief as in joy, as decent being added unto actions of greatest weight and solemnity, as being used when men most *sequester* themselves from action. *Hooker.*
  3. To set aside from the use of the owner to that of others.  
To deprive of possessions.  
It was his taylor and his cook, his fine fashions and his French ragout, which *sequestered* him; and, in a word, he came by his poverty as finisly as some usually do by their riches. *South.*
- SEQUESTERABLE. *adj.* [from *sequester*.]
1. Subject to privation.  
2. Capable of separation.  
Hartthorn, and divers other bodies belonging to the animal kingdom, abound with a not uneasily *sequesterable* salt. *Boyle.*
- To SEQUESTRATE. *v. n.* To sequester; to separate from company.  
In general contagions more perish for want of necessaries than by the malignity of the disease, they being *sequestered* from mankind. *Arbutnot on Air.*

## SER

- SEQUESTRA'TION. *n. f.* [*sequestration*, Fr. from *sequestrare*.]
1. Separation; retirement.  
His addition was to courses vain;  
I never noted in him any study,  
Any retirement, any *sequestration*  
From open haunts and popularity. *Shakespeare. Henry V.*  
There must be leisure, retirement, solitude, and a *sequestration* of a man's self from the noise and toils of the world; for truth scorns to be seen by eyes too much fixt upon inferior objects. *South's Sermons.*
  2. Disunion; disjunction.  
The metals remain unsevered, the fire only dividing the body into smaller particles, hindering rest and continuity, without any *sequestration* of elementary principles. *Boyle.*
  3. State of being set aside.  
Since Henry Monmouth first began to reign,  
Before whose glory I was great in arms,  
This loathsome *sequestration* have I had. *Shakespeare. H. VI.*
  4. Deprivation of the use and profits of a possession.  
If there be a single spot in the glebe more barren, the rector or vicar may be obliged, by the caprice or pique of the bishop, to build upon it, under pain of *sequestration*. *Swift.*
- SEQUESTRA'TOR. *n. f.* [from *sequestrare*.] One who takes from a man the profit of his possessions.  
I am fallen into the hands of publicans and *sequestrators*, and they have taken all from me. *Taylor.*
- SERAGLIO. *n. f.* [Italian, perhaps of Oriental original. The *g* is lost in the pronunciation.] A house of women kept for debauchery.  
There is a great deal more solid content to be found in a constant course of well living, than in the voluptuousness of a *seraglio*. *Norris.*
- SERAPH. *n. f.* [סֵרָפִים] One of the orders of angels.  
He is infinitely more remote in the real excellency of his nature, from the highest and perfectest of all created beings, than the purest *seraph* is from the most contemptible part of matter, and consequently must infinitely exceed what our narrow understandings can conceive of him. *Locke.*  
As full, as perfect in vile man that mourns,  
As the rapt *seraph* that adores and burns. *Pope.*
- SERAPHICAL. *adj.* [*seraphique*, French; from *seraph*.] Angelic; angelical.  
Love is curious of little things, desiring to be of angelical purity, of perfect innocence, and *seraphical* fervour. *Taylor.*  
*Seraphick* arms and trophies. *Milton.*  
'Tis to the world a secret yet,  
Whether the nymph, to please her swain,  
Talks in high romantick strain;  
Or whether he at last descends  
To take with less *seraphick* ends. *Swift.*
- SERAPHIM. *n. f.* [This is properly the plural of *seraph*, and therefore cannot have a added; yet, in compliance with our language, *seraphims* is sometimes written.] Angels of one of the heavenly orders.  
To thee cherubim and *seraphim* continually do cry. *Com. Pr.*  
Then flew one of the *seraphims* unto me, having a live coal in his hand. *Is. vi. 6.*  
Of *seraphim* another row. *Milton.*
- SERE. *adj.* [crepans, Saxon, to dry.] Dry; withered; no longer green. See *SEAR*.  
The mules, that were wont green bays to wear,  
Now bringen bitter elder-branches *seré*. *Spenser.*  
He is deformed, crooked, old, and *seré*,  
Ill-fac'd, worse bodied, shapely every where;  
Vicious, ungente. *Shakespeare. Comedy of Errors.*  
Ere this diurnal star  
Leave cold the night, how we his gather'd beams  
Reflected, may with matter *seré* foment. *Milton.*  
They *seré* wood from the rotten hedges took,  
And seeds of latent fire from flints provoke. *Dryden.*  
On a *seré* branch,  
Low bending to the bank, I sat me down,  
Musing and still. *Rowe's Royal Convert.*
- SERE. *n. f.* [Of this word I know not the etymology, nor, except from this passage, the meaning. Can it come, like *stern*, from *crepan*, Saxon, to cut?] Claw; talon.  
Two eagles,  
That, mounted on the winds, together still  
Their strokes extended; but arriving now  
Amidst the council, over every brow  
Shook their thick wings, and threatening death's cold fears,  
Their necks and cheeks tore with their eager *seres*. *Chapman.*
- SERENADE. *n. f.* [*Serenade*, Fr. *serenata*, Italian, whence, in *Milton*, *serenate*, from *serenus*, Latin, the lovers commonly attending their mistresses in fair nights.] Music or songs with which ladies are entertained by their lovers in the night.  
Mixt dance, or wanton mask, or midnight ball,  
Or *serenate*, which the starv'd lover sings  
To his proud fair; best quitted with disdain. *Milton.*  
Foolish swallow, what do'st thou  
So often at my window do,  
With thy tuneless *serenade*? *Cowley.*



## SER

Shall I the neighbours nightly rest invade,  
At her deaf doors, with some vile *serenade*? *Dryden.*  
Will, fancies he never should have been the man he is, had  
not he broke windows, and disturbed honest people with his  
midnight *serenades*, when he was a young fellow. *Adiſon.*  
To SERENADE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To entertain with  
nocturnal music.  
He continued to *serenade* her every morning, 'till the queen  
was charmed with his harmony. *Speſator.*  
SERENE. *adj.* [*ſerein*, French; *ſerenus*, Latin.]  
1. Calm; placid; quiet.  
Spirits live inſp'her'd  
In regions mild, of calm and *serene* air. *Milton.*  
The moon, *serene* in glory, mounts the ſky. *Pope.*  
2. Unruffled; undisturbed; even of temper; peaceful or calm of  
mind; ſhewing a calm mind.  
There wanted yet a creature might erect  
His ſtature, and upright with front *serene* *Milton.*  
Govern the reſt.  
Exciting them, by a due remembrance of all that is paſt,  
unto future circumſpection, and a *serene* expectation of the  
future life. *Greav's Coſmology.*  
Gutta SERENA. *n. f.* An obſtruction in the optic nerve.  
Theſe eyes that roll in vain, *Milton.*  
So thick a drop *serene* hath quench'd their orbs.  
SERENE. *n. f.* [from the adjective.] A calm damp evening.  
Where ever death doth pleaſe t' appear,  
Seas, *serenes*, ſwonds, ſhot, ſickneſs, all are there. *Ben. Johnſ.*  
To SERENE. *v. a.* [*ſerener*, French; *ſereno*, Latin.]  
1. To calm; to quiet.  
2. To clear; to brighten. Not proper.  
Take care  
Thy muddy bev'rage to *serene*, and drive  
Precipitant the baſer roſy lees. *Philips.*  
SERENELY. *adv.* [from *serene*.]  
1. Calmly; quietly.  
The ſetting ſun now ſhone *serenely* bright. *Pope.*  
2. With unruffled temper; coolly.  
Whatever practical rule is generally broken, cannot be ſup-  
poſed innate; it being impoſſible that men would, without  
ſhame or fear, confidently and *serenely* break a rule, which they  
could not but evidently know that God had ſet up. *Locke.*  
The nymph did like the ſcene appear,  
*Serenely* pleaſant, calmly fair: *Prior.*  
Soft fell her words as flew the air.  
SERENESS. *n. f.* [from *serene*.] Serenity.  
SERENITUDE. *n. f.* [from *serene*.] Calmneſs; coolneſs of  
mind. Not in uſe.  
From the equal diſtribution of the phlegmatick humour,  
will flow quietude and *serenitude* in the affections. *Wotton.*  
SERENITY. *n. f.* [*ſerenitas*, Fr. from *ſerenus*, Latin.]  
1. Calmneſs; temperance.  
In the conſtitution of a perpetual equinox, the beſt part of  
the globe would be deſolate; and as to that little that would  
be inhabited, there is no reaſon to expect that it would con-  
ſtantly enjoy that admired calm and *serenity*. *Bentley.*  
Pure *serenity* apace  
Induces thought, and contemplation ſtill. *Thomſon.*  
2. Peace; quietneſs; not diſturbance.  
A general peace and *serenity* newly ſucceeded a general  
trouble and cloud throughout all his kingdoms. *Temple.*  
3. Evenneſs of temper; coolneſs of mind.  
I cannot ſee how any men ſhould ever tranſgreſs thoſe mor-  
al rules, with confidence and *serenity*, were they innate, and  
ſtamped upon their minds. *Locke.*  
SERGE. *n. f.* [*ſerge*, French; *xerxa*, Spaniſh, which *Covairu-*  
*vias* derives from *xirica*, Arabick; *Skinner* from *ſerge*, Ger-  
man, a mat.] A kind of cloth.  
The ſame wool one man felts into a hat, another weaves  
into cloth, another into kerſey or *serge*, and another into  
arras. *Hale.*  
Ye weavers, all your ſhuttles throw,  
And bid broad-cloaths and *serges* grow. *Gay.*  
SERGEANT. *n. f.* [*ſerjent*, French; *ſergente*, Italian, from  
*ſervicus*, Latin.]  
1. An officer whoſe buſineſs it is to execute the commands of  
magiſtrates.  
Had I but time, as this fell *ſerjeant*, death,  
Is ſtrict in his arreſt, oh, I could tell. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*  
When it was day the magiſtrates ſent the *ſerjeants*, ſaying,  
let theſe men go. *Adiſon xvi. 35.*  
2. A petty officer in the army.  
This is the *ſerjeant*,  
Who, like a good and hardy ſoldier, fought. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*  
3. A lawyer of the higheſt rank under a judge.  
None ſhould be made *ſerjeants*, but ſuch as probably might  
be held fit to be judges afterwards. *Bacon.*  
4. It is a title given to ſome of the king's ſervants: as, *ſerjeant*  
*chirurgeons*.  
SERGEANTRY. *n. f.* [from *ſerjeant*.]  
Grand *ſerjeantry* is that where one holdeth lands of the  
king by ſervice, which he ought to do in his own perſon unto  
him: as to bear the king's banner or his ſpear, or to lead his

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hoſt, or to be his maſhal, or to blow a horn, when he ſeeth  
his enemies invade the land; or to find a man at arms to fight  
within the four ſeas, or eſſe to do it himſelf; or to bear the  
king's ſword before him at his coronation, or on that day to  
be his ſewer, carver, butler, or chamberlain. Petit *ſerjeantry*  
is where a man holdeth land of the king, to yield him yearly  
ſome ſmall thing toward his wars: as a ſword, dagger, bow,  
knife, ſpear, pair of gloves of mail, a pair of ſpurs, or ſuch  
like. *Croſſet.*  
SERGEANTSHIP. *n. f.* [from *ſerjeant*.] The office of a ſerjeant.  
SERIES. *n. f.* [*ſerie*, Fr. *ſeries*, Latin.]  
1. Sequence; order.  
Draw out that antecedent, by reflecting briefly upon the text  
as it lies in the *ſeries* of the epistle. *Ward of Inſidelity.*  
The chaſms of the correſpondence I cannot ſupply, having  
deſtroyed too many letters to preſerve any *ſeries*. *Pope.*  
2. Succeſſion; courſe.  
This is the *ſeries* of perpetual woe,  
Which thou, alas, and thine are born to know. *Pope.*  
SERIOUS. *adj.* [*ſerious*, Fr. *ſerius*, Latin.]  
1. Grave; ſolemn; not volatile; not light of behav' *ad.*  
2. Important; weighty; not trifling.  
I'll hence to London on a *ſerious* matter. *Shakeſp. H. VI.*  
There's nothing *ſerious* in mortality;  
All is but toys. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*  
SERIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *ſerious*.] Gravely; ſolemnly; in  
earnest; without levity.  
It cannot but be matter of very dreadful conſideration to  
any one, ſober and in his wits, to think *ſeriously* with himſelf,  
what horror and conſuſion muſt needs ſurprize that man, at  
the laſt day of account, who had led his whole life by one  
rule, when God intends to judge him by another. *Saith.*  
All laugh to find  
Unthinking plainneſs ſo o'erſpread thy mind,  
That thou could'ſt *ſeriously* perſuade the crowd  
To keep their oaths, and to believe a god. *Dryden.*  
Juſtin Martyr, Tertullian, Lactantius, and Arnobius, tell  
us, that this martyrdom fiſt of all made them *ſeriously* in-  
quiſitive into that religion, which could endure the mind with ſo  
much ſtrength, and overcome the fear of death, nay, raiſe an  
earnest deſire of it, though it appeared in all its terrors. *Adiſon.*  
SERIOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *ſerious*.] Gravity; ſolemnity; ear-  
neſt attention.  
That ſpirit of religion and *ſeriousneſs* vaniſhed all at once,  
and a ſpirit of libertiniſm and prophaneneſs ſtarted up in the  
room of it. *Atterbury's Sermon.*  
The youth was received at the door by a ſervant, who then  
conducted him with great ſilence and *ſeriousneſs* to a long gal-  
lery, which was darkened at noon-day. *Adiſon's Speſator.*  
SARMOCINATOR. *n. f.* [*ſermocinator*, Latin.] The act or  
practice of making ſpeeches.  
SARMOCINATOR. *n. f.* [*ſermocinator*, Latin.] A preacher; a  
ſpeechmaker.  
Theſe obſtrep'rous *ſermocinators* make eaſy impreſſion upon  
the minds of the vulgar. *Howell.*  
SERMON. *n. f.* [*ſermon*, Fr. *ſermo*, Lat.] A diſcourſe of inſtruc-  
tion pronounced by a divine for the edification of the people.  
As for our *sermons*, be they never ſo found and perfect, God's  
word they are not, as the *sermons* of the prophets were; no,  
they are but ambiguouſly termed his word, becauſe his word is  
commonly the ſubject whereof they treat, and muſt be the  
rule whereby they are framed. *Hecker.*  
This our life, exempt from publick haunt,  
Finds tongues in trees, books in the running brooks,  
*Sermons* in ſtones, and good in every thing. *Shakeſp. Lear.*  
In his *sermons* unto the ſoldiers, and in open talk with the  
nobility, it ſhould ſeem that he himſelf had been enough to  
have overthrow'n the Turks. *Knotley's Hiſtory of the Turks.*  
*Sermons* he heard, yet not ſo many  
As left no time to praſtice any;  
He heard them reverently, and then  
His praſtice preach'd them o'er again. *Croſſet.*  
Many, while they have preached Chriſt in their *sermons*,  
have read a lecture of atheiſm in their praſtice. *Saith.*  
His preaching much, but more his praſtice wrought;  
A living *ſermon* of the truths he taught. *Dryden.*  
To SERMON. *v. a.* [*ſermoneo*, Fr. from the noun.]  
1. To diſcourſe as in a ſermon.  
Some would rather have good diſcipline delivered plainly by  
way of precept, or *ſermon'd* at large, than thus cloudily in-  
wrapped in allegorical devices. *Spencer.*  
2. To tutor; to teach dogmatically; to leſſon.  
Come, *ſermon* me no farther:  
No villainous bounty yet hath paſt my heart. *Shak. Timon.*  
SERMOUNTAIN, or SEJEL. *n. f.* [*ſilex*, Lat.] A plant.  
It hath a roſe and umbellated flower, conſiſting of ſeveral  
leaves, which are ranged orbicularly, and reſt on the empalement,  
which becomes a fruit compoſed of two large oblong  
furrowed ſeeds, having foliaceous ridges on one ſide. To  
theſe notes muſt be added, that the lobes of the leaves are  
large, long, and intire, excepting their extremity, where they  
are ſlightly cut into three parts. *Miller.*

SERO'SITY.

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SERO'SITY. *n. f.* [*ſeroſitas*, Fr.] Thin or watery part of the  
blood.  
In theſe the ſalt and lixiviated *ſeroſity* is divided between the  
guts and the bladder; but it remains undivided in birds. *Brown.*  
The tumour of the throat, which occaſions the difficulty of  
ſwallowing and breathing, proceeds from a *ſeroſity* obſtructing  
the glands, which may be watery, ædematole, and ſchirrous,  
according to the viſcoſity of the humour. *Arbutnot.*  
SEROUS. *adj.* [*ſereus*, French; *ſerous*, Latin.]  
1. Thin; watery. Uſed of the part of the blood which ſepa-  
rates in congelation from the grumous or red part.  
2. Adapted to the ſerum.  
This diſeaſe is commonly an extravafation of ſerum, re-  
ceived in ſome cavity of the body; for there may be alſo a  
dropſy by a dilatation of the *ſerous* veſſels, as that in the ova-  
rium. *Arbutnot on Diet.*  
SERPENT. *n. f.* [*ſerpens*, Latin.] An animal that moves  
by undulation without legs. They are often venomous. They  
are divided into two kinds; the *viper*, which brings young,  
and the *ſnake*, that lays eggs.  
She was arrayed all in lily white,  
And in her right hand bore a cup of gold,  
With wine and water filled up to the height;  
In which a *ſerpent* did himſelf enfold,  
That horror made to all that did behold. *Fairy Queen.*  
She ſtruck me with her tongue,  
Moſt *ſerpent* like, upon the very heart. *Shakeſp. K. Lear.*  
They, or under ground, or circuit wide,  
With *ſerpent*-error wand'ring, found their way. *Milton.*  
Haply piercing through the dark diſguiſe,  
The chief I challeng'd: he whoſe praſtice's wit  
Knew all the *ſerpent* mazes of deceit,  
Eludes my ſearch. *Pope's Odyſſey.*  
SERPENTINE. *adj.* [*ſerpentinus*, Lat. from *ſerpens*.]  
1. Reſembling a ſerpent.  
I craved of him to lead me to the top of this rock, with  
meaning to free him from ſo *ſerpentine* a companion as I  
am. *Sidney.*  
This of ours is deſcribed with legs, wings, a *ſerpentine* and  
winding tail, and a creſt or comb ſomewhat like a cock. *Brown.*  
Nothing wants, but that thy ſhape  
Like his, and colour *ſerpentine*, may ſhew  
Thy inward fraud. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*  
The figures and their parts ought to have a *ſerpentine* and  
ſlaming form naturally: theſe ſorts of outlines have, I know  
not what of life and ſeeming motion in them, which very  
much reſembles the activity of the flame and ſerpent. *Dryden.*  
2. Winding like a ſerpent; ſinuiſious.  
Nor can the ſun  
Perſect a circle, or maintain his way  
One inch direct; but where he roſe to-day  
He comes no more, but with a cozening line  
Steals by that point, and ſo is *ſerpentine*. *Donne.*  
His hand the adorned firmament diſplay'd,  
Thoſe *ſerpentine*, yet conſtant motions made.  
How many ſpacious countries does the Rhine,  
In winding banks, and mazes *ſerpentine*,  
Traverse, before he ſplits in Belgia's plain,  
And, loſt in ſand, creeps to the German main? *Blackmore.*  
SERPENTINE. *n. f.* An herb. *Ainſworth.*  
SERPENTINE STONE. *n. f.*  
There were three ſpecies of this ſtone known among the  
ancients, all reſembling one another, and celebrated for the  
ſame virtues. They were all of the marble kind: the one  
was green, variegated with ſpots of black, thence called the  
black ophites; another, called the white ophites, was green  
alſo, but variegated with ſpots of white: the third was called  
tephria, and was of a grey colour, variegated with ſmall black  
ſpots. The firſt ſpecies was chiefly uſed in medicine, and  
found by the ancients only in Egypt; but it is frequent in the  
deſerts of Arabia, in the iſlands of the Archipelago, in Italy,  
and we have whole quarries of it in Wales. The ancients tell  
us, that it was a certain remedy againſt the poiſon of the bite  
of ſerpents; but it is now juſtly rejected. *Hill's Mat. Med.*  
Accept in good part a bottle made of a *ſerpentine ſtone*,  
which hath the quality to give any wine or water, that ſhall be  
infuſed therein for four and twenty hours, the taſte and opera-  
tion of the ſpaw-water, and is very medicinable for the cure  
of the ſpleen and gravel. *Watt.*  
SERPENTS TONGUE. *n. f.* An herb. *Ainſworth.*  
SERPET. *n. f.* A batket. *Ainſworth.*  
SERPIGINOUS. *adj.* [from *ſerpigo*, Latin.] Diſeaſed with a  
ſerpigo.  
The ſkin behind her ear downwards became *ſerpiginous*, and  
was covered with white ſcales. *Wiſeman.*  
SERPIGO. *n. f.* [Latin.] A kind of tetter.  
For thy own bowels, which do call thee fire,  
Do curſe the gout, *ſerpigo*, and the rheum,  
For ending thee no ſooner. *Shakeſp. Lear.*  
She had a node with pains on her right leg, and a *ſerpigo* on  
her right hand. *Wiſeman.*  
To SERRE. *v. a.* [*ſerrer*, French.] To drive hard together; to

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crowd into a little ſpace. Not received into uſe, nor deſerving  
reception.  
The frowning and knitting of the brows is a gathering or  
*ſerring* of the ſpirits, to reſiſt in ſome meaſure; and alſo this  
knitting will follow upon earneſt ſtudy, though it be with-  
out diſlike. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſtory.*  
Heat attenuates and ſends forth the ſpirit of a body, and  
upon that the more groſs parts contract and *ſerr* themſelves  
together. *Bacon.*  
SERRATE. *adj.* [*ſerratus*, Latin.] Formed with jags or  
SERRATED. } indentures like the edge of a ſaw.  
All that have *ſerrate* teeth are carnivorous. *Ray.*  
The common heron hath long legs for wading, a long neck  
anſwerable thereto to reach prey, a wide throat to pouch it,  
and long toes with ſtrong hooked talons, one of which is re-  
markably *ſerrate* on the edge. *Derham's Phyſico-Theology.*  
This ſtick is uſually knotted, and always armed: one of  
them with a curious ſhark's tooth near an inch long, and in-  
dentured or *ſerrate* on both edges: a ſcurvy weapon. *Greav.*  
SERRATION. *n. f.* [from *ſerra*, Latin.] Formation in the  
ſhape of a ſaw.  
SERRATURE. *n. f.* [from *ſerra*, Latin.] Indenture like teeth  
of ſaws.  
Theſe are *ſerrate* on the edges; but the *ſerratures* are  
deeper and groſſer than in any of the reſt. *Woodward.*  
To SERRY. *v. a.* [*ſerrer*, French; *ſerrato*, Italian.] To preſs  
cloſe; to drive hard together. For *ſerry* *Bacon* uſes *ſerr*; but  
neither *ſerr* nor *ſerry* are received.  
With them roſe  
A foreſt huge of ſpears; and thronging helms  
Appear'd, and *ſerr'd* ſhields in thick array,  
Of death immeaſurable. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*  
Foul diſſipation follow'd, and fore'd rout;  
Nor ſerv'd it to relax their *ſerr'd* files. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*  
SERVANT. *n. f.* [*ſervant*, French; *ſervus*, Latin.]  
1. One who attends another, and acts at his command. The  
correlative of maſter.  
We are one in fortune; both  
Fell by our *servants*, by thoſe men we lov'd moſt. *Shakeſp.*  
I had rather be a country *ſervant* maid,  
Than a great queen with this condition. *Shak. R. III.*  
He diſdain'd not  
Thenceforth the form of *ſervant* to aſſume. *Milton.*  
For maſter or for *ſervant* here to call  
Was all alike, where only two were all. *Dryden.*  
2. One in a ſtate of ſubjection. Unuſual.  
Being unprepar'd,  
Our will became the *ſervant* to defect,  
Which elſe ſhould free have wrong'd. *Shak. Macbeth.*  
3. A word of civility uſed to ſuperiours or equals.  
This ſubjection due from all men to all men, is ſomething  
more than the compliment of courſe, when our betters tell us  
they are our humble *servants*, but underſtand us to be their  
ſlaves. *Swiſt.*  
To SERVANT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To ſubject. Not in uſe.  
My affairs  
Are *ſervanted* to others: though I owe  
My revenge properly, remiſſion lies  
In Volſcan breads. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*  
To SERVE. *v. a.* [*ſervir*, French; *ſervio*, Latin.]  
1. To attend at command.  
Becaule thou art my brother, ſhould'ſt thou therefore *ſerve*  
me for nought? *Gen. xxix. 15.*  
A goddeſs among gods ador'd, and *ſerv'd*  
By angels numberleſs, thy daily train. *Milton.*  
2. To obey ſervilely or meanly.  
When wealthy, ſhew thy wiſdom not to be  
To wealth a ſervant, but make wealth *ſerve* thee. *Denham.*  
3. To ſupply with food ceremoniouſly.  
Others, pamper'd in their ſhameleſs pride,  
Are *ſerv'd* in plate, and in their chariots ride. *Dryden.*  
4. To bring as a menial attendant.  
Bid them cover the table, *ſerve* in the meat, and we will  
come in to dinner. *Shakeſp. Merch. of Venice.*  
Soon after our dinner was *ſerv'd* in, which was right good  
viands, both for bread and meat: we had alſo drink of three  
ſorts, all wholeſome and good. *Bacon.*  
Beſmeared with the horrid juice of ſepia, they danced a lit-  
tle in phantaſtick poſtures, retired a while, and then returned  
*ſerving* up a banquet as at ſolemn funerals. *Taylor.*  
Some part he roaſts; then *ſerves* it up ſo dreſt,  
And bids me welcome to this humble feaſt:  
Mov'd with diſdain,  
I with avenging flames the palace burn'd. *Dryden.*  
The ſame meſs ſhould be *ſerv'd* up again for ſupper, and  
breakfaſt next morning. *A ſubſt. Hiſtory of John Bull.*  
5. To be ſubſervient or ſubordinate to.  
Bodies bright and greater ſhould not *ſerve*  
The leſs not bright. *Milton.*  
6. To ſupply with any thing.  
They that *ſerve* the city, ſhall *ſerve* it out of all the tribes  
of Iſrael. *Ezek. xlviii. 10.*  
7. To



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7. To obey in military actions.  
 8. To be sufficient to.  
 If any subject, interest, or fancy has recommended, their reasoning is after their fashion; it *serves* their turn. *Locke.*  
 9. To be of use to; to assist.  
 When a storm of a sad mischance beats upon our spirits, turn it into some advantage, by observing where it can *serve* another end, either of religion or prudence. *Taylor.*  
 10. To promote.  
 He consider'd every creature  
 Most opportune might *serve* his wiles. *Milton.*  
 11. To comply with.  
 They think herein we *serve* the time, because thereby we either hold or seek preferment. *Hosker.*  
 12. To satisfy; to content.  
 As the former empty plea *served* the foolish Jews, this equally *serves* these to put them into a fool's paradise, by feeding their hopes, without changing their lives. *South.*  
 Nothing would *serve* them then but riding. *L'Estrange.*  
 One half-pint bottle *serves* them both to dine,  
 And is at once their vinegar and wine. *Pope.*  
 13. To stand instead of any thing to one.  
 The dull flat falsehood *serves* for policy,  
 And in the cunning, truth itself's a lye. *Pope.*  
 14. [*Se servir*, French.] To *SERVE* himself of. To make use of. A mere Gallicism.  
 A complete brave man must know solidly the main end he is in the world for; and withal how to *serve* himself of the divine's high contemplations, of the metaphysician's subtle speculations, and of the natural philosopher's minute observations.  
 They would *serve* themselves of this form. *Taylor.*  
 I will *serve* myself of this concession. *Chillingworth.*  
 It is much more easy for men to *serve* their own ends of those principles, which they do not put into men, but find there. *Tillotson's Sermons.*  
 If they elevate themselves, 'tis only to fall from a higher place, because they *serve* themselves of other men's wings, neither understanding their use nor virtue. *Dryden's Dufren.*  
 15. To require; as, he *served* me ungratefully.  
 16. [*In divinity.*] To worship the Supreme Being.  
 Matters hid leave to God, him *serve* and fear. *Milton.*  
 17. To *SERVE* a warrant. To seize an offender, and carry to justice.  
 To *SERVE*. *v. n.*  
 1. To be a servant, or slave.  
 Israel *served* for a wife, and for a wife he kept sheep. *Hos.*  
 We will give thee this also, for the service which thou shalt *serve* with me. *Gen. xx. 27.*  
 2. To be in subjection.  
 Thou hast made me to *serve* with thy sins; thou hast wearied me with thine iniquities. *Jf. xliii. 24.*  
 3. To attend; to wait.  
 Martha was cumbered about much *servings*, and said, Lord, do'st thou not care that my sister hath left me to *serve* alone? *Luke x. 40.*  
 4. To act in war.  
 Both more or less have given him the revolt;  
 And none *serve* with but constrained things,  
 Whose hearts are absent too. *Shaksp. Macbeth.*  
 Many noble gentlemen, came out of all parts of Italy, who had before been great commanders, but now *served* as private gentlemen without pay. *Knolles's History of the Turks.*  
 5. To produce the end desired.  
 The look bewrayed, that as she used these ornaments, not for herself, but to prevail with another, so she feared that all would not *serve*. *Sidney.*  
 6. To be sufficient for a purpose.  
 Take it, she said; and when your needs require,  
 This little brand will *serve* to light your fire. *Dryden.*  
 7. To suit; to be convenient.  
 We have the summary of all our griefs,  
 When time shall *serve* to shew in articles. *Shaksp. H. IV.*  
 Yet time *serves*, wherein you may redeem  
 Your banish'd honours. *Shaksp. H. IV.*  
 As occasion *serves*, this noble queen  
 And prince shall follow with a fresh supply. *Shaksp. H. VI.*  
 Read that; 'tis with the royal signet sign'd,  
 And given me by the kings, when time should *serve*,  
 To be perus'd by you. *Dryden's Spanish Fryar.*  
 8. To conduce; to be of use.  
 Churches, as every thing else, receive their chief perfection from the end whereunto they *serve*. *Hosker.*  
 Our speech to worldly superiors we frame in such sort as *serves* best to inform and persuade the minds of them, who otherwise neither could nor would greatly regard our necessities. *Hosker.*  
 Priests *serve* unto the example, and shadow of heavenly things. *Hebr. viii. 5.*  
 Who lessens thee, against his purpose *serves*  
 To manifest the more thy might. *Milton.*  
 Fashion is, for the most part, nothing but the ostentation

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- of riches; and therefore the high price of what *serves* to that, rather encreases than lessens its vent.  
 First investigate the variety of motions and figures made by the organs which *serve* for articulation, and the variety of matter to which those articulations are severally applied. *Hold.*  
 Our victory only *served* to lead us on to further visionary prospects.  
 9. To officiate or minister.  
*SERVICE*. *n. f.* [*service*, Fr. *servitium*, Latin.]  
 1. Menial office; low business done at the command of a master.  
 The banish'd Kent, who in disguise  
 Follow'd his king, and did him *service*  
 Improper for a slave. *Shaksp. K. Lear.*  
 2. Attendance of a servant.  
 Both fell by our servants, by those men we lov'd most;  
 A most unnatural and faithless *service*. *Shaksp.*  
 3. Place; office of a servant.  
 I have served prince Florizel; but now I am out of *service*. *Shaksp. Lear.*  
 By oppressing and betraying me,  
 Thou might'st have sooner got another *service*. *Shaksp.*  
 These that accuse him are a yoke of his discarded men;  
 very rogues, now they be out of *service*. *Shaksp.*  
 A court, properly a fair, the end of it trade and gain; for none would go to *service* that thinks he has enough to live well of himself. *Temple.*  
 4. Any thing done by way of duty to a superior.  
 That *service* is not *service*, to be doing done,  
 But being to allow'd. *Shaksp. Cymbeline.*  
 This poem was the last piece of *service* I did for my master King Charles. *Dryden.*  
 5. Attendance on any superior.  
 Madam, I entreat true peace of you,  
 Which I will purchase with my dutious *service*. *Shaksp.*  
 Riches gotten by *service*, tho' it be of the best rise, yet when gotten by flattery, may be placed amongst the worst. *Bacon.*  
 6. Profession of respect uttered or sent.  
 I am a woman, lacking wit,  
 To make a seemly answer to such persons,  
 Pray do my *service* to his majesty. *Shaksp. Hen. VIII.*  
 7. Obedience; submission.  
 Thou nature, art my Goddes; to thy law  
 My *services* are bound. *Shaksp. K. Lear.*  
 God requires no man's *service* upon hard and unreasonable Terms. *Tillotson's Sermons.*  
 8. Act on the performance of which possession depends.  
 Altho' they built castles and made freeholders, yet were there no tenures and *services* reserved to the crown; but the lords drew all the respect and dependency of the common people unto themselves. *Davies's State of Ireland.*  
 9. Actual duty; office.  
 The order of human society cannot be preserved, nor the *services* requisite to the support of it be supplied, without a distinction of stations, and a long subordination of offices. *Roger.*  
 10. Employment; business.  
 If stations of power and trust were constantly made the rewards of virtue, men of great abilities would endeavour to excel in the duties of a religious life, in order to qualify themselves for publick *service*. *Swift.*  
 11. Military duty.  
 When he cometh to experience of *service* abroad, or is put to a piece or pike, he maketh a worthy soldier. *Spenser.*  
 At the parliament at Oxford his youth and want of experience in sea *service* had somewhat been shrewdly touch'd, even before the sluices of popular liberty were yet let open. *Watson's Buckingham.*  
 12. A military achievement.  
 Such fellows will learn you by rote where *services* were done, at such and such a breach. *Shaksp. Hen. V.*  
 13. Purpose; use.  
 All the vessels of the king's house are not for uses of honour, some be common stuff, and for mean *services*, yet profitable. *Spelman.*  
 14. Useful office; advantage.  
 The stork's plea, when taken in a net, was the *service* she did in picking up venomous creatures. *L'Estrange.*  
 The clergy prevent themselves from doing much *service* to religion, by affecting so much to converse with each other, and caring so little to mingle with the laity. *Swift.*  
 Gentle streams visit populous towns in their course, and are at once of ornament and *service* to them. *Pope.*  
 15. Favour.  
 To thee a woman's *services* are due,  
 My fool usurps my body. *Shaksp. K. Lear.*  
 16. Publick office of devotion.  
 According to this form of theirs, it must stand for a rule, no sermon, no *service*. *Hosker.*  
 If that very *service* of God in the Jewish synagogues, which our Lord did approve and sanctify with his own presence, had so large portions of the law and prophets, together with the many prayers and psalms read day by day, as equal in a manner the length of ours, and yet in that respect

## SER

- was never thought to deserve blame; is it now an offence that the like measure of time is bestowed in the like manner? *Hosker.*  
 I know no necessity why private and single abilities should quite jumble out and deprive the church of the joint abilities and concurrent gifts of many learned and godly men, such as the composers of the *service*-book were. *K. Charles.*  
 The congregation was discomposed, and divine *service* broken off. *Watts.*  
 18. Course; order of dishes.  
 Cleopatra made Antony a supper sumptuous and royal; howbeit there was no extraordinary *service* seen on the board. *Hakewill.*  
 19. A tree and fruit. [*serbus*, Latin.]  
 The flower consists of several leaves, which are placed orbicularly, and expand in form of a rose, whose flower-cup afterwards becomes a fruit shaped like a pear or medlar: to which must be added, pennated leaves like that of the ash. *Miller.*  
 October is drawn in a garment of yellow and carnation; in his left hand a basket of *services*, medlars, and other fruits that ripen late. *Peacocks.*  
*SERVICEABLE*. *adj.* [*servissable*, old French, from *service*.]  
 1. Active; diligent; officious.  
 He was sent to the King's court, with letters from that officer, containing his own *serviceable* diligence in discovering so great a perjurage; adding withal more than was true of his conjectures. *Sidney.*  
 I know thee well, a *serviceable* villain;  
 As dutious to the vices of thy mistress  
 As badness could desire. *Shaksp. K. Lear.*  
 2. Useful; beneficial.  
 Religion hath force to qualify all sorts of men, and to make them, in publick affairs, the more *serviceable* governors the apter to rule with confidence; inferiors, for conscience sake, the willing to obey. *Hosker.*  
 So your father charg'd me at our parting,  
 Be *serviceable* to my son. *Shaksp.*  
 His own inclinations were to confine himself to his own business, and be *serviceable* to religion and learning. *Autenbury.*  
 A book to justify the revolution, archbishop Tillotson recommended to the king as the most *serviceable* treatise could have been published then. *Swift.*  
*SERVICEABLENESS*. *n. f.* [from *serviceable*.]  
 1. Officiousness; activity.  
 He might continually be in her presence, shewing more humble *serviceableness* and joy to content her than ever before. *Sidney.*  
 2. Usefulness; beneficialness.  
 All action being for some end, its aptness to be commanded or forbidden, must be founded upon its *serviceableness* or *diserviceableness* to some end. *Norris.*  
*SERVICE*. *adj.* [*servit*, French; *servilis*, Latin.]  
 1. Slaving; dependant; mean.  
 Fight and die, is death destroying death:  
 Where fearing dying, pays death *servit* breath. *Shaksp.*  
 From imposition of strict laws to free  
 Acceptance of large grace, from *servit* fear  
 To filial. *Milton.*  
 Ev'n fortune rules no more a *servit* land,  
 Where exil'd tyrants still by turns command. *Pope.*  
 2. Fawning; cringing.  
 The most *servit* flattery is lodged the most easily in the grossest capacity; for their ordinary conceit draweth a yielding to their greater, and then have they not wit to discern the right degrees of duty.  
 She must bend the *servit* knee,  
 And fawning take the splendid robber's boon. *Thomson.*  
*SERVILELY*. *adv.* [from *servit*.] Meanly; slavishly.  
 T' each-changing news, they chang'd affections bring,  
 And *servitely* from fate expect a King. *Dryd. Aurengzebe.*  
 He affects a singularity in his actions and thoughts, rather than *servitely* to copy from the wifist. *Swift.*  
*SERVILENESS*. *n. f.* [from *servit*.]  
 1. Slavishness; involuntary obedience.  
 What, besides this unhappy *servility* to custom, can possibly reconcile men that own christianity, to a practice widely distant from it? *Govern. of the Tongue.*  
 2. Meanness; dependance; baseness.  
 The angels and demons, those by their subserviency, and these by the *servility* of their obedience, manifestly declared Christ and his apostles to be vested with an authority derived from their Lord. *West.*  
 3. Slavery, the condition of a slave.  
 To be a queen in bondage, is more vile  
 Than is a slave in base *servility*;  
 For princes should be free. *Shaksp. Hen. VI.*  
*SERVING-MAN*. *n. f.* [*serve* and *man*.] A menial servant.  
 Your niece did more favours to the duke's *serving-man*, than ever she bestowed on me. *Shaksp. Twelfth Night.*

## SES

- Just in the nick; the cook knock'd thrice;  
 And all the waiters in a trice  
 His summons did obey;  
 Each *serving-man*, with dith in hand,  
 March'd boldly up, like our train'd band,  
 Presented and away. *Suckling.*  
 With Dennis you did ne'er combine,  
 Nor you, to steal your master's wine;  
 Except a bottle now and then,  
 To welcome brother *serving-men*. *Swift.*  
*SE'RVITOR*. *n. f.* [*serviteur*, French.]  
 1. Servant; attendant. A word obsolete.  
 This workman, whose *servitor* nature is, being only one, the heathens imagining to be more, gave him in the sky the name of Jupiter; in the air, of Juno; in the water, of Neptune; in the earth, of Vesta; and Ceres. *Hosker.*  
 Your trusty and most valiant *servitor*,  
 With his free duty recommends you thus. *Shaksp.*  
 Thus are poor *servitors*,  
 When others sleep upon their quiet beds,  
 Constrain'd to watch in darknels, rain and cold. *Shaksp.*  
 Our Norman conqueror gave away to his *servitors* the lands and possessions of such as did oppose his invasion. *Davies.*  
 Fearful commenting  
 Is leaden *servitor* to dull delay;  
 Delay leads impotent and fix'd beggary. *Shaksp.*  
 My noble queen, let former grudges pass,  
 And henceforth I am thy true *servitor*. *Shaksp. Hen. VI.*  
 2. One of the lowest order in the university.  
 His learning is much of a size with his birth and education; no more of either than what a poor hungry *servitor* can be expected to bring with him from his college. *Swift.*  
*SE'RVITUDE*. *n. f.* [*servitude*, French; *servitus*, Latin.]  
 1. Slavery; state of a slave; dependance.  
 Aristotle speaketh of men, whom nature hath fram'd for the state of *servitude*, saying, they have reason so far forth as to conceive when others direct them. *Hosker.*  
 You would have sold your king to slaughter,  
 His princes and his peers to *servitude*,  
 His subjects to oppression and contempt. *Shaksp. Hen. V.*  
 Tho' it is necessary, that some persons in the world should be in love with a splendid *servitude*, yet certainly they must be much beholding to their own fancy, that they can be pleas'd at it; for he that rises up early, and goes to bed late, only to receive addresses, is really as much abridged in his freedom, as he that waits to present one. *South Sermons.*  
 Unjustly thou deprav'st it with the name  
 Of *servitude*, to serve whom God ordains,  
 Or nature: God and nature bid the same,  
 When he who rules is worthiest. *Milton.*  
 2. Servants collectively.  
 After him a cum'brous train  
 Of herds, and flocks, and numerous *servitude*. *Milton.*  
*SE'RUN*. *n. f.* [Latin.]  
 1. The thin and watry part that separates from the rest in any liquor, as in milk from the cream.  
 2. The part of the blood, which in coagulation separates from the grume.  
 Blood is the most universal juice in an animal body: the red part of it differs from the *serum*, the *serum* from the lymph, the lymph from the nervous juice, and that from the several other humours separated in the glands. *Arbutnot.*  
*SESQUIALTER*. *adj.* [*sesquialter*, Fr. *sesquialter*, Lat.]  
 In geometry, is a ratio, where one quantity or number contains another once and half as much more, as 6 and 9. *DiD.*  
 In all the revolutions of the planets about the sun, and of the secondary planets about the primary ones, the periodical times is in a *sesquialter* proportion to the mean distance. *Chayne.*  
 As the six primary planets revolve about the sun, so the secondary ones are moved about them in the same *sesquialter* proportion of their periodical motions to their orbs. *Bentley.*  
*SE'SQUIPLICATE*. *adj.* [In mathematics.] Is the proportion one quantity or number has to another, in the ratio of one half.  
 The periodical times of the planets are in *sesquuplicate* proportion, and not a duplicate proportion of the distances from the center or the radii; and consequently the planets cannot be carried about by an harmonically circulating fluid. *Chayne's Phil. Prin.*  
*SE'SQUIPEDAL*. *adj.* [*sesquipedalis*, Latin.] Containing  
*SE'SQUIPEDALIAN*. *n. f.* a foot and a half.  
 As for my own part, I am but a *sesquipedal*, having only six foot and a half of stature. *Addis. Guard.*  
 Half thou ever measured the gigantick Ethiopian, whose stature is above eight cubits high, or the *sesquipedalian* pigmy? *Arbut. and Pope's Mart. Scrib.*  
*SE'SQUITERTIAN*. [In mathematics.] Having such a ratio, as that one quantity or number contains another once and one third part more; as between 6 and 8. *DiD.*  
 23 Q  
 SES.



# SET

SESS. *n. f.* [for *assess*, *cess*, or *cessus*.] Rate; cess charged; tax.

His army was so ill paid and governed, as the English suffered more damage by the *set* of his soldiers than they gained profit or security by abating the pride of their enemies.

SESS. *n. f.* [from *sessum*, French; *sessio*, Latin.]

1. The act of sitting.

He hath as man, not as God only, a supreme dominion over quick and dead; for so much his ascension into heaven, and his *session* at the right-hand of God do import.

Many, tho' they concede a table-gesture, will hardly allow this usual way of *session*.

2. An assembly of magistrates or senators.

They are ready to appear

Where you shall hold your *session*.

Summon a *session* that we may arraign

Our most disloyal lady.

The old man mindful still of moan,

Weeping, thus bespoke the *session*.

Of their *session* ended they did cry

The great result.

Call'd to council all the Achaian states,

Nor herald sworn the *session* to proclaim.

3. The space for which an assembly sits, without intermission or recess.

It was contrary to the course of parliament, that any bill that had been rejected should be again preferred the same *session*.

The second Nicene council affords us plentiful assistance, in the first *session*, wherein the pope's vicar declares that Meletius was ordained by Arian bishops, and yet his ordination was never questioned.

Many decrees are enacted, which at the next *session* are repealed.

4. A meeting of justices: as the sessions of the peace.

SESTERCE. *n. f.* [from *sesterces*, French; *sestertium*, Latin.] Among the Romans, a sum of about 8 l. 1 s. 5 d. half-penny sterling.

Several of them would rather chuse a sum in *sesterces*, than in pounds sterling.

To SET. *v. a.* preterite *I set*; part. pass. *I am set*. [Sargan, or *satyan*, Gothic; *setzen*, Saxon; *setten*, Dutch.]

1. To place; to put in any situation or place; to put.

Ere I could

Give him that parting kiss which I had *set*

Between two charming words, comes in my father.

But that my admirable dexterity of wit, countervailing the action of an old woman, delivered me, the knave confitable had *set* me! thy common stocks for a witch.

They that are younger have me in derision, whose fathers I would have disdained to have *set* with the dogs of my flock.

He that hath received his testimony, hath *set* to his seal, that God is true.

They have *set* her a bed in the midst of the slain.

God *set* them in the firmament, to give light upon the earth.

In their *setting* of their threshold by my thresholds, they have defiled my holy name.

I have *set* thee for a tower among my people.

By his aid aspiring

To *set* himself in glory above his peers.

She *sets* the bar that causes all my pain;

One gift refused, makes all their bounty vain.

The lives of the revealers may be justly enough *set* over against the revelation, to find whether they agree.

2. To put into any condition, state, or posture.

They thought the very disturbance of things established an hire sufficient to *set* them on work.

That man that sits within a monarch's heart,

Would he abuse the countenance of the king,

Alack! what mischiefs might he *set* abroad?

Our princely general,

Will give you audience; and wherein

It shall appear that your demands are just,

You shall enjoy them; every thing *set* off

That might so much as think you enemies.

This present enterprize *set* off his head,

I do not think a braver gentleman

Is now alive.

Ye caused every man his servant, whom he had *set* at liberty, to return.

Every sabbath ye shall *set* it in order.

I am come to *set* a man at variance against his father.

Thou shalt pour out into all those vessels, and *set* aside that which is full.

The beauty of his ornament he *set* in majesty, but they made images; therefore have I *set* it far from them.

The gates of thy land shall be *set* wide open.

# SET

The fathers have eaten a four grape, and the children's teeth are *set* on edge.

The tongue defileth the whole body, and *settleth* on fire the course of nature, and is *set* on fire of hell.

The shipping might be *set* on work by filling, by transportation from port to port.

This wheel *set* on going, did pour a war upon the Venetians with such a tempest, as Padua and Treviso were taken from them.

That this may be done with the more advantage, some hours must be *set* apart for this examination.

Finding the river fordable at the foot of the bridge, he *set* over his horse.

Equal success had *set* these champions high,

And both resolv'd to conquer, or to die.

Nothing renders a man so inconsiderable, for it *sets* him above the meaner sort of company, and makes him inconsiderable to the better.

Some are reclaimed by punishment, and some are *set* right by good nature.

The fire was form'd, she *sets* the kettle on.

Leda's present came,

To ruin Troy, and *set* the world on flame.

Set calf betimes to school, and let him be instructed there in rules of husbandry.

Over labour'd with so long a course,

'Tis time to *set* at ease the smoking horse.

The punish'd crime shall *set* my soul at ease,

And murrin' manes of my friend appease.

Jove call'd in haste

The son of Maia with severe decree,

To kill the keeper, and to *set* her free.

If such a tradition were at any time endeavour'd to be *set* on foot, it is not easy to imagine how it should at first gain entertainment.

When the father looks four on the child, every body else should put on the same coldness, till forgiveness is asked, and a reformation of his fault has *set* him right again, and restored him to his former credit.

His practice must by no means cross his precepts, unless he intend to *set* him wrong.

If the fear of absolute and irresistible power *set* it on upon the mind, the idea is likely to sink the deeper.

When he has once chosen it, it raises desire that proportionably gives him uneasiness which determines his will, and *sets* him at work in pursuit of his choice, on all occasions.

This river,

When nature's self lay ready to expire,

Quench'd the dire flame that *set* the world on fire.

The many hospitals every where erected, serve rather to encourage idleness in the people than to *set* them at work.

A couple of lovers agreed at parting, to *set* aside one half hour in the day to think of each other.

Your fortunes place you far above the necessity of learning, but nothing can *set* you above the ornament of it.

Their first movement and impressed motions demand the impulse of an almighty hand to *set* them agoing.

Men of quality look upon it as one of their distinguishing privileges, not to *set* other people at ease, with the loss of the least of their own.

That the wheels were but small, may be guessed from a custom they have of taking them off, and *setting* them on.

Be frequent in *setting* such causes at work, whose effects you desire to know.

3. To make motionless; to fix immovably.

Struck with the sight, inanimate she seems,

Set are her eyes, and motionless her limbs.

4. To fix; to state by some rule.

Hereon the prompter falls to flat railing in the bitterest terms; which the gentleman with a *set* gesture and countenance still soberly related, until the ordinary, driven at last into a mad rage, was fain to give over.

The town of Bern has handsome fountains planted, at *set* distances, from one end of the streets to the other.

5. To regulate; to adjust.

In court they determine the king's good by his desires, which is a kind of *setting* the fun by the dial.

God bears a different respect to places *set* apart and consecrated to his worship, to what he bears to places designed to common uses.

Our palates grow into a liking of the seasoning and cookery, which by custom they are *set* to.

He rules the church's best dominions,

And *sets* men's faith by his opinions.

Against experience he believes,

He argues against demonstration;

Plead's when his reason he deceives,

And *sets* his judgment by his passion.

6. To fix to music; to adapt with notes.

Set thy own songs, and sing them to thy lute.

# SET

Grief he tames that fetters it in verse;

But when I have done so,

Some man, his art or voice to show,

Doth *set* and sing my pain;

And by delighting many, frees again

Grief, which verse did restrain.

I had one day *set* the hundredth psalm, and was fingering the first line, in order to put the congregation into the tune.

7. To plant, not sow.

Whatever fruit useth to be *set* upon a root or a slip, if it be sown, will degenerate.

I prostrate fell,

To shrubs and plants my wife devotion paid,

And *set* the bearded leek to which I pray'd.

8. To interperse or leek with any thing.

As with flars, their bodies all

And wings were *set* with eyes.

High on their heads, with jewels richly *set*,

Each lady wore a radiant coronet.

The body is smooth on that end, and on this 'tis *set* with ridges round the point.

9. To reduce from a fractured or dislocated state.

Can honour *set* to a leg? no: or an arm? no: honour hath no skill in surgery then?

Considering what an orderly life I had led, I only commanded that my arm and leg should be *set*, and my body anointed with oil.

The fracture was of both the foci of the left leg: he had been in great pain from the time of the *setting*.

Credit is gained by course of time, and seldom recovers a strain; but if broken, is never well *set* again.

10. To fix the affection; to determine the resolution.

Set your affection on things above, not on things on the earth.

They should *set* their hope in God, and not forget his works.

Because sentence against an evil work is not executed speedily, the heart of men is fully *set* in them to do evil.

Set to work millions of spinning worms,

That in their green shops weave the smooth hair'd silk

To deck her fons.

Set not thy heart

Thus overfond on that which is not thine.

When we are well, our hearts are *set*,

Which way we care not, to be rich or great.

Our hearts are so much *set* upon the value of the benefits received, that we never think of the bestower.

These bubbles of the shallowest, emptiest sorrow,

Which children vent for toys, and women rain

For any trifle their fond hearts are *set* on.

Should we *set* our hearts only upon these things, and be able to taste no pleasure but what is sensual, we must be extremely miserable when we come into the other world, because we should meet with nothing to entertain ourselves.

No sooner is one action dispatched, which we are *set* upon, but another uneasiness is ready to *set* us on work.

Minds, altogether *set* on trade and profit, often contract a certain narrowness of temper.

Men take an ill natured pleasure in disappointing us in what our hearts are most *set* upon.

An Englishman, who has any degree of reflection, cannot be better awakened to a sense of religion in general, than by observing how the minds of all mankind are *set* upon this important point, and how every nation is attentive to the great business of their being.

I am much concerned when I see young gentlemen of fortune so wholly *set* upon pleasures, that they neglect all improvements in wisdom and knowledge.

11. To predetermine; to settle.

We may still doubt whether the Lord, in such indifferent ceremonies as those wherewith we dispute, did frame his people of *set* purpose unto any utter dissimilitude with Egyptians, or with any other nation.

He remembers only the name of Conon, and forgets the other on *set* purpose, to shew his country swain was no great scholar.

12. To establish; to appoint; to fix.

Of all helps for due performance of this service, the greatest is that very *set* and standing order itself, which, framed with common advice, hath for matter and form prescribed whatsoever is herein publicly done.

It pleased the king to send me, and I *set* him a time.

Am I a sea, or a whale, that thou *settest* a watch over me?

He *setteth* an end to darkness, and searcheth out all perfection.

In studies, whatsoever a man commandeth upon himself, let him *set* hours for it; but whatsoever is agreeable to his nature, let him take no care for any *set* times: for his thoughts will fly to it of themselves, so as the spaces of other business or studies will suffice.

For using *set* and prescribed forms, there is no doubt but

# SET

that wholesome words, being known, are aptest to excite judicious and fervent affections.

His feed, when is not *set*, shall bruise my head.

Though *set* form of prayer be an abomination,

Set forms of petitions find great approbation.

Set places and *set* hours are but parts of that worship we owe.

That law cannot keep men from taking more use than you *set*, the want of money being that alone which regulates its price, will appear, if we consider how hard it is to *set* a price upon unnecessary commodities; but how impossible it is to *set* a rate upon victuals in a time of famine.

Set him such a task, to be done in such a time.

As in the subordinations of government the king is offended by any insults to an inferior magistrate, so the sovereign ruler of the universe is affronted by a breach of allegiance to those whom he has *set* over us.

Take *set* times of meditating on what is future.

Should a man go about, with never so *set* study and design, to describe such a natural form of the year as that which is at present established, he could scarcely ever do it in so few words that were so fit.

13. To exhibit; to display; to propose.

Through the variety of my reading, I *set before* me many examples both of ancient and lat r times.

Reject not then what offer'd means: who knows

But God hath *set before* us, to return thee

Home to thy country and his sacred house?

Long has my soul desir'd this time and place,

To *set before* your sight your glorious race.

All that can be done is to *set* the thing *before* men, and to offer it to their choice.

A spacious veil from his broad shoulders flew,

That *set* th' unhappy Phaeton to view:

The flaming chariot and the steeds it shew'd,

And the whole fable in the mantle glow'd.

When his fortune *sets before* him all

The pomps and pleasures that his soul can wish,

His rigid virtue will accept of none.

He supplies his not appearing in the present scene of action, by *setting* his character *before* us, and continually forcing his patience, prudence, and valour upon our observation.

14. To value; to estimate; to rate.

Be you contented

To have a son *set* your decrees at nought?

To pluck down justice from your awful bench,

To trip the course of law?

The backwardness parents shew in divulging their faults, will make them *set* a greater value on their credit themselves, and teach them to be the more careful to preserve the good opinion of others.

If we act by several broken views, and will not only be virtuous, but wealthy, popular, and every thing that has a value *set* upon it by the world, we shall live and die in misery.

Have I not *set* at nought my noble birth,

A spotless fame, and an unblemish'd race,

The peace of innocence, and pride of virtue?

My prodigality has giv'n thee all.

Though the same fun, with all diffusive rays,

Blush in the rose and in the diamond blaze,

We prize the stronger effort of his pow'r,

And always *set* the gem above the flow'r.

15. To stake at play.

What sad disorders play begets!

Desperate and mad, at length he *sets*

Those darts, whose points make gods adore.

16. To offer a wager at dice to another.

Who *sets* me else? I'll throw at all.

17. To fix in metal.

Think so vast a treasure as your son

Too great for any private man's possession;

And him too rich a jewel to be *set*

In vulgar metal, or vulgar use.

He may learn to cut, polish, and *set* precious stones.

18. To embarrass; to distress; to perplex. [This is used, I think, by mistake, for *beset*: as,

Adam, hard *beset*, replied.

Those who raise popular murmurs and discontents against his majesty's government, that they find so very few and so very improper occasions for them, shew how hard they are *set* in this particular, represent the bill as a grievance.

19. To fix in an artificial manner, so as to produce a particular effect.

The proud have laid a snare for me, they have *set* gins.

20. To apply to something.

Unto thy brother thou shalt not lend upon usury, that the Lord may bless thee in all that thou *settest* thine hand to.

With what'er gall thou *settest* thyself to write,

Thy inoffensive failures never bite.

21. To fix the eyes.

I will *set* mine eyes upon them for good, and bring them again to this land.



# SET

- Joy salutes me when I *set*  
My blest eyes on Amoret.  
12. To offer for a price.  
There is not a more wicked thing than a covetous man; for  
such an one *setteth* his own soul to sale. *Eccius. x. 9.*  
23. To place in order; to frame.  
After it was framed, and ready to be *set* together, he was,  
with infinite labour and charge, carried by land with camels,  
through that hot and sandy country, from Caïre to Suetia.  
*Knolles's History of the Turks.*  
24. To station; to place.  
Cæsus has betray'd  
The bitter truths that our loose court upbraid:  
Your friend was *set* upon you for a spy,  
And on his witness you are doom'd to die. *Dryden.*  
25. To oppose.  
Will you *set* your wit to a fool's?  
26. To bring to a fine edge: as, to *set* a razor.  
27. To *set* about. To apply to.  
They should make them play-games, or endeavour it, and  
*set* themselves about it. *Locke.*  
28. To *set* against. To place in a state of enmity or opposition.  
The terrors of God do *set* themselves in array against me.  
The king of Babylon *set* himself against Jerusalem. *Ezek.*  
The devil hath reason to *set* himself against it; for nothing is  
more destructive to him than a soul armed with prayer. *Dupa.*  
There should be such a being as afflicts us against our worst  
enemies, and comforts us under our sharpest sufferings, when  
all other things *set* themselves against us. *Tillotson.*  
29. To *set* against. To oppose; to place in rhetorical opposi-  
tion.  
This perishing of the world in a deluge is *set* against, or  
compared with, the perishing of the world in the conflagra-  
tion. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*  
30. To *set* apart. To neglect for a season.  
They highly commended his forwardness, and all other  
matters for that time *set* apart. *Knolles.*  
31. To *set* aside. To omit for the present.  
Set your knighthood and your soldiery *aside*, and give me  
leave to tell you that you lie in your throat. *Shaksp. H. IV.*  
In 1585 followed the prosperous expedition of Drake and  
Carlike into the West Indies; in the which I *set* aside the  
taking of St. Jago and St. Domingo in Hispaniola, as surprizes  
rather than encounters. *Bacon.*  
My highest interest is not to be deceived about these mat-  
ters; therefore, *setting aside* all other considerations, I will en-  
deavour to know the truth, and yield to that. *Tillotson.*  
32. To *set* aside. To reject.  
I'll look into the pretensions of each, and shew upon what  
ground 'tis that I embrace that of the deluge, and *set* aside all  
the rest. *Woodward's Nat. History.*  
No longer now does my neglected mind  
Its wonted stores and old ideas find:  
Fix'd judgment there no longer does abide,  
To taste the true, or *set* the false aside. *Prior.*  
33. To *set* aside. To abrogate; to annul.  
Several innovations, made to the detriment of the English  
merchant, are now intirely *set* aside. *Addison.*  
There may be  
Reasons of so much pow'r and cogent force,  
As may ev'n *set* aside this right of birth;  
If sons have rights, yet fathers have 'em too. *Rue.*  
He shows what absurdities follow upon such a supposition,  
and the greater those absurdities are, the more strongly do they  
evince the falsity of that supposition from whence they flow,  
and consequently the truth of the doctrine *set* aside by that  
supposition. *Atterbury.*  
34. To *set* by. To regard; to esteem.  
David behaved himself more wisely than all, so that his  
name was much *set* by. *1 Sa. xviii. 30.*  
35. To *set* by. To reject or omit for the present.  
You shall hardly edify me, that those nations might not, by  
the law of nature, have been subdued by any nation that had  
only policy and moral virtue; though the propagation of the  
faith, whereof we shall speak in the proper place, were *set* by,  
and not made part of the case. *Bacon.*  
36. To *set* down. To mention; to explain; to relate in  
writing.  
They have *set* down, that a rose *set* by garlick is sweeter,  
because the more fetid juice goeth into the garlick. *Bacon.*  
Some rules were to be *set* down for the government of the  
army. *Clarendon.*  
I shall *set* down an account of a discourse I chanced to have  
with one of these rural statesmen. *Addison.*  
37. To *set* down. To register or note in any book or paper;  
to put in writing.  
Let those that play your clowns speak no more than is *set*  
down for them. *Shaksp. Hamlet.*  
Every man, careful of virtuous conversation, studious of  
scripture, and given unto any abstinence in diet, was *set* down  
in his calendar of suspected Prelatians. *Hooker.*

# SET

- Take  
One half of my commission, and *set* down  
As best thou art experienc'd, since thou know'st  
Thy country's strength and weakness. *Shak. Coriolanus.*  
The reasons that led me into the meaning which prevail'd  
on my mind, are *set* down. *Locke.*  
An eminent instance of this, to shew what use can do, I  
shall *set* down. *Locke.*  
I cannot forbear *setting down* the beautiful description Clau-  
dian has made of a wild beast, newly brought from the woods,  
and making its first appearance in a full amphitheatre. *Addison.*  
38. To *set* down. To fix on a resolve.  
Finding him so resolutely *set* down, that he was neither by  
fair nor foul means, but only by force, to be removed out of  
his town, he inclosed the same round. *Knolles.*  
39. To *set* down. To fix; to establish.  
This law we may name eternal, being that order which God  
before all others hath *set* down with himself, for himself to do  
all things by. *Hooker.*  
40. To *set* forth. To publish; to promulgate; to make ap-  
pear.  
My willing love,  
The rather by these arguments of fear,  
*Set forth* in your pursuit. *Shaksp. Twelfth Night.*  
The poems, which have been to ill *set forth* under his name,  
are as he first writ them. *Waller.*  
41. To *set* forth. To raise; to send out.  
Our merchants, to their great charges, *set forth* fleets to  
defery the seas. *Abbot.*  
The Venetian admiral had a fleet of sixty galleys, *set forth*  
by the Venetians. *Knolles's Hist. of the Turks.*  
They agreed, all with one consent, at a prefixed day, to  
send unto Vienna such warlike forces, as they had in any  
time before *set forth*, for the defence of the Christian religion.  
*Knolles's History of the Turks.*  
When poor Rutilus spends all his worth,  
In hopes of *setting* one good dinner forth,  
'Tis downright madness. *Dryden's Juvenal.*  
42. To *set* forth. To display; to explain.  
As for words to *set forth* such lewdness, it is not hard for  
them to give a goodly and painted shew thereunto, borrowed  
even from the praises proper to virtue. *Spenser.*  
So little have these false colours dishonoured painting, that  
they have only served to *set forth* her praise, and to make her  
merit further known. *Dryden's Dufresny.*  
43. To *set* forth. To arrange; to place in order.  
Up higher to the plain, where we'll *set forth*  
In best appointment all our regiments. *Shaksp. K. John.*  
44. To *set* forth. To shew; to exhibit.  
To render our errors more monstrous, and what unto a  
miracle *sets forth* the patience of God, he hath endeavoured to  
make the world believe he was God himself. *Brown.*  
Whereas it is commonly *set forth* green or yellow, it is in-  
clining to white. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*  
To *set forth* great things by small. *Milton.*  
The two humours of a cheerful trust in providence, and a  
suspicious diffidence of it, are very well *set forth* here for our  
instruction. *L'Estrange.*  
45. To *set* forward. To advance; to promote.  
They yield that reading may *set forward*, but not begin the  
work of salvation. *Hooker.*  
Amongst them there are not those helps which others have,  
to *set* them forward in the way of life. *Hooker.*  
In the external form of religion, such things as are appa-  
rently or can be sufficiently proved effectual, and generally fit  
to *set forward* godliness, either as betokening the greatness of  
God, or as becoming the dignity of religion, or as concur-  
ring with celestial impressions in the minds of men, may be re-  
verently thought of. *Hooker.*  
They mar my path, they *set forward* my calamity.  
Dung or chalk, applied seasonably to the roots of trees, doth  
*set* them forward. *Bacon's Nat. History.*  
46. To *set* in. To put in a way to begin.  
If you please to assist and *set* me in, I will recollect my-  
self. *Calver.*  
47. To *set* off. To decorate; to recommend; to adorn; to  
embellish. It answers to the French *relever*.  
Like bright metal on a fullen ground,  
My reformation, glittering o'er my faults,  
Shall shew more goodly, and attract more eyes,  
Than that which hath no foil to *set* it off. *Shak. H. IV.*  
The prince put thee into my service for no other reason  
than to *set* me off. *Shaksp. Henry IV.*  
Neglect not the examples of those that have carried them-  
selves ill in the same place; not to *set* off thyself by taxing their  
memory, but to direct thyself what to avoid. *Bacon.*  
May you be happy, and your sorrows past  
*Set off* those joys I wish may ever last. *Waller.*  
The figures of the groupes must contrast each other by  
their several positions; thus in a play some characters must be  
raised to oppose others, and to *set* them off. *Dryden.*

# SET

- The men, whose hearts are aimed at, are the occasion that  
one part of the face lies under a kind of disguise, while the  
other is so much *set off*, and adorned by the owner. *Addison.*  
Their women are perfect mistresses in shewing themselves  
to the best advantage: they are always gay and sprightly, and  
*set off* the worst faces with the best airs. *Addison.*  
The general good sense and worthiness of his character,  
makes his friends observe these little singularities as foils, that  
rather *set off* than blemish his good qualities. *Addison.*  
The work will never take, if it is not *set off* with proper  
scenes. *Addison.*  
Claudian *sets off* his description of the Eridanus with all the  
poetical stories. *Addison on Italy.*  
48. To *set* on or upon. To animate; to instigate; to incite.  
You had either never attempted this change, *set* on with  
hope, or never discovered it, stop with despair. *Sidney.*  
He upbraids Iago, that he made him  
Brave me upon the watch; whereon it came  
That I was cast; and even now he spake  
Iago *set* him on. *Shaksp. Othello.*  
Thou, traitor, hast *set* on thy wife to this. *Shaksp. Othello.*  
Baruch *set* thee on against us, to deliver us unto the  
Chaldeans. *Jer. xliii. 3.*  
He should be thought to be mad, or *set on* and employed by  
his own or the malice of other men to abuse the duke. *Clarendon.*  
In opposition fits  
Grim death, my son and foe, who sets them on. *Milton.*  
The vengeance of God, and the indignation of men, will  
join forces against an insulting baseness, when backed with  
greatness and *set on* by misinformation. *South's Sermon.*  
The skill used in dressing up power, will serve only to  
give a greater edge to man's natural ambition: what can this  
do but *set* men on the more eagerly to scramble? *Locke.*  
A prince's court introduces a kind of luxury, that *sets* every  
particular person upon making a higher figure than is consistent  
with his revenue. *Addison.*  
49. To *set* on or upon. To attack; to assault.  
There you missing me, I was taken up by pyrates, who  
putting me under board prisoner, presently *set* upon another  
ship, and maintaining a long fight, in the end put them all to  
the sword. *Sidney.*  
Cassio hath here been *set on* in the dark:  
He's almost slain, and Rodorigo dead. *Shaksp. Othello.*  
So other foes may *set* upon our back. *Shaksp. H. VI.*  
Alphonus, captain of another of the galleys, suffering his  
men to straggle too far into the land, was *set upon* by a Turk-  
ish pyrate, and taken. *Knolles.*  
Of one hundred ships there came scarce thirty to work: how-  
beit with them, and such as came daily in, we *set* upon them,  
and gave them the chase. *Bacon's War with Spain.*  
If I had been *set upon* by villains, I would have redeemed  
that evil by this which I now suffer. *Taylor.*  
When once I am *set upon*, 'twill be too late to be whetting  
when I should be fighting. *L'Estrange.*  
When some rival power invades a right,  
Flies *set* on flies, and turtles turtles fight. *Garth's Dispens.*  
50. To *set* on. To employ as in a task.  
*Set* on thy wife to observe. *Shaksp. Othello.*  
51. To *set* on or upon. To fix the attention; to determine to  
any thing with settled and full resolution.  
It becomes a true lover to have your heart more *set upon* her  
good than your own, and to bear a tenderer respect to her  
honour than your satisfaction. *Sidney.*  
Some I found wond'rous harsh,  
Contemptuous, proud, *set* on revenge and spite. *Milton.*  
52. To *set* out. To assign; to allot.  
The rest, unable to serve any longer, or willing to fall to  
thrill, should be placed in part of the lands by them won, at  
better rate than others, to whom the same shall be *set out*. *Spens.*  
The quarrel of a man's thoughts to the lot that provi-  
dence has *set out* for him is a blessing. *L'Estrange.*  
53. To *set* out. To publish.  
I will use no other authority than that excellent proclama-  
tion *set out* by the king in the first year of his reign, and an-  
nexed before the book of Common Prayer. *Bacon.*  
If all should be *set out* to the world by an angry whip, the  
consequence must be a confinement of our friend for some  
months more to his garret. *Swift.*  
54. To *set* out. To mark by boundaries or distinctions of  
space.  
Time and place, taken thus for determinate portions of  
those infinite abysses of space and duration, *set out*, or supposed  
to be distinguished from the rest by known boundaries, have  
each a twofold acceptation. *Locke.*  
55. To *set* out. To adorn; to embellish.  
An ugly woman, in a rich habit *set out* with jewels, nothing  
can become. *Dryden.*  
56. To *set* out. To raise; to equip.  
The Venetians pretend they could *set out*, in case of great  
necessity, thirty men of war, a hundred galleys, and ten  
galasses. *Addison on Italy.*  
57. To *set* out. To shew; to display; to recommend.

# SET

- Barbarossa, in his discourses concerning the conquest of  
Africk, *set* him out as a most fit instrument for subduing the  
kingdom of Tunis. *Knolles.*  
I could *set out* that best side of Luther, which our author, in  
the picture he has given us of him, has thrown into shade,  
that he might place a supposed deformity more in view. *Atterb.*  
58. To *set* out. To shew; to prove.  
Those very reasons *set out* how heinous his sin was. *Atterb.*  
59. To *set* up. To erect; to establish newly.  
There are many excellent institutions of charity lately *set*  
up, and which deserve all manner of encouragement, particu-  
larly those which relate to the careful and pious education of  
poor children. *Atterbury's Sermons.*  
Who could not win the mistress, woo'd the maid,  
*Set* up themselves, and drove a sep rate trade. *Pope.*  
60. To *set* up. To build; to erect.  
Their ancient habitations they neglect,  
And *set* up new: then, if the echo like not  
In such a room, they pluck down those. *Ben. Johnson's Catil.*  
Jacob took the stone, that he had for his pillow, and *set* it  
up for a pillar. *Gen. xxviii. 18.*  
Saul *set* him up a place, and is passed on, and gone down  
to Gulgath. *1 Sa. xv. 12.*  
Such delight hath God in men  
Obedient to his will, that he vouchsafes  
Among them to *set* up his tabernacle. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*  
Images were not *set* up or worshipped among the heathens,  
because they supposed the gods to be like them. *Stillingfleet.*  
Statues were *set* up to all those who had made themselves  
eminent for any noble action. *Dryden.*  
I shall shew you how to *set* up a forge, and what tools you  
must use. *Moxon's Mech. Exerc.*  
Patrons, who sneak from living worth to dead,  
With-hold the pension, and *set* up the head. *Pope.*  
61. To *set* up. To raise; to exalt; to put in power.  
He was skilful enough to have lived full, if knowledge  
could be *set* up against mortality. *Shaksp. Othello.*  
I'll translate the kingdom from the house of Saul, and *set* up  
the throne of David over Israel. *2 Sa. iii. 10.*  
Of those that lead these parties, if you could take off the  
major number, the lesser would govern; nay, if you could  
take off all, they would *set* up one, and follow him. *Suckling.*  
Homer took all occasions of *setting up* his own countrymen  
the Grecians, and of undervaluing the Trojan chiefs. *Dryd.*  
Whatever practical rule is generally broken, it cannot be  
supposed innate; it being impossible that men should, without  
shame or fear, serenely break a rule which they could not but  
evidently know that God had *set* up. *Locke.*  
62. To *set* up. To place in view.  
He hath taken me by my neck, shaken me to pieces, and  
*set* me up for his mark. *Job xvi. 12.*  
Scarecrows are *set* up to keep birds from corn and fruits. *Bac.*  
Thy father's merit *sets* thee up to view;  
And shows thee in the fairest point of light,  
To make thy virtues or thy faults conspicuous. *Addison.*  
63. To *set* up. To place in repose; to fix; to rest.  
Whilst we *set* up our hopes here, we do not so seriously, as  
we ought, consider that God has provided another and better  
place for us. *Wake.*  
64. To *set* up. To raise by the voice.  
My right eye itches, some good luck is near;  
Perhaps my Amaryllis may appear;  
I'll *set* up such a note as she shall hear. *Dryden.*  
65. To *set* up. To advance; to propose to reception.  
The authors that *set* up this opinion were not themselves  
satisfied with it. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*  
66. To *set* up. To raise to a sufficient fortune.  
In a soldier's life there's honour to be got, and one lucky hit  
*sets* up a man for ever. *L'Estrange.*  
To *set*. v. n.  
1. To fall below the horizon, as the sun at evening.  
The sun was *set*. *Gen. xxviii. 11.*  
Whereas the *setting* of the pleiades and seven stars is de-  
signed the term of Autumn and the beginning of Winter, unto  
some latitudes these stars do never *set*. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*  
That sun once *set*, a thousand meaner stars  
Gave a dim light to violence and wars. *Waller.*  
Now the latter watch of waiting night,  
And *setting* stars, to kindly rest invite. *Dryden's Æn.*  
Not thicker billows beat the Libyan main,  
When pale Orion *sets* in wintry rain,  
Than stand these troops. *Dryden's Æn.*  
My eyes no object met,  
But distant skies that in the ocean *set*. *Dryden's Ind. Emp.*  
The Julian eagles here their wings display,  
And there like *setting* stars the Decur lay. *Garth's Ovid.*  
2. To be fixed hard.  
A gathering and ferring of the spirits together to resist,  
maketh the teeth to *set* hard one against another. *Bacon.*  
3. To be extinguished or darkened, as the sun at night.  
Ahiyah could not see; for his eyes were *set*, by reason of his  
age. *Kings. xiv. 4.*  
23 R  
4. To



# SET

4. To fit music to words.  
That I might sing it, madam, to a tune,  
Give me a note: your ladyship can set.  
—As little by such toys as may be possible. *Shakespeare.*
5. To become not fluid.  
That fluid substance in a few minutes begins to set, as the  
tradenmen speak; that is, to exchange its fluidity for firm-  
ness. *Boyle.*
6. To begin a journey.  
So let him land,  
And solemnly see him set on to London. *Shakespeare. H. V.*  
On Wednesday next, Harry, thou shalt set forward;  
On Thursday we ourselves will march. *Shakespeare.*  
The king is set from London, and the scene  
Is now transported to Southampton. *Shakespeare. Hen. V.*  
To go, or pass, or put one's self into any state or posture.  
The faithless pirate soon will set to sea,  
And bear the royal virgin far away. *Dryden.*  
When sets he forward?  
—He is near at hand. *Dryden's Ind. Emp.*  
He with forty of his galleys, in most warlike manner ap-  
pointed, set forward with Solymian's ambassador towards Con-  
stantinople. *Kneller's History of the Turks.*
8. To catch birds with a dog that sets them, that is, lies down  
and points them out; and with a large net.  
When I go a hawking or setting, I think myself beholden  
to him that assures me, that in such a field there is a covey of  
partridges. *Boyle.*
9. To plant, not flow.  
In gard'ning ne'er this rule forget,  
To sow dry, and set wet. *Old Proverb.*
10. It is commonly used in conversation for sit, which, though  
undoubtedly barbarous, is sometimes found in authors.  
If they set down before's, 'fore they remove;  
Bring up your army. *Shakespeare.*  
If he sets industriously and sincerely to perform the com-  
mands of Christ, he can have no ground of doubting but it  
shall prove successful to him. *Hammond.*
12. To set about. To fall to; to begin.  
We find it most hard to convince them, that it is necessary  
now, at this very present, to set about it: we are thought a  
little too hot and hasty, when we press wicked men to leave  
their sins to-day, as long as they have so much time before  
them to do it in. *Calamy's Sermons.*  
How preposterous is it, never to set about works of charity,  
whilst we ourselves can see them performed? *Atterbury.*
13. To set in. To fix in a particular state.  
When the weather was set in to be very bad, I have taken  
a whole day's journey to see a gallery furnished by great mas-  
ters. *Addison's Spectator.*  
As November set in with keen frosts, so they continued  
through the whole of that month, without any other altera-  
tion than freezing with more or less severity, as the winds  
changed. *Elphinstone's Voyage.*  
A storm accordingly happened the following day; for a  
southern monsoon began to set in. *Gulliver's Travels.*
14. To set on or upon. To begin a march, journey, or enter-  
prize.  
Be't your charge.  
To see perform'd the tenor of our word:  
Set on. *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*  
He that would seriously set upon the search of truth, ought  
to prepare his mind with a love of it. *Locke.*  
The understanding would presently obtain the knowledge  
it is about, and then set upon some new inquiry. *Locke.*
15. To set on. To make an attack.  
Hence every leader to his charge;  
For on their answer we will set on them. *Shakespeare. Hen. IV.*
16. To set out. To have beginning.  
If any invisible casualty there be, it is questionable whether  
its activity only set out at our nativity, and began not rather in  
the womb. *Brown's Vulg. Errors.*  
The dazzling lustre to abate,  
He set not out in all his pomp and state,  
Clad in the mildest lightning. *Addison.*
17. To set out. To begin a journey.  
At their setting out they must have their commission from  
the king. *Bacon.*  
I shall put you in mind where you promised to set out, or  
begin your first stage. *Hammond.*  
Me thou think'st not slow,  
Who since the morning-hour set out from heav'n,  
Where God resides, and ere mid-day arriv'd  
In Eden. *Milton's Parad. Lost.*  
My soul then mov'd the quicker pace;  
Your first set out, mine reach'd her in the race. *Dryden.*  
These doctrines, laid down for foundations of any science,  
were called principles, as the beginnings from which we must  
set out, and look no farther backwards. *Locke.*

# SET

- He that sets out upon weak legs will not only go farther, but  
grow stronger too; than one who with firm limbs only fits  
himself. *Locke.*
- For these reasons I shall set out for London to-morrow. *Add.*  
Look no more on man in the first stage of his existence,  
in his setting out for eternity. *Addison.*  
If we slacken our arms, and drop our oars, we shall be hur-  
ried back to the place from whence we first set out. *Addison.*
18. To set out. To begin the world.  
Eudoxus, at his first setting out, threw himself into court.  
*Addison's Spectator.*  
Eugenio set out from the same university, and about the  
same time with Coriolanus. *Swift.*
19. To set up. To apply himself to.  
I may appeal to some, who have made this their business,  
whether it go not against the hair with them to set to anything  
else. *Government of the Tongue.*
20. To set up. To begin a trade openly.  
We have stock enough to set up with, capable of infinite  
advancement, and yet no less capable of total decay. *Decay of Piety.*  
A man of a clear reputation, though his bark be split, yet  
he saves his cargo; has something left towards setting up again,  
and so is in capacity of receiving benefit not only from his  
own industry, but the friendship of others. *Gov. of the Tongue.*  
Those who have once made their court to those mistresses  
without portions, the muses, are never like to set up for for-  
tunes. *Pope.*  
This habit of writing and discoursing was acquired during  
my apprenticeship in London, and a long residence there after  
I had set up for myself. *Swift.*
21. To set up. To begin a project of advantage.  
Eumenes, one of Alexander's captains, setting up for him-  
self after the death of his master, persuaded his principal offi-  
cers to lend him great sums; after which they were forced to  
follow him for their own security. *Arbutnot.*  
A severe treatment might tempt them to set up for a repu-  
blik. *Addison on Italy.*
22. To set up. To profess publicly.  
Scowring the watch grows out of fashion wit;  
Now we set up for tilting in the pit. *Dryden.*  
Can Polyphemus, or Antiphates,  
Who gorge themselves with man,  
Set up to teach humanity, and give,  
By their example, rules for us to live? *Dryden's Fieschi.*  
It is found by experience, that those men who set up for  
morality, without regard to religion, are generally but vir-  
tuous in part. *Swift.*
- Set. part. adj. [from the verb.] Regular; not lax; made in  
consequence of some formal rule.  
Rude am I in my speech,  
And little blest with the set phrase of peace. *Shakespeare. Othello.*  
Th' indictment of the good lord Hastings,  
In a set hand fairly is ingross'd. *Shakespeare. Richard III.*  
He would not perform that service by the hazard of one set  
battle, but by dallying off the time. *Kneller.*  
Set speeches, and a formal tale,  
With none but statemen and grave fools prevail. *Dryden.*  
In ten set battles have we driv'n back  
These heathen Saxons, and regain'd our earth. *Dryden.*  
What we hear in conversation has this general advantage  
over set discourses, that in the latter we are apt to attend more  
to the beauty and elegance of the composition than to the mat-  
ter delivered. *Rogers.*
- Set. n. f. [from the verb.]  
1. A number of things suited to each other; a number of things  
of which one cannot conveniently be separated from the rest.  
Sensations and passions seem to depend upon a particular set  
of motions. *Celcius.*  
All corpuscles of the same set or kind agree in every  
thing. *Woodward.*  
'Tis not a set of features or complexion,  
The tincture of a skin, that I admire. *Addison.*  
I shall here lay together a new set of remarks, and observe  
the artifices of our enemies to raise such prejudices. *Addison.*  
Homer introduced that monstrous character to show the  
marvellous, and paint it in a new set of colours. *Brown.*  
He must change his comrades;  
In half the time he talks them round,  
There must another set be found. *Swift.*  
They refer to those critics who are partial to some parti-  
cular set of writers to the prejudice of others. *Pope.*  
Perhaps there is no man, nor set of men, upon earth,  
whose sentiments I intricely follow. *Watts.*
2. Any thing not down, but put in a state of some growth into  
the ground.  
'Tis raised by sets or berries, like white thorn, and lies the  
same time in the ground. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*
3. The apparent fall of the sun, or other bodies of heaven,  
below the horizon. *The*

# SET

- The weary sun hath made a golden set;  
And, by the bright track of his fiery car,  
Gives signal of a goodly day to-morrow. *Shakespeare. R. III.*  
When the battle's lost and won.  
—That will be ere set of sun. *Shakespeare. Macbeth.*  
Before set of sun that day, I hope to reach my Winter-  
quarters. *Atterbury to Pope.*
4. A wager at dice.  
That was but civil war, an equal set,  
Where piles with piles, and eagles eagles fight. *Dryden.*
5. A game.  
Have I not here the best cards for the game,  
To win this easy match plaid for a crown?  
And shall I now give o'er the yielded set? *Shakespeare.*  
When we have match'd our rackets to these balls,  
We will, in France, play a set  
Shall strike his father's crown into the hazard. *Shakespeare. H. V.*
- SET. n. f. [from seto, Latin.] Bristly; set with strong  
hairs; consisting of strong hairs.  
The parent insect, with its stiff setaceous tail, torments the  
rib of the leaf when tender, and makes way for its egg into  
the very pith. *Derham.*
- SET. n. f. [from seto, Latin.]  
A seton is made when the skin is taken up with a needle,  
and the wound kept open by a twist of silk or hair, that hu-  
mours may vent themselves. Farriers call this operation in  
cattle rowelling. *Wyn y.*  
I made a seton to give a vent to the humour. *Wyn y.*  
If the sinus be of great length depending, make a perfora-  
tion in the lower part by a seton-needle with a twisted silk. *Wyn y.*
- SETTER. n. f. A large long seat with a back to it.
- SETTER. n. f. [from set.]  
1. One who sets.  
When he was gone I cast this book away: I could not look  
upon it but with weeping eyes, in remembering him who was  
the only setter on to do it. *Ascham.*  
Shameless Warwick, peace!  
Proud setter up and puller down of kings! *Shakespeare. H. VI.*  
He seemeth to be a setter forth of strange gods. *Ascham.*
2. A dog who beats the field, and points the bird for the sport-  
men.  
3. A man who performs the office of a setting dog, or finds out  
persons to be plundered.  
Another set of men are the devil's setters, who continually  
beat their brains how to draw in some innocent unguarded  
heir into their hellish net, learning his humour, prying into  
his circumstances, and observing his weak side. *South.*
- SETTERWORT. n. f. An herb; a species of hellebore.
- SETTING DOG. n. f. [from set, Ital. setting and dog.]  
A dog taught to find game, and point it out to the sportsman.  
Will obliges young heirs with a setting dog he has made  
himself. *Addison.*
- SETTLE. n. f. [from set, Sax.] A seat; a bench; something  
to sit on.  
From the bottom to the lower settle shall be two cubits. *Ezek. xliii. 14.*  
The man, their hearty welcome first express,  
A common settle drew for either guest,  
Inviting each his weary limbs to rest. *Dryden.*
- TO SETTLE. v. a. [from the noun.]  
1. To place in any certain state after a time of fluctuation or  
disturbance.  
I will settle you after your old estates, and will do better  
unto you than at your beginnings. *Ezek. xxxvi. 11.*  
In hope to find  
Better abode, and my afflicted powers  
To settle here. *Milton.*  
2. To fix in any way of life.  
The father thought the time drew on  
Of settling in the world his only son. *Dryden.*  
3. To fix in any place.  
Settled in his face I see  
Sad resolution. *Milton.*  
4. To establish; to confirm.  
Justice submitted to what Abra pleas'd:  
Her will alone could settle or revoke,  
And law was fix'd by what the latest spoke.  
5. To determine; to affirm; to free from ambiguity.  
This exactness will be judged troublesome, and therefore  
most men will think they may be excused from settling the  
complex ideas of mixed modes so precisely in their minds. *Locke.*  
Medals give a very great light to history, in confirming  
such passages as are true in old authors, and settling such as are  
told after different manners. *Addison.*  
6. To fix; to make certain or unchangeable.  
His banish'd gods restor'd to rites divine,  
And settl'd sure succession in his line. *Dryden's En.*  
If you will not take some care to settle our language, and

# SET

- put it into a state of continuance, your memory shall not be  
preserved above an hundred years, further than by imperfect  
tradition. *Swift.*
7. To fix; not to suffer to continue doubtful in opinion, or de-  
sultory and wavering in conduct.  
This, by a settled habit in things, whereof we have fre-  
quent experience, is performed so quick, that we take that for  
the perception of our sensation which is an idea formed by  
our judgment. *Locke.*  
A pamphlet that talks of slavery, France, and the pre-  
tender; they desire no more: it will settle the wayings, and  
confirm the doubtful. *Swift.*
8. To make close or compact.  
Cover ant-hills up, that the rain may settle the turf before  
the Spring. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*
9. To fix unalienably by legal sanctions.  
I have given him the parsonage of the parish, and, because  
I know his value, have settled upon him a good annuity for  
life. *Addison's Spectator.*
10. To fix inseparably.  
Exalt your passion by directing and settling it upon an object,  
the due contemplation of whose loveliness may cure perfectly  
all hurts received from mortal beauty. *Boyle.*
11. To affect so as that the dregs or impurities sink to the  
bottom.  
So do the winds and thunders cleanse the air;  
So working seas settle and purge the wine. *Davies.*
12. To compose; to put into a state of calmness.  
When thou art settling thyself to thy devotions, imagine  
thou hearest thy Saviour calling to thee, as he did to Martha,  
Why art thou so careless? *Duppa.*
- TO SETTLE. v. n.  
1. To subside; to sink to the bottom and repose there.  
This is mere moral babble, and direct  
Against the canon laws of our foundation:  
I must not suffer this; yet 'tis the lees.  
And settlings of a melancholy blood. *Milton.*
2. To lose motion or fermentation; to deposit faces at the  
bottom.  
Your fury then boil'd upward to a foam;  
But since this mintage came, you sink and settle,  
As if cold water had been pour'd upon you. *Dryden.*  
A government, upon such occasions, is always thick before  
it settles. *Addison's Freeholder.*
3. To fix one's self; to establish a residence.  
The Spinetta, descended from the Pelegrin, settled at the  
mouth of the river Po. *Arbutnot.*
4. To chuse a method of life; to establish a domestick state.  
As people marry now, and settle,  
Fierce love abates his usual mettle;  
Worldly desires, and household cares,  
Disturb the godhead's soft affairs. *Prior.*
5. To become fixed so as not to change.  
The wind came about and settled in the West, so as we  
could make no way. *Bacon.*
6. To quit an irregular and desultory for a methodical life.
7. To take any lasting state.  
That country became a gained ground by the mud brought  
down by the Nilus, which settled by degrees into a firm  
land. *Brown's Vulg. Errors.*  
According to laws established by the divine wisdom, it was  
wrought by degrees from one form into another, 'till it settled  
at length into an habitable earth. *Burnet.*  
Chyle, before it circulates with the blood, is whitish; by  
the force of circulation it runs through all the intermediate  
colours, 'till it settles in an intense red. *Arbutnot.*
8. To rest; to repose.  
When time hath worn out their natural vanity, and taught  
them discretion, their fondness settles on its proper object. *Spekt.*  
Warm'd in the brain the brazen weapon lies,  
And shades eternal settle o'er his eyes. *Pope.*
9. To grow calm.  
'Till the fury of his highness settle,  
Come not before him. *Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.*
10. To make a jointure for a wife.  
He sighs with most success that settles well. *Garth.*
11. To crack as work links.  
One part being moist, and the other dry, occasions its set-  
tling more in one place than another, which causes cracks and  
settling in the wall. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*
- SETTLEDNESS. n. f. [from settle.] The state of being settled;  
confirmed state.  
What one party thought to rivet to a settledness, by the  
strength and influence of the Scots, that the other rejects and  
contemns. *King Charles.*
- SETTLEMENT. n. f. [from settle.]  
1. The act of settling; the state of being settled.  
2. The act of giving possession by legal sanction.  
My flocks, my fields, my woods, my pastures take,  
With settlement as good as law can make. *Dryden.*
3. A



# SEV

3. A jointure granted to a wife.  
Stephon sigh'd to loud and strong,  
He blew a *settlement* along;  
And bravely drove his rivals down  
With coach and six, and house in town. *Swift.*
4. Subfidence; dregs.  
Fullers earth left a thick *settlement*. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*
5. Act of quitting a roving for a domestick and methodical life.  
Every man living has a design in his head upon wealth,  
power, or *settlement* in the world. *L'Estrange.*
6. A colony; a place where a colony is established.  
*SE' TUAL*. *n. f.* An herb. *Ditt.*
- SE' VEN*. *adj.* [reopon, Saxon.]  
1. Four and three; one more than six. It is commonly used in poetry as one syllable.  
Let ev'ry man be master of his time  
Till *seven* at night. *Shaksp. Macbeth.*  
Of every clean beast thou shalt take to thee by *sevens*. *Gen.*  
Pharmis, king of the Medes, it is said, he overthrew and  
cruelly murdered, with his *seven* children. *Raleigh.*  
*Sev'n* bullocks, yet unyok'd, for Phœbus chuse;  
And for Diana *sev'n* unspotted ewes. *Dryden's Æn.*
- SE' VENFOLD*. *adj.* [seven and fold.] Repeated seven times;  
having seven doubles.  
Upon this dreadful beast with *sevenfold* head,  
He set the false Duella for more awe and dread. *Fa. Queen.*  
The *sevenfold* shield of Ajax cannot keep  
The battery from my heart. *Shaksp. Ant. and Cleop.*  
Not for that silly old morality,  
That as these links were knit, our loves should be,  
Mourn I, that I thy *sevenfold* chain have lost,  
Nor for the luck's sake, but the bitter cost. *Donne.*  
What if the breath that kindled those grim fires  
Awak'd, should blow them into *sevenfold* rage. *Milton.*  
Fair queen,  
Who sway'd the sceptre of the Pharian isle,  
And *sevenfold* falls of disembodying Nile. *Dryden.*
- SE' VENFOLD*. *adv.* Seven times.  
Whosoever slayeth Cain, vengeance shall be taken on him  
*sevenfold*. *Gen. iv. 15.*  
Wrath meet thy flight *sevenfold*. *Milton.*
- SE' VENNIGHT*. *n. f.* [seven and night.]  
1. A week; the time from one day of the week to the next day  
of the same denomination preceding or following; a week,  
numbered according to the practice of the old northern na-  
tions, as in *fortnight*.  
Rome was either more grateful to the beholders, or more  
noble in itself, than just with the sword and lance, main-  
tained for a *sevennight* together. *Sidney.*  
Iago's footing here anticipates our thoughts  
A *sevennight*'s speed. *Shak. Othello.*  
Shining woods, laid in a dry room, within a *sevennight* lost  
their shining. *Bacon's Natural History.*
2. We use still the word *sevennight* or *sevenight* in computing  
time: as, it happened on Monday was *sevennight*, that is, on  
the Monday before last Monday; it will be done on Monday  
*sevennight*, that is, on the Monday after next Monday.  
This comes from one of those untucker'd ladies whom you  
were so sharp upon on Monday was *sevennight*. *Aldis.*
- SE' VENCORE*. *adj.* [Seven and fore.] Seven times twenty; an  
hundred and forty.  
The old countess of Desmond, who lived till she was *seven-*  
*score* years old, did dentire twice or thrice; casting her old  
teeth, and others coming in their place. *Bacon.*
- SEVENTEEN*. *adj.* [reopontyne, Saxon.] Seven and ten; se-  
ven added to ten.
- SEVENTEENTH*. *adj.* [reopontzeop, Saxon.] The seventh after  
the tenth; the ordinal of seventeen.  
In the six hundredth year of Noah's life, the second month,  
the *seventeenth* day, were all the fountains of the great deep  
broken up. *Gen. vii. 11.*  
The conquest of Ireland was perfected by the king in the  
*seventeenth* year of his reign. *Judge Hale.*
- SEVENTH*. *adj.* [reopopa, Saxon.] The ordinal of seven;  
the first after the sixth.  
The child born in the *seventh* month doth commonly  
well. *Bacon.*  
So Pharaoh, or some greater king than he,  
Provided for the *seventh* necessity:  
Taught from above his magazines to frame;  
That famine was prevented e'er it came. *Dryd.*
2. Containing one part in *seven*.  
Thy air is like the first:  
A third is like the former. Filthy hags!  
Why do you shew me this? A fourth? Start, eye!  
What! will the line stretch to the crack of doom?  
Another yet? A *seventh*! I'll see no more. *Shaksp.*
- SEVENTHLY*. *adv.* [From *seventh*.] In the seventh place; an  
ordinal adverb.  
*Seventhly*, living bodies have sense, which plants have  
not. *Bacon.*

# SEV

- SE' VENTIETH*. *adj.* [From *seventy*.] The tenth seven times re-  
peated; the ordinal of seventy.
- SE' VENTY*. *adj.* [Handreopontze, Saxon.] Seven times ten.  
Worthy Marcius,  
Had we no quarrel else to Rome, but that  
Thou art thence banish'd, we would master all,  
From twelve to *seventy*. *Shaksp. Coriolanus.*  
We call not that death immature, if a man lives till *se-*  
*venty*. *Taylor.*  
The weight of *seventy* winters prest him down,  
He bent beneath the burthen of a crown. *Dryd.*  
In the Hebrew, there is a particle consisting but of one  
single letter, of which there are reckoned up *seventy* several  
significations. *Lacks.*
- To *SE' VER*. *v. a.* [sever, French; *separo*, Latin.]  
1. To part by violence from the rest.  
Forgetful queen, who *severed* that bright head,  
Which charm'd two mighty monarchs to her bed. *Grano.*- 2. To divide; to part; to force asunder.  
They are not so far disjointed and *severed*, but that they  
come at length to meet. *Hooker.*  
Fortune, divorce  
Pomp from the bearer, 'tis a suff'rance panging,  
As soul and body's *severing*. *Shaksp. Hen. VIII.*  
Our force by land  
Hath nobly held; our *sever'd* navy too  
Have knit again, and float. *Shaksp. Ant. and Cleop.*  
What thou art is mine:  
Our state cannot be *sever'd*, we are one,  
One flesh; to lose thee were to lose myself. *Milton.*
- 3. To separate; to put in different orders or places.  
The angels shall *sever* the wicked from among the just. *Mat.*  
He, with his guide, the farther fields attain'd;  
Where *sever'd* from the rest the warrior souls remain'd. *Dryd.*
- 4. To separate by chemical operation.  
This axiom is of large extent, and would be *severed* and  
refined by trial. *Bacon.*
- 5. To disjoin, to disunite.  
Look, love, what envious streaks  
Do lace the *severing* clouds in yonder east. *Shaksp.*  
How stiff is my vile sense,  
That I stand up and have ingenious feeling  
Of my huge sorrows! better I were distract,  
So should my thoughts be *sever'd* from my griefs;  
And woes by wrong imaginations, lose  
The knowledge of themselves. *Shaksp.*  
The medical virtues lodge in some one or other of its prin-  
ciples, and may therefore usefully be sought for in that prin-  
ciple *sever'd* from the others. *Boyle.*
- 6. To keep distinct; to keep apart.  
Three glorious suns, each one a perfect sun;  
Not separated with the racking clouds,  
But *sever'd* in a pale clear-shining sky. *Shaksp.*  
I will *sever* Goshen, that no swarms of flies shall be  
there. *Exod. viii. 22.*
- To *SE' VER*. *v. n.* To make a separation; to make a partition.  
The Lord shall *sever* between the cattle of Israel and of  
Egypt. *Exod. ix. 4.*  
There remains so much religion, as to know how to *sever*  
between the use and abuse of things. *K. Charles.*  
Better from me thou *sever* not. *Milton.*
- SE' VERAL*. *adj.* [from *sever*.]  
1. Different; distinct; unlike one another.  
Divers sorts of beasts came from *several* parts to drink; and  
so being refreshed, fall to couple, and many times with *se-*  
*veral* kinds. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*  
The conquest of Ireland was made piece and piece, by *se-*  
*veral* attempts, in *several* ages. *Davies's Hist. of Ireland.*  
Four *several* armies to the field are led. *Dryd.*  
Which high in equal hopes four princes head.  
2. Divers; many. It is used in any number not large, and more  
than two.  
This country is large, having in it many people, and *sever-*  
*al* kingdoms. *Abbot's Description of the Work.*  
This elfe to *several* spheres thou must ascribe. *Milton.*  
We might have repaired the losses of one campaign by the  
advantages of another, and after *several* victories gained over  
us, might have still kept the enemy from our gates. *Aldis.*
- 3. Particular; single.  
Each *several* ship a victory did gain,  
As Rupert, or as Albemarle were there. *Dryd.*
- 4. Distinct; appropriate.  
The parts and passages of state are so many, as to express  
them fully, would require a *several* treatise. *Davies's Ireland.*  
Like things to like, the rest to *several* place  
Disparted. *Milton.*  
Each might his *several* province well command,  
Would all but stoop to what they understand. *Pope.*
- SE' VERAL*. *n. f.* [from the *adj.*]  
1. A state of separation; or partition. This substantive has a plu-  
ral. *More.*

# SEV

- More profit is quieter found  
Where pastures in *several* be,  
Of one silly aker of ground  
Than champion maketh of three. *Tusser, Husband.*
2. Each particular singly taken.  
This by some *severals*  
Of head piece extraordinary, lower messes  
Perchance are to this business purblind. *Shaksp.*  
There was not time enough to hear  
The *severals*. *Shaksp.*  
That will appear to be a methodical successive observation  
of these *severals*, as degrees and steps preparative the one  
to the other. *Hammond's Fundamentals.*  
*Severals* of them neither rose from any conspicuous family,  
nor left any behind them. *Addison's Freeholder.*- 3. An' inclosed or separate place.  
They had their *several* for heathen nations, their *several*  
for the people of their own nation, their *several* for men, their  
*several* for women, their *several* for their priests, and for the  
high priest alone their *several*. *Hooker.*
- 4. Inclosed ground.  
There was a nobleman that was lean of visage, but imme-  
diately after his marriage he grew pretty plump and fat. One  
said to him, your lordship doth contrary to other married men;  
for they at first wax lean, and you wax fat. Sir Walter Ra-  
leigh flood by and said, there is no beast, that if you take him  
from the common, and put him into the *severals*, but will wax  
fat. *Bacon.*
- SE' VERALLY*. *adv.* [from *several*.] Distinctly; particularly;  
separately; apart from others.  
Consider angels each of them *severally* in himself, and their  
law is, all ye his angels praise him. *Hooker.*  
Nature and scripture, both jointly and not *severally*, either  
of them, be so compleat, that unto everlasting felicity we  
need not the knowledge of any thing more than these two may  
easily furnish our minds with. *Hooker.*  
Th' apostles could not be confin'd  
To these or those, but *severally* design'd  
Their large commission round the world to blow. *Dryd.*  
We ought not so much to love likeness as beauty, and  
to chuse from the fairest bodies *severally* the fairest parts. *Dryd.*  
Others were so very small and close together, that I could  
not keep my eye fixedly on them *severally* so as to number  
them. *Newt. Opt.*
- SE' VERALTY*. *n. f.* [from *several*.] State of separation from the rest.  
The jointure or advancement of the lady was the third part  
of the principality of Wales, the dukedom of Cornwall, and  
earldom of Chester, to be set forth in *severalty*. *Bacon.*  
Having considered the apertions in *severalty*, according to  
their particular requisites, I am now come to the casting and  
contexture of the whole work. *Wotton.*
- SE' VERANCE*. *n. f.* [from *sever*.] Separation; partition.  
Those rivers enclose a neck of land, in regard of his fruit-  
fulness, not unworthy of a *severance*. *Carver's Survey of Cornwall.*
- SEVERE*. *n. f.* [severe, French; *severus*, Latin.]  
1. Sharp; apt to punish; censorious; apt to blame; hard; rigorous.  
Let your zeal, if it must be expressed in anger, be always  
more *severe* against thy self than against others. *Taylor.*  
Soon mov'd with touch of blame, thus Eve:  
What words have pass'd thy lips, Adam *severe*? *Milton.*  
What made the church of Alexandria be so *severe* with  
Origen for, but holding the innocence in his hands, which those  
about him cast from thence upon the altar? yet for this he  
was cast out of the church. *Stillington.*
- 2. Rigid; austere; morose; harsh; not indulgent.  
Am I upbraided? not enough *severe*  
It seems, in thy restraint. *Milton.*  
In his looks serene,  
When angry most he seem'd and most *severe*,  
What elfe but favour shone? *Milton.*  
Nor blame *severe* his choice,  
Warbling the Grecian woes. *Pope's Odyssey.*
- 3. Cruel; inexorable.  
His *severe* wrath shall he sharpen for a sword. *Wisd.*
- 4. Regulated by rigid rules; strict.  
Truth, wisdom, sanctitude, *severe* and pure,  
*severe*, but in true filial freedom plac'd. *Milton.*
- 5. Exempt from all levity of appearance; grave; sober; sedate.  
Your looks must alter, as your subject does,  
From kind to fierce, from wanton to *severe*. *Waller.*
- 6. Not lax; not airy; close; strictly methodical; rigidly exact.  
His grave rebuke  
*Severe* in youthful beauty, added grace. *Milton.*  
Their beauty I leave it rather to the delicate wit of poets,  
than venture upon so nice a subject with my *severe* style. *Mare.*
- 7. Painful; afflictive.  
8. Close; concise; not luxuriant.  
The Latin, a most *severe* and compendious language, often  
expresses that in one word, which modern tongues cannot in  
more. *Dryden.*  
These piercing fires as soft as now *severe*. *Milton.*
- 1. Painfully; afflictively.

# SEX

- We have wasted our strength to attain ends different from  
those for which we undertook the war, and often to effect  
others which after a peace, we may *severely* repent. *Swift.*
2. Ferociously; horridly.  
More formidable Hydra stands within;  
Whose jaws with iron teeth *severely* grin. *Dryd.*
- SEVERITY*. *n. f.* [severitas, Latin.]  
1. Cruel treatment; sharpness of punishment.  
I laugh to see your ladyship so fond,  
To think that you have ought but Talbot's shadow  
Whereon to practise your *severity*. *Shaksp.*  
He shall be thrown down the Tarpeian rock  
With rigorous hands; he hath resisted law,  
And therefore law shall scorn him further trial  
Than the *severity* of publick power,  
Which he so sets at naught. *Shaksp. Coriolanus.*  
Never were so great rebellions expiated with so little blood,  
as for the *severity* used upon those taken in Kent, it was but  
upon a scum of people. *Bacon.*  
There is a difference between an ecclesiastical censure and  
*severity*: for under a censure we only include excommunica-  
tion, suspension, and an interdict; but under an ecclesiastical  
*severity*, every other punishment of the church is intended; but  
according to some, a censure and a *severity* is the same. *Aylmer.*- 2. Hardness; power of distressing.  
Though nature hath given insects sagacity to avoid the win-  
ter cold, yet its *severity* finds them out. *Hale's Orig. of Man.*
- 3. Strictness; rigid accuracy.  
Confining myself to the *severity* of truth, becoming, I must  
pass over many instances of your military skill. *Dryd.*
- 4. Rigour; austerity; harshness; want of mildness; want of  
indulgence.  
*SE' Vocation*. *n. f.* [sever, Latin.] The act of calling aside.  
To *SEV*. for *seu*. *Spenser.* To follow.  
To *SEW*. *v. n.* [sue, Latin.] To any thing by the use of the  
needle.  
A time to rent and a time to *sew*. *Ecd. iii. 7.*  
To *SEW*. *v. a.* To join by threads drawn with a needle.  
No man *seweth* a piece of new cloth on an old gar-  
ment. *Mark. ii. 21.*  
To *SEW* up. To inclose in any thing sewed.  
If ever I said loose bodied gown, *sew* me up in the skirts  
of it. *Shaksp. Taming of the Shrew.*  
My transgression is sealed up in a bag, and thou *sewest* up  
mine iniquity. *Job. xiv. 17.*  
To *SEW*. *v. a.* To drain a pond for the fish. *Ainsworth.*
- SEWER*. *v. n.* [sewer trenchant, French; or *assewer*, old French;  
from *assier*, to set down; for those officers set the dishes on  
the table. *Newton's Milton.*]  
1. An officer who serves up a feast.  
Marshall'd feast,  
Serv'd up in hall with *sewers* and feneshals:  
The skill of artifice or office mean. *Milt.*  
The cook and *sewer*, each his talent tries,  
In various figures scenes of dishes rise:  
2. [From *issuer*, *issuer*.] *Cowel.* A passage for water to run  
through, now corrupted to *shore*.  
The fennmen hold that the *sewers* must be kept so, as the  
water may not stay too long in the spring till the weeds and  
sedge be grown up. *Bacon.*  
Men fuller their private in judgment to be drawn into the  
common *sewer*, or stream of the present vogue. *K. Charles.*  
As one who long in populous city pent,  
Where houses thick, and *sewers* annoy the air,  
Forth issuing on a summer's morn, to breathe  
Among the pleasant villages and farms  
Adjoin'd, from each thing met conceives delight. *Milt.*
- 3. He that uses a needle.  
*SEX*. *n. f.* [sex, French; *sextus*, Latin.]  
1. The property by which any animal is male or female.  
These two great *sexes* animate the world. *Milton.*  
Under his forming hands a creature grew,  
Manlike, but different *sex*. *Milton.*
- 2. Womankind; by way of emphasis.  
Unhappy *sex*! whose beauty is your snare;  
Expos'd to trials; made too frail to bear. *Dryd.*  
Shame is hard to be overcome; but if the *sex* once get the  
better of it, it gives them afterwards no more trouble. *Garth.*
- SEXAGENARY*. *adj.* [sexagenaire, French; *sexagenarius*, Latin.]  
Aged sixty years.  
*SEXAGESIMA*. *n. f.* [Latin.] The second Sunday before Lent.  
*SEXAGESIMAL*. *adj.* [from *sexagesimus*, Latin.] Sixtieth;  
numbered by sixties.  
*SEXANGLED*. } *adj.* [from *sex* and *angular*, Latin.] Having  
*SEXANGULAR*. } six corners or angles; hexagonal.  
Snow *sexangular*, at least of stary and many pointed figure.  
The grubs from their *sexangular* abode  
Crawl out unfinish'd like the maggot's brood. *Dryd.*  
*SEXANGULARLY*. *adv.* [from *sexangular*.] With six angles;  
hexagonally.  
*SEXENNIAL*. *adj.* [sex and annus, Latin.] Lasting six years;  
happening once in six years. *23*

SEXTAIN:



## S H A

**S'EXTAIN**. *n. f.* [from *sextans*, *sex*, Latin.] A stanza of six lines.  
**S'EXTANT**. *n. f.* [from *sextant*, French.] The sixth part of a circle.  
**S'EXTARY**. *n. f.* A pint and a half.  
**S'EXTARY**. *n. f.* The same as *facitly*; a vestry. *Di.*  
**S'EXTRE**. *n. f.* The same as *facitly*; a vestry. *Di.*  
**S'EXTILE**. *adj.* [from *sextilis*, Latin.] Is such a position or aspect of two planets, when at 60 degrees distant, or at the distance of two signs from one another, and is marked thus \*. *Har.*  
 Planetary motions and aspects,  
 In *sextile*, square, and trine, *Milton.*  
 The moon receives the dusky light we discern in its *sextile* aspect from the earth's benignity. *Glauville.*  
**S'EXTON**. *n. f.* [corrupted from *sacristan*.] An under-officer of the church, whose business is to dig graves. *Shake.*  
 A stool and cushion for the *sexton*.  
 When any dies, then by tolling a bell, or bespeaking a grave of the *sexton*, the same is known to the searchers corresponding with the said *sexton*. *Grant.*  
**S'EXTONSHIP**. *n. f.* [from *sexton*.] The office of a *sexton*.  
 They may get a dispensation to hold the clerkship and *sextonship* of their own parish in commendam. *Swift.*  
**S'EXTUPLE**. *adj.* [from *sextuplus*, Latin.] Sixfold; six times told.  
 Man's length being a perpendicular from the vertex unto the sole of the foot is *sextuple* unto his breadth, or a right line drawn from the ribs of one side to another. *Brown.*  
**TO SHAB**. *v. n.* To play mean tricks; a low barbarous cant word.  
**SHABBLI**. *adv.* [from *shabby*.] Meanly; reproachfully; despicably; paltrily. A cant word.  
**SHABBINESS**. *n. f.* [from *shabby*.] Meanness; paltriness.  
 He exchanged his gay *shabbiness* of cloaths fit for a much younger man, to warm ones that would be decent for a much older one. *Addis. Spectator.*  
**SHABBY**. *adj.* [A word that has crept into conversation and low writing; but ought not to be admitted into the language.] Mean; paltry.  
 The dean was so *shabby*, and look'd like a ninny,  
 That the captain suppos'd he was curate to Junny. *Swift.*  
**TO SHACKLE**. *v. n.* [from the noun, *shackles*, Dutch.] To chain; to fetter; to bind.  
 It is great,  
 To do that thing that ends all other deeds;  
 Which *shackles* accidents, and bolts up change. *Shake.*  
 You must not *shackle* and tie him up with rules about indifferent matters. *Locke.*  
 No trivial price  
 Should set him free, or small should be my praise  
 To lead him *shackled*. *Philips.*  
 So the stretch'd cord the *shackled* danceries,  
 As prone to fall as impotent to rise. *Smith.*  
**SHACKLES**. *n. f.* wanting the singular. [reacu, Saxon, *shackels*, Dutch.] Fetters; gyves; chains for prisoners.  
 Himself he frees by secret means unseen,  
 His *shackles* empty left, himself escaped clean. *Fa. Queen.*  
 A servant commonly is less free in mind than in condition;  
 his very will seems to be in bonds and *shackles*, and desire itself under durance and captivity. *South's Sermons.*  
 The forge in fetters only is employed;  
 Our iron mines exhausted and destroyed  
 In *shackles*. *Dryd. Juu.*  
**SHAD**. *n. f.* A kind of fish.  
**SHADE**. *n. f.* [reacu, Saxon; *schade*, Dutch.]  
 1. The cloud or opacity made by interception of the light.  
 Spring no obstacle found here nor *shade*,  
 But all sunshine. *Milton.*  
 2. Darknes; obscurity.  
 The weaker light unwillingly declin'd,  
 And to prevailing *shades* the murmuring world resign'd. *Rofe.*  
 3. Coolness made by interception of the sun.  
 Antigonus, when told that the enemy had such volleys of arrows that hid the sun, said, that falls out well; for this is hot weather, and so we shall fight in the *shade*. *Bacon.*  
 That high mount of God whence light and *shade*  
 Shine both. *Milton.*  
 4. An obscure place, properly in a grove or close wood by which the light is excluded.  
 Let us seek out some desolate *shade*, and there  
 Weep our sad bosoms empty. *Shake.*  
 Regions of sorrow, doleful *shades*. *Milton.*  
 Then to the desert takes his flight;  
 Where still from *shade* to *shade* the son of God,  
 After forty days fasting, had remain'd.  
 The pious prince then seeks the *shade*,  
 Which hides from fight his venerable maid. *Dryd.*  
 5. Screen causing an exclusion of light or heat; umbrage.  
 Let the arch'd knife  
 Well sharpen'd now assail the spreading *shades*  
 Of vegetables, and their thirsty limbs dis sever.  
 In Brazil are trees which kill those that sit under their  
*shade* in a few hours. *Arbutnot.*  
 6. Protection; shelter.  
 7. The parts of a picture not brightly coloured.  
 'Tis ev'ry painter's art to hide from fight,  
 And cast in *shades* what seen would not delight. *Dryd.*

## S H A

8. A colour; gradation of light.  
 White, red, yellow, blue, with their several degrees, or *shades* and mixtures, as green come in only by the eyes. *Locke.*  
 9. The figure formed upon any surface corresponding to the body by which the light is intercepted.  
 Envy will merit as its *shade* pursue. *Pope.*  
 10. The soul separated from the body; so called as supposed by the ancients to be perceptible to the sight, not to the touch. A spirit; a ghost; manes.  
 To Trachin swift as thought the sitting *shade*  
 Thro' air his momentary journey made. *Dryd.*  
 Ne'er to these chambers where the mighty rest,  
 Since their foundation, came a nobler guest;  
 Nor e'er was to the bow's of bliss convey'd  
 A fairer spirit or more welcome *shade*. *Tickell.*  
**TO SHADE**. *v. a.* [from the noun.]  
 1. To overspread with opacity.  
 Thou *shad'st*  
 The full blaze of thy beams, and through a cloud  
 Thy skirts appear. *Milton.*  
 2. To cover from the light or heat; to overspread.  
 A seraphic wings wore to *shade*  
 His lineaments divine. *Milton.*  
 And after these, came arm'd with spear and shield  
 An host so great, as cover'd all the field:  
 And all their foreheads like the knights before,  
 With laurels ever-green were *shaded* o'er. *Dryd.*  
 I went to crop the sylvan fences,  
 And *shade* our altars with their leafy greens. *Dryd.*  
 Sing, while beside the *shaded* tomb I mourn,  
 And with fresh bays her rural shrine adorn. *Pope's Writ.*  
 3. To shelter; to hide.  
 Ere in our own house I do *shade* my head,  
 The good patricians must be visited. *Shake.*  
 4. To protect; to cover; to screen.  
 Leave not the faithful side  
 That gave thee being, still *shades* thee and protects. *Mil.*  
 5. To mark with different gradations of colours.  
 The portal stone, inimitable on earth  
 By model, or by shading pencil drawn. *Milton.*  
 6. To paint in obscure colours.  
**SHADINESS**. *n. f.* [from *shady*.] The state of being *shady*, umbrageousness.  
**SHADOW**. *n. f.* [reacu, Saxon; *schadowe*, Dutch.]  
 1. The representation of a body by which the light is intercepted.  
 Poor Tom! proud of heart, to ride over four inch'd bridges,  
 to court his own *shadow* for a traitor. *Shake.*  
 Life's but a walking *shadow*, a poor player,  
 That struts and frets his hour upon the stage,  
 And then is heard no more. *Shake.*  
 Such a nature,  
 Tick'd with good success, disdains the *shadow*  
 Which he treads on at noon. *Shake.*  
 The body, tho' it moves, yet not changing perceivable  
 distance with some other bodies, the thing seems to stand still,  
 as in the hands of clocks, and *shadows* of sun-dials. *Locke.*  
 2. Opacity; darkness; shade.  
 By the revolution of the skies  
 Night's sable *shadow* from the ocean rise. *Denham.*  
 His countenance probably lived within the shade of the  
 earthquake and *shadow* of the eclipse. *Addis.*  
 3. Shelter made by any thing that intercepts the light, heat, or influence of the air.  
 In secret *shadow* from the sunny rays,  
 On a sweet bed of lillies softly laid. *Fa. Queen.*  
 Here father, take the *shadow* of this tree  
 For your good host. *Shake. K. Lear.*  
 4. Obscure place.  
 To the secret *shadows* I retire,  
 To pay my penance till my years expire. *Dryd.*  
 5. Dark part of a picture.  
 A *shadow* is a diminution of the first and second light. The first light is that which proceeds immediately from a lightened body, as the beams of the sun. The second is an accidental light spreading itself into the air or medium proceeding from the other. *Shadows* are threefold: the first is a single *shadow*, and the least of all; and is proper to the plain surface where it is not wholly possessed of the light. The second is the double *shadow*, and it is used when the surface begins once to forsake your eye, as in columns. The third *shadow* is made by crossing over your double *shadow* again, which darkness by a third part. It is used for the inmost *shadow*, and farthest from the light, as in gulfs, wells, and caves. *Penham.*  
 After great lights there must be great *shadows*. *Dryden.*  
 6. Any thing perceptible only to the sight; a ghost; a spirit, or shade.  
 Hence, terrible *shadow*!  
 Unreal mock'ry, hence! *Shake.*  
 7. An imperfect and faint representation: opposed to substance.  
 If substance might be call'd that *shadow* seem'd.  
 In the glorious lights of heaven we perceive a *shadow* of his divine countenance. *Raleigh.*  
 Without

## S H A

Without the least impulse or *shadow* of fate. *Milton.*  
 Amongst the creatures are particular excellencies scattered,  
 which are some *shadow* of the divine perfections. *Tillotson.*  
 8. Inseparable companion.  
 Sin and her *shadow*, death. *Milton.*  
 Thou my *shadow*  
 Inseparable must with me be long. *Milton.*  
 9. Type; mystical representation.  
 Types and *shadows* of that destin'd feed. *Milton.*  
 10. Protection; shelter; favour.  
 Keep me under the *shadow* of thy wings. *Psalms.*  
**TO SHADOW**. *v. a.* [from the noun.]  
 1. To cover with opacity.  
 The warlike elf much wondered at this tree,  
 So fair and great, that *shadowed* all the ground. *Fa. Q.*  
 The Assyrian was a cedar with fair branches, and with a *shadowing* throud. *Ezek. xxxi. 3.*  
 2. To cloud; to darken.  
 Mistrake me not for my complexion;  
 The *shadow'd* livery of the burning sun  
 To whom I am a neighbour. *Shake.*  
 3. To make cool or gently gloomy by interception of the light or heat.  
 A gentle south-west wind comes creeping over flowery fields  
 and *shadow'd* waters in the extreme heat of summer. *Sidney.*  
 4. To conceal under cover; to hide; to screen.  
 Let every soldier hew him down a bough,  
 And bear't before him; thereby shall we *shadow*  
 The number of our host, and make discovery *Shake.*  
 Err in report of us.  
 5. To protect; to screen from danger; to shroud.  
 God shall forgive you Cœur de Lion's death,  
 The rather, that you give his offspring life,  
*Shadowing* their right under your wings of war. *Shake.*  
 6. To mark with various gradations of colour, or light.  
 Turnsoil is made of old linen rags dried, and laid in a  
 saucer of vinegar, and set over a chafing dish of coals till it  
 boil; then wring it into a shell, and put it into a little gum  
 arabick: it is good to *shadow* carnations, and all yellows. *Peach.*  
 From a round globe of any uniform colour, the idea im-  
 printed in our mind is of a flat circle, variously *shadowed* with  
 different degrees of light coming to our eyes. *Locke.*  
 More broken scene, made up of an infinite variety of in-  
 equalities and *shadowings*, that naturally arise from an agree-  
 able mixture of hills, groves, and vallies. *Addis.*  
 7. To paint in obscure colours.  
 If the parts be too much distant, so that there be void spaces  
 which are deeply *shadowed*, then place in those voids some fold  
 to make a joining of the parts. *Dryd. Dufresnoy.*  
 8. To represent imperfectly.  
 Whereat I wak'd and found  
 Before mine eyes all real, as the dream  
 Had lively *shadow'd*. *Milton Parad. Lost.*  
 Augustus is *shadow'd* in the person of Eneas. *Dryd.*  
 I have *shadowed* some part of your virtues under another  
 name. *Dryd.*  
 9. To represent typically.  
 Many times there are three things said to make up the sub-  
 stance of a sacrament; namely, the grace which is thereby  
 offered, the element which *shadoweth* or signifieth grace, and  
 the word which expresseth what is done by the element. *Hook.*  
 The shield being to defend the body from weapons, aptly  
*shadow* out to us the continence of the emperor, which made  
 him proof to all the attacks of pleasure. *Addison.*  
**SHADOWY**. *adj.* [from *shadow*.]  
 1. Full of shade; gloomy.  
 This *shadowy* desert, unfrequented woods,  
 I better brook than flourishing peopled towns. *Shake.*  
 With *shadowy* verdure flourish'd high,  
 A sudden youth the groves enjoy. *Fenton.*  
 2. Not brightly luminous.  
 More pleasant light  
*Shadowy* sets off the face of things. *Milton.*  
 3. Faintly representative; typical.  
 When they see  
 Law can discover sin, but not remove  
 Save by those *shadowy* expiations weak,  
 The blood of bulls and goats; they may conclude  
 Some blood more precious must be paid for man. *Milt.*  
 4. Unsubstantial; unreal.  
 Milton has brought into his poems two actors of a *shadowy*  
 and fictitious nature, in the persons of sin and death; by which  
 he hath interwoven in his fable a very beautiful allegory. *Addis.*  
 5. Dark; opaque.  
 By command, e're yet dim night  
 Her *shadowy* cloud withdraws, I am to haste  
 Homeward. *Milt. Parad. Lost.*  
**SHADY**. *adj.* [from *shade*.]  
 1. Full of shade; mildly gloomy.  
 The wakeful bird  
 Sings dawning, and in *shadiest* covert hid  
 Tunes her nocturnal note. *Milt. Parad. Lost.*  
 Stretch'd at ease you sing your happy loves,  
 And Amarillis fills the *shady* groves. *Dryd.*

## S H A

2. Secure from the glare of light; or fulminence of heat.  
 Cast it also that you may have rooms *shady* for summer, and  
 warm for winter. *Bacon.*  
**SHAFT**. *n. f.* [reacu, Saxon.]  
 1. An arrow; a missile weapon.  
 To pierce pursuing shield,  
 By parents train'd, the Tartars wild are taught;  
 With *shafts* shot out from their back-turn'd bow. *Sidney.*  
 Who in the spring, from the new sun,  
 Already has a fever got,  
 Too late begins these *shafts* to shun,  
 Which Phœbus th'ro' his veins has shot. *Waller.*  
 They are both the archer and *shaft* taking aim afar off, and  
 then shooting themselves directly upon the desired mark. *Mare.*  
 So lofty was the pile, a Parthian bow  
 With vigour drawn, must send the *shaft* below: *Dryd.*  
 O'er thee the secret *shaft*  
 That wafts at midnight, or th' undreaded hour  
 Of noon, flies harmless. *Thomson.*  
 2. [Shaft. Dutch.] A narrow, deep, perpendicular pit.  
 They sink a *shaft* or pit of six foot in length. *Crew.*  
 The fulminating damp, upon its accension, gives a crack  
 like the report of a gun; and makes an explosion so forcible as  
 to kill the miners, and force bodies of great weight from the  
 bottom of the pit up through the *shaft*. *Woodward.*  
 Suppose a tube, or as the miners call it, a *shaft*; were sunk  
 from the surface of the earth to the center. *Arbutnot.*  
 3. Any thing straight; the spire of a church.  
 Præfite to draw small and easy things, as a cherry with the  
 leaf, the *shaft* of a steeple. *Peacham.*  
**SHAG**. *n. f.* [reacu, Saxon.]  
 1. Rough woolly hair.  
 Full often like a *shag*-hair'd crafty kern,  
 Hath he con'erled with the enemy;  
 And given me notice of their villanies. *Shake.*  
 Where is your husband?  
 He's a traitor. *Shake.*  
 Thou lie'st thou *shag*-ear'd villain.  
 From the *shag* of his body, the shape of his legs, his hav-  
 ing little or no tail, the slowness of his gate, and his climb-  
 ing up of trees, he seems to come near the bear kind. *Grew.*  
 True Winney broad cloth, with its *shag* unthorn,  
 Be this the horseman's fence. *Gay.*  
 2. A kind of cloth.  
**SHAG**. *n. f.* A sea bird.  
 Among the first sort we reckon *shags*, duck, and mallard. *Car.*  
**SHAGGED**. *adj.* [from *shag*.]  
**SHAGGY**. *adj.*  
 1. Ruggedly; hairy.  
 They change their hue, with haggard eyes they stare;  
 Lean are their looks, and *shaggy* are their hair. *Dryd.*  
 A lion's hide he wears;  
 About his shoulders hangs the *shaggy* skin,  
 The teeth and gaping jaws severely grin. *Dryd.*  
 From the frosty north  
 The early valiant Swede draws forth his wings,  
 In battalious array, while Volga's stream  
 Sends opposite, in *shaggy* armour clad  
 Her borderers; on mutual slaughter bent. *Philips.*  
 2. Rough; rugged.  
 They pluck'd the seated hills with all their load,  
 Rocks, waters, woods, and by the *shaggy* tops  
 Uplifting bore them in their hands. *Milt. Parad. Lost.*  
 There, where very desolation dwells,  
 By grotts and caverns *shaggy'd* with horrid shades,  
 She may pass on with unblench'd majesty,  
 Be it not done in pride. *Milt.*  
 Through Eden went a river large,  
 Nor chang'd his course, but through the *shaggy* hill  
 Pass'd underneath ingulph'd. *Milton.*  
 How would the old king smile  
 To see you weigh the paws when tip'd with gold,  
 And throw the *shaggy* spoils about your shoulders. *Addis.*  
 Ye rugged rocks! which holy knees have worn,  
 Ye grotts and caverns *shaggy'd* with horrid thorn. *Pope.*  
**SHAGREEN**. *n. f.* [chagrin, French.] The skin of a kind  
 of fish, or skin made rough in imitation of it.  
**TO SHAGREEN**. *v. a.* [chagriner, French.] To irritate; to  
 provoke. Both should be written *chagrin*.  
**TO SHAIL**. *v. n.* To walk sideways; a low word.  
 Child, you must walk strait, without skewing and *shailing*  
 to every step you set. *L'Estrange.*  
**TO SHAKE**. *v. a.* preterit, *shook*; part. pass. *shaken*, or *shook*.  
 [reacu, Saxon; *shacken*, Dutch.]  
 1. To put into a vibrating motion; to move with quick re-  
 turns backwards and forwards; to agitate.  
 Who honours not his father,  
 Henry the fifth that made all France to quake,  
 Shake he his weapon at us, and pass by. *Shake.*  
 I will *shake* mine hand upon them, and they shall be a spoil  
 to their servants. *Zech. ii. 9.*  
 I *shook* my lap and said, so God *shake* out every man from  
 his house, even thus be he *shaken* out and emptied. *Neb. v.*  
 The



# SHA

The stars fell into the earth, even as a fig-tree casteth her untimely figs when she is shaken of a mighty wind. *Rev. vi.*  
 He shook the sacred honours of his head: *Rev. vi.*  
 With terror trembled heav'n's subsiding hill,  
 And from his shaken curls ambrosial dews distill. *Dryden.*  
 She first her husband on the poop espies,  
 Shaking his hand at distance on the main;  
 She took the sign, and shook her hand again. *Dryden.*  
 2. To make to totter or tremble.  
 The rapid wheels shake heav'n's basis. *Milton.*  
 Let France acknowledge that her shaken throne  
 Was once supported, sir, by you alone. *Roscommon.*  
 3. To throw down by a violent motion.  
 Macbeth is ripe for shaking, and the powers above  
 Put on their instruments. *Shakespeare.*  
 The tyrannous breathing of the North  
 Shakes all our buds from blowing. *Shakespeare.*  
 When ye depart, shake off the dust of your feet. *Mat. x.*  
 He looked at his book, and, holding out his right leg, put  
 it into such a quivering motion, that I thought he would have  
 shaken it off. *Tatler.*  
 4. To throw away; to drive off.  
 'Tis our first intent  
 To shake all cares and business from our age,  
 Conferring them on younger strengths, whilst we  
 Unburthen'd crawl towards death. *Shakespeare.*  
 5. To weaken; to put in danger.  
 When his doctrines grew too strong to be shook by his ene-  
 mies, they persecuted his reputation. *Atterbury.*  
 6. To drive from resolution; to depress; to make afraid.  
 A fly and constant knave, not to be shook'd. *Shakespeare.*  
 This respite shook  
 The bosom of my conscience. *Shakespeare.*  
 Be not soon shaken in mind, or troubled, as that the day  
 of Christ is at hand. *2 Thes. ii. 2.*  
 Not my firm faith  
 Can by his fraud be shaken or seduced. *Milton.*  
 7. To SHAKE hands. This phrase, from the action used among  
 friends at meeting and parting, sometimes signifies to join with,  
 but commonly to take leave of.  
 With the slave,  
 He ne'er shook hands, nor bid farewell to him,  
 'Till he unlearn'd him from the nape to th' chops. *Shakespeare.*  
 Nor can it be safe to a king to tarry among them who are  
 shaking hands with their allegiance, under pretence of laying  
 faster hold of their religion. *King Charles.*  
 8. To SHAKE off. To rid himself of; to free from; to divest  
 of.  
 Be pleas'd that I shake off these names you give me:  
 Antonio never yet was thief or pirate. *Shakespeare.*  
 If I could shake off but one seven years,  
 From these old arms and legs,  
 I'd with thee every foot. *Shakespeare.*  
 Says, sacred bard! what could bestow  
 Courage on thee, to soar so high?  
 Tell me, brave friend! what help'd thee so  
 To shake off all mortality? *Waller.*  
 Him I referred to be answered by himself, after I had shaken  
 off the lesser and more barking creatures.  
 Can I want courage for so brave a deed?  
 I've shook it off: my soul is free from fear. *Dryden.*  
 Here we are free from the formalities of custom and re-  
 spect: we may shake off the haughty impertinent. *Cellier.*  
 How does thy beauty smooth  
 The face of war, and make even horror smile!  
 At sight of thee my heart shakes off its sorrows. *Addison.*  
 To SHAKE. *v. n.*  
 1. To be agitated with a vibratory motion.  
 Darts are counted as stubble: he laugheth at the shaking of  
 a spear. *Job xli. 29.*  
 2. To totter.  
 3. To tremble; to be unable to keep the body still.  
 Thy fight, which should  
 Make our eyes flow with joy, hearts dance with comforts,  
 Constrains them weep, and shake with fear and sorrow. *Shak.*  
 What said the wench, when he rose up again?  
 — Trembled and shook; for why, he stamp'd,  
 As if the vicar meant to cozen him. *Shakespeare.*  
 A shaking through their limbs they find,  
 Like leaves saluted by the wind. *Waller.*  
 4. To be in terror; to be deprived of firmness.  
 He shrank of succours, and in deep despair,  
 Shook at the dismal prospect of the war. *Dryden.*  
 SHAKE. *n. f.* [from the verb.]  
 1. Concussion.  
 If that thy fame with ev'ry toy be pos'd,  
 'Tis a thin web, which poisonous fancies make;  
 But the great soldier's honour was compos'd  
 Of thicker stuff, which could endure a shake:  
 Wisdom picks friends; civility plays the rest,  
 A toy shunn'd cleanly passeth with thee best. *Herbert.*  
 The freeholder is the basis of all other titles: this is the

# SHA

substantial stock, without which they are no more than blas-  
 phemy that would fall away with every shake of wind. *Addison.*  
 2. Vibratory motion.  
 Several of his countrymen probably lived within the shake of  
 the earthquake, and the shadow of the eclipse, which are re-  
 corded by this author. *Addison.*  
 3. Motion given and received.  
 Our salutations were very hearty on both sides, consisting  
 of many kind shakes of the hand. *Addison.*  
 SHA'KER. *n. f.* [from shake.] The person or thing that shakes.  
 Go then, the guilty at thy will chastise,  
 He said; the shaker of the earth replies. *Pope's Odyssey.*  
 SHALE. *n. f.* [Corrupted, I think, for shell.] A hulk; the  
 case of seeds in siliqueous plants.  
 Behold you poor and starved band,  
 And your fair flesh shall fuck away their souls,  
 Leaving them but the scales and hulks of men. *Shakespeare.*  
 SHALL. *v. defective.* [yeal, Sax. is originally *Lowe*, or *Low*.  
 In *Chaucer*, the *faith* I shall to God, means the *faith* I owe to  
 God: thence it became a sign of the future tense. The French  
 use *devoir*, *deit*, *deit*, in the same manner, with a kind of fu-  
 ture signification; and the Swedes have *shall*, and the Islanders  
*skal*, in the same sense. It has no tenses but *shall* future, and  
*should* imperfect.  
 The explanation of *shall*, which foreigners and provincials  
 confound with *will*, is not easy; and the difficulty is increased  
 by the poets, who sometimes give to *shall* an emphatical sense  
 of *will*: but I shall endeavour, *crassa Minerva*, to show the  
 meaning of *shall* in the future tense.  
 1. I SHALL love. It will so happen that I must love; I am re-  
 solved to love.  
 2. SHALL I love? Will it be permitted me to love? Will you  
 permit me to love? Will it happen that I must love?  
 3. THOU SHALT love. I command thee to love; it is permitted  
 thee to love; [in poetry or solemn diction] it will happen that  
 thou must love.  
 4. SHALT thou love? Will it happen that thou must love?  
 Will it be permitted to thee to love?  
 5. HE SHALL love. It will happen that he must love; it is  
 commanded him that he love.  
 It is a mind, that *shall* remain a poison where it is.  
 — *Shall* remain!  
 Hear you this triton of the minnows? Mark you  
 His absolute *shall*? *Shakespeare.*  
 See *Romulus* the great:  
 This prince a priestess of your blood *shall* bear,  
 And like his fire in arms he *shall* appear. *Dryden's En.*  
 That he *shall* receive no benefit from Christ, is the affirma-  
 tion whereon all his despair is founded; and the one way of  
 removing this dismal apprehension, is to convince him that  
 Christ's death, and the benefits thereof, either do, or, if he  
 perform the condition required of him, *shall* certainly belong  
 to him.  
 6. SHALL he love? Is it permitted him to love? In solemn  
 language, Will it happen that he must love?  
 7. The plural persons follow the signification of the singular.  
 SHA'LLOON. *n. f.* A slight woollen stuff.  
 In blue *shalloon* shall Hannibal be clad,  
 And Scipio trail an Irish purple plaid. *Swift.*  
 SHA'LLOP. *n. f.* [chaloupe, French.] A small boat.  
 You were resolved, after your arrival into Oronoque, to  
 pass to the mine; and, to that end, you desired to have Sir  
 John Feame's *shallop*: I do not allow of that course, because  
 ye cannot land so secretly but that some Indians on the river  
 side may discover you, who giving knowledge of your passage  
 to the Spaniards, you may be cut off before you can recover  
 your boat. *Raleigh.*  
 There with your *shallop* stay:  
 The game's not lost; I have one card to play. *Waller.*  
 Our hero set  
 In a small *shallop*, fortune in his debt;  
 So near a hope of crowns and scepters, more  
 Than ever Priam, when he flourish'd, wore. *Waller.*  
 SHA'LLOW. *adj.* [This word is probably compounded of *shale*  
 and *low*.]  
 1. Not deep; having the bottom at no great distance from the  
 surface or edge.  
 I had been drowned, but that the shore was shelvy and  
*shallow*; a death that I abhor. *Shakespeare.*  
 That inundation, though it were *shallow*, had a long con-  
 tinuance, whereby they of the vale, that were not drowned,  
 perished for want of food. *Bacon.*  
 The like opinion he held of Meotis Palus, that by the  
 floods of Tanais, and earth brought down thereby, it grew  
 observably *shallow* in his days, and would in process of time  
 become a firm land. *Dryden's Purgatory.*  
 I am made a *shallow* forded stream,  
 Seen to the bottom: all my clearness scorn'd,  
 And all my faults expos'd. *Dryden's All for Love.*  
*Shallow* brooks, that flow'd so clear,  
 The bottom did the top appear. *Dryden.*  
 In *shallow* furrows vines securely grow. *Dryden.*  
 2. Not

# SHA

2. Not intellectually deep; not profound; not very knowing or  
 wise; empty; trifling; futile; silly.  
 I'll shew my mind,  
 According to my *shallow* simple skill. *Shakespeare.*  
 This is a very *shallow* monster:  
 Afraid of him? A very *shallow* monster.  
 The man 't' moon! A most poor credulous monster. *Shak.*  
 The king was neither so *shallow* nor so ill advertised as not  
 to perceive the intention of the French king, for the investing  
 himself of Britaigne. *Bacon's Henry VII.*  
 Uncertain and unsettled he remains,  
 Deep vest in books, and *shallow* in himself. *Milton.*  
 One would no more wonder to see the most *shallow* nation  
 of Europe the most vain, than to find the most empty fellows  
 in every nation more conceited than the rest. *Addison.*  
 3. Not deep of sound.  
 If a virginal were made with a double concave, the one all  
 the length of the virginal, and the other at the end of the  
 strings, as the harp hath, it must make the found perfecter,  
 and not so *shallow* and jarring. *Bacon.*  
 SHA'LLOW. *n. f.* [from the adjective.] A shelf; a land; a  
 flat; a shoal; a place where the water is not deep.  
 I should not see the sandy hour-glass run,  
 But I should think of *shallows* and of flats;  
 And see my wealthy Andrew dock'd in sand,  
 Veiling his high top lower than her ribs,  
 To kiss her burial. *Shakespeare.*  
 A swift stream is not heard in the channel, but upon  
*shallows* of gravel. *Bacon's Nat. History.*  
 Having but newly left those grammatical flats and *shallows*,  
 where they stuck unreasonably, to learn a few words with la-  
 mentable confusion, and now on the sudden transported, to  
 be tost with their unballasted wits inathomless and unquiet  
 depths of controversy, they do grow into hatred of learning. *Milt.*  
 You that so oft have founded  
 And fathom'd all his thoughts, that know the deeps  
 And *shallows* of his heart, should need no instruments  
 To advance your ends. *Denham.*  
 In arms of the sea, and among islands, there is no great  
 depth, and some places are plain *shallows*. *Burnet.*  
 He founds and fathoms him, to find  
 The *shallows* of his soul. *Dryden.*  
 The wary Dutch  
 Behind their teach'rous *shallows* now withdraw,  
 And there lay snares to catch the British host. *Dryden.*  
 Three more fierce Eurus in his angry mood  
 Dash'd on the *shallows* of the moving sand,  
 And in mid ocean left them moor'd a-land. *Dryden.*  
 Their spawn being lighter than the water, there it would  
 not sink to the bottom, but be buoyed up by it, and carried  
 away to the *shallows*. *Ray on the Creation.*  
 With the use of diligence, and prudent conduct, he may  
 decline both rocks and *shallows*. *Norris.*  
 The sea could not be much narrower than it is, without a  
 great loss to the world; and must we now have an ocean of  
 mere flats and *shallows*, to the utter ruin of navigation? *Bentley.*  
 SHALLOWBRAINED. *adj.* [shallow and brain.] Foolish; fu-  
 tile; trifling; empty.  
 It cannot but be matter of just indignation to all good men  
 to see a company of lewd *shallowbrained* buffs making atheism,  
 and contempt of religion, the sole badge of wit. *South.*  
 SHA'LLOWLY. *adv.* [from shallow.]  
 1. With no great depth.  
 The load lieth open on the grass, or but *shallowly* co-  
 vered. *Carew.*  
 2. Simply; foolishly.  
 Most *shallowly* did you these arms commence,  
 Fondly brought here, and foolishly sent hence:  
 Strike up our drums, pursue the scatter'd fray. *Shakespeare.*  
 SHALLOWNESS. *n. f.* [from shallow.]  
 1. Want of depth.  
 2. Want of thought; want of understanding; futility; illi-  
 ness; emptiness.  
 By it do all things live their measur'd hour:  
 We cannot ask the thing which is not there,  
 Blaming the *shallowness* of our request. *Herbert.*  
 I cannot wonder enough at the *shallowness* and impertinent  
 zeal of the vulgar sort in *Druid*, who were carried away  
 with such an ignorant devotion for his successes, when it little  
 concerned their religion or security. *Hewel.*  
 SHALM. *n. f.* [German.] A kind of musical pipe.  
 Every captain was commanded to have his soldiers in readi-  
 nesses to set forward upon the sign given, which was by the  
 sound of a *shalm* or hoboy. *Knolles's Hist. of the Turks.*  
 SHALT. Second person of *shall*.  
 To SHAM. *v. n.* [shoemi, Welsh, to cheat.]  
 1. To trick; to cheat; to fool with a fraud; to delude with  
 false pretences. A low word.  
 Men tender in point of honour, and yet with little regard  
 to truth, are sooner wrought upon by shame than by con-  
 science, when they find themselves fooled and *shammed* into a  
 conviction. *L'Estrange.*

# SHA

2. To obtrude by fraud or folly.  
 We must have a care that we do not, for want of laying  
 things and things together, *sham* fallacies upon the world for  
 current reason. *L'Estrange.*  
 Then all your wits that fear and *sham*,  
 Down from Don Quixote to Tom Tram,  
 From whom I jests and puns purloin,  
 And slyly put them off for mine, *Prior.*  
 Fond to be thought a country wit.  
 SHAM. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Fraud; trick; delusion; false  
 pretence; imposture. A low word.  
 No *sham* to gross but it will pass upon a weak man, that is  
 pragmatical and inquisitive. *L'Estrange.*  
 It goes a great way when natural curiosity and vulgar pre-  
 judice shall be assisted with the *shams* of astrological judg-  
 ments. *L'Estrange.*  
 He that first brought the *sham*, wheedle, or banter in use,  
 put together, as he thought fit, those ideas he made it stand  
 for. *Locke.*  
 That in the sacred temple needs would try  
 Without a fire th' unheated gums to fry,  
 Believe who will the solemn *sham*, not I. *Addison.*  
 SHAM. *adj.* False; counterfeit; fictitious; pretended.  
 Never join the fray,  
 Where the *sham* quarrel interrupts the way. *Gay.*  
 SHAMBLE. *n. f.* [Of uncertain etymology. *Scammalia*, Ital.]  
 1. The place where butchers kill or sell their meat; a butchery.  
 Far be the thoughts of this from Henry's heart,  
 To make a *shamble* of the parliament-house. *Shak. H. VI.*  
 I hope my noble lord esteems me honest.  
 — Oh, ay, as summer-flies are in the *shambles*,  
 That quicken ev'n with blowing. *Shakespeare.*  
 He warned a flock of sheep, that were driving to the *sham-  
 bles*, of their danger; and, upon uttering some sounds, they  
 all fled. *Arbutnot.*  
 2. It is here improperly used.  
 When the person is made the jest of the mob, or his back  
 the *shambles* of the executioner, there is no more conviction  
 in the one than in the other. *Watts.*  
 SHAMBLING. *adj.* [See SCAMBLING.] Moving awkwardly  
 and irregularly. A low bad word.  
 By that *shambling* in his walk, it should be my rich banker,  
 Gomez, whom I knew at Barcelona. *Dryden.*  
 So when nurse Nokes to act young Ammon tries,  
 With *shambling* legs, long chin, and foolish eyes,  
 With dangling hands he strokes th' imperial robe,  
 And with a cuckold's air commands the globe. *Smith.*  
 SHAME. *n. f.* [reame, Saxon; *schamte*, Dutch.]  
 1. The passion felt when reputation is supposed to be lost; the  
 passion expressed sometimes by blushes.  
 Lamenting sorrow did in darkness lye,  
 And *shame* his ugly face did hide from living eye. *Fa. Qu.*  
 Peace, peace, for *shame*, if not for charity.  
 — Urge neither charity nor *shame* to me:  
 Uncharitably with me have you dealt,  
 And shamefully my hopes by you are butcher'd:  
 My charity is outrage, life my *shame*;  
 And in my *shame* still lives my sorrow's rage. *Shak. R. III.*  
 Hide, for *shame*,  
 Romans, your grandfires images,  
 That blush at their degenerate progeny. *Dryden.*  
 In the schools men are allowed, without *shame*, to deny the  
 agreement of ideas; or out of the schools, from thence have  
 learned, without *shame*, to deny the connection of ideas. *Locke.*  
 2. The cause or reason of *shame*; disgrace; ignominy.  
 The more *shame* for him that he sends it me;  
 For I have heard him say a thousand times,  
 His Julia gave it him at his departure. *Shakespeare.*  
 Aaron had made them naked unto their *shame* amongst their  
 enemies. *Ex. xxxii. 25.*  
 God deliver the world from such guides, who are the *shame*  
 of religion. *South.*  
 This jest was first of the other house's making,  
 And, five times try'd, has never fail'd of taking;  
 For 'twere a *shame* a poet should be kill'd,  
 Under the shelter of so broad a shield. *Dryden.*  
 O *shame* to manhood! shall one daring boy  
 The scheme of all our happiness destroy? *Pope's Odyssey.*  
 3. Reproach.  
 A foul *shame* is upon the thief. *Ecclus. v. 14.*  
 Applause  
 Turn'd to exploding hiss, triumph to *shame*,  
 Cast on themselves from their own mouths. *Milton.*  
 To SHAME. *v. a.* [from the noun.]  
 1. To make ashamed; to fill with shame.  
 To tell thee of whom deriv'd,  
 Were *shame* enough to *shame* thee, wert thou not shameless. *Sh.*  
 If thou hast power to raise him, bring him hither,  
 And I've power to *shame* him hence:  
 Oh, while you live tell truth and *shame* the devil. *Shakespeare.*  
 Hyperbolus by suffering did traduce  
 The ostracism, and *sham'd* it out of use, *Cleaveland.*  
 23 T Despoil'd



Despoil'd  
Of all our good, *sham'd*, naked, miserable. *Milton.*  
What hurt can there be in all the slanders and disgraces of  
this world, if they are but the arts and methods of providence  
to *shame* us into the glories of the next. *South.*  
Were there but one righteous man in the world, he would  
hold up his head with confidence and honour; he would *shame*  
the world, and not the world him. *South.*  
He in a loathsome dungeon doom'd to lie,  
In bonds retain'd his birthright liberty,  
And *sham'd* oppression, till it set him free. *Dryden.*  
The coward bore the man immortal spite,  
Who *sham'd* him out of madness into flight. *Dryden.*  
Who *shames* a scribbler, breaks a cobweb through;  
He spins the slight self-pleasing thread a-new. *Pope.*  
2. To disgrace.  
Ceres, fir knight, ye been too much to blame;  
Thus for to blot the honour of the dead,  
And with foul cowardice his carcass *shame*. *Fairy Queen.*  
So bent, the more shall *shame* him his repulse. *Milton.*  
To *SHAME*. *v. n.* To be ashamed.  
Great shame it is, thing so divine in view,  
Made for to be the world's most ornament,  
To make the bait her gazers to embrew;  
Good *shames* to be to ill an instrument. *Spenser.*  
*Sham'st* thou not, knowing whence thou art exalted,  
To let thy tongue detect thy base-born heart? *Shakespeare.*  
To the trunk of it authors give such a magnitude, as *shame*  
to repeat. *Raleigh's History of the World.*  
Aulter spy'd him,  
Cruel Aulter thither hy'd him;  
And with the ruff of one rude blast,  
*Sham'd* not spitefully to waste  
All his leaves, so fresh, so sweet,  
And lay them trembling at his feet. *Crashaw.*  
*SHAMEFACED*. *adj.* [*shame* and *face*.] Modest; bashful;  
easily put out of countenance.  
Philoclea, who blushing and withal smiling, making shame-  
facedness pleasing, and pleasure *shamefaced*, tenderly moved  
her feet, unwonted to feel the naked ground. *Sidney.*  
Conscience is a blushing *shamefaced* spirit, that mutinies in  
a man's bosom: it fills one full of obstacles. *Shak. R. III.*  
A man may be *shamefaced*, and a woman modest, to the  
degree of scandalous. *L'Estrange.*  
Your *shamefaced* virtue flunn'd the people's praise,  
And senate's honours. *Dryden.*  
From this time we may date that remarkable turn in the  
behaviour of our fashionable Englishmen, that makes them  
*shamefaced* in the exercise of those duties which they were wont  
into the world to perform. *Addison's Freeholder.*  
*SHAMEFACEDLY*. *adv.* [*from shamefaced*.] Modestly; bash-  
fully.  
*SHAMEFACEDNESS*. *n. f.* [*from shamefaced*.] Modesty; bash-  
fulness; timidity.  
Dorus, when he had sung this, having had all the while a  
free beholding of the fair Pamela, could well have spared such  
horror, and defended the assault he gave unto her face with  
bringing a fair stain of *shamefacedness* into it. *Sidney.*  
Why wonder ye,  
Fair fir, at that which ye so much embrace?  
She is the fountain of your modesty;  
You *shamefaced* are, but *shamefacedness* itself is she. *Fa. Qu.*  
None but fools, out of *shamefacedness*, hide their ulcers,  
which, if shown, might be healed. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*  
*SHAMEFUL*. *adj.* [*shame* and *full*.] Disgraceful; ignominious;  
infamous; reproachful.  
Phœbus flying so most *shameful* light,  
His blushing face in foggy cloud implies,  
And hides for shame. *Fairy Queen.*  
This all through that great prince's pride did fall,  
And came to *shameful* end. *Fairy Queen.*  
For this he shall live hated, be blasphem'd,  
Seiz'd on by force, judg'd, and to death condemn'd,  
A *shameful* and accurs'd! *Milton.*  
His naval preparations were not more surprising than his  
quick and *shameful* retreat; for he returned to Carthage with  
only one ship, having fled without striking one stroke. *Arbuth.*  
The knave of diamonds tries his wily arts,  
And wins, O *shameful* chance! the queen of hearts. *Pope.*  
*SHAMEFULLY*. *adv.* [*from shameful*.] Disgracefully; ignomi-  
niously; infamously; reproachfully.  
None but that faw, quoth he, would ween for truth,  
How *shamefully* that maid he did torment. *Fairy Queen.*  
But I his holy secret  
Presumptuously have publish'd, impiously,  
Weakly at least, and *shamefully*. *Milton's Agonistes.*  
Would the *shamefully* fail in the last act in this contrivance of  
the nature of man? *More.*  
Those who are ready enough to confess him, both in judg-  
ment and profession, are, for the most part, very prone to deny  
him *shamefully* in their doings. *South's Sermons.*

*SHAMELESS*. *adj.* [*from shame*.] Wanting shame; wanting  
modesty; impudent; frontless; immodest; audacious.  
To tell thee whence thou cam'st, of whom deriv'd,  
Were shame enough to shame thee, wert thou not *shameless*.  
*Shakespeare's Henry VI.*  
Beyond imagination is the wrong  
That she this day hath, *shameless*, thrown on me. *Shaksp.*  
The *shameless* denial hereof by some of their flatterers,  
and the more *shameless* justification by some of their flatterers,  
makes it needful to exemplify, which I had rather forbear. *Ral.*  
God deliver the world from such hucksters of souls, the  
very shame of religion, and the *shameless* subverters of mora-  
lity. *South's Sermons.*  
Such *shameless* bards we have; and yet 'tis true,  
There are as mad abandon'd criticks too. *Pope.*  
*SHAMELESSLY*. *adv.* [*from shameless*.] Impudently; auda-  
ciously; without shame.  
The king to-day, as one of the vain fellows, *shamelessly* un-  
covereth himself.  
He must needs be *shamelessly* wicked that abhors not this  
licentiousness. *Hale.*  
*SHAMELESSNESS*. *n. f.* [*from shameless*.] Impudence; want  
of shame; immodesty.  
Being most impudent in her heart, she could, when she  
would, teach her cheeks blushing, and make *shamefulness*  
the cloak of *shamelessness*. *Sidney.*  
He that blushes not at his crime, but adds *shamelessness*  
to his shame, hath nothing left to restore him to virtue. *Taylor.*  
*SHAMMER*. *n. f.* [*from sham*.] A cheat; an impostor. A  
low word.  
*SHAMOIS*. *n. f.* [*Chamois, French*.] See CHAMOIS. A kind  
of wild goat.  
I'll bring thee  
To clustring fiberds, and sometimes I'll get thee  
Young *shamois* from the rocks. *Shakespeare.*  
*SHAMROCK*. *n. f.* The Irish name for three leaved grass.  
If they found a plot of watercresses, or *shamrocks*, there  
they flocked as to a feast for the time. *Spenser on Ireland.*  
*SHANK*. *n. f.* [*Greecian, Saxon; schenkel, Dutch*.]  
1. The middle joint of the leg; that part which reaches from  
the ankle to the knee.  
Elfskins her white strait legs were altered  
To crooked crawling *shanks*, of narrow emptied;  
And her fair face to foul and loathsome hue,  
And her fine corps to a bag of venom grew. *Spenser.*  
The sixth age shifts  
Into the lean and slipper'd pantaloons,  
With spectacles on nose, and pouch on side;  
His youthful hose, well stay'd, a world too wide  
For his shrunk *shanks*. *Shak. As you like it.*  
A flag says, if these pitiful *shanks* of mine were but answer-  
able to this branching head, I can't but think how I should  
defy all my enemies. *L'Estrange.*  
2. The bone of the leg.  
Shut me nightly in a charnel-house,  
O'er cover'd quite with dead men's rattling bones,  
With reeky *shanks*, and yellow chaplets skulls. *Shakespeare.*  
3. The long part of any instrument.  
The *shank* of a key, or some such long hole, the punch  
cannot strike, because the *shank* is not forged with substance  
sufficient. *Moxon.*  
*SHANKED*. *adj.* [*from shank*.] Having a shank.  
*SHANKER*. *n. f.* [*chancre, French*.] A venereal excrescence.  
To *SHAKE*. *v. a.* preter. *shaped*; part. pass. *shaped* and *shaken*.  
[*scyppan, Saxon; schepfen, Dutch*.]  
1. To form; to mould with respect to external dimensions.  
I that am not *shap'd* for sportive tricks,  
Nor made to court an am'rous looking-glass;  
I, that am rudely stamp'd, and want love's majesty,  
To strut before a wanton ambling nymph. *Shaksp. R. III.*  
Those nature hath *shaped* with a great head, narrow breast,  
and shoulders sticking out, seem much inclined to a consump-  
tion. *Harvey.*  
Mature the virgin was, of Egypt's race;  
Grace *shap'd* her limbs, and beauty deck'd her face. *Prior.*  
The faultless form,  
*Shap'd* by the hand of harmony. *Thomson.*  
2. To mould; to cast; to regulate; to adjust.  
Drag the villain hither by the hair,  
Nor age nor honour shall *shape* privilege. *Shaksp. Tit. And.*  
Mr. Candish, when without hope, and ready to *shape* his  
course by the East homewards, met a ship which came from  
the Philippines. *Raleigh.*  
To the stream, when neither friends nor force,  
Nor speed nor art avail, he *shapes* his course.  
Charm'd by their eyes, their manners I acquire,  
And *shape* my foolishness to their desire. *Prior.*  
3. To image; to conceive.  
Lovers and madmen have their feeling brains,  
Such *shaping* fantasies that apprehend  
More than cool reason ever apprehends. *Shaksp.*

It is my nature's plague  
To spy into abuse, and oft my jealousy  
*Shakes* faults that are not. *Shaksp. Othello.*  
When fancy hath formed and *shaped* the perfectest ideas of  
blestness, our own more happy experiences of greater must  
disabuse us. *Boyle.*  
To make; to create. Obsolete.  
I was *shapen* in iniquity, and in sin did my mother conceive  
me. *Pf. li. 5.*  
*SHAPE*. *n. f.* [*from the verb*.]  
1. Form; external appearance.  
He beat me grievously in the *shape* of a woman; for in the  
*shape* of a man, master Brook, I fear not Goliath with a  
weaver's beam. *Shakespeare.*  
The *shapes* of the locusts were like unto horses prepared  
for battle. *Rev. ix. 7.*  
The other *shape*,  
If *shape* it may be call'd that *shape* had none,  
Distinguishable in member, joint, or limb. *Milton.*  
In vegetables and animals the *shape* we most fix on, and are  
most led by. *Locke.*  
2. Make of the trunk of the body.  
First a charming *shape* enflam'd me,  
An eye then gave the fatal stroke;  
Till by her wit Corinna fav'd me,  
And all my former fetters broke. *Addison.*  
3. Being, as moulded into *shape*.  
Before the gates there sat  
On either side a formidable *shape*. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*  
4. Idea; pattern.  
Thy heart  
Contains of good, wife, just, the perfect *shape*. *Milton.*  
5. It is now used in low conversation for manner.  
*SHAPELESS*. *adj.* [*from shape*.] Wanting regularity of form;  
wanting symmetry of dimensions.  
You are born  
To set a form upon that indigelt,  
Which he hath left so *shapeless* and so rude. *Shakespeare.*  
He is deformed, crooked, old and fere;  
Ill-fac'd, worse-bodied, *shapeless* ev'ry where. *Shakespeare.*  
What fools were here,  
Disguis'd like Mufcovites in *shapeless* gear? *Shakespeare.*  
Thrice had I lov'd thee,  
Before I knew thy face or name;  
So in a voice, so in a *shapeless* flame,  
Angels affect us oft, and worshipping'd be. *Donne.*  
Now the victor stretch'd his eager hand,  
Where the tall nothing stood, or seem'd to stand;  
A *shapeless* shade, it melted from his sight,  
Like forms in clouds, or visions of the night! *Pope.*  
Some objects please our eyes,  
Which out of nature's common order rise,  
The *shapeless* rock, or hanging precipice. *Pope.*  
*SHAPESMITH*. *n. f.* [*shape* and *smith*.] One who undertakes  
to improve the form of the body. A butlerque word.  
No *shapessmith* yet set up and drove a trade,  
To mend the work that providence had made. *Garth.*  
*SHAPELINESS*. *n. f.* [*from shapeless*.] Beauty or proportion of form.  
*SHAPELY*. *adv.* [*from shape*.] Symmetrical; well formed.  
*SHARD*. *n. f.* [*schærde, Trifick*.]  
1. A fragment of an earthen vessel.  
For charitable prayers,  
*Shards*, flints, and pebbles should be thrown on her;  
Yet here she is allow'd her virgin chants,  
Her maiden strewments. *Shak. Hamlet.*  
2. [*Chard*.] A plant.  
*Shards* or mallows for the pot,  
Keep the loosen'd body found. *Dryden's Horace.*  
3. It seems in *Spenser* to signify a frith or strait.  
Upon that shore he spied Atin stand,  
There by his master left, when late he far'd  
In Phœdia's fleet bark, over that per'ous *shard*. *Fa. Queen.*  
4. A sort of fish.  
*SHARDBORN*. *adj.* [*shard* and *born*.] Born or produced among  
broken stones or pots. Perhaps *shard* in *Shakespeare* may sig-  
nify the sheaths of the wings of insects.  
Ere to black Hecat's summons  
The *shardborn* beetle with his drowsy hums  
Hath rung night's yawning peal, there shall be done  
A deed of dreadful note. *Shakespeare.*  
*SHARDED*. *adj.* [*from shard*.] Inhabiting shards.  
Often shall we find  
The *sharded* beetle in a safer hold,  
Than is the full-wing'd eagle. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*  
To *SHARE*. *v. n.* [*scæpan, scypan, Saxon*.]  
1. To divide; to part among many.  
Good fellows all,  
The latest of my wealth I'll *share* amongst you. *Shakespeare.*  
Any man may make trial of his fortune, provided he acknow-  
ledge the lord's right, by *sharing* out unto him a toll. *Carew.*  
Well may he then to you his cares impart,  
And *share* his burden where he *shares* his heart. *Dryden.*

In the primitive times the advantage of priesthood was  
equally *shared* among all the order, and none of that character  
had any superiority. *Collier.*  
Though the weight of a falsehood would be too heavy for  
one to bear, it grows light in their imaginations when it is  
*shared* among many. *Addison's Spectator.*  
Suppose I *share* my fortune equally between my children  
and a stranger, will that unite them? *Swift.*  
2. To partake with others.  
The captain, half of whose soldiers are dead, and the other  
quarter never mustered or seen, comes shortly to demand pay-  
ment of his whole account; where, by good means of some  
great ones, and privy *sharings* with the officers of other some,  
he receiveth his debt. *Spenser on Ireland.*  
In vain does valour bleed,  
While avarice and rapine *share* the land. *Milton.*  
Go, silently enjoy your part of grief,  
And *share* the sad inheritance with me. *Dryden.*  
Way'd by the wanton winds his banner flies,  
All maiden white, and *shares* the people's eyes. *Dryden.*  
This was the prince decreed  
To *share* his sceptre. *Dryden's Æn.*  
Not a love of liberty, nor thirst of honour,  
Drew you thus far, but hopes to *share* the spoil  
Of conquer'd towns and plunder'd provinces. *Addison's Cato.*  
All might it rains, the shews return with day;  
Great Jove with Cæsar *shares* his sov'reign sway. *Logie.*  
3. To cut; to separate; to sever. [*From sceap, Saxon*.]  
With swift wheel reverse deep ent'ring *shar'd*  
All his right side. *Milton.*  
Scalp, face, and shoulders the keen steel divides,  
And the *shar'd* visage hangs on equal sides. *Dryden.*  
To *SHARE*. *v. n.* To have part; to have a dividend.  
I am the prince of Wales; and think not, Percy,  
To *share* with me in glory any more. *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*  
Had greater haste these sacred rites prepar'd,  
Some guilty mouths had in your triumphs *shar'd*;  
But this untainted year is all your own. *Dryden.*  
A right of inheritance gave every one a title to *share* in the  
goods of his father. *L'Estrange.*  
This is Dutch partnership, to *share* in all our beneficial  
bargains, and exclude us wholly from theirs. *Swift.*  
*SHARE*. *n. f.* [*from the verb*.]  
1. Part; allotment; divid-nd.  
If every just man, that now pines with want,  
Had but a moderate and befitting *share*,  
Of that which lowly-pamper'd luxury  
Now heaps upon some with vast excels. *Milton.*  
They went a hunting, and every one to go *share* and *share*  
like in what they took. *L'Estrange.*  
The subdued territory was divided into greater and smaller  
*shares*, besides that reserved to the prince. *Temple.*  
I'll give you arms; burn, ravish, and destroy;  
For my own *share* one beauty I design;  
Engage your honours that she shall be mine. *Dryden.*  
While fortune favour'd,  
I made some figure; nor was my name  
Obscure, nor I without my *share* of fame. *Dryden's Æn.*  
The youths have equal *share*  
In Marcia's wishes, and divide their sister. *Addison's Cato.*  
In poets, as true genius is but rare,  
True taste as seldom is the critick's *share*. *Pope.*  
He who doth not perform that part assigned him, is a very  
mischiefous member of the public; because he takes his *share*  
of the profits, and yet leaves his *share* of the burden to be born  
by others. *Swift.*  
2. A part.  
These, although they bear a *share* in the discharge, yet have  
different offices in the composition. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*  
3. [*Scæp, Saxon*.] The blade of the plow that cuts the ground.  
Nor laws they knew, nor manners, nor the care  
Of lab'ring oxen, nor the shining *share*. *Dryden.*  
Then let him mark the sheep, or whet the shining *share*.  
*Dryden's Virgil's Georg.*  
Great cities shall with walls be compass'd round,  
And sharpen'd *shares* shall vex the fruitful ground. *Dryden.*  
Incumbent o'er the shining *share*  
The master leans, removes th' obstructive clay. *Thomson.*  
For clay the coulter is long and bendings, and the *share*  
narrow. *Mortimer.*  
*SHARER*. *n. f.* [*share* and *bone*.] The os pubis; the bone  
that divides the trunk from the limbs.  
The cartilage bracing together the two ossa pubis, or *share-  
bones*, Bartholine faith, is twice thicker and laxer in women  
than men. *Derham.*  
*SHARER*. *n. f.* [*from share*.]  
1. One who divides, or apportions to others; a divider.  
2. A partaker; one who participates any thing with others.  
Most it seem'd the French king to import,  
As *sharer* in his daughter's injury. *Daniel's Civil War.*  
People not allowed to be *sharers* with their companions in  
good fortune, will hardly agree to be *sharers* in bad. *L'Estr.*  
An



## S H A

An overgrown estate falling into the hands of one that has many children, it is broken into so many portions as render the sharers rich enough.

You must have known it.

—Indeed I did, then favour'd by the king,  
And by that means a sharer in the secret.  
If, by taking on himself human nature at large, he hath a compassionate and tender sense of the infirmities of mankind in general, he must needs, in a peculiar manner, feel and commiserate the infirmities of the poor, in which he himself was so eminent a sharer.

I suffer many things as an author militant, whereof in your days of probation you have been a sharer.

SHARK. *n. f.* [*canis charcharias*, Latin.]  
1. A voracious sea-fish.

His jaws horrid arm'd with threefold fate,  
The direful shark.

2. A greedy artful fellow; one who fills his pockets by fly tricks. David's messengers are sent back to him, like so many sharks and runnagates, only for endeavouring to compliment an ill-nature out of itself, and seeking that by petition which they might have commanded by their sword.

3. Trick; fraud; petty rapine. Wretches who live upon the shark, and other mens sins, the common poisoners of youth, equally desperate in their fortunes and their manners, and getting their very bread by the damnation of souls.

To SHARK. *v. a.* To pick up hastily or slyly. Of unimproved mettle, hot and full, Hath in the skirts of Norway, here and there, Shark'd up a list of landless resolute.

1. To play the petty thief. The fly leads a lazy, voluptuous, scandalous, sharking life, hateful wherever he comes.

2. To cheat; to trick. There are cheats by natural inclination as well as by corruption: nature taught this boy to shark, not discipline. The old generous English spirit, which heretofore made this nation so great in the eyes of all the world, seems utterly extinct; and we are degenerated into a mean, sharking, fallacious, undermining converse, there being a snare and a trap almost in every word we hear, and every action we see.

SHARP. *adj.* [crearp, Saxon; scherpe, Dutch.]  
1. Keen; piercing; having a keen edge; having an acute point; not blunt.

She hath tied  
Sharp tooth'd unkindness like a vulture here.

In Ireland have I seen this stubborn Cade  
Oppose himself against a troop of kerns;  
And fought so long, 'till that his thighs with darts  
Were almost like a sharp quill'd porcupine.

2. With edged grooving tools they cut down and smoothen away the extuberances left by the sharp pointed grooving tools, and bring the work into a perfect shape.

3. Terminating in a point or edge; not obtuse. The form of their heads is narrow and sharp, that they may the better cut the air in their swift flight.

4. Keen; piercing; having a keen edge; having an acute point; not blunt.

Light arm'd or heavy, sharp, smooth, light or slow.

It is so much the firmer by how much broader the bottom and sharper the top.

In shipping such as this, the Irish kern,  
And untaught Indian, on the stream did glide,  
Ere sharp keel'd boats to stem the flood did learn,  
Or fin-like oars did spread from either side.

5. Acute of mind; witty; ingenious; inventive. Now as fine in his apparel as if he would make me in love with a cloak, and verse for verse with the sharpest witted lover in Arcadia.

6. If we had nought but sense, each living wight,  
Which we call brute, would be more sharp than we.

7. Sharp to the world, but thoughtless of renown,  
They plot not on the stage, but on the town.

8. Many other things belong to the material world, wherein the sharpest philosophers have never yet arrived at clear and distinct ideas.

9. Quick, as of light or hearing. As the sharpest eye discerneth nought,  
Except the fun-beams in the air do shine;  
So the best soul, with her reflecting thought,  
Sees not herself, without some light divine.

10. To sharpen. To sharpen eye'd reason this would seem untrue;  
But reason I through love's false optics view.

11. So we, if children young diseased we find,  
Anoint with sweets the vessel's foremost parts,  
To make them taste the potions sharp we give;  
They drink deceiv'd, and so deceiv'd they live.

12. Sharp tasted citrons Median climes produce;  
Bitter the rind, but generous is the juice.  
Different simple ideas are sometimes expressed by the same word, as sweet and sharp are applied to the objects of hearing and tasting.

13. Shrill; piercing the ear with a quick noise; not flat. In whistling you contract the mouth, and, to make it more sharp, men use their finger.

14. Let one whistle at the one end of a trunk, and hold your ear at the other, and the sound strikes so sharp as you can scarce endure it.

15. For the various modulation of the voice, the upper end of the windpipe is endued with several cartilages to contract or dilate it, as we would have our voice flat or sharp.

16. Severe; harsh; biting; sarcastic. If he should intend his voyage towards my wife, I would turn her loose to him; and what he gets more of her than sharp words, let it lie on my head.

17. How often may we meet with those who are one while courteous, but within a small time after are so supercilious, sharp, troublesome, fierce and exception, that they are not only short of the true character of friendship, but become the very foes and burdens of society!

18. Cease contention: be thy words severe, Sharp as he merits; but the sword forbear.

19. Severe; quick to punish; cruel; severely rigid. There, gentle Hernia, may I marry thee;  
And to that place the sharp Athenian law  
Cannot pursue us.

20. Eager; hungry; keen upon a quest. My faulcon now is sharp mens desires and quicken their endeavours for obtaining a lesser good, ought to inspire men with more vigour in pursuit of what is greater.

21. To make fierce or angry. Mine enemy sharpeneth his eyes upon me.

22. To make biting, or sarcastic. My haughty soul would swell;  
Sharpen each word, and threaten in my eyes.

23. To make less flat; more piercing to the ears. Enclosures not only preserve sound, but encrease and sharpen it.

24. To make four. SHARPER. *n. f.* [from sharp.] A tricking fellow; a petty thief; a rascal.

25. Sharper, as pikes, prey upon their own kind. He should retrench what he lost to sharpeners, and spent upon puppet-plays, to apply it to that use.

26. Only wear it in a land of Hector's, Thieves, supercargo's, sharpeners, and directors.

27. With keenness; with good edge or point. 1. Severely; rigorously; roughly. They are more sharply to be chastised and reformed than the rude Irish, which being very wild at the first, are now become more civil.

2. Keenly; acutely; vigorously. The mind and memory are more sharply exercised in comprehending another man's things than our own.

3. Afflictively; painfully. At the arrival of the English ambassadors the soldiers were sharply assailed with wants.

4. With quickness. You contract your eye when you would see sharply; and erect your ear when you would hear attentively.

5. Judiciously; acutely; wittily. SHARPNESS. *n. f.* [from sharp.] 1. Keenness of edge or point.

2. Palladius neither suffering us nor himself to take in hand the party till the afternoon; when we were to fight in troops, not differing otherwise from earnest, but that the sharpness of the weapons was taken away.

3. A second glance came gliding like the first; And he who saw the sharpness of the dart, Without defence receiv'd it in his heart.

4. Not obtuseness. Force consisteth in the roundings and raisings of the work, according as the limbs do more or less require it; so as the beholder shall spy no sharpness in the bordering lines.

5. Sourness without austereness. There is a sharpness in vinegar, and there is a sharpness in pain, in sorrows, and in reproach; there is a sharp eye, a sharp wit, and a sharp sword: but there is not one of these severe sharpnesses the same as another of them; and a sharp east wind is different from them all.

6. To sharpen. To sharpen eye'd reason this would seem untrue; But reason I through love's false optics view.

7. So we, if children young diseased we find, Anoint with sweets the vessel's foremost parts, To make them taste the potions sharp we give; They drink deceiv'd, and so deceiv'd they live.

8. Sharp tasted citrons Median climes produce; Bitter the rind, but generous is the juice. Different simple ideas are sometimes expressed by the same word, as sweet and sharp are applied to the objects of hearing and tasting.

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21. Sharper, as pikes, prey upon their own kind. He should retrench what he lost to sharpeners, and spent upon puppet-plays, to apply it to that use.

22. Only wear it in a land of Hector's, Thieves, supercargo's, sharpeners, and directors.

23. With keenness; with good edge or point. 1. Severely; rigorously; roughly. They are more sharply to be chastised and reformed than the rude Irish, which being very wild at the first, are now become more civil.

2. Keenly; acutely; vigorously. The mind and memory are more sharply exercised in comprehending another man's things than our own.

3. Afflictively; painfully. At the arrival of the English ambassadors the soldiers were sharply assailed with wants.

4. With quickness. You contract your eye when you would see sharply; and erect your ear when you would hear attentively.

5. Judiciously; acutely; wittily. SHARPNESS. *n. f.* [from sharp.] 1. Keenness of edge or point.

2. Palladius neither suffering us nor himself to take in hand the party till the afternoon; when we were to fight in troops, not differing otherwise from earnest, but that the sharpness of the weapons was taken away.

3. A second glance came gliding like the first; And he who saw the sharpness of the dart, Without defence receiv'd it in his heart.

4. Not obtuseness. Force consisteth in the roundings and raisings of the work, according as the limbs do more or less require it; so as the beholder shall spy no sharpness in the bordering lines.

5. Sourness without austereness. There is a sharpness in vinegar, and there is a sharpness in pain, in sorrows, and in reproach; there is a sharp eye, a sharp wit, and a sharp sword: but there is not one of these severe sharpnesses the same as another of them; and a sharp east wind is different from them all.

6. To sharpen. To sharpen eye'd reason this would seem untrue; But reason I through love's false optics view.

7. So we, if children young diseased we find, Anoint with sweets the vessel's foremost parts, To make them taste the potions sharp we give; They drink deceiv'd, and so deceiv'd they live.

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9. Shrill; piercing the ear with a quick noise; not flat. In whistling you contract the mouth, and, to make it more sharp, men use their finger.

10. Let one whistle at the one end of a trunk, and hold your ear at the other, and the sound strikes so sharp as you can scarce endure it.

11. For the various modulation of the voice, the upper end of the windpipe is endued with several cartilages to contract or dilate it, as we would have our voice flat or sharp.

12. Severe; harsh; biting; sarcastic. If he should intend his voyage towards my wife, I would turn her loose to him; and what he gets more of her than sharp words, let it lie on my head.

13. How often may we meet with those who are one while courteous, but within a small time after are so supercilious, sharp, troublesome, fierce and exception, that they are not only short of the true character of friendship, but become the very foes and burdens of society!

14. Cease contention: be thy words severe, Sharp as he merits; but the sword forbear.

15. Severe; quick to punish; cruel; severely rigid. There, gentle Hernia, may I marry thee; And to that place the sharp Athenian law Cannot pursue us.

16. Eager; hungry; keen upon a quest. My faulcon now is sharp mens desires and quicken their endeavours for obtaining a lesser good, ought to inspire men with more vigour in pursuit of what is greater.

17. To make fierce or angry. Mine enemy sharpeneth his eyes upon me.

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## SHE

Stick the candle so loose, that it will fall upon the glass of the sconce and break it into shatters. *Swift.*  
 SHATTERBRAIN. } *adj.* [from *shatter brain* and *pate*.] In-  
 SHATTERPAT. } attentive; not confident. A low word.  
 SHATTER. *adj.* [from *shatter*.] Disunited; not compact;  
 easily falling into many parts; loose of texture.  
 A brittle shattery sort of spar, found in form of a white  
 sand chiefly in the perpendicular fissures amongst the ores of  
 metal. *Woodward.*  
 To SHAVE. *v. a.* preterit *shaved*, part. *shaved* or *shaven*. [*reapen*,  
 Saxon; *schaven*, Dutch.]  
 1. To pare off with a razor.  
 He that is to be cleansed shall shave off all his hair. *Levit.*  
 Zelim was the first of the Ottomans that did shave his beard:  
 a bashaw ask'd why he alter'd the custom of his predecessors?  
 He answered, because your bashaws may not lead me by the  
 beard, as you did them. *Bacon.*  
 Dost thou not know this shaven pate? Truly it is a great  
 man's head. *Kneller's Hist. of the Turks.*  
 I caudled the hair of his head to be shaved off. *Wisdeman.*  
 2. To pare close to the surface.  
 Sweet bird!  
 These chauntress, oft the woods among,  
 I woo'd to hear the evening song:  
 And missing thee, I walk unseen  
 On the dry smooth shaven green.  
 The bending scythe  
 Shaves all the surface of the waving green. *Gay.*  
 3. To skim by passing near, or slightly touching.  
 He shaves with level wing the deep; then soars  
 Up to the fiery concave tow'ring high. *Milton.*  
 4. To cut in thin slices.  
 Make some medley of earth, with some other plants bruised  
 or shaven in leaf or root. *Bacon.*  
 5. To strip; to oppress by extortion; to pillage.  
 SHAVELING. *n. f.* [from *shave*.] A man shaved; a friar, or  
 religious. Used in contempt.  
 Of elves, there be no such things; only by bald friars and  
 knavish shavelings so feigned. *Spenser.*  
 SHAVER. *n. f.* [from *shave*.]  
 1. A man that practices the art of shaving.  
 2. A man closely attentive to his own interest.  
 My lord  
 Was now dispos'd to crack a jest,  
 And bid friend Lewis go in quest;  
 This Lewis is a cunning shaver. *Swift.*  
 3. A robber; a plunderer.  
 They fell all into the hands of the cruel mountain people,  
 living for the most part by theft, and waiting for wrecks, as  
 hawks for their prey: by these shavers the Turks were strip'd  
 of all they had. *Kneller.*  
 SHAVING. *n. f.* [from *shave*.] Any thin slice pared off from  
 any body.  
 Take lignum aloes in gross shavings, steep them in sack,  
 changed twice, till the bitterness be drawn forth; then take  
 the shavings forth and dry them in the shade, and beat them to  
 powder. *Bacon.*  
 By electrick bodies I do not conceive only such as take up  
 shavings, straws, and light bodies, but such as attract all bod-  
 ies palpable whatsoever. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*  
 The shavings are good for the fining of wine. *Mart.*  
 SHAW. *n. f.* [*reua*, Saxon; *shawe*, Dutch; *skugga*, Islandick.]  
 A thicket; a small wood. A tuft of trees near Lichfield is  
 called Gentle shaw.  
 SHABANDER. *n. f.* [among the Persians.] A great officer; a  
 viceroy. *Bailey.*  
 SHAWFOWL. *n. f.* [*shaw* and *fowl*.] An artificial fowl made  
 by fowlers on purpose to shoot at.  
 SHAWM. *n. f.* [from *schawme*, Teutonic.] A hautboy; a cor-  
 net.  
 With trumpets also and shawms. *Psalms Common Prayer.*  
 SHE. *pronoun.* In oblique cases *her*. [*si*, Gothick; *reo*, Sax.  
*she*, old English.]  
 1. The female pronoun demonstrative: the woman; the woman  
 before mentioned.  
 She, of whom the ancients seem'd to prophesy,  
 When they call'd virtues by the name of *she*;  
 She, in whom virtue was so much refin'd,  
 That for allay unto so pure a mind  
 She took the weaker sex. *Donne.*  
 This once disclos'd,  
 The ladies did change favours, and then we  
 Following the signs, wou'd but the sign of *she*.  
 What, at any time, have you heard her say?  
 The most upright of mortal men was he;  
 The most sincere, and holy woman, *she*. *Dryden.*  
 2. It is sometimes used for a woman absolutely, with some de-  
 gree of contempt.  
 The *she* of Italy shall not betray  
 Mine interest, and his honour. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*  
 Lady, you are the cruellest *she* alive,  
 If you will lead these graces to the grave,  
 And leave the world no copy. *Shakespeare's Twelfth Night.*

## SHE

I was wont  
 To load my *she* with knacks, I wou'd have ranack'd  
 The pedlar's silken treasury, and have pour'd it  
 To her acceptance. *Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.*  
 3. The female; not the male.  
 I would outface the sternest eyes that look,  
 Pluck the young sucking cubs from the *she* bear  
 To win thee, lady. *Shakespeare's Merchant of Venice.*  
 Let us do it with no shew of fear;  
 No, with no more, than if we heard that England  
 Were busied with a Whitson morris-dance;  
 For my good liege, *she* is so idly king'd,  
 That fear attends her not. *Shakespeare's Hen. V.*  
 The nightingale, if *she* would sing by day,  
 When every goose is cackling, wou'd be thought  
 No better a musician than the wren. *Shakespeare's*  
 He lions are hirsute, and have great manes, the *she* are  
 smooth like cats. *Bacon.*  
 Stand it in Judah's chronicles confest,  
 That David's son, by impious passion mov'd,  
 Smote a *she*-slave, and murder'd what he lov'd. *Prior.*  
 SHEAF. *n. f.* *sheaves* plural. [*reap*, Saxon; *schaf*, Dutch.]  
 1. A bundle of stalks of corn bound together, that the ears may  
 dry.  
 These be the *sheaves* that honour's harvest bears,  
 The seed thy valiant acts, the world the field. *Fairfax.*  
 He beheld a field,  
 Part arable and tith; whereon were *sheaves*  
 New-reap'd: the other part sheep-walks and folds. *Milt.*  
 The reaper fills his greedy hands,  
 And binds the golden *sheaves* in brittle bands. *Dryden.*  
 I pitch'd the *sheaves* (oh could I do so now)  
 Which lie in rows pil'd. *Gay's Fagstaff.*  
 2. Any bundle or collection held together.  
 She vanish'd;  
 The *sheaf* of arrows shook and rattled in the case. *Dryden.*  
 In the knowledge of bodies, we must glean what we can;  
 since we cannot, from a discovery of their real essences,  
 grasp at a time whole *sheaves*; and in bundles comprehend  
 the nature of whole species. *Locke.*  
 To SHEAL. *v. a.* To shell. See SHALE.  
 Thou art a *shealed* peacock. *Shakespeare's K. Lear.*  
 To SHEAR. preter. *shore*, or *sheared*; part. *pass. shorn*. [*reapen*,  
 Saxon.]  
 1. To clip or cut by interception between two blades moving  
 on a rivet.  
 So many days, my ewe have been with young;  
 So many weeks, e're the poor fools will yean;  
 So many months, e're I shall *shear* the fleece. *Shakespeare.*  
 I am shepherd to another man,  
 And do not *shear* the fleeces that I graze. *Shakespeare.*  
 Laban went to *shear* his sheep. *Gen. xxxi. 19.*  
 When wool is new *shorn*, they set pails of water by in the  
 same room to increase its weight. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*  
 To lay my head and hollow pledge  
 Of all my strength, in the lascivious lap  
 Of a deceitful concubine, who *shore* me,  
 Like a tame weather, all my precious fleece. *Milton.*  
 The same ill taste of sense wou'd serve to join  
 Dog foxes in the yoke, and *shear* the swine. *Dryden.*  
 May'st thou henceforth sweetly sleep,  
*Sheep*, swains, oh *shear* your softest sheep  
 To swell his couch.  
 O'er the congenial dust injoin'd to *shear*  
 The graceful curl, and drop the tender tear. *Pope.*  
 2. To cut.  
 The sharp and toothed edge of the nether chap strikes into  
 a canal cut into the bone of the upper; and the toothed pro-  
 tuberance of the upper into a canal in the nether: by which  
 means he easily *shears* the grass whereon he feeds. *Grew.*  
 SHEAR. } *n. f.* [from the verb. It is seldom used in the  
 SHEARS. } singular, but is found once in *Dryden*.  
 1. An instrument to cut, consisting of two blades moving on  
 a pin, between which the thing cut is intercepted. *Shears*  
 are large, and *scissors* a smaller instrument of the same kind.  
 Alas, thought Philoclea to herself, your *shears* come too  
 late to clip the bird's wings that already is flown away. *Siddons.*  
 Why do you bend such solemn brows on me?  
 Think you I bear the *shears* of destiny?  
 Have I commandment on the pulse of life? *Shakespeare's*  
 The fates prepar'd their sharpen'd *shears*. *Dryden.*  
 When the fleece is shorn,  
 Then their defenceless limbs the brambles tear;  
 Short of their wool, and naked from the *shears*. *Dryden.*  
 That people live and die, I knew,  
 An hour ago, as well as you;  
 And if fate spins us longer years,  
 Or is in haste to take the *shears*,  
 I know, we must both fortunes try,  
 And bear our evils, wet or dry. *Prior.*  
 How happy should we be if we had the privilege of em-  
 ploying the *shears* for want of a mint, upon foreign gold, by  
 clipping it into half crowns. *Swift.*  
 Fate

## SHE

Fate urg'd the *shears* and cut the sylph in twain,  
 But airy substance soon unites again. *Pope.*  
 Beneath the *shears* they felt no lasting smart,  
 They lost but fleeces, while I lost a heart. *Gay.*  
 2. The denomination of the age of sheep.  
 When sheep is one *shear*, they will have two broad teeth be-  
 fore; when two *shear*, four; when three, six; when four,  
 eight; and after that, their mouths break. *Mortimer.*  
 3. Any thing in the form of the blades of *shears*.  
 4. Wings, in *Spenser*.  
 Two sharp-wing'd *shears*  
 Deck'd with divers plumes, like painted jays,  
 Were fix'd at his back to cut his airy ways. *Spenser.*  
 SHEARD. *n. f.* [*reapen*, Sax.] A fragment. It is now commonly  
 written *shard*, and applied only to fragments of earthen ware.  
 In the bursting of it, not a *sheard* to take fire from the hearth,  
 or to take water out of the pit. *Isa. xxx. 14.*  
 SHEARER. *n. f.* [from *shear*.] One that clips with *shears*;  
 particularly one that fleeces sheep.  
 Of other care they little reck'ning make,  
 Than how to scramble at the *shearers* feast,  
 And shove away the worthy bidden guest. *Milton.*  
 Was he to be led as, a lamb to the slaughter, patient and  
 resigned as a sheep before her *shearers*? *Rogers.*  
 SHEARMAN. *n. f.* [*shear* and *man*.] He that *shears*.  
 Thy father was a plaiterier,  
 And thou thyself a *shear* man. *Shakespeare's*  
 SHEARWATER. *n. f.* A fowl. *Swift.*  
 SHEATH. *n. f.* [*reath*, Saxon.] The case of any thing;  
 the scabbard of a weapon.  
 The dead knight's sword out of his *sheath* he drew,  
 With which he cut a lock off all their hair. *Fa. Queen.*  
 Dost not each look a shaft of lightning feel,  
 Which spares the body's *sheath*, yet melts the steel? *Cleau.*  
 Swords, by the lightning's subtle force diffus'd,  
 And the cold *sheath* with running metal fill'd. *Addison.*  
 To SHEATH. } *v. a.* [from the noun.]  
 To SHEATHE. }  
 1. To inclose in a *sheath* or scabbard; to inclose in any case.  
 This drawn but now against my sovereign's breast,  
 Before 'tis *sheath'd*, shall give him peace and rest. *Waller.*  
 Those active parts of a body are of differing natures when  
*sheath'd* up, or wedged in amongst others in the texture of a  
 concrete; and when extricated from these impediments. *Boyle.*  
 In his hair one hand he wreaths,  
 His sword, the other, in his bosom *sheaths*. *Denham.*  
 Is this her hate to him, his love to me!  
 'Tis in my breast the *sheaths* her dagger now. *Dryden.*  
 The left foot naked, when they march to fight, *Dryden.*  
 But in a bull's raw hide they *sheath* the right.  
 The leopard, and all of this kind as goes, keeps the claws  
 of his forefeet turned up from the ground and *sheath'd* in the  
 skin of his toes, whereby he preserves them sharp for rapine,  
 extending them only when he leaps at the prey. *Grew.*  
 Other substances opposite to acrimony are called demul-  
 cent or mild; because they blunt or *sheath* those sharp fal-  
 sae as pease, and beans. *Arbuthnot.*  
 2. To fit with a *sheath*.  
 There was no ink to colour Peter's hat,  
 Walter's dagger was not come from *sheathing*. *Shak.*  
 3. To defend the main body by an outward covering.  
 It were to be wished that the whole navy throughout were  
*sheathed* as some are. *Raleigh.*  
 SHEATHINGED. *adj.* [*sheath* and *wing*.] Having hard cases  
 which are folded over the wings.  
 Some insects fly with four wings, as all vaginipennis, or  
*sheathwinged* insects, as beetles and dorts. *Brown's Vulg. Er.*  
 SHEATHING. *adj.* [from *sheath*.] Forming a *sheath*.  
 With a needle put aside the short and *sheathy* cases on ear-  
 wigs backs, and you may draw forth two wings. *Brown.*  
 SHECKLATON. *n. f.*  
 He went to fight against the giant in his robe of *sheckla-*  
 ton, which is that kind of gilded leather with which they  
 use to embroider the Irish jackets. *Spenser.*  
 To SHED. *v. a.* [*recean*, Saxon.]  
 1. To effuse; to pour out; to spill.  
 The painful service, and the drops of blood  
 Shed for my thankless country are requited  
 But with that surname of Coriolanus. *Shakespeare's*  
 Cromwell, I did not think to *shed* a tear  
 In all my miseries. *Shakespeare's*  
 Without *shedding* of blood is no remission. *Heb. ix. 22.*  
 For this is my blood which is *shed* for many, for the re-  
 mission of sins. *Malith. xxvi. 28.*  
 Some think one gen'ral soul fills ev'ry brain,  
 As the bright sun *sheds* light in ev'ry star.  
 Around its entry nodding poppies grow,  
 And all cool simples that sweet rest bestow;  
 Night from the plants their sleepy virtue drains,  
 And passing, *sheds* it on the silent plains. *Dryden.*  
 You seem'd to mourn another lover dead,  
 My sighs you gave him, and my tears you *shed*. *Dryden.*

## SHE

Unhappy man! to break the pious laws  
 Of nature, pleading in his children's cause:  
 'Tis love of honour, and his country's good;  
 The consul, not the father, *sheds* the blood. *Dryden.*  
 In these lone walls, their days eternal bound,  
 These moss-grown domes with spiry turrets crown'd,  
 Where awful arches make a noon-day night,  
 And the dim windows *shed* a solemn light;  
 Thy eyes diffus'd a reconciling ray,  
 And gleams of glory brighten'd all the day. *Pope.*  
 2. To scatter; to let fall.  
 Trees that bring forth their leaves late, and cast them late,  
 are more lasting than those that sprout their leaves early, or  
*shed* them betimes. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*  
 So the returning year be blest,  
 As his infant months bestow,  
 Springing wreaths for William's brow;  
 As his summer's youth shall *shed*  
 Eternal sweets around Maria's head. *Prior.*  
 To SHED. *v. n.* To let fall its parts.  
 White oats are apt to *shed* most as they lie, and black as they  
 stand. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*  
 SHED. *n. f.* [supposed by *Skinner* to be corrupted from *shade*.]  
 1. A slight temporary covering.  
 The first Aletes born in lowly *shed*,  
 Of parents base, a rose sprung from a bride. *Fairfax.*  
 Though he his house of polish'd marble build,  
 With Jasper floor'd, and carved cedar ceil'd;  
 Yet shall it ruin like the moth's frail cell.  
 Or *sheds* of reeds, which summer's heat repel.  
 So all our minds with his conspire to grace  
 The Gentiles great apostle, and deface  
 Those state-obscuring *sheds*, that like a chain  
 Seem'd to confine and fetter him again. *Walker.*  
 In such a season born, when scarce a *shed*  
 Could be obtain'd to shelter him or me  
 From the bleak air. *Parad. Regain'd.*  
 Those houses then were caves, or homely *sheds*,  
 With twining osiers fence'd, and moss their beds. *Dryden.*  
 An hospitable house they found,  
 A homely *shed*; the roof, not far from ground  
 Was thatch'd with reeds and straw together bound. *Dryden.*  
 Then out he steals, and finds where by the head,  
 Their horse hung fasten'd underneath a *shed*. *Betertont.*  
 Her various kinds by various fortunes led,  
 Commence acquaintance, underneath a *shed*. *Swift.*  
 2. In composition. Effusion; as blood-*shed*.  
 SHEDDER. *n. f.* [from *shed*.] A spiller; one who *sheds*.  
 A *shedder* of blood shall surely die. *Ezek. xviii. 10.*  
 SHEEN. } *adj.* [This was probably only the old pronunciation  
 SHEENY. } of *shine*.] Bright; glittering; shewy. A word  
 now not in use.  
 That lewd ribbald, with vile lust advanc'd,  
 Laid first his filthy hands on virgin clean,  
 To spoil her dainty corse so fair and *sheen*. *Fa. Queen.*  
 When he was all dight, he took his way  
 Into the forest, that he might be seen  
 Of the wild beasts, in his new glory *sheen*. *Hallberg's Tale.*  
 Now they never meet in grove or green,  
 By fountain clear, or spangled star-light *sheen*. *Shakespeare's*  
 Up arose each warrior bold and brave,  
 Glittering in filed steel and armour *sheen*. *Fairfax.*  
 Out of the hierarchies of angels *sheen*,  
 The gentle Gabriel call'd he from the rest. *Fairfax.*  
 By the rufhy fringed bank,  
 Where grows the willow and the osier dank,  
 My sliding chariot stays,  
 Which set with agat, or the azure *sheen*,  
 Of turcois blue, and emerald green. *Milton.*  
 Or did of late earth's fons besiege the wall  
 Of *sheeny* heav'n. *Milton.*  
 SHEEN. *n. f.* [from the adjective.] Brightness; splendour.  
 Mercy will fit between,  
 Thron'd in celestial *sheen*. *Milton.*  
 Far above, in spangled *sheen*,  
 Celestial Cupid, her fam'd son advanc'd,  
 Holds his dear Psyche sweet entranc'd. *Milton.*  
 SHEEP. *n. f.* plural likewise *sheep*. [*reapen*, Saxon; of which  
 the plural was *reep*; *schape*, Dutch.]  
 1. The animal that bears wool: remarkable for its usefulness and  
 innocence.  
 Fire the brambles, scare the birds, and keep  
 In wholesome water-falls the fleecy *sheep*. *Dryden.*  
 Of substances there are two sorts of ideas; one of single  
 substances, as they exist separately, as a man or *sheep*. *Locke.*  
 2. In contempt. A foolish silly fellow.  
 To SHEEPY. *v. n.* [*sheep* and *bit*.] To use petty thefts.  
 Shew your knave's visage, with a pox to you; shew your  
*sheepbiting* face, and be hang'd. *Shakespeare's*  
 SHEEPBITER. *n. f.* [from *sheepbite*.] A petty thief.  
 His gate like a *sheepbiter* fleeing aside. *Tuffer.*  
 Wouldst



## SHE

Wouldst thou not be glad to have the niggardly rascally  
*sheepbiter* come to some notable flame. *Shakespeare.*  
 There are political *sheepbiters* as well as pastoral: betrayers  
 of public trusts, as well as of private. *L'Estrange.*  
*SHEEP'PORT.* *n. f.* [*sheep* and *port*.] A little inclosure for *sheep*.  
 Bedlam beggars, with roaring voices,  
 From low farms, *sheepcots* and mills  
 Inforce their charity. *Shakespeare. K. Lear.*  
 Up to a hill anon his steps he rear'd,  
 From whose high top to ken the prospect round,  
 If cottage were in view, *sheepcot* or herd;  
 But cottage, herd, or *sheepcot* none he saw. *Milton.*  
*SHEEPFOLD.* *n. f.* [*sheep* and *fold*.] The place where *sheep* are  
 inclosed.  
 The bear, the lion, terrors of the plain,  
 The *sheepfold* scatter'd and the shepherd slain. *Prior.*  
*SHEEPHOOK.* *n. f.* [*sheep* and *hook*.] A hook fastened to a pole  
 by which *sheep* are lay hold on the legs of their *sheep*.  
 The one carried a crozier of balm-wood, the other a pasto-  
 ral staff of cedar like a *sheep-hook*. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*  
 If you dare think of deservng our charms,  
 Away with your *sheephook*, and take to your arms. *Dryden.*  
*SHEEPISH.* *adj.* [*from sheep*.] *Bashful*; over-modest; timor-  
 ously and meanly diffident.  
 Wanting change of company, he will, when he comes  
 abroad, be a *sheepish* or conceited creature. *Locke.*  
*SHEEPISHNESS.* *n. f.* [*from sheepish*.] *Bashfulness*; mean and  
 timorous diffidence.  
 Thy gentry bleats, as if thy native cloth  
 Transfus'd a *sheepishness* into thy story. *Herbert.*  
*Sheepishness* and ignorance of the world, are not consequen-  
 ces of being bred at home. *Locke.*  
 Without success, let a man be never so hardy, he will have  
 some degree of *sheepishness*. *Grew.*  
*SHEEPMASTER.* *n. f.* [*sheep* and *master*.] An owner of *sheep*.  
 A nobleman was a great graier, and a great *sheepmaster*.  
*Bacon.*  
*SHEEPSHEARING.* *n. f.* [*sheep* and *shear*.] The time of shear-  
 ing *sheep*; the feast made when *sheep* are shorn.  
 There happening a solemn festivity, such as the *sheepshear-*  
 ings used to be, David begs some small repast. *South.*  
*SHEEPS EYE.* *n. f.* [*sheep* and *eye*.] A modest diffident look,  
 such as lovers cast at their mistresses.  
 Cast a *sheep's eye* behind you: in before me. *Dryden.*  
*SHEEPWALK.* *n. f.* [*sheep* and *walk*.] Pasture for *sheep*.  
 He beheld a field,  
 Part arable and tith; whereon were sheaves  
 New reap'd; the other part *sheepwalks* and folds. *Milt.*  
*SHEER.* *adj.* [*sheer*, Saxon;] Pure; clear; unmingled.  
 If the say, I am not fourteen pence on the score for *sheer*  
 ale, score me up for the lying it rogue in Christendom. *Shak.*  
*Sheer* argument is not the talent of the man; little wrest-  
 led sentences are the bladders which bear him up, and he  
 sinks downright, when he once pretends to swim without  
 them. *Atterbury.*  
*SHEER.* *adv.* [*from the adjective*.] Clean; quick; at once.  
 Thrown by angry Jove  
*Sheer* o'er the crystal battlements; from morn  
 To noon he fell, from noon to dewy eve,  
 A summer's day; and with the setting sun,  
 Drop'd from the zenith, like a falling star,  
 On Lemnos. *Milton.*  
 The sword of Satan, with steep force to smite  
 Descending, and in half cut *sheer*. *Milton.*  
 Due entrance he disdain'd, and in contempt  
 At one slight bound high overleap'd all bound  
 Of hill or highest wall, and *sheer* within  
 Lights on his feet. *Milton.*  
 To *SHEER.* *v. a.* [*See SHEAR*.]  
 I keep my birth-day; send my Phillis home  
 At *shearing* time. *Dryden.*  
 To *SHEER off.* *v. n.* To steal away; to slip off clandestinely.  
*SHEERS.* *n. f.* [*See SHEARS*.]  
*SHEET.* *n. f.* [*See SHEET*.]  
 1. A broad and large piece of linen.  
 He saw heaven opened, and a vessel descending unto him,  
 as a great *sheet*, knit at the four corners. *Acts x. 11.*  
 2. The linen of a bed.  
 If I die before thee, shroud me  
 In one of these same *sheets*. *Shakespeare.*  
 You think none but your *sheets* are privy to your wishes. *Shak.*  
 Some unequal bride in nobler *sheets*  
 Receives her lord. *Dryden.*  
 3. *Ecoutes*, French; *echoten*, Dutch.] In a ship are ropes bent  
 to the clews of the sails, which serve in all the lower fails to  
 hale or round off the clew of the fail; but in topfails they  
 draw the fail close to the yard arms. *Diſt.*—*Dryden* seems to  
 understand it otherwise.  
 The little word behind the back, and undoing whisper, like  
 pulling off a *sheet*-rope at sea, slackens the fail. *Suckling.*  
 Fierce Boreas drove against his flying fails,  
 And rent the *sheets*. *Dryden.*

## SHE

4. As much paper as is made in one body.  
 As much love in rhyme,  
 As could be cramm'd up in a *sheet* of paper,  
 Writ on both sides the leaf, margin and all. *Shakespeare.*  
 When I first put pen to paper, I thought all I should have  
 to say would have been contained in one *sheet* of paper. *Locke.*  
 I let the refracted light fall perpendicularly upon a *sheet* of  
 white paper upon the opposite wall. *Newton's Opticks.*  
 5. A single complication or fold of paper in a book.  
 6. Any thing expanded.  
 Such *sheets* of fire, such bursts of horrid thunder  
 I never remember to have heard. *Shakespeare's K. Lear.*  
 Rowling thunder roars,  
 And *sheets* of lightning blast the standing field. *Dryden.*  
 An azure *sheet* it rushes broad,  
 And from the loud rebounding rocks below,  
 Dash'd in a cloud of foam. *Thomson.*  
*SHEET-ANCHOR.* *n. f.* [*sheet* and *anchor*.] In a ship is the largest  
 anchor; which, in stress of weather, is the mariners last re-  
 fuge, when an extraordinary stiff gale of wind happens. *Bailey.*  
 To *SHEET.* *v. a.* [*from the noun*.]  
 1. To furnish with *sheets*.  
 2. To ensfold in a *sheet*.  
 3. To cover as with a *sheet*.  
 Like the flag when snow the pasture *sheets*,  
 The barks of trees thou brow'd'st it. *Shakespeare.*  
*SHEET-ANCHOR.* *n. f.* [*sheet* and *anchor*.] An ancient Jewish coin equal to four  
 Attick drachms, or four Roman denarii, in value about 2. s 6d.  
 sterling. *Diſt.*  
 The Jews, albeit they detested images, yet imprinted upon  
 their *shekel* on one side the golden pot which had the manna,  
 and on the other Aaron's rod. *Camden.*  
 The huge iron head fix hundred *shekels* weighed,  
 And of whole bodies but one wound it made,  
 Able death's worst command to overdoe  
 Destroying life at once and carcase too. *Cowley.*  
 This coat of mail weighed five thousand *shekels* of  
 brass. *Brown.*  
*SHELDRAPE.* *n. f.* A chaffinch.  
*SHELDRAPE.* *n. f.* A bird that preys upon fishes.  
*SHELF.* *n. f.* [*shelf*, Saxon; *scelf*, Dutch.] A board fixed  
 against a supporter, so that any thing may be placed upon it.  
 About his *shelves*  
 A beggarly account of empty boxes. *Shakespeare.*  
 Bind fast, or from their *shelves*  
 Your books will come and right themselves. *Swift.*  
 You have the pleasure of the prospect whenever you take  
 it from your *shelf*, and the solid cash you fold it for. *Blount.*  
 2. A land bank in the sea; a rock under shallow water.  
 Our transported souls shall congratulate each other their  
 having now fully elap'd the numerous rocks, *shelves*, and  
 quick-sands. *Boyle.*  
 Near the *shelves* of Circe's shores they run,  
 A dang'rous coast. *Dryden.*  
 He call'd his money in;  
 But the prevailing love of pelf  
 Soon split him on the former *shelf*,  
 He put it out again. *Dryden.*  
 3. The plural is analogically *shelves*; *Dryden* has *shelves*, probab-  
 ly by negligence.  
 He seiz'd the helm, his fellows cheer'd,  
 Turn'd short upon the *shelves* and madly steer'd. *Dryden.*  
*SHELF.* *adj.* [*from shelf*.]  
 1. Full of hidden rocks or banks; full of dangerous shallows.  
 Glides by the fycen's cliffs a *shelly* coast,  
 Long infamous for ships and sailors lost,  
 And white with bones. *Dryden.*  
 2. I know not well the meaning in this passage, perhaps rocky.  
 The tillable fields are in some places so tough, that the  
 plough will scarcely cut them; and in some so *shelly* that the  
 corn hath much ado to fasten its root. *Carew.*  
*SHELL.* *n. f.* [*shell*, Saxon; *schale*, *schelle*, Dutch.  
 1. The hard covering of any thing; the external crust.  
 The fun is as the fire, and the exterior earth is as the *shell*  
 of the colipile, and the abyss as the water within it; now  
 when the heat of the sun had pierc'd thro' the *shell* and  
 reach'd the waters, it rarefy'd them. *Burn. Theor. of the Earth.*  
 Whatever we fetch from under ground is only what is lodg-  
 ed in the *shell* of the earth. *Locke.*  
 2. The covering of a testaceous or crustaceous animal.  
 Her women wear  
 The spoils of nations in an ear;  
 Chang'd for the treasure of a *shell*,  
 And in their loose attires do swell. *Ben. Jonſon. Catilina.*  
 Albion  
 Was to Neptune recommended;  
 Peace and civil spread the sails:  
 Venus, in her *shell* before him,  
 From the fands in safety bore him.  
 The *shells* served as moulds to this land, which, when con-  
 solidated, and afterwards freed from its investient *shell*, is of  
 the same shape as the cavity of the *shell*. *Woodward.*  
 He,

## SHE

He, whom ungrateful Athens could expel,  
 At all times just, but when he sign'd the *shell*. *Pope.*  
 3. The covering of the seeds of filiquous plants.  
 Some fruits are contained within a hard *shell*, being the seeds  
 of the plants. *Abbot.*  
 4. The covering of kernels.  
 Chang'd loves are but chang'd sorts of meat;  
 And when he hath the kernel eat,  
 Who doth not throw away the *shell*? *Donne.*  
 5. The covering of an egg.  
 Think him as a serpent's egg,  
 Which, hatch'd, would, as his kind, grow mischievous,  
 And kill him in the *shell*. *Shakespeare. Julius Caesar.*  
 6. The outer part of an house.  
 The marquis of Medina Sidonia made the *shell* of a house,  
 that would have been a very noble building, had he brought it  
 to perfection. *Addison on Italy.*  
 7. It is used for a musical instrument in poetry, from *testudo*,  
 Latin; the first lyre being said to have been made by straining  
 strings over the shell of a tortoise.  
 Less than a god they thought there could not dwell  
 Within the hollow of that *shell*,  
 That spoke so sweetly. *Dryden.*  
 8. The superficial part.  
 So devout are the Romanists about this outward *shell* of re-  
 ligion, that if an altar be moved, or a stone of it broken, it  
 ought to be reconsecrated. *Ayliffe's Pavegon.*  
 To *SHELL.* *v. a.* [*from the noun*.] To take out of the *shell*;  
 to strip of the *shell*.  
 To *SHELL.* *v. n.*  
 1. To fall off as broken shells.  
 The ulcers were cured, and the scabs *shelled* off. *Wise.*  
 2. To cast the *shell*.  
*SHELL-DUCK.* *n. f.* A kind of wild duck.  
 To preserve wild ducks, and *shell-ducks*, have a place walled  
 in with a pond. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*  
*SHELL-FISH.* *n. f.* [*shell* and *fish*.] Fifth insect with a hard cov-  
 ering, either testaceous, as oysters, or crustaceous, as lobsters.  
 The *shells*, being found, were so like those they saw upon  
 their shores, that they never questioned but that they were the  
 exuvie of *shellfish*, and once belonged to the sea. *Woodward.*  
*SHELLY.* *adj.* [*from shell*.]  
 1. Abounding with shells.  
 The ocean rolling, and the *shelly* shore,  
 Beautiful objects, shall delight no more. *Prior.*  
 2. Consisting of shells.  
 The conceit of Anaximander was, that the first men and all  
 animals were bred in some warm moisture, inclosed in crusta-  
 ceous skins, as lobsters; and so continued 'till their *shelly* pri-  
 sons, growing dry and breaking, made way for them. *Hentley.*  
*SHELTER.* *n. f.* [*Of this word the etymology is unknown:*  
*Stimmer* deduces it from *shell*, *Davies* from *scyls*, a shield,  
 Saxon.]  
 1. A cover from any external injury or violence.  
 We hear this fearful tempest sing,  
 Yet seek no *shelter* to avoid the storm. *Shakespeare. R. II.*  
 They wish'd the mountains now might be again  
 Thrown on them, as a *shelter* from his ire. *Milton.*  
 Heroes of old, when wounded, *shelter* sought;  
 But he who meets all dangers with disdain,  
 Ev'n in their face his ship to anchor brought,  
 And steeple high stood proud upon the main. *Dryden.*  
 They may learn experience, and avoid a cave as the worst  
*shelter* from rain, when they have a lover in company. *Dryd.*  
 The healing plant shall aid,  
 From storms a *shelter*, and from heat a shade. *Pope.*  
 2. A protector; a defender; one that gives security.  
 Thou hast been a *shelter* for me, and a strong tower from  
 the enemy. *Ps. lxi. 3.*  
 3. The state of being covered; protection; security.  
 Low at his foot a spacious plain is plac'd,  
 Between the mountain and the stream embrac'd;  
 Which shade and *shelter* from the hill derives,  
 While the kind river wealth and beauty gives. *Denham.*  
 To *SHELTER.* *v. a.* [*from the noun*.]  
 1. To cover from external violence.  
 We befo'g the deep to *shelter* us. *Milton.*  
 Those ruins *shelter'd* once his sacred head,  
 When he from Wroster's fatal battle fled,  
 Watch'd by the genius of this royal place. *Dryden.*  
 2. To defend; to protect; to succour with refuge; to harbour.  
 What endless honour shall you gain,  
 To save and *shelter* Troy's unhappy train. *Dryden's Æn.*  
 3. To betake to cover.  
 They *sheltered* themselves under a rock.  
 Comfort thyself with such thoughts, chiefly when all earthly  
 comforts fail thee: then do thou particularly retreat to those  
 considerations, and *shelter* thyself under them. *Atterbury.*  
 4. To cover from notice.  
 In vain I strove to check my growing flame,  
 Or *shelter* passion under friendship's name;  
 You saw my heart. *Prior.*

## SHE

To *SHELTER.* *v. n.*  
 1. To take shelter.  
 There the Indian herdman, shunning heat,  
*Shelters* in cool. *Milton.*  
 2. To give shelter.  
 Then seeks the farthest ooze, the *shell*-ring weed,  
 The cavern'd bank, his old secure abode. *Thomson.*  
*SHELTERLESS.* *adj.* [*from shelter*.] Harbourless; without  
 home or refuge.  
 Now sad and *shelterless*, perhaps, she lies,  
 Where piercing winds blow sharp. *Keats's Jane Shore.*  
*SHEL'VING.* *adj.* [*from shelf*.] Sloping; inclining; having de-  
 clivity.  
 Her chamber is aloft, far from the ground;  
 And built so *shel'ving*, that one cannot climb it,  
 Without apparent hazard of his life. *Shakespeare.*  
 Amidst the brake a hollow den was found,  
 With rocks and *shel'ving* arches vaulted round. *Addison.*  
*SHELVY.* *adj.* [*from shelf*.] Shallow; rocky; full of banks.  
 I had been drown'd, but that the shore was *shelvy* and shal-  
 low. *Shakespeare. Merry Wives of Windsor.*  
 To *SHEND.* *v. a.* preter. and part. pass. *shant*. [*ſchenan*, Saxon;  
*shenden*, Dutch.]  
 1. To ruin; to spoil; to mischief.  
 Provide for thy wife, or else look to be *shent*,  
 Good milchcow for Winter, another for Lent. *Tupper.*  
 Shepherds, should it not *shent*  
 Your roundels fresh, to hear a doleful verse  
 Of Rosalind, that Colin made? *Spenser.*  
 Such a dream I had of dire portent,  
 That much I fear my body will be *shent*;  
 It bodes I shall have wars. *Dryden.*  
 2. To disgrace; to degrade; to blame.  
 Debateful strife, and cruel enmity,  
 The famous name of knighthood foully *shend*. *Fa. Queen.*  
 Sore bruil'd with the fall, he slow uprore,  
 And all enraged thus, thus him loudly *shent*,  
 Dislent knight, whose coward courage chose  
 To wreak itself on beast. *Fairy Queen.*  
 My tongue and soul in this be hypocrites,  
 How in my words soever she be *shent*,  
 To give them seals never my foul consent. *Shakespeare. Hamlet.*  
 3. To overpower; to crush; to surpass.  
 She pass'd the rest as Cynthia doth *shend*  
 The lesser stars. *Spenser.*  
 4. It is, though used by *Dryden*, wholly obsolete.  
*SHEPHERD.* *n. f.* [*ſceap*, *sheep*, and *ſhepa*, a keeper, Saxon;  
*ſceapshyrd*.]  
 1. One who tends *sheep* in the pasture.  
 I am *shepherd* to another man,  
 And do not shear the fleeces that I graze. *Shakespeare.*  
 A *shepherd* next  
 More meek came with the firrlings of his flock. *Milton.*  
 2. A swain; a rural lover.  
 If that the world and love were young,  
 And truth in ev'ry *shepherd's* tongue,  
 These pretty pleasures might me move  
 To live with thee, and be thy love. *Raleigh.*  
 3. One who tends the congregation; a pastor.  
 Lead up all those who heard thee, and believ'd;  
 'Midst thy own flock, great *shepherd*, be receiv'd,  
 And glad all heav'n with millions thou hast sav'd. *Prior.*  
*SHEPHERDESS.* *n. f.* [*from shepherd*.] A woman that tends  
*sheep*; a rural lass.  
 She put herself into the garb of a *shepherdess*, and in that  
 disguise lived many years; but discovering herself a little be-  
 fore her death, did profess herself the happiest person alive,  
 not for her condition, but in enjoying him the first loved; and  
 that she would rather, ten thousand times, live a *shepherdess* in  
 contentment and satisfaction. *Sidney.*  
 These your unusual weeds, to each part of you  
 Do give a life: no *shepherdess*, but Flora  
 Peering in April's front. *Shakespeare. Winter's Tale.*  
 She like some *shepherdess* did shew,  
 Who sat to bathe her by a river's side. *Dryden.*  
 His doric dialect has an incomparable sweetness in its  
 clownishness, like a fair *shepherdess* in her country rust. *Dryden.*  
*SHEPHERDS Needle.* *n. f.* [*ſcandix*, Lat.] Venus comb. An  
 herb.  
*SHEPHERDS Purse, or Pouch.* *n. f.* [*burſa paſtoris*, Latin.] A  
 common weed.  
*SHEPHERDS RAIL.* *n. f.* Teasel, of which plant it is a species.  
*SHEPHERDISH.* *adj.* [*from shepherd*.] Resembling a shepherd;  
 tending a shepherd; pastoral; rustick. Not in use.  
 He would have drawn her eldest sister, esteem'd her match  
 for beauty, in her *shepherdish* attire. *Sidney.*  
 She saw walking from her-ward a man in *shepherdish* ap-  
 parel. *Sidney.*  
*SHEPHERT.* *n. f.* [*ſharbat*, Arabick.] The juice of lemons or  
 oranges mixed with water and sugar. *Diſt.*



They prefer our beer above all other drinks; and considering that water is with the rarest, especially in this climate, the dearest of *sherbets*, and plenty of barley, it would prove infinitely profitable to such as should bring in the use thereof. *Sand.*  
*SHERD.* *n. f.* [ *шербет*, Saxon. ] The fragment of broken earthen ware.

The trivet-table of a foot was lame;  
 She thrusts beneath the limping leg a *sherd*. *Dryden.*  
*SHERIFF.* *n. f.* [ *шербет*, Saxon, from *шербет*, a shire, and *veve*, a steward. It is sometimes pronounced *shrieve*, which some poets have injudiciously adopted. ] An officer to whom is intrusted in each county the execution of the laws.

A great power of English and of Scots  
 Are by the *sheriff* of Yorkshire overthrown. *Shakespeare.*  
 Concerning ministers of justice, the high *sheriffs* of the counties have been very ancient in this kingdom. *Bacon.*  
 Now may's and *shrieves* all hush'd and satiate lay. *Pope.*

*SHERIFFALTY.* *n. f.* [ from *sheriff*. ] The office or jurisdiction of a sheriff.  
*SHERIFFSHIP.* *n. f.* [ from *sheriff*. ] The office or jurisdiction of a sheriff.  
*SHERIFFWICK.* *n. f.* [ from *sheriff*. ] The office or jurisdiction of a sheriff.

There was a resumption of patents of gaols, and reannexing of them to the *sheriff*; privileged officers being no less an interruption of justice than privileged places. *Bacon.*

*SHERIS.* *n. f.* [ from *Xeres*, a town of *Andalusia* in *Spain*. ] A kind of sweet Spanish wine.

Your *sherris* warms the blood, which before, cold and fetid, left the liver white, which is the badge of pusillanimity; but the *sherris* makes it course from the inwards to the parts extreme. *Shakespeare.*

Good *sherris* lack ascends me into the brain, dries me there all the foolish dull vapours, and makes it apprehensive. *Shak.*  
*SHERRIS.* See *SHERRIS*.

*SHIDE.* *n. f.* [ from *шиде*, to divide, Saxon. ] A board; a cutting. *Skinner.*

*SHIELD.* *n. f.* [ *шield*, Saxon. ]  
 1. A buckler; a broad piece of defensive armour held on the left arm to ward off blows.

Now put your *shields* before your hearts, and fight  
 With hearts more proof than *shields*. *Shakespeare. Coriolanus.*

2. Defence; protection.

3. One that gives protection or security.

The Grecian honour, ornaments, and *shield*,  
 High on a pile th' unconquer'd chief is plac'd. *Dryden.*

TO *SHIELD.* *v. a.* [ from the noun. ]

1. To cover with a shield.

2. To defend; to protect; to secure.

Were't my fates to let these hands obey my boiling blood,  
 They're apt enough to dislocate and tear  
 Thy flesh and bones: how'er  
 A woman's shape doth *shield* thee. *Shakespeare. King Lear.*

Shouts of applause ran ringing through the field,  
 To see the son the vanquish'd father *shield*. *Dryden.*

Hear one that comes to *shield* his injur'd honour,  
 And guard his life with hazard of her own. *Smith.*

3. To keep off; to defend against.

Out of their cold caves and frozen habitations, into the sweet  
 soil of Europe, they brought with them their usual weeds, fit  
 to *shield* the cold, to which they had been inured. *Spenser.*

My lord, I must intreat the time alone.  
 —God *shield* I should disturb devotion. *Shakespeare.*

TO *SHIFT.* *v. n.* [ Of this word the original is obscure: *shipta*,  
 Runick, is to change. ]

1. To change place.

Vegetables being fixed to the same place, and so not able to  
*shift* and seek out after proper matter for their increment, it  
 was necessary that it should be brought to them. *Woodward.*

2. To change; to give place to other things.

If the ideas of our minds constantly change and *shift*, in a  
 continual succession, it would be impossible for a man to think  
 long of any one thing. *Locke.*

3. To change cloaths, particularly the linen.

She begs you just would turn you while the *shifts*. *Young.*

4. To find some expedient; to act or live though with difficulty.

We cannot *shift*: being in, we must go on. *Daniel.*

Men in distress will look to themselves, and leave their  
 companions to *shift* as well as they can. *L'Estrange.*

Since we desire no recompence nor thanks, we ought to be  
 dismissed, and have leave to *shift* for ourselves. *Swift.*

5. To practise indirect methods.

All those schoolmen, though they were exceeding witty,  
 yet better teach all their followers to *shift* than to resolve by  
 their distinctions. *Raleigh.*

6. To take some method for safety.

Nature instructs every creature how to *shift* for itself in  
 cases of danger. *L'Estrange.*

TO *SHIFT.* *v. a.*

1. To change; to alter.

It was, not levity, but absolute necessity, that made the fish  
*shift* their condition. *L'Estrange.*

2. To transfer from place to place.

Pare fassion between the two St. Mary's days,  
 Or let or go *shift* it that knowest the ways. *Tupper.*

3. To put by some expedient out of the way.

And laid good 'scuses on your ecstasy. *Shakespeare. Othello.*

The wisdom of all these latter times, in princes affairs, is  
 rather fine deliveries, and *shifts* of dangers and mischiefs,  
 when they are near, than solid and grounded courses to keep  
 them aloof. *Bacon.*

4. To change in position.

Neither use they sails, nor place their oars in order upon the  
 sides; but carrying the oar loose, *shift* it hither and thither at  
 pleasure. *Raleigh.*

Where the wind  
 Veers off, as oft the *shifts* her sail. *Milton.*

We strive in vain against the seas and wind;  
 Now *shift* your sails. *Dryden's Æn.*

5. To change, as cloaths.

I would advise you to *shift* a shirt: the violence of action  
 hath made you reek as a sacrifice. *Shakespeare. Cymbeline.*

6. To dress in fresh cloaths.

As it were to ride day and night, and not to have patience  
 to *shift* me. *Shakespeare. Henry IV.*

7. TO *SHIFT* off. To defer; to put away by some expedient.

The most beautiful parts must be the most finished, the  
 colours and words most chosen: many things in both, which  
 are not deserv'g of this care, must be *shifted* off, content with  
 vulgar expressions. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

Struggle and contrive as you will, and lay your taxes as you  
 please, the traders will *shift* it off from their own gain. *Locke.*

By various illusions of the devil they are prevailed on to  
*shift* off the duties, and neglect the conditions, on which sal-  
 vation is promised. *Rogers's Sermon.*

*SHIFT.* *n. f.* [ from the verb. ]

1. Expedient found or used with difficulty; difficult means.

She redoubling her blows, drove the stranger to no other  
*shift* than to ward and go back; at that time seeming the  
 image of innocence against violence. *Sidney.*

If I get down, and do not break my limbs,  
 I'll find a thousand *shifts* to get away. *Shakespeare. K. John.*

This perfect artifice and accuracy might have been omitted,  
 and yet they have made *shift* to move up and down in the  
 water. *More's Antidote against Atheism.*

Come, assist me, muse obedient;  
 Let us try some new expedient;  
*Shift* the scene for half an hour,  
 Time and place are in thy power. *Swift.*

2. To transfer from place to place.

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 Or let or go *shift* it that knowest the ways. *Tupper.*

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 and yet they have made *shift* to move up and down in the  
 water. *More's Antidote against Atheism.*

Not any boast of skill, but extreme *shift*

How to regain my sever'd company,  
 Compell'd me to awake the courteous echo,  
 To give me answer from her mossy couch. *Milton.*

A fashionable hypocrisy shall be called good manners, so we  
 make a *shift* somewhat to legitimate the abuse. *L'Estrange.*

Those little animals provide themselves with wheat; but  
 they can make *shift* without it. *Addison.*

Our herbage are sufficiently stored with plants, and we have  
 made a tolerable *shift* to reduce them to classes. *Baker.*

2. Indirect expedient; mean refuge; last resource.

The very custom of seeking for particular aid and relief at  
 the hands of God, doth, by a secret contradiction, withdraw  
 them from endeavouring to help themselves, even by those  
 wicked *shifts*, which they know can never have his allowance  
 whose assistance their prayers seek. *Hooker.*

To say, where the notions cannot fitly be reconciled, that  
 there wanteth a term, is but a *shift* of ignorance. *Bacon.*

Slow to resolve, but in performance quick;  
 So true, that he was awkward at a trick;  
 For little souls on little *shifts* rely. *Dryden.*

3. Fraud; artifice; stratagem.

Know ye not Ulysses' *shifts*?

Their swords less danger carry than their gifts. *Denham.*

4. Evasion; elusory practice.

As long as wit, by whetting itself, is able to find out any  
*shifts*, be it never so slight, whereby to escape out of the hands  
 of present contradiction, they are never at a stand. *Hooker.*

Of themselves, for the most part, they are so cautious and  
 wily-headed, especially being men of so small experience and  
 practice in law matters, that you would wonder whence they  
 borrow such subtilties and *shifts*. *Spenser.*

Here you see your commission; this is your duty, these are  
 your discouragements: never seek for *shifts* and evasions from  
 worldly afflictions: this is your reward, if you perform it;  
 this your doom, if you decline it. *Saunders.*

5. A woman's linen.

*SHIFTER.* *n. f.* [ from *shift*. ] One who plays tricks; a man  
 of artifice.

'I was such a *shifter*, that, if truth were known,  
 Death was half glad when he had got him down. *Milton.*

*SHIFTLESS.* *adj.* [ from *shift*. ] Wanting expedients; wanting  
 means to act or live.

For

For the poor *shiftless* irrationals, it is a prodigious act of the  
 great Creator's indulgence, that they are all ready furnished  
 with such clothing. *Derham's Physico-Theology.*

*SHILLING.* *n. f.* [ *scilling*, Sax. and Erle; *schelling*, Dut. ] A coin  
 of various value in different times. It is now twelve pence.

Five of these pence made their *shilling*, which they called  
*scilling*, probably from *scillingus*, which the Romans used for  
 the fourth part of an ounce; and forty-eight of these *scillings*  
 made their pound, and four hundred of these pounds were a  
 legacy for a king's daughter, as appeareth by the last will of  
 King Alfred. *Camden's Remains.*

The very same *shilling* may at one time pay twenty men in  
 twenty days, and at another rest in the same hands one hun-  
 dred days. *Locke.*

*SHILL-I-SHALL-I.* A corrupt reduplication of *shall I*? The  
 question of a man hesitating. To stand *shill-I-shall-I*, is to  
 continue hesitating and procrastinating.

I am somewhat dainty in making a resolution, because when  
 I make it, I keep it: I don't stand *shill-I-shall-I* then; if I say't,  
 I'll do it. *Congreve's Way of the World.*

*SHIN.* *n. f.* [ *scina*, Saxon; *schien*, German. ] The forepart of  
 the leg.

I bruised my *shin* the other day with playing at fword and  
 dagger. *Shakespeare. Merry Wives of Windsor.*

The *shin* bone, from the knee to the instep, is made by tha-  
 dowing one half of the leg with a single shadow. *Peacocks.*

His leg, then broke,

Had got a deputy of oak;

For when a *shin* in fight is cropt,  
 The knee with one of timber's propt. *Hudibras.*

As when to an house we come,  
 To know if any one's at home,  
 We knock; so one must kick your *shin*,  
 Ere he can find your foul's within. *Anonymous.*

TO *SHINE.* *v. n.* preterite *I shone*, *I have shone*; sometimes *I*  
*shined*, *I have shined*. [ *scinan*, Saxon; *schijnen*, Dutch. ]

1. To have bright splendence; to glitter; to gladden; to  
 gleam.

To-day the French,  
 All cluquant, all in gold, like heathen gods,  
 Shone down the English; and to-morrow  
 Made Britain India: ev'ry man that stood,  
 Shew'd like a mine. *Shakespeare.*

True paradise inclos'd with shining rock.

We can dismiss thee ere the morning *shines*. *Milton.*

Fair daughter, blow away these mists and clouds,  
 And let thy eyes *shine* forth in their full lustre. *Denham.*

The sun *shines* when he sees it. *Locke.*

2. To be without clouds.

The moon *shines* bright: in such a night as this,  
 When the sweet wind did gently kiss the trees,  
 And they did make no noise. *Shakespeare. Merchant of Venice.*

How bright and goodly *shines* the moon!

The moon! the sun: it is not moonlight now. *Shakespeare.*

Two men stood by them in *shining* garments. *Lu. xxiv. 4.*

Clear pools greatly comfort the eyes when the sun is over-  
 cast, or when the moon *shineth*. *Bacon.*

3. To be glossy.

They are waxen fat, they *shine*. *Jer. v. 28.*

Fish with their fins and *shining* scales. *Milton.*

The colour and *shining* of bodies is nothing but the different  
 arrangement and refraction of their minute parts. *Locke.*

4. To be gay; to be splendid.

So proud the *shined* in her princely state,  
 Looking to heaven; for earth she did disdain,  
 And sitting high. *Fairy Queen.*

5. To be beautiful.

Of all th' enamel'd race, whose silv'ry wing  
 Waves to the tepid zephyrs of the Spring,  
 Or swims along the fluid atmosphere,  
 Once brightest *shin'd* this child of heat and air. *Dunciad.*

6. To be eminent or conspicuous.

If there come truth from them,  
 As upon thee, Macbeth, their speeches *shine*,  
 Why, by the verities on thee made good,  
 May they not be my oracles as well? *Shakespeare.*

Her face was veil'd; yet to my fancied sight  
 Love, sweetness, goodness, in her person *shin'd*  
 So clear, as in no face with more delight. *Milton.*

Cato's soul

*Shines* out in every thing she acts or speaks;

While winning mildness and attractive smiles  
 Dwell in her looks, and, with becoming grace,  
 Soften the rigour of her father's virtues. *Addison.*

The reformation, in its first establishment, produced its  
 proper fruits, and distinguished the whole age with *shining* in-  
 stances of virtue and morality. *Addison's Freeholder.*

The courtier smooth, who forty years had *shin'd*,  
 A humble servant to all human kind. *Pope.*

Few are qualified to *shine* in company; but it is in most  
 mens power to be agreeable. *Swift.*

7. To be propitious.  
 The Lord make his face *shine* upon thee, and be gracious. *Num. vi. 25.*

8. To enlighten corporeally and externally.

The light of righteousness hath not *shined* unto us, and the  
 sun of righteousness rose not upon us. *Wisd. v. 6.*

Celestial light

*Shine* inward, and the mind through all her powers  
 Irradiate. *Milton.*

*SHINE.* *n. f.* [ from the verb. ]

1. Fair weather.

Be it fair or foul, or rain or *shine*. *Dryden.*

He will accustom himself to heat and cold, and *shine* and  
 rain; all which if a man's body will not endure, it will serve  
 him to very little purpose. *Locke.*

2. Brightness; splendour; lustre. It is a word, though not un-  
 analogical, yet ungraceful, and little used.

He that has inured his eyes to that divine splendour, which  
 results from the beauty of holiness, is not dazzled with the  
 glittering *shine* of gold, and considers it as a vein of the same  
 earth he treads on. *Decay of Piety.*

Say, in what mortal soil thou deign'st to grow?

Fair op'ning to some court's propitious *shine*,  
 Or deep with diamonds in the flaming mine? *Pope.*

*SHINNESS.* *n. f.* [ from *shy*. ] Unwillingness to be tractable or  
 familiar.

An incurable *shinness* is the vice of Irish horses, and is hardly  
 ever seen in Flanders, because the Winter forces the breeders  
 there to house and handle their colts. *Temple.*

They were famous for their justice in commerce, but ex-  
 treme *shinness* to strangers: they exposed their goods with the  
 price marked upon them, and then retired. *Arbutnot.*

*SHINGLE*



## SHI

The sun no sooner shall the mountains touch,  
But we will *ship* him hence. *Shakefp. Hamlet.*  
In Portugal men spent with age, so as they cannot hope for  
above a year of life, *ship* themselves away in a Brazil fleet.

*Temple.*

A single leaf can waft an army o'er,  
Or *ship* off ferates to some distant shore. *Pope.*  
The canal that runs from the sea into the Arno gives a con-  
venient carriage to all goods that are to be *shipped* off. *Addif.*

**SHIPBOARD.** *n. f.* [*ship* and *board*. See **BOARD**.]  
1. This word is seldom used but in adverbial phrases: a *ship-*  
*board*, on *shipboard*, in a ship.

Let him go on *shipboard*, and the mariners will not leave  
their starboard and larboard. *Brankall.*

*Friend,*

What do'st thou make a *shipboard*? To what end? *Dryden.*  
Ovid, writing from *on shipboard* to his friends, excused the  
faults of his poetry by his misfortunes. *Dryden.*

2. The plank of a ship.  
They have made all thy *shipboards* of fir-trees, and brought  
cedars from Lebanon to make masts. *Ezek. xxvii. 5.*

**SHIPBOY.** *n. f.* [*ship* and *boy*.] Boy that serves in a ship.

Few or none know me: if they did,  
This *shipboy's* semblance hath disguis'd me quite. *Shakefp.*

**SHIPMAN.** *n. f.* [*ship* and *man*.] Sailor; seaman.

I myself have the very points they blow,  
All the quarters that they know

I 'th' *shipman's* card. *Shakefp. Macbeth.*

Hiram sent in the navy *shipmen* that had knowledge of the  
sea. *1 Kings ix. 27.*

**SHIPMASTER.** *n. f.* Master of the ship.

The *shipmaster* came to him, and said unto him, what  
meanest thou, O sleeper! arise, call upon thy God. *Jon. i. 6.*

**SHIPPING.** *n. f.* [*from ship*.]

1. Vessels of navigation.

Before Caesar's invasion of this land, the Britons had not  
any *shipping* at all, other than their boats of twigs covered  
with hides. *Raleigh.*

The numbers and courage of our men, with the strength  
of our *shipping*, have for many ages past made us a match for  
the greatest of our neighbours at land, and an overmatch for  
the strongest at sea. *Temple.*

Fishes first to *shipping* did impart;  
Their tail the rudder, and their head the prow. *Dryden.*

2. Passage in a ship.

They took *shipping* and came to Capernaum, seeking for  
Jesus. *Jo. vi. 24.*

**SHIPWRECK.** *n. f.* [*ship* and *wreck*.]

1. The destruction of ships by rocks or shelves.

Bold were the men, which on the ocean first  
Spread their new sails, when *shipwreck* was the worst. *Waller.*

We are not to quarrel with the water for inundations and  
*shipwrecks*. *L'Estrange.*

This sea war cost the Carthaginians five hundred quinqui-  
remes, and the Romans seven hundred, including their *ship-*  
*wrecks*. *Arbutnot.*

2. The parts of a shattered ship.

They might have it in their own country, and that by ga-  
thering up the *shipwrecks* of the Athenian and Roman thea-  
tres. *Dryden.*

3. Destruction; miscarriage.

Holding faith and a good conscience, which some having  
put away, concerning faith, have made *shipwreck*. *1 Tim. i.*

To *SHIPWRECK.* *v. a.* [*from the noun*.]

1. To destroy by dashing on rocks or shallows.

Whence the sun 'gins his reflection,  
*Shipwrecking* storms and direful thunders break. *Shakefp.*

2. To make to suffer the dangers of a wreck.

Thou that can'st still the raging of the seas,  
Chain up the winds, and bid the tempests cease,  
Redeem my *shipwreck'd* soul from raging gulls  
Of cruel passion and deceitful lusts. *Prior.*

A square piece of marble shews itself to have been a little  
pagan monument of two persons who were *shipwrecked*. *Addif.*

3. To throw by loss of the vessel.

*Shipwreck'd* upon a kingdom, where no pity,  
No friends, no hope! no kindred weep for me. *Shakefp.*

**SHIPWRIGHT.** *n. f.* [*ship* and *wright*.] A builder of ships.

Why such impels of *shipwrights*, whose fore talk  
Does not divide the Sunday from the week. *Shakefp.*

A miserable frame it were for our *shipwrights*, if they did  
not exceed all others in the setting up of our royal ships. *Ral.*

Vast numbers of ships in our harbours, and *shipwrights* in  
our sea-port towns. *Swift.*

The Roman fleet, although built by *shipwrights*, and con-  
ducted by pilots, both without experience, defeated that of  
the Carthaginians. *Arbutnot.*

As when a *shipwright* stands his workmen o'er,  
Who ply the wimble some huge beam to bore,  
Urg'd on all hands it nimbly spins about,  
The grain deep piercing, 'till it scoops it out. *Pope.*

**SHIRE.** *n. f.* [*scyr*, from *scyrman*, to divide, Sax. *skyre*, Eric.]

## SHI

A division of the kingdom; a county; so much of the king-  
dom as is under one sheriff.

His blazing eyes, like two bright shining shields,  
Did burn with wrath, and sparkled living fire;  
As two broad beacons, set in open fields.

Send forth their flames far off to every *shire*. *Fa. Queen.*

The noble youths from distant *shires* resort. *Prior.*

**SHIRT.** *n. f.* [*shert*, Danish; *scyrre*, *scyrre*, Saxon.] The  
under linen garment of a man.

Shift a *shirt*: the violence of action hath made you reek as  
a sacrifice. *Shakefp. Cymbeline.*

I take but two *shirts* out with me, and I mean not to sweat  
extraordinarily. *Shakefp. Henry IV.*

When we lay next us what we hold most dear,  
Like Hercules, envenom'd *shirts* we wear,  
And cleaving mischiefs. *Dryden.*

Several persons in December had nothing over their shoul-  
ders but their *shirts*. *Addif. on Italy.*

To *SHIRT.* *v. a.* [*from the noun*] To cover; to clothe as in  
a shirt.

Ah! for so many souls, as but this morn  
Were cloth'd with flesh, and warm'd with vital blood,  
But naked now, or *shirted* but with air. *Dryden.*

**SHIRTLESS.** *adj.* [*from shirt*.] Wanting a shirt.

Linley-woolley brothers,  
Grave mimmers! sleeveless some, and *shirtless* others. *Pope.*

**SHITTAN.** *n. f.* A sort of precious wood, of which *Adia-*  
*shittim* made the greatest part of the tables, altar, and  
planks belonging to the tabernacle. The wood is hard, tough,  
smooth, without knots, and extremely beautiful. It grows in  
Arabia. *Caban.*

I will plant in the wilderness the *shittan*-tree. *Is. xli. 19.*

Bring me an offering of badgers skins and *shittim*-wood. *Ex.*

**SHITTLECOCK.** *n. f.* [Commonly and perhaps as properly *shut-*  
*tlecock*.] Of *shuttle* or *shuttle* the etymology is doubtful: *Shit-*  
*ler* derives it from *shutle*, German, to shake; or *scetzer*,  
Saxon, to throw. He thinks it is called a cock from its fea-  
thers. Perhaps it is properly *shuttlecock*, a cork driven to and  
fro, as the instrument in weaving, and softened by frequent  
and rapid utterance from *cock* to *cock*. A cork stuck with  
feathers, and driven by players from one to another with bat-  
tledors.

You need not discharge a cannon to break the chain of his  
thoughts: the pat of a *shuttlecock*, or the creaking of a jack,  
will do his business. *Caban.*

**SHIVE.** *n. f.* [*shyve*, Dutch.]

1. A slice of bread.

Easy it is  
Of a cut loaf to steal a *shive*. *Shakefp. Titus Andronicus.*

2. A thick splinter, or lamina cut off from the main substance.

Shavings made by the plane are in some things differing  
from those *shives*, or thin and flexible pieces of wood, that are  
obtained by borers. *Boyle.*

To *SHIVER.* *v. n.* [*shawren*, German.] To quake; to  
tremble; to shudder, as with cold or fear.

Any very harsh noise will set the teeth on edge, and make  
all the body *shiver*. *Bacon.*

What religious palsy's this,  
Which makes the boughs divert their blifs?  
And that they might her footsteps strow,  
Drop their leaves with *shivering* awe. *Cleaveland.*

Why stand we longer *shivering* under fear? *Milton.*

The man that *shiver'd* on the brink of sin,  
Thus steel'd and harden'd, ventures boldly in. *Dryden.*

He described this march to the temple with so much horror,  
that he *shivered* every joint. *Addif.*

Give up Laisus to the realms of day,  
Whole ghosts, yet *shivering* on Cocytus' sand,  
Expects its passage to the farther strand. *Pope.*

Prometheus is laid  
On icy Caucasus to *shiver*,  
While vultures eat his growing liver. *Swift.*

To *SHIVER.* *v. n.* [*from shive*.] To fall at once into many  
parts or shives.

Had'st thou been aught but gossamer, feathers, air,  
So many fathom down precipitating,  
Thou'd'st *shiver'd* like an egg. *Shakefp. King John.*

Upon the breaking and *shivering* of a great state, you may  
be sure to have wars. *Bacon.*

The natural world, should gravity once cease, or be with-  
drawn, would instantly *shiver* into millions of atoms. *Waller.*

To *SHIVER.* *v. a.* To break by one act into many parts; to  
shatter.

The ground with *shiver'd* armour strown.  
Show's of granado's rain, by sudden burst  
Disploding murderous bowels; fragments of steel  
A thousand ways at once, the *shiver'd* orbs  
Fly diverse, working torment. *Philips.*

**SHIVER.** *n. f.* [*from the verb*.] One fragment of many into  
which any thing is broken.

He would pound thee into *shivers* with his fist, as a sailor  
breaks a biscuit. *Shakefp. Troilus and Cressida.*

## SHO

As brittle as the glory is the face;  
For there it is crack'd in an hundred *shivers*. *Shakefp.*  
If you strike a solid body that is brittle, it breaketh not only  
where the immediate force is, but breaketh all about into *shiv-*  
ers and fritters. *Bacon's Nat. History.*

Surging waves against a solid rock,  
Though all to *shivers* dash'd, th' assault renew,  
Vain batt'ry, and in froth or bubbles end. *Milton.*

**SHIVERY.** *adj.* [*from shiver*.] Loose of coherence; incom-  
pact; easily falling into many fragments.

There were observed incredible numbers of these shells  
thus flatted, and extremely tender, in *shivery* stone. *Woodward.*

**SHOARDSTONE.** *n. f.*

*Shoardstone* is a small stone, smooth without, of a dark liver co-  
lour, and of the same colour within, only with the addition  
of a faint purple. It is a fragment broke of an iron  
vein. *Woodward on Fossils.*

Certain tin-stones ly on the face of the ground which they  
call *shoads*, as shed from the main load, and made somewhat  
round by the water. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

The loads or veins of metal were by this action of the de-  
parting water made easy to be found out by the *shoads*, or  
trains of metallic fragments born off from them, and lying  
in trains from those veins towards the sea, in the same course  
that water falling thence would take. *Woodward.*

**SHOAL.** *n. f.* [*scrole*, Saxon.]

1. A crowd; a great multitude; a throng.

When there be great *shoads* of people, which go on to po-  
pulate, without foreseeing means of sustentation: once in an  
age they discharge a portion of their people upon other na-  
tions. *Bacon.*

A league is made against such routs and *shoads* of people as  
have utterly degenerated from nature. *Bacon.*

The vices of a prince draw *shoads* of followers, when his vir-  
tue leaves him the more eminent, because single. *Decay of Piety.*

A *shoad* of silver fishes glides  
And plays about the barges. *Waller.*

God had the command of famine, whereby he could have  
carried them off by *shoads*. *Woodward.*

Around the goddess roll  
Broad hats, and hoods, and caps, a fable *shoad*,  
Thick, and more thick the black blockade extends. *Pope.*

2. A shallow; a sand bank.

The haven's mouth they durst not enter, for the dangerous  
*shoads*. *Abbot's Description of the World.*

He heaves them off the *shoad*. *Dryden.*

The depth of your pond should be six foot; and on the  
sides some *shoads* for the fish to lay their spawn. *Martimer.*

To *SHOAL.* *v. n.* [*from the noun*.]

1. To crowd; to throng.

The wave-sprung entrails, about which saufsens and fish  
did *shoad*. *Chopman.*

2. To be shallow; to grow shallow.

What they met  
Solid, or slimy, as in raging sea,  
Toft up and down, together crouded drove,  
From each side *shoad*ing towards the mouth of hell. *Milton.*

**SHOAL.** *adj.* Shallow; obstructed or incumbered with banks.

**SHOALNESS.** *n. f.* [*from shoal*.] Shallowness; frequency of  
shallow places.

**SHOALY.** *adj.* [*from shoal*.] Full of shoals; full of shallow  
places.

Those who live  
Where, with his *shoaly* foords Vulturinus roars. *Dryden.*

The watchful heroe felt the knocks, and found  
The toiling vessel fail'd on *shoaly* ground. *Dryden.*

**SHOCK.** *n. f.* [*shoc*, French; *shocken*, Dutch.]

1. Conflict; mutual impression of violence; violent concourse.

Thro' the *shock*  
Of fighting elements on all sides round  
Environ'd, wins his way. *Milton.*

2. Concussion; external violence.

It is inconceivable how any such man that hath stood the  
*shock* of an eternal duration, without corruption or altera-  
tion, should after be corrupted or altered. *Judge Hale.*

These strong unshaken moulds resist the *shocks*  
Of tides and seas tempestuous, while the rocks,  
That secret in a long continu'd vein  
Pass through the earth, the pond'rous pile sustain.  
Such is the haughty man, his tow'ring soul,  
Rises superior and looks down on Caesar.  
Long at the head of his few faithful friends,  
He stood the *shock* of a whole host of foes.  
The tender apples from their parents rent,  
By stormy *shocks* must not neglected lye,  
The prey of worms. *Philips.*

3. The conflict of enemies.

The adverse legions, not less hideous join'd  
The horrid *shock*. *Milton.*

Those that run away are in more danger than the others  
that stand the *shock*. *L'Estrange.*

## SHO

The mighty force

Of Edward twice o'turn'd their desp'rate king:  
Twice he arose, and join'd the horrid *shock*. *Philips.*

4. Offence; impression of disgust.

Fewer *shocks* a statesman gives his friend. *Young.*

5. [*Shock*, old Dutch.] A pile of sheaves of corn.

Corn tithed, for parson, together to get,  
And cause it on *shocks* to be by and by set. *Tuiss.*

In a full age, like as a *shock* of corn cometh in, in his  
season. *Job.*

Thou, full of days, like weighty *shocks* of corn,  
In season reap'd, shall to thy grave be born. *Samuels.*

Behind the master walks, builds up the *shocks*,  
Feels his heart heave with joy. *Thomson.*

6. [*from shag*.] A rough dog.

I would fain know why a *shock* and a hound are not di-  
stinct species. *Locke.*

To *SHOCK.* *v. a.* [*shocken*, Dutch.]

1. To shake by violence.

These her princes are come home again:  
Come the three corners of the world in arms,  
And we will *shock* them. *Shakefp. K. John.*

2. To offend; to disgust.

Supposing verses are never so beautiful, yet if they contain  
any thing that *shocks* religion or good manners, they are  
verjus *inopes rerum nequeque canore*. *Dryden.*

Those who in reading Homer are *shock'd* that 'tis always a  
lion, may as well be angry that 'tis always a man. *Pope.*

My son,  
I bade him love, and bid him now forbear:  
If you have any kindness for him, still  
Advise him not to *shock* a father's will. *Dryden.*

To *SHOCK.* *v. n.* To be offensive.

The French humour, in regard of the liberties they take  
in female conversations, is very *shocking* to the Italians, who  
are naturally jealous. *Addif. on Italy.*

To *SHOCK.* *v. n.* [*from the noun*.] To build up piles of  
heaves.

Reap well, scatter not, gather clean that is shorn,  
Bind fast, *shock* apace, have an eye to thy corn. *Tuiss.*

**SHOD.** for *shoed*, the preterit and participle passive of to *shoe*.

Strong exalted cart that is clouted and *shod*. *Tuiss.*

**SHOE.** *n. f.* plural *shoes*, anciently *shoon*. [*scoco*, *scoco*, Saxon;  
*shoe*, Dutch.] the cover of the foot.

Your hose should be ungarter'd, your *shoe* untied, and every  
thing about you demonstrating a careless desolation. *Shakefp.*

Spare none but such as so in clouted *shoon*,  
For they are thrifty honest men. *Shakefp. Hen. VI.*

This hollow cylinder is fitted with a sucker, upon which  
is nailed a good thick piece of tanned *shoe*-leather. *Boyle.*

Unknown and like elcem'd, and the dull swain  
Treads on it daily with his clouted *shoon*,  
And yet more medic'nal than that moly  
That Hermes once to wife Ulysses gave;  
He call'd it hamony. *Milton.*

I was in pain, pulled off my *shoe*, and some ease that gave  
me. *Temple.*

To *SHOE.* *v. a.* preterit, *I shoed*; participle passive *shod*. [*from*  
the noun.]

1. To fit the foot with a *shoe*.

The smith's note for *shoeing* and plough irons. *Shakefp.*

He doth nothing but talk of his horse; and makes it a  
great appropriation to his own good parts, that he can *shoe*  
him himself. *Shakefp.*

Tell your master that the horses want *shoeing*. *Swift.*

2. To cover at the bottom.

The wheel compos'd of crickets bones,  
And daintily made for the nonce,  
For fear of rattling on the stones,  
With thistle down they *shod* it. *Dray.*

**SHOEBOY.** *n. f.* [*shoe* and *boy*.] A boy that cleans *shoes*.

If I employ a *shoeboy*, is it in view to his advantage



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A cobbler or shoemaker may find some little fault with the patchet of a shoe that an Appelles had painted, when the whole figure is such, as none but an Appelles could paint. *Watts.*  
 SHOE-TYE. *n. f.* [from *shoe* and *tye*.] The ribband with which women tie their shoes.

Madam, I do as is my duty,  
 Honour the shadow of your *shoetye*. *Hudibras.*

SHOG. *n. f.* [from *shock*.] Violent concussion.  
 Another's diving bow he did adore,

Which, with a *shog*, casts all the hair before. *Dryden.*

He will rather have the primitive man to be produced, in a kind of digesting balneum, where all the heavier lees may subside, and a due equilibrium be maintained, not disturbed by any such rude and violent *shogs* that would ruffle and break all the little stamina of the embryo. *Bentley.*

To SHOG. *v. a.* To shake; to agitate by sudden interrupted impulses.

After it is washed, they put the remnant into a wooden dish, the which they softly *shog* to and fro in the water, until the earthy substance be flitted away. *Carew.*

SHONE. The preterite of *shine*.  
 All his father in him *shone*. *Milton.*

SHOOK. The preterite and in poetry participle passive of *shake*.  
 Taxallan *shook* by Montezuma's pow'rs,

Has, to resist his forces, call'd in ours. *Dryden.*

To SHOOT. *v. a.* preterite, I *shot*; participle, *shot* or *shotten*. [recreant, Saxon.]

1. To discharge any thing so as to make it fly with speed or violence.

Light  
 Shoots far into the bosom of dim night  
 A glimmering dawn. *Milton.*

2. To discharge from a bow or gun.  
 I owe you much, and like a witless youth,  
 That which I owe is lost; but if you please  
 To shoot an arrow that self way  
 Which you did *shoot* the first, I do not doubt  
 To find both. *Shakespeare.*

This murderous shaft that's *shot*  
 Hath not yet lighted; and our safest way  
 Is to avoid the aim. *Shakespeare.*

3. To let off.  
 The men *shoot* strong shoots with their bows. *Abbot.*

The two ends of a bow *shot* off, fly from one another. *Boyle.*

Men who know not hearts, should make examples;  
 Which like a warning-piece, must be *shot* off, *Dryden.*

4. To strike with any thing *shot*.  
 Not an hand shall touch the mount, but he shall be stoned  
 or *shot* thro'. *Exod. xix. 13.*

The liquid air his moving pinions wound,  
 And, in the moment, *shot* him on the ground. *Dryden.*

5. To emit new parts, as a vegetable.  
 None of the trees exalt themselves, neither *shoot* up their  
 top among the thick boughs. *Ezek. xxxi. 14.*

A grain of mustard groweth up and *shooteth* out great  
 branches. *Mark. iv. 32.*

Tell like a tall old oak, how learning *shoots*,  
 To heaven her branches, and to hell her roots. *Denham.*

6. To emit; to dart or thrust forth.  
 Ye bucks, who pluck the flow'rs,  
 Beware the secret snake that *shoots* a sting, *Dryden.*

The last had a star upon its breast, which *shot* forth point-  
 ed beams of a peculiar lustre. *Addison.*

Fit'd by the torch of noon, to tenfold rage,  
 Th' infuriate hill forth *shoots* the pillar'd flame. *Thomson.*

7. To push suddenly.  
 I have laugh'd sometimes when I have reflected on those  
 men who have *shot* themselves into the world; some bolting  
 out upon the stage with vast applause, and some hissed off,  
 quitting it with disgrace. *Dryden.*

8. To push forward.  
 They that see me *shoot* out the lip, they shake the head. *Pf.*

9. To fit to each other by planing; a workman's term.  
 Strait lines in joiner's language are called a joint; that is  
 two pieces of wood that are *shot*, that is planed or else paired  
 with a pairing chisel. *Moxon.*

10. To pass through with swiftness.  
 Thus having said, she sinks beneath the ground,  
 With furious haste, and *shoots* the Stygian fount. *Dryden.*

To SHOOT. *v. n.*  
 1. To perform the act of *shooting*.  
 The archers have sorely grieved him and *shot* at him. *Gen.*

When he has *shot* his best, he is sure that none ever did  
*shoot* better. *Temple.*

When you *shoot*, and shut one eye,  
 You cannot think he would deny  
 To lend the other friendly aid,  
 Or wink, as coward and afraid. *Prior.*

2. To germinate; to increase in vegetable growth.  
 Such trees as love the sun do not willingly descend far into

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the earth; and therefore they are commonly trees that *shoot*  
 up much. *Bacon.*

Onions, as they hang, will *shoot* forth. *Bacon.*

The tree at once both upward *shoots*,  
 And just as much grows downward to the roots. *Cleav.*

The monarch oak, the patriarch of the trees,  
*Shoots* rising up, and spreads by slow degrees. *Dryden.*

Nor will the wither'd stock be green again,  
 But the wild olive *shoots* and shades the ungrateful plain. *Dr.*

New creatures rise,  
 A moving mass at first, and short of thighs;  
 Till *shooting* out with legs and imp'd with wings. *Dryden.*

The corn laid up by ants would *shoot* under ground, if  
 they did not bite off all the buds; and therefore it will pro-  
 duce nothing. *Addison.*

This valley of the Tirol lies enclosed on all sides by the  
 Alps, though its dominions *shoot* out into several branches  
 among the breaks of the mountains. *Addison's Italy.*

Express'd juices of plants, boiled into the confistence of a  
 syrup, and set into a cool place, the essential salt will *shoot* up-  
 on the sides of the vessels. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

A wild, where weeds and flow'rs promiscuous *shoot*,  
 Or garden, tempting with forbidden fruit. *Pope.*

3. To form itself into any shape.  
 In the menstruum be over charged, metals will *shoot* into  
 chrystals. *Bacon.*

Although exhaled and placed in cold conservatories, it will  
 chrystalize and *shoot* into glaucous bodies. *Brown's Phil. Ex.*

That rude mass will *shoot* itself into several forms, till it make  
 an habitable world: the steady hand of Providence being the  
 invisible guide of all its motions. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

4. To be emitted.  
 There *shot* a streaming lamp along the sky,  
 Which on the winged light'ning seem'd to fly. *Dryden.*

Tell them that the rays of light *shoot* from the sun to our  
 earth, at the rate of one hundred and eighty thousand miles  
 in the second of a minute, they stand aghast at such talk. *Watts.*

The grand æthereal bow  
*Shoots* up immense. *Thomson.*

5. To protuberate; to jet out.  
 The land did *shoot* out with a very great promontory, bend-  
 ing that way. *Abbot's Description of the World.*

6. To pass as an arrow.  
 Thy words *shoot* thro' my heart,  
 Melt my resolves, and turn me all to love. *Addison.*

7. To become any thing suddenly.  
 Let me but live to shadow this young plant  
 From bites and storms: he'll soon *shoot* up a hero. *Dryd.*

8. To move swiftly along.  
 A *shooting* star in autumn thwarts the night. *Milton.*

A shining harvest either host displays,  
 And *shoots* against the sun with equal rays. *Dryden.*

At first she flutters, but at length the springs,  
 To smother flight, and *shoots* upon her wings. *Dryden.*

The broken air loud whistling as she flies,  
 She stops and listens, and *shoots* forth again, *Dryden.*

And guides her pinions by her young ones cries. *Dryden.*

Heav'n's imperious queen *shot* down from high,  
 At her approach the brazen hinges fly, *Dryden.*

The gates are forc'd.  
 She downward glides,  
 Lights in Fleet-ditch, and *shoots* beneath the tides. *Gay.*

Where the mob gathers, swiftly *shoot* along,  
 Nor idly mingle in the noisy throng. *Gay.*

At the summons roll'd her eyes around,  
 Not half so swiftly *shoots* along in air, *Pope.*

The gliding light'ning.  
 9. To feel a quick pain.

SHOOT. *n. f.* [from the verb.]  
 1. The act or impression of any thing emitted from a distance.

The Turkish bow giveth a very forcible *shoot*, inasmuch as  
 the arrow, hath pierced a steel target two inches thick; but  
 the arrow if headed with wood, hath been known to pierce  
 thro' a piece of wood of eight inches thick. *Bacon.*

2. The act of striking, or endeavouring to strike with a missile  
 weapon discharged by any instrument.

The noise of thy cross-bow  
 Will scare the herd, and so my *shoot* is lost. *Shakespeare.*

But come the bow; now mercy goes to kill,  
 And shooting well is then accounted ill.

Thus will I save my credit in the *shoot*,  
 Not wounding, pity would not let me do't. *Shakespeare.*

As a country fellow was making a *shoot* at a pigeon, he  
 trode upon a snake that bit him. *L'Estrange.*

3. [Scheuten, Dutch.] Branches issuing from the main stock.

They will not come just on the tops where they were  
 cut, but out of those *shoots* which were water boughs. *Bacon.*

I saw them under a green mantling vine,  
 Plucking ripe clusters from the tender *shoots*. *Milton.*

Prune off superfluous branches and *shoots* of this second  
 spring; but expose not the fruit without leaves sufficient. *Evel.*

The

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The hook the bore,  
 To lop the growth of the luxuriant year,  
 To decent form the lawless *shoots* to bring.

And teach th'obedient branches where to spring. *Pope.*

Now, should my praises owe their truth  
 To beauty, drefs, or paint, or youth,

'Twere grafting on an annual stock  
 That must our expectations mock;

And making one luxuriant *shoot*,  
 Die the next year for want of root. *Swift.*

SHOOTER. *n. f.* [from *shoot*.] One that shoots; an archer;  
 a gunner.

The *shooter* ewe, the broad-leav'd sycamore. *Fairfax.*

We are *shooters* both, and thou dost deign  
 To enter combat with us, and contest

With thine own clay. *Herbert.*

The King with gifts a vessel stores;  
 And next, to reconcile the *shooter* God,

Within her hollow hides the sacrifice he stow'd. *Dryden.*

SHOP. *n. f.* [recep, Saxon, a magazine; *eschoppe*, French;  
*shoppe*, low Latin.] *As/jwarth*.

1. A place where any thing is sold.  
 Our windows are broke down,  
 And we for fear compell'd to shut our *shops*. *Shakespeare.*

Your most grave belly thus answer'd;  
 True is it, my incorporate friends,

That I receive the general food at first,  
 Which you do live upon; and fit it is,

Because I am the store-house and the *shop*  
 Of the whole body. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

In his needy *shop* a tortoise hung,  
 An alligator stuffed, and other skins

Of ill-tap'd fithes; and about his shelves  
 A beggarly account of empty boxes.

Scarcely any fold in *shops* could be relied on as faithfully pre-  
 pared. *Boyle.*

His *shop* is his element, and he cannot with any enjoy-  
 ment of himself live out of it. *South's Sermons.*

2. A room in which manufactures are carried on.  
 We have divers mechanical arts and stuffs made by them;  
 And *shops* for such as are not brought into vulgar use. *Bacon.*

SHOBBARD. *n. f.* [shop and board.] Bench on which any work  
 is done.

That beastly rabble, that came down  
 From all the garrets in the town,

And stalls, and *shopboards*, in vast swarms,  
 With new-chalk'd bills, and rusty arms.

It dwells not in shops or work-houses; nor till the late age  
 was it ever known, that any one served seven years to a  
 smith or a taylor, that he should commence doctor or divine  
 from the *shopboard* or the anvil; or from whistling to a team,  
 come to preach to a congregation. *South's Sermons.*

SHOBBARD. *n. f.* [shop and book.] Book in which a tradesman  
 keeps his accounts.

They that have wholly neglected the exercise of their un-  
 derstandings, will be as unfit for it as one unpractised in  
 figures to cast up a *shopbook*. *Locke.*

SHOBBARD. *n. f.* [shop and keep.] A trader who sells in a  
 shop; not a merchant who only deals by wholesale.

Nothing is more common than to hear a *shopkeeper* desiring  
 his neighbour to have the goodness to tell him what is a  
 clock. *Addison.*

SHOBBARD. *n. f.* [shop and man.] A petty trader.  
 Garth, gen'rous as his muse, prescribes and gives,  
 The *shopman* sells, and by destruction lives. *Dryden.*

SHORE. the preterit of *shear*.  
 I'm glad thy father's dead;  
 Thy match was mortal to him, and pure grief  
 Shore his old thread in twain. *Shakespeare.*

SHORE. *n. f.* [recep, Saxon.]  
 1. The coast of the sea.

Sea cover'd sea;  
 2. The bank of a river. A licentious use. *Milton.*

Beside the fruitful *shore* of muddy Nile,  
 Upon a sunny bank outstretched lay,  
 In monstrous length a mighty crocodile. *Spenser.*

3. A drain; properly *sewer*.  
 4. [sebo en, Dutch; to prop.] The support of a building; a buttress.

When I use the word *shore*, I may intend thereby a coast  
 of land near the sea, or a drain to carry off water, or a prop  
 to support a building. *Watts's Logick.*

To SHORE. *v. a.* [seboeren, Dutch.]  
 1. To prop; to support.

They undermined the wall, and as they wrought, *shored* it  
 up with timber.

He did not much strengthen his own subsistence in court,  
 but stood there, on his own feet, for the most of his allies  
 rather leaned upon him than *shored* him up. *Watson.*

There was also made a *shoring*; or under-propping act for  
 the benevolence; to make the fums which any person had a-  
 greed to pay, leviable by course of law. *Bacon's Hen. VII.*

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2. To set on shore. Not in use.  
 I will bring these two blind ones aboard him; if he think  
 it fit to *shore* them again let him call me rogue. *Shakespeare.*

SHORELESS. *adj.* [from *shore*.] Having no coast.

This ocean of felicity is so *shoreless* and bottomless, that  
 all the fairs and angels cannot exhaust it. *Boyle.*

SHORLING. *n. f.* [from *shear*, *shore*.] The felt or skin of a  
 sheep thorn.

SHORN. The participle passive of *shear*.  
 So rose the Danite strong,

Shorn of his strength. *Milton.*

Vile shrubs are *shorn* for browzes: the tow'ring height  
 Of unctuous trees are torches for the night. *Dryden.*

He plunging downward shot his radiant head;  
 Disspell'd the breathing air that broke his flight;

Shorn of his beams, a man to mortal fight. *Dryden.*

SHORT. *adj.* [recept, Saxon.]  
 1. Not long; commonly not long enough.

Weak though I am of limb, and *short* of sight,  
 Far from a lynx, and not a giant quite,  
 I'll do what Mead and Cheltenham advise,  
 To keep these limbs, and to preserve these eyes. *Pope.*

2. Not long in space or extent.  
 This less voluble earth,

By *shorter* flight to the east, had left him there. *Milton.*

Though *short* my stature, yet my name extends  
 To heaven itself, and earth's remotest ends. *Pope.*

3. Not long in time or duration.  
 They change the night into day: the light is *short*, because  
 of darkness. *Job xvii. 12.*

Nor love thy life, nor hate, but what thou liv'st,  
 Live well, how long or *short* permit to heav'n. *Milton.*

*Short* were her marriage joys: for in the prime  
 Of youth her lord expir'd before his time. *Dryden.*

4. Repeated by quick iterations.  
 Her breath then *short*, seem'd loth from home to pass,  
 Which more it mov'd, the more it sweeter was. *Sidney.*

Thy breath comes *short*, thy darted eyes are fixt  
 On me for aid, as if thou wert pursu'd. *Dryden.*

My breath grew *short*, my beating heart sprung upward,  
 And leap'd and bounded in my heaving bosom. *Smith.*

5. Not attaining an end; not reaching the purposed point; not  
 adequate; not equal.

Immoderate praises, the foolish lover thinks *short* of his  
 mistress, though they reach far beyond the heavens. *Sidney.*

Some cottons here grow, but *short* in worth unto those of  
 Smyrna. *Sandys.*

The Turks give you a quantity rather exceeding than *short*  
 of your expectation. *Sandys.*

Since higher I fall *short*, on him who next  
 Provokes my envy. *Milton.*

I know them not; not therefore am I *short*  
 Of knowing what I ought. *Milton's Paradise Reg.*

To attain  
 The height and depth of thy eternal ways,  
 All human thoughts come *short*, supreme of things. *Milton.*

O glorious trial of exceeding love,  
 Engaging me to emulate! but *short*  
 Of thy perfection, how shall I attain. *Milton.*

To place her in Olympus' top a guest,  
 Among th'immortals, who with nectar feast;  
 That poor would seem, that entertainment *short*  
 Of the true splendor of her present court. *Waller.*

We err, and come *short* of science, because we are so fre-  
 quently misled by the evil conduct of our imaginations. *Glan.*

That great wit has fallen *short* in his account. *Mor.*

As in many things the knowledge of philosophers was *short*  
 of the truth, so almost in all things their practice fell *short* of  
 their knowledge: the principles by which they walked were as  
 much below those by which they judged, as their feet were be-  
 low their head. *South's Sermons.*

He will not death should terminate their strife;  
 And wounds, if wounds ensue, be *short* of life. *Dryden.*

Virgil exceeds Theocritus in regularity and brevity, and  
 falls *short* of him in nothing but simplicity and propriety of  
 style. *Pope.*

Where reason came *short*, revelation discovered on which  
 side the truth lay. *Locke.*

Defect in our behaviour, coming *short* of the utmost grace-  
 fulness, often escapes our observation. *Locke.*

If speculative maxims have not an actual universal assent  
 from all mankind, practical principles come *short* of an uni-  
 versal reception. *Locke.*

Men express their universal ideas by signs; a faculty which  
 beasts come *short* in. *Locke.*

The people fall *short* of those who border upon them, in  
 strength of understanding. *Addison.*

A neutral indifference falls *short* of that obligation they lie  
 under, who have taken such oaths. *Addison.*

When I made these, an artist undertook to imitate it; but  
 using another way of polishing them, he fell much *short* of  
 what I had attained to, as I afterwards understood. *Newton.*

It



## SHO

- It is not credible that the Phœnicians, who had established colonies in the Persian gulph, stopt *short*, without pushing their trade to the Indies. *Arbutnot.*
- Doing is expressly commanded, and no happiness allowed to any thing *short* of it. *South's Sermon.*
- The signification of words will be allowed to fall much *short* of the knowledge of things. *Baker.*
6. Not far distant in time.
- He commanded those, who were appointed to attend him, to be ready by a *short* day. *Clarendon.*
7. Defective; imperfect.
8. Scanty; wanting.
- The English were inferior in number, and grew *short* in their provisions. *Hayward.*
- They *short* of succours, and in deep despair, Shook at the dismal prospect of the war. *Dryden.*
9. Not fetching a compass.
- So soon as ever they were gotten out of the hearing of the cock, the lion turned *short* upon him, and tore him to pieces. *L'Estrange.*
- He seiz'd the helm, his fellows cheer'd, Turn'd *short* upon the shelves, and madly steer'd. *Dryden.*
- For turning *short*, he struck with all his might Full on the helmet of th' unwary knight. *Dryden.*
10. Not going so far as was intended.
- As one condemn'd to leap a precipice, Who fees before his eyes the depth below, Stops *short*. *Dryden.*
11. Defective as to quantity.
- When the fleece is shorn, When their defenceless limbs the brambles tear, *Short* of their wool, and naked from the shear. *Dryden.*
12. Narrow; contracted.
- Men of wit and parts, but of *short* thoughts and little meditation, are apt to distrust every thing for a fancy. *Burnet.*
- They, their own *short* understandings reach No farther than the present, think ev'n the wife Like them disclose the secrets of their breasts. *Rowe.*
13. Brittle; friable.
- His flesh is not firm, but *short* and tasteless. *Walton.*
- Marl from Derbyshire was very fat, though it had so great a quantity of sand, that it was *short*, that, if you wet it, you could not work it into a ball, or make it hold together. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*
14. Not bending.
- The lance broke *short*, the beast then bellow'd loud, And his strong neck to a new onset bow'd. *Dryden.*
- SHORT.** *n. f.* [from the adjective.] A summary account.
- The *short* and long is our play is prefer'd. *Shakespeare.*
- In *short*, she makes a man of him at sixteen, and a boy all his life after. *L'Estrange.*
- If he meet with no reply, you may conclude that I trust to the goodness of my cause: the *short* on't is, 'tis indifferent to your humble servant whatever your party says. *Dryden.*
- From Medway's pleasing stream To Severn's roar be thine: In *short*, restore my love, and share my kingdom. *Dryden.*
- The proprieties and delicacies of the English are known to few: 'tis impossible even for a good wit to understand and practise them, without the help of a liberal education and long reading; in *short*, without wearing off the rust which he contracted while he was laying in a stock of learning. *Dryden.*
- The *short* is, to speak all in a word, the possibility of being found in a falvable state cannot be sufficiently secured, without a possibility of always persevering in it. *Norris.*
- To see whole bodies of men breaking a constitution; in *short*, to be encompassed with the greatest dangers from without, to be torn by many virulent factions within, then to be secure and senseless, are the most likely symptoms, in a state, of sickness unto death. *Swift.*
- SHORT.** *adv.* [It is, I think, only used in composition.] Not long.
- Beauty and youth, And sprightly hope and *short*-enduring joy. *Dryden.*
- One strange draught prescribed by Hippocrates, for a *short*-breathed man, is half a gallon of hydromel, with a little vinegar. *Arbutnot.*
- To **SHORTEN.** *v. a.* [from *short*.]
1. To make short, either in time or space.
- Because they see it is not generally fit, or possible, that churches should frame thankgivings answerable to each petition, they *shorten* somewhat the reins of their censure. *Hooker.*
- Would you have been so brief with him, he would Have been so brief with you, to *shorten* you. *Shakespeare.*
- For taking so the head, the whole head's length. *Shakespeare.*
- To *shorten* its ways to knowledge, and make each perception more comprehensive, it binds them into bundles. *Lacke.*
- None shall dare With *shorten'd* sword to stab in cloister war, But in fair combat. *Dryden.*

## SHO

- War, and luxury's more direful rage, Thy crimes have brought, to *shorten* mortal breath, With all the numerous family of death. *Dryden.*
- Whatever *shortens* the fibres, by insinuating themselves into their parts, as water in a rope, contracts. *Arbutnot.*
2. To contract; to abbreviate.
- We *shorten'd* days to moments by love's art, Whilst our two souls Perceiv'd no passing time, as if a part Our love had been of still eternity. *Suckling.*
3. To confine; to hinder from progression.
- To be known, *shortens* my laid intent; My boon I make it, that you know me not. *Shakespeare.*
- Here where the subject is so fruitful, I am *shortened* by my chain, and can only see what is forbidden me to reach. *Dryden.*
4. To cut off; to defeat.
- The Irish dwell altogether by their sept, so as they may conspire what they will; whereas if there were English placed among them, they should not be able to stir but that it should be known, and they *shortened* according to their demerits. *Spenser.*
5. To lop.
- Dissonant with lops arms the youth appears, Spoil'd of his nose, and *shorten'd* of his ears. *Dryden.*
- SHORTHAND.** *n. f.* [from *short* and *hand*.] A method of writing in compendious characters.
- Your follies and debauches change With such a whirl, the poets of your age Are tir'd, and cannot score them on the stage, Unless each vice in *short* and they indite, Ev'n as notches prentices whole sermons write. *Dryden.*
- Boys have but little use of *shorthand*, and should by no means practise it, 'till they can write perfectly well. *Lacke.*
- In *shorthand* skill'd, where little marks comprise Whole words, a sentence in a letter lies. *Crash.*
- As the language of the face is universal, so 'tis very comprehensive: no laconism can reach it: 'tis the *shorthand* of the mind, and crowds a great deal in a little room. *Cellier.*
- SHORTLIVED.** *adj.* [from *short* and *live*.] Not living or lasting long.
- Unhappy parent of a *shortliv'd* son! Why loads he this embitter'd life with shame? *Dryden.*
- The joyful *shortliv'd* news soon spread around, Took the same train. *Dryden.*
- Some vices promise a great deal of pleasure in the commission; but then, at best, it is but *shortlived* and transient, a sudden flash presently extinguish'd. *Colony's Sermon.*
- The frequent alterations in publick proceedings, the variety of *shortlived* favourites that prevailed in their several turns under the government of her successors, have broken us into these unhappy distinctions. *Addison's Freeholder.*
- A piercing torment that *shortlived* pleasure of your's must bring upon me, from whom you never received any offence. *Addison's Spectator.*
- All those graces The common fate of mortal charms may find; Content our *shortliv'd* praises to engage, The joy and wonder of a single age. *Addison.*
- Admiration is a *shortlived* passion, that immediately decays upon growing familiar with its object, unless it be still fed with fresh discoveries. *Addison.*
- In youth alone its empty praise we boast; But soon the *shortliv'd* vanity is lost. *Pope.*
- Then palaces shall rise; the joyful son Shall finish what his *shortliv'd* fire begun. *Pope.*
- SHORTLY.** *adv.* [from *short*.]
1. Quickly; soon; in a little time.
- I must leave thee, love, and *shortly* too. *Shakespeare.*
- Thou art no friend to God, or to the king: Open the gates, or I'll shut thee out *shortly*. *Shakespeare.*
- The armies came *shortly* in view of each other. *Clarendon.*
- The time will *shortly* come, wherein you shall more rejoice for that little you have expended for the benefit of others, than in that which by so long toil you shall have saved. *Calany.*
- He celebrates the anniversary of his father's funeral, and *shortly* after arrives at Cumæ. *Dryden.*
- Ev'n he, whose soul now melts in mournful lays, Shall *shortly* want the gen'rous tear he pays. *Pope.*
2. In a few words; briefly.
- I could express them more *shortly* this way than in prose, and much of the force, as well as grace of arguments, depends on their conciseness. *Pope.*
- SHORTNESS.** *n. f.* [from *short*.]
1. The quality of being short, either in time or space:
- I'll make a journey twice as far, 't' enjoy A second night of such sweet *shortness*, which Was mine in Britain. *Shakespeare.*
- They move strongest in a right line, which is caused by the *shortness* of the distance. *Bacon's Natural History.*
- I will not trouble my readers with the *shortness* of the time in which I writ it. *Dryden.*
- May

## SHO

- May they not justly to our climes upbraid *Shortness* of night, and penury of shade? *Priser.*
2. Fewness of words; brevity; conciseness.
- The necessity of *shortness* causeth men to cut off impertinent discourses, and to comprise much matter in few words. *Hooker, b. v.*
- Sir, pardon me in what I have to say, Your plainness and your *shortness* please me well. *Shakespeare.*
3. Want of retention.
- Whatever is above these proceedeth of *shortness* of memory, or of want of a stay'd attention. *Bacon.*
4. Deficiency; imperfection.
- Another account of the *shortness* of our reason, and easiness of deception, is the forwardness of our understanding's assent to slightly examined conclusions. *Glanv. Scept.*
- From the instances I had given of human ignorance, to our *shortness* in most things else, 'tis an easy inference. *Glanv.*
- It may be easily conceived, by any that can allow for the lameness and *shortness* of translations, out of languages and manners of writing differing from ours. *Temple.*
- SHORTNESS.** *n. f.* [from *short* and *rib*.] The bastard ribs; the ribs below the sternum.
- A gentleman was wounded in a duel: the rapier entered into his right side, flanking by his *shortness* under the muscles. *Wijeman's Surgery.*
- SHORTSIGHTED.** *adj.* [from *short* and *sight*.]
1. Unable by the convexity of the eye to see far.
- Shortsighted* men see remote objects best in old age, and therefore they are accounted to have the most lasting eyes. *Newton's Opt.*
2. Unable by intellectual sight to see far.
- The foolish and *shortsighted* die with fear That they go no where, or they know not where. *Denham.*
- Other propositions were designed for snares to the *short-sighted* and credulous. *L'Estrange.*
- SHORTSIGHTEDNESS.** *n. f.* [from *short* and *sight*.]
1. Defect of sight, proceeding from the convexity of the eye.
2. Defect of intellectual sight.
- Cunning is a kind of *shortsightedness*, that discovers the minutest objects which are near at hand, but is not able to discern things at a distance. *Addison's Spectator.*
- SHORTWAISTED.** *adj.* [from *short* and *waist*.] Having a short body.
- Duck-legg'd, *shortwaisted*; such a dwarf she is, That she must rise on tip-toes for a kiss. *Dryden's Juv.*
- SHORTWINDED.** *adj.* [from *short* and *wind*.] Shortbreathed; asthmatic; breathing by quick and faint reciprocations.
- Sure he means brevity in breath; *shortwinded*. *Shakespeare.*
- So shaken as we are, so wan with care, Find we a time for frightened peace to pant, And breathe *shortwinded* accents of new broils; To be commenc'd in strands afar. *Shakespeare.*
- With this the Mede *shortwinded* old men cales, And cures the lungs unfavoury diseases. *May's Virgil.*
- SHORTWINGED.** *adj.* [from *short* and *wing*.] Having short wings.
- Hawks are divided into long and short winged.
- Shortwing'd*, unfit himself to fly, His fear foretold foul weather. *Dryden.*
- SHORTLY.** *adv.* [from *short*.] Lying near the coast.
- There is commonly a declivity from the shore to the middle part of the channel, and those *shoary* parts are generally but some fathoms deep. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*
- SHOR.** The preterite and participle passive of *shoot*.
- On the other side a pleasant grove Was *shot* up high, full of the stately tree That dedicated is to Olympick Jove. *Fairy Queen.*
- Their tongue is as an arrow *shot* out, it speaketh deceit. *Jer. ix. 8.*
- The fortifier of Pendennis made his advantage of the commodiousness afforded by the ground, and *shot* rather at a safe preferring the harbour from sudden attempts of little fleets, than to withstand any great navy. *Carew.*
- He only thought to crop the flow'r, New *shot* up from a vernal flow'r. *Milton.*
- From before her vanish'd night, *Shot* through with orient beams. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*
- Sometimes they *shot* out in length like rivers, and sometimes they flew into remote countries in colonies. *Burnet.*
- The same metal is naturally *shot* into quite different figures, as quite different kinds of them are of the same figure. *Woodv.*
- Prone on ocean in a moment flung, Stretch'd wide his eager arms, and *shot* the seas along. *Pope.*
- SHOT.** *n. f.* [from *shoot*, Dutch; from *shoot*.]
1. The act of shooting.
- A *shot* unheard gave me a wound unseen. *Sidney.*
- Proud death! What feast is tow'r'd in thy infernal cell, That thou so many princes at a *shot* So bloodily hast struck? *Shakespeare.*
2. The missile weapon emitted by any instrument.
- I shall here abide the hourly *shot* Of angry eyes. *Shakespeare.*

## SHO

- At this booty they were joyful, for that they were supplied thereby with good store of powder and *shot*. *Hayward.*
- Above one thousand great *shot* were spent upon the walls, without any damage to the garrison. *Clarendon.*
- He caus'd twenty *shot* of his greatest cannon to be made at the king's army. *Clarendon.*
- Impatient to revenge the fatal *shot*, His right hand doubly to his left succeeds. *Dryden.*
3. The flight of a shot.
- She sat over against him, a good way off, as it were a bow *shot*. *Gen. xxi. 18.*
4. [From *shot*, French.] A sum charged; a reckoning.
- A man is never welcome to a place, 'till some certain *shot* be paid, and the hostess say welcome. *Shakespeare.*
- As the fund of our pleasure, let each pay his *shot*; Far hence be the sad, the lewd fop, and the sot. *Ben. Jonson.*
- Shepherd, leave decoying, Pipes are sweet a Summer's day; But a little after toying, Women have the *shot* to pay. *Dryden.*
- He touch'd the pence when others touch'd the pot; The hand that sign'd the mortgage paid the *shot*. *Swift.*
- SHOTE.** *n. f.* [from *shoot*, Saxon.] A fish.
- The *shote*, peculiar to Devonshire and Cornwall, in shape and colour resemble the trout; howbeit, in bigness and goodness cometh far behind him. *Carew.*
- SHOTFREE.** *adj.* [from *shot* and *free*.] Clear of the reckoning.
- 'Though I could 'scape *shotfree* at London, I fear the shot here: here's no scoring but upon the pate. *Shakespeare.*
- SHOTTEN.** *adj.* [from *shot*.] Having ejected the spawn.
- Go thy ways, old Jack; die when thou wilt, if good marriage be not forgot upon the earth; then am I a *shotten* herring. *Shakespeare.*
- Ask for what price thy venal tongue was sold! Tough wither'd treuffles, rosy wine, a dish Of *shotten* herrings, or stale stinking fish. *Dryden.*
- To **SHOVE.** *v. a.* [from *shove*, Saxon; *schuven*, Dutch.]
1. To push by main strength.
- The hand could pluck her back, that *shov'd* her on. *Shakespeare.*
- In the corrupted currents of this world, Offence's gilded hand may *shove* by justice; And off the wicked prize itself Buys out the law. *Shakespeare.*
- I sent your grace The parcels and particulars of our grief; The which hath been with scorn *shov'd* from the court. *Shakespeare.*
- Of other care they little reck'ning make, Than how to scramble at the shearers feast, And *shove* away the worthy bidden guest. *Milton.*
- There the British Neptune stood, Beneath them to submit th' officious flood, And with his trident *shov'd* them off the sand. *Dryden.*
- Shoving* back this earth on which I sit, I'll mount. *Dryden.*
- A strong man was going to *shove* down St. Paul's cupola. *Arch.*
2. To drive a boat by a pole that reaches to the bottom of the water.
3. To push; to rush against.
- He used to *shove* and elbow his fellow-servants to get near his mistress, when money was a-paying or receiving. *Arbutnot.*
- Behold a rev'rend fire Crawl through the streets, *shov'd* on or rudely press'd By his own sons. *Pope.*
- You've play'd and lov'd; and eat and drank your fill; Walk sober off, before a sprightlier age Come tit'ting on, and *shove* you from the stage. *Pope.*
- Make nature still inroach upon his plan, And *shove* him off as far as e'er we can. *Pope.*
- Eager to express your love, You ne'er consider whom you *shove*, But rudely press before a duke. *Swift.*
- To **SHOVE.** *v. n.*
1. To push forward before one.
- The seamen towed, and I *shoved* 'till we arrived within forty yards of the shore. *Gulliver's Travels.*
2. To move in a boat, not by oars but a pole.
- He grasp'd the oar, Receiv'd his guests aboard, and *shov'd* from shore. *Garth.*
- SHOVE.** *n. f.* [from the verb.] The act of shoving; a push.
- I was forced to swim behind, and push the boat forward with one of my hands; and the tide favouring me, I could feel the ground: I rested two minutes, and then gave the boat another *shove*. *Gulliver's Travels.*
- SHOVEL.** *n. f.* [from *shovel*, Dutch.] An instrument consisting of a long handle and broad blade with raised edges.
- A handbarrow, wheelbarrow, *shovel* and spade. *Tyffler.*
- The brag of the Ottoman, that he would throw Malta into the sea, might be performed at an easier rate than by the *shovels* of his Janizaries. *Glanv. Scept.*



# SHO

To SHOVEL. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To throw or heap with a shovel.

I thought

To die upon the bed my father dy'd,  
To lie close by his honest bones; but now  
Some hangman must put on my throw, and lay me  
Where no priest shovels in dust. *Shaksp. Winter's Tale.*

2. To gather in great quantities.

Ducks shovel them up as they swim along the waters; but  
divers insects also devour them. *Darham.*

SHOVELBOARD. *n. f.* [shovel and board.] A long board on  
which they play by sliding metal pieces at a mark.

So have I seen, in hall of lord,

A weak arm throw on a long shovelboard;

He barely lays his piece. *Dryden.*

SHOVELLER, or SHOVELARD. *n. f.* [from shovel.] A bird.

Shoveller, or spoonbill: the former name the more proper,  
the end of the bill being broad like a shovel, but not concave  
like a spoon, but perfectly flat. *Grew's Museum.*

Pewees, gulls, and shovellers feed upon flesh, and yet are  
good meat. *Bacon.*

This formation of the wizzard is not peculiar to the swan,  
but common unto the plate, or shovellard, a bird of no multi-  
cal throat. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

SHOUGH. *n. f.* [for shock.] A species of shaggy dog; a shock.

In the catalogue ye be for men,

As bound and greyhounds, mungrels, spaniels, curs,

Shoughs, water-rugs, and demi-wolves are cleped

All by the name of dogs. *Shak. Macbeth.*

SHOULD. *v. n.* [*scende*, Dutch; *sceolban*, Saxon.]

1. This is a kind of auxiliary verb used in the conjunctive

mood, of which the signification is not easily fixed.

2. I SHOULD go. It is my business or duty to go.

3. If I SHOULD go. If it happens that I go.

4. Thou SHOULD'ST go. Thou oughtest to go.

5. If thou SHOULD'ST go. If it happens that thou goest.

6. The same significations are found in all the other persons sin-  
gular and plural.

Let not a desperate action more engage you

Than safety should. *Ben. Johnson's Catiline.*

Some praises come of good wishes and respects, when by  
telling men what they are, they represent to them what they

should be. *Bacon.*

To do thee honour I will shed their blood,

Which the just laws, if I were faultless, should. *Waller.*

So subjects love just kings, or so they should. *Dryden.*

I conclude, that things are not as they should be. *Swift.*

7. SHOULD be. A proverbial phrase of slight contempt or irony.

The girls look upon their father as a clown, and the boys

think their mother no better than she should be. *Addison.*

8. There is another signification now little in use, in which

should has scarcely any distinct or explicable meaning. It should

be differs in this sense very little from it is.

There is a fabulous narration, that in the northern coun-  
tries there should be an herb that groweth in the likeness of a

lamb, and feedeth upon the grass. *Bacon's Nat. History.*

SHOULDER. *n. f.* [*sculbre*, Saxon; *scholder*, Dutch.]

1. The joint which connects the arm to the body.

I have seen better faces in my time,

Than stand on any shoulder that I see

Before me. *Shakespeare.*

If I have lifted up my hand against the fatherless, when I saw

my help in the gate, then let mine arm fall from my shoulder-

blade, and mine arm be broken from the bone. *Job xxxi. 22.*

It is a fine thing to be carried on mens shoulders; but give

God thanks that thou art not forced to carry a rich fool upon

thy shoulders, as those poor men do. *Taylor.*

The head of the shoulder-bone being round, is inserted into

so shallow a cavity in the scapula, that were there no other

guards for it, it would be thrust out upon every occasion. *Wise.*

2. The upper joint of the foreleg.

We must have a shoulder of mutton for a property. *Shaksp.*

He took occasion, from a shoulder of mutton, to cry up the

plenty of England. *Addison's Freeholder.*

3. The upper part of the back.

Emily dress'd herself in rich array;

Fresh as the month, and as the morning fair,

Adown her shoulders fell her length of hair. *Dryden.*

4. The shoulders are used as emblems of strength, or the act of

supporting.

Ev'n as thou wilt, sweet Warwick, let it be;

For on thy shoulders do I build my seat. *Shaksp. H. VI.*

The king has cur'd me; and from these shoulders,

These ruin'd pillars, out of pity taken

A load would link a navy. *Shaksp. Henry VIII.*

5. A rising part; a prominence.

When you rivet a pin into a hole, your pin must have a

shoulder to it thicker than the hole is wide, that the shoulder

slip not through the hole as well as the shank. *Mason.*

To SHOULDER. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To push with insolence and violence.

The rolling billows beat the ragged shore,

As they the earth would shoulder from her seat. *Fairy Queen.*

# SHO

Dudman, a well-known foreland to most sailors, here  
shoulders out the ocean, to shape the same a large bottom be-  
tween itself. *Carew's Survey of Carara.*

You debate yourself,

To think of mixing with th' ignoble herd:

What, shall the people know their god-like prince

Headed a rabble, and profan'd his person,

Shoulder'd with filth? *Dryden.*

So vast the navy now at anchor rides,

That underneath it the press'd waters fail,

And, with its weight, it shoulders off the tides. *Dryden.*

Around her numberless the rabble flow'd,

Shouldering each other, crowding for a view. *Rouse's 7. Share.*

When Hopkins dies, a thousand lights attend

The wretch, who living lay'd a candle's end;

Shouldering God's altar a vile image stands,

Belies his features, nay extends his hands. *Pope.*

2. To put upon the shoulder.

Archimedes's lifting up Marcellus's ships finds little more

credit than that of the giants shouldering mountains. *Gloss.*

SHOULDERBELT. *n. f.* [shoulder and belt.] A belt that comes

across the shoulder.

Thou hast an ulcer, which no leech can heal,

Though thy broad shoulder belt the wound conceal. *Dryden.*

SHOULDERCLAPPER. *n. f.* [shoulder and clap.] One who af-  
fects familiarity, or one that mischiefs privily.

A fiend, a fury, pitiless and rough;

A back friend, a shoulderclapper, one that commands

The passages of alleys. *Shak. Comedy of Errors.*

SHOULDERSHOTTEN. *adj.* [shoulder and shot.] Strained in

the shoulder.

His horse waid in the back, and shouldershotten. *Shaksp.*

SHOULDERSLIP. *n. f.* [shoulder and slip.] Dislocation of the

shoulder.

The horse will take so much care of himself as to come off

with only a strain or a shoulderslip. *Swift.*

To SHOUT. *v. n.* [A word of which no etymology is known.]

To cry in triumph or exhortation.

They shouted thrice: what was the last cry for? *Shaksp.*

Shout unto God with the voice of triumph. *Pf. xlviii. 1.*

It is not the voice of them that shout for mastery. *Ec. xxxii.*

The shouting for thy summer fruits and harvest is fallen. *Is.*

He storms and shouts; but flying bullets now

To execute his rage appear too slow:

They miss, or sweep but common souls away;

For such a loss Opdam his life must pay. *Waller.*

There had been nothing but howlings and screechings of poor

naked men, belabouring one another with flagged sticks. *Merr.*

All clad in skins of beasts the jav'lin bear,

And shrieks and shouting rend the suff'ring air. *Dryden.*

What hinders you to take the man you love?

The people will be glad, the soldier shout;

And Betran, though repining, will be aw'd. *Dryden.*

SHOUT. *n. f.* [from the verb.] A loud and vehement cry of

triumph or exhortation.

Thanks, gentle citizens:

This general applause, and cheerful shout,

Argues your wisdom and your love to Richard. *Shakespeare.*

The Rhodians, seeing the enemy turn their backs, gave a

great shout in derision. *Kroll's History of the Turks.*

Then he might have dy'd of all admir'd,

And his triumphant soul with shouts expir'd. *Dryden.*

SHOUTER. *n. f.* [from shout.] He who shouts.

A peal of loud applause rang out,

And thinn'd the air, 'till even the birds fell down

Upon the shouters heads. *Dryden's Cleopatra.*

To SHOW. *v. a.* pret. *showed* and *shown*; part. pass. *shown*.

[*scapan*, Saxon; *schauen*, Dutch.] This word is frequently

written *shew*; but since it is always pronounced and often

written *show*, which is favoured likewise by the Dutch *schouwen*,

I have adjusted the orthography to the pronunciation.]

1. To exhibit to view.

If I do feign,

O let me in my present wildness die,

And never live to shew th' incredulous word. *Shaksp. H. IV.*

The noble change that I have purposed.

Shew me a token for good, that they which hate me may see

it. *Pf. lxxvii. 17.*

Wilt thou shew wonders to the dead? Shall the dead arise

and praise thee? *Pf. lxxviii. 10.*

Men should not take a charge upon them that they are not

fit for, as if fingering, dancing, and shewing of tricks, were

qualifications for a governor. *L'Estrange.*

2. To give proof of; to prove.

This I urge to show

Invalid that which thee to doubt it mov'd. *Milton.*

I'll to the citadel repair,

And show my duty by my timely care. *Dryden.*

Achates' diligence his duty shows. *Dryden.*

3. To publish; to make public; to proclaim.

Ye are a chosen generation, that ye should show forth the

praises of him who hath called you out of darkness. *1 Pet. ii.*

4. To

# SHO

4. To make known.

I raised thee up to shew in thee my power. *Ex. ix. 16.*

I shall no more speak in proverbs, but shew you plainly of

the Father. *Jo. xvi. 25.*

Nothing wants but that thy shape may show

Thy inward fraud. *Milton.*

5. To point the way; to direct.

She taking him for some cautious city patient, that came for

privacy, shews him into the dining-room. *Swift.*

6. To offer; to afford.

To him that is afflicted, pity should be shewed from his

friend. *Job. vi. 14.*

Felix, willing to shew the Jews a pleasure, left Paul bound.

Thou shalt utterly destroy them; make no covenant with

them, nor shew mercy unto them. *Deutr. vii. 2.*

7. To explain; to expound.

Forasmuch as knowledge and shewing of hard sentences,

and dissolving of doubts, were found in the same, Daniel let

him be called. *Dan. v. 12.*

8. To teach; to tell.

I'm fent to show thee what shall come. *Milton.*

To Show. *v. n.*

1. To appear; to look; to be in appearance.

She shews a body rather than a life,

A statue than a brother. *Shaksp. Ant. and Cleopatra.*

Just such the shews before a rising storm.

Still on we press; and here renew the carnage,

So great, that, in the stream, the moon shew'd purple. *Dryden.*

2. To have appearance.

My lord of York, it better shew'd with you,

When that your flock assembled by the bell,

Encircled you to hear with reverence

Your exposition on the holy text,

Than now to see you here an iron man,

Cheering a rout of rebels with your drum. *Shak. Henry IV.*

Show. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. A spectacle; something publicly exposed to view for money.

I do not know what the may produce me; but, provided it

be a show, I shall be very well satisfied. *Addison.*

The dwarf kept the gates of the show room. *Arbutnot.*

2. Superficial appearance.

Mild heav'n

Disapproves that care, though wise in show,

That with superfluous burden loads the day. *Milton.*

3. Offentatious display.

Nor doth his grandeur and majestic show

Of luxury, though call'd magnificence,

Allure mine eye. *Milton's Par. Regain'd.*

Stand before her in a golden dream;

Set all the pleasures of the world to show,

And in vain joys let her loose spirits flow. *Dryden.*

The radiant sun

Sends from above ten thousand blessings down,

Nor is he set so high for show alone. *Granville.*

Never was a charge, maintained with such a show of gravity,

which had a lighter foundation. *Atterbury.*

4. Object attracting notice.

The city itself makes the noblest show of any in the world:

the houses are most of them painted on the outside, so that

they look extremely gay and lively. *Addison.*

5. Splendid appearance.

Jesus, rising from his grave,

Spoil'd principalities and pow'rs, triumph'd

In open show, and with ascension bright

Captivity led captive. *Milton.*

6. Semblance; likeness.

When devils will their blackest sins put on,

They do suggest at first with heav'nly shows. *Shak. Othello.*

He through pass'd the midst unmark'd,

In show plebe



SHR

His panegyrick is made up of half a dozen *shreds*, like a schoolboy's theme, beaten general topics.  
A beggar might patch up a garment with such *shreds* as the world throws away.  
2. A fragment.  
They said they were an hungry; sigh'd forth proverbs,  
That hunger broke stone walls; that dogs must eat:  
And with these *shreds* they vented their complainings. *Shak.*  
*Shreds* of wit and fenceless rhymes  
Blunder'd out a thousand times. *Swift.*  
**SHREW**. *n. f.* [*schrezen*, German, to clamour.] A peevish, malignant, clamorous, spiteful, vexatious, turbulent woman. [It appears in *Robert of Gloucester*, that this word signified anciently any one perverse or obstinate of either sex.]  
There dede of hem vor hunger a thousand and mo,  
And yat nolde the *shrewen* to none pes go. *Robert of Gloucester.*  
Be merry, my wife has all;  
For women are *shrews* both short and tall. *Shak. H. IV.*  
By this reckoning he is more *shrew* than she. *Shakespeare.*  
A man had got a *shrew* to his wife, and there could be no quiet in the house for her. *L'Estrange.*  
Her fallow cheeks her envious mind did shew,  
And ev'ry feature spoke aloud the *shrew*. *Dryden.*  
Every one of them, who is a *shrew* in domestic life, is now become a scold in politics. *Addis. Freeholder.*  
**SHREWD**. *adj.* [Contracted from *shrewd*.]  
1. Having the qualities of a shrew; malicious; troublesome; mischievous.  
Her eldest sister is so curst and *shrewd*,  
That till the father ride his hands of her,  
Your love must live a maid. *Shakespeare.*  
2. Maliciously sly; cunning; more artful than good.  
It was a *shrewd* saying of the old monk, that two kind of prisons would serve for all offenders, an inquisition and a bedlam: if any man should deny the being of a God, and the immortality of the soul, such a one should be put into the first, as being a desperate heretic; but if any man should profess to believe these things, and yet allow himself in any known wickedness, such a one should be put into bedlam. *Tillotson.*  
A spiteful saying gratifies so many little passions, that it meets with a good reception; and the man who utters it is looked upon as a *shrewd* satirist. *Addison.*  
Corruption proceeds from employing those who have the character of *shrewd* worldly men, instead of such as have had a liberal education, and trained up in virtue. *Addison.*  
3. Bad; ill-betokening.  
Scarce any man passes to a liking of sin in others, but by first practising it himself; and consequently we may take it for a *shrewd* indication, and sign, whereby to judge of those who have sinned with too much caution, to suffer the world to charge sins directly upon their conversation. *South's Sermon.*  
4. Painful; pinching; dangerous; mischievous.  
Every of this number,  
That have endur'd *shrewd* nights and days with us,  
Shall share the good of our returned fortune. *Shakespeare.*  
When a man thinks he has a servant, he finds a traitor that eats his bread, and is readier to do him a mischief, and a *shrewd* turn, than an open adversary. *South's Sermon.*  
No enemy is so despicable but he may do a body a *shrewd* turn. *L'Estrange.*  
**SHREWDLY**. *adv.* [from *shrewd*.]  
1. Mischievously; destructively.  
This practice hath most *shrewdly* past upon thee. *Shakespeare.*  
At Oxford, his youth and want of experience in maritime service, had somewhat been *shrewdly* touched, even before the sluices of popular liberty were set open. *Watson.*  
2. Vexatiously. It is used commonly of slight mischief, or in ironical expression.  
The obstinate and schismatical are like to think themselves *shrewdly* hurt, forsooth, by being cut off from that body which they choose not to be of. *South's Sermon.*  
This last allusion rubb'd upon the fore;  
Yet seem'd the not to winch, tho' *shrewdly* pain'd. *Dryden.*  
3. With strong suspicion.  
Four per cent. encreases not the number of lenders; as any man at first hearing will *shrewdly* suspect it. *Locke.*  
**SHREWDSNESS**. *n. f.* [from *shrewd*.]  
1. Sly cunning; archness.  
Her garboiles, which not wanted *shrewdsness* of policy too, did you too much disquiet. *Shakespeare.*  
The neighbours round admire his *shrewdsness*,  
For songs of loyalty and lewdness. *Swift.*  
2. Mischievousness; petulance.  
**SHREWISH**. *adj.* [from *shrew*.] Having the qualities of a shrew; froward; petulantly clamorous.  
Angelo, you must excuse us;  
My wife is *shrewish* when I keep not hours. *Shakespeare.*  
**SHREWISHLY**. *adv.* [from *shrewish*.] Petulantly; peevishly; clamorously; frowardly.  
He speaks very *shrewishly*; one would think his mother's milk were scarce out of him. *Shakespeare.*

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**SHREWISNESS**. *n. f.* [from *shrewish*.] The qualities of a shrew; frowardness; petulance; clamorousness.  
I have no gift in *shrewisness*,  
I am a right maid for my cowardice;  
Let her not strike me. *Shakespeare.*  
**SHREWMOUSE**. *n. f.* [*schreap*, Saxon.] A mouse of which the bite is generally supposed venomous, and to which vulgar tradition assigns such malignity, that she is said to lame the foot over which she runs. I am informed that all these reports are calumnious, and that her feet and teeth are equally harmless with those of any other little mouse. Our ancestors however looked on her with such terror, that they are supposed to have given her name to a scolding woman, whom for her venom they call a *shrew*.  
To **SHRIEK**. *v. n.* [*schrieger*, Danish; *sericciare*, Italian.] To cry out inarticulately with anguish or horror; to scream.  
On top whereof ay dwelt the ghastly owl,  
Shrieking his baleful note. *Fa. Queen.*  
It was the owl that shriek'd, the fatal belman  
Which gives the sternest good-night.  
Were I the ghost that walk'd,  
I'd shriek, that even your ears should rift to hear me. *Shak.*  
In a dreadful dream  
I saw my lord to near destruction,  
Then shriek'd myself awake. *Denham.*  
Hark! Peace!  
At this the shriek'd aloud; the mournful train  
Echo'd her grief. *Dryden's Knight's Tale.*  
Why did you shriek out?  
Shriek. *n. f.* [*serieg*, Danish; *sericciare*, Italian.] An inarticulate cry of anguish or horror.  
Una hearing evermore  
His rueful shrieks and groanings, often tore  
Her guiltless garments, and her golden hair,  
For pity of his pain. *Fa. Queen.*  
Time has been my senses would have cool'd,  
To hear a night shriek, and my fell of hair  
Would at a dismal treatise rouse and stir  
As life were in't. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*  
The corps of Almon, and the rest are shown,  
Shrieks, clamours, murmurs, fill the frighted town. *Dryd.*  
**SHRIFT**. *n. f.* [*schift*, Saxon.] Confession made to a priest.  
A word out of use.  
Off with  
Bernardine's head: I will give a present *shrift*,  
And will advise him for a better place. *Shakespeare.*  
My lord shall never rest;  
I'll watch him tame, and talk him out:  
His bed shall seem a school, his board a *shrift*. *Shakespeare.*  
The duke's commands were absolute,  
Therefore my lord, address you to your *shrift*,  
And be yourself; for you must die this instant. *Rome.*  
**SHRIGHT**, for *shrieked*. *Spenser.*  
**SHRILL**. [*A* word supposed to be made per onomatopoeiam, in imitation of the thing expressed, which indeed it images very happily.] Sounding with a piercing, tremulous, or vibratory sound.  
Thy hounds shall make the welkin answer them,  
And fetch *shrill* echoes from the hollow earth. *Shakespeare.*  
I have heard  
The cock that is the trumpet to the morn,  
Doth with his lofty and *shrill* founding throat  
Awake the god of day. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*  
Have I fall'n,  
From the dread summit of this chalky bourn!  
Look up a height, the *shrill* gorg'd lark so far  
Cannot be seen or heard. *Shakespeare's K. Lear.*  
Upsprings the lark,  
*Shrill* voice'd and loud, the messenger of morn. *Thomson.*  
To **SHRILL**. *v. n.* [from the adjective.] To pierce the ear with sharp and quick vibrations of sound.  
The fun of all the world is dim and dark;  
O heavy herse,  
Break we our pipes that *shrill'd* as loud as larks,  
O careful verie. *Spenser.*  
Hark how the minstrels 'gin to *shrill* aloud  
Their merry music that rebounds from far,  
The pipe, the tabor, and the trembling crowd  
That well agree withouten breach or jar.  
A *shrilling* trumpet founded from on high,  
And unto battle bade themselves address. *Shakespeare.*  
Here, no clarion's *shrilling* note  
The mule's green retreat can pierce;  
The grove, from noisy camps remote,  
Is only vocal with my verse. *Fenton's Ode to Lord Gower.*  
The females round,  
Maids, wives, and matrons mix a *shrilling* found. *Pope.*  
**SHRILLY**. *adv.* [from *shrill*.] With a shrill noise.  
**SHRILLNESS**. *n. f.* [from *shrill*.] The quality of being shrill.  
**SHRIMP**.

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**SHRIMP**. *n. f.* [*schrimp*, a wrinkle, German; *serympe*, Danish.]  
1. A small crustaceous vermiculated fish.  
Of shell-fish there are wrinkles, *shrumps*, crabs. *Carew.*  
Hawks and gulls can at a great height see mice on the earth, and *shrumps* in the waters. *Darham.*  
2. A little wrinkled man; a dwarf. In contempt.  
It cannot be, this weak and writhled *shrimp*  
Should strike such terror in his enemies. *Shakespeare.*  
He hath found,  
Within the ground,  
At last, no *shrimp*,  
Whereon to imp  
His jolly club. *Ben. Jonson.*  
**SHRINE**. *n. f.* [*rcin*, Saxon; *serinium*, Latin.] A case in which something sacred is deposited.  
You living powers enclos'd in stately *shrine*  
Of growing trees; you rural gods that wield  
Your feepters here, if to your cars divine  
A voice may come, which troubled foul doth yield, *Sidney.*  
All the world come  
To kiss this *shrine*, this mortal breathing faint. *Shakespeare.*  
Come offer at my *shrine* and I will help thee. *Shakespeare.*  
They often plac'd  
Within his sanctu'ry itself their *shrines*,  
Abominations! and with cursed things  
His holy rites profan'd. *Milton.*  
Falling on his knees before her *shrine*,  
He thus implor'd her pow'r. *Dryden.*  
Lovers are in rapture at the name of their fair idol; they have out all their incense upon that *shrine*, and cannot bear the thought of admitting a blemish therein. *Watts.*  
To **SHRINK**. *v. n.* pretitive, *I shrink*, or *shrank*; participle, *shrank*. [*scincan*, Saxon.]  
1. To contract itself into less room; to shrivel; to be drawn together by some internal power.  
But to be still hot summer's tanlings, and  
The *shrinking* slaves of winter. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*  
I am a scribbled form, drawn with a pen  
Upon a parchment, and against this fire  
Do I *shrink* up. *Shakespeare's K. John.*  
I have not found that water, by mixture of ashes, will  
*shrink* or draw into less room. *Bacon's Nat. History.*  
Ill-weav'd ambition how much art thou *shrank*!  
When that this body did contain a spirit,  
A kingdom for it was too small a bound;  
But now two paces of the vilest earth  
Is room enough. *Shakespeare.*  
2. To withdraw as from danger.  
The noise encreases,  
She comes, and feeble nature now I find  
*Shrinks* back in danger, and forsakes my mind. *Dryden.*  
Am I become so monstrous, so disfigur'd,  
That nature stands aghast;  
And the fair light which gilds this new made orb,  
Shorn of his beams, *shrinks* in. *Dryden.*  
Love is a plant of the most tender kind,  
That *shrinks* and shakes with ev'ry ruffling wind. *Grav.*  
All fibres have a contractile power, whereby they shorten; as appears if a fibre be cut transversely, the ends *shrink*, and make the wound gape. *Arbutnot.*  
Philosophy that touch'd the heav'ns before,  
*Shrinks* to her hidden cause, and is no more. *Pope.*  
3. To express fear, horror, or pain, by shuddering, or contracting the body.  
There is no particular object so good, but it may have the shew of some difficulty or unpleasant quality annexed to it, in respect whereof the will may *shrink* and decline it. *Hoeber.*  
The morning cock crew loud,  
And at the found it *shrank* in haste away,  
And vanish'd from our sight. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*  
I'll embrace him with a soldier's arm,  
That he shall *shrink* under my courtesy. *Shakespeare.*  
When he walks, he moves like an engine,  
And the ground *shrinks* before his treading. *Shakespeare.*  
4. To fall back as from danger.  
Many *shrinks*, which at the first would dare,  
And be the foremost men to execute. *Daniel's Civil War.*  
I laugh, when those who at the spear are bold  
And vent'rous, if that fail them, *shrink* and fear  
To endure exile, ignominy, bonds. *Milton.*  
If a man accusoms himself to slight those first motions to good, or *shrinks* of his conscience from evil, conscience will by degrees grow dull and unconcerned. *South's Sermons.*  
The sky *shrank* upward with unusual dread,  
And trembling Tyber divid'd beneath his bed. *Dryden.*  
He sees now vainly make to his retreat;  
And, when from far the tenth wave does appear,  
*Shrinks* up in silent joy, that he's not there. *Dryden.*

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The fires but faintly lick'd their prey,  
Then loath'd their impious food, and would have *shrunk*  
away. *Dryden.*  
Fall on: behold a noble beast at bay,  
And the vile huntsmen *shrink*. *Dryden.*  
Inuring children to suffer some pain, without *shrinking*, is  
a way to gain firmness and courage. *Locke.*  
What happier natures *shrink* at with affright,  
The hard inhabitant contends is right. *Pope.*  
To **SHRINK**. *v. a.* participle pass *shrank*, *shrank*, or *shrunken*.  
To make to shrink. Not in use.  
O mighty Caesar! d'ost thou lye so low?  
Are all thy conquests, glories, triumphs, spoils,  
*Shrunk* to this little measure? *Shakespeare.*  
The sixth age shifts  
Into the lean and slipper'd pantaloon.  
His youthful hose well fav'd, a world too wide  
For his *shrank* thank. *Shakespeare.*  
If he lessens the revenue, he will also *shrink* the necessity. *Taylor.*  
Keep it from coming too long, lest it should *shrink* the corn in measure. *Mac-timer.*  
**SHRINK**. *n. f.* [from the verb.]  
1. Corrugation; contraction into less compass.  
There is, in this, a crack, which seems a *shrink*, or contraction in the body since it was first formed. *Woodward.*  
2. Contraction of the body from fear or horror.  
This publick death, receiv'd with such a cheer,  
As not a sigh, a look, a *shrink* bewrays  
The least felt touch of a degenerate fear. *Daniel's C. v. War.*  
**SHRINKER**. *n. f.* [from *shrink*.] He who shrinks.  
**SHRINKALTY**. *n. f.* Corrupted for *SHRIMPALTY*, which see.  
To **SHRIVE**. *v. a.* [*scipian*, Saxon.] To hear at confession.  
What, talking with a priest, lord chamberlain?  
Your friends at Pomfret they do need a priest,  
Your honour hath no *shriving* work in hand. *Shakespeare.*  
He *shrives* this woman,  
Else ne'er could he so long protract his speech. *Shakespeare.*  
If he had the condition of a saint, and the complexion of a devil, I had rather he should *shrive* me than wive me. *Shak.*  
*Shrive* but their title, and their moneys poize,  
A laird and twenty pence pronounc'd with noise,  
When contru'd but for a plain yeoman go,  
And a good sober two pence, and well so. *Cleveland.*  
To **SHRIVEL**. *v. n.* [*schrapelen*, Dutch.] To contract itself into wrinkles.  
Leaves, if they *shrivel* and fold up, give them drink. *Evel.*  
If she smelted to the freshest nosegay, it would *shrivel* and wither as it had been blighted. *Arbutnot.*  
To **SHRIVEL**. *v. a.* To contract into wrinkles.  
He burns the leaves, the scorching blast invades  
The tender corn, and *shrivels* up the blades. *Dryden.*  
When the fiery suns too fiercely play,  
And *shrivel'd* herbs on with'ring stems decay,  
The wary ploughman, on the mountain's brow,  
Undams his watry stores. *Dryden.*  
**SHRIVER**. *n. f.* [from *shrive*.] A confessor.  
The ghostly father now hath done his *shrif*,  
When he was made a *shriver* 'twas for thift. *Shakespeare.*  
**SHROUD**. *n. f.* [*scrup*, Saxon].  
1. A shelter; a cover.  
It would warm his spirits,  
To hear from me you had left Antony,  
And put yourself under his *shroud*, the universal land-lord. *Shakespeare. Ant. and Cleop.*  
By me invested with a veil of clouds,  
And swaddled, as new-born, in sable *shrouds*,  
For these a receptacle I design'd. *Sandys.*  
The winds  
Blow moist and keen, shattering the graceful locks  
Of these fair spreading trees; which bids us seek  
Some better *shroud*, some better warmth, to cherish  
Our limbs benumb'd. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*  
2. The dress of the dead; a winding-sheet.  
Now the wadded brands do glow;  
Whilst the screech owl screeching loud,  
Puts the wretch that lies in woe  
In remembrance of a *shroud*. *Shakespeare.*  
3. The sail ropes. It seems to be taken sometimes for the sails.  
I turned back to the mast of the ship; there I found my sword among some of the *shrouds*. *Sidney.*  
The visitation of the winds,  
Who take the ruffian billows by the top,  
Curling their monstrous heads, and hanging them  
With deafning clamours in the slippery *shrouds*,  
That with the hurley death itself awakes. *Shakespeare.*  
The tackle of my heart is crackt and burnt;  
And all the *shrouds* whereof my life should fail,  
Are turned to one little hair. *Shakespeare.*  
A weather-



## SHR

- A weather-beaten vessel holds  
Gladly the port, tho' *shrouds* and tackle torn. *Milton.*  
The flaming *shrouds* to dreadful did appear,  
All judg'd a wreck could no proportion bear. *Dryden.*  
The cries of men are mix'd with rattling *shrouds*,  
Sens dash on seas, and clouds encounter clouds. *Dryden.*  
He summons strait his denizens of air;  
The lucid squadrons round the sails repair:  
Soft o'er the *shrouds* aerial whispers breathe,  
That seem'd but zephyrs. *Pope.*
- TO SHROUD. *v. a.* [from the noun.]  
1. To shelter; to cover from danger.  
Under your beams I will me safely *shroud*. *Fa. Queen.*  
He got himself with his fellows to the town of Mege, in  
hope to *shroud* himself, until such time as the rage of the people  
were appeased. *Kauller's Hist. of the Turks.*  
The governors of Cotfu caused the suburbs, which were  
very great, to be plucked down, for fear that the Turks *shroud-*  
*ing* themselves in them, should with more ease besiege the  
town. *Kauller's Hist. of the Turks.*  
One of these trees, with all his young ones, may *shroud*  
four hundred horsemen. *Raleigh.*  
Besides the faults men commit, with this immediate avowed  
aspect upon their religion, there are others which slyly *shroud*  
themselves under the skirt of its mantle. *Decay of Piety.*  
So Venus, from prevailing Greeks did *shroud*  
The hope of Rome, and sav'd him in a cloud. *Waller.*
2. To dress for the grave.  
If I die before thee, *shroud* me  
In one of these same sheets. *Shakespeare's Othello.*  
The antient Egyptian mummies were *shrouded* in a number  
of folds of linen, besmeared with gums, like ferecloth. *Bacon.*  
Whoever comes to *shroud* me, do not harm  
That subtle wreath of hair about mine arm. *Donne.*
3. To clothe; to dress.  
4. To cover or conceal.  
That same evening, when all *shrouded* were  
In careless sleep, all, without care or fear,  
They fell upon the flock. *Spenser.*  
Under this thick-grown brake we'll *shroud* ourselves,  
For through this land anon the deer will come,  
And in this covert will we make our stand,  
Culling the principal. *Shakespeare's Hen. VI.*  
Moon, slip behind some cloud: some tempest rise,  
And blow out all the stars that light the skies,  
To *shroud* my shame. *Dryden.*  
Thither the loud tumultuous winds resort,  
And on the mountain keep their boisterous court,  
That in thick show'rs her rocky summit *shrouds*,  
And darkens all the broken view with clouds. *Addison.*
5. To defend; to protect.  
TO SHROUD. *v. n.* To harbour; to take shelter.  
If your fray attendance be yet lodg'd,  
Or *shroud* within these limits, I shall know  
Ere morrow wake. *Milton.*
- SHROUETIDE. *n. f.* [from *shroue*, the preterite of *shrive*.]  
SHROUETUESDAY. *n. f.* The time of confession; the day be-  
fore Ash-wednesday or Lent, on which anciently they went to  
confession.  
At *shrouetide* to shrouing. *Tusser.*
- SHRUB. *n. f.* [reprobbe, Saxon.]  
1. A bush; a small tree.  
Trees generally shoot up in one great stem or body; and  
then at a good distance from the earth spread into branches;  
thus gooseberries and currans are *shrubs*; oaks and cherries  
are trees. *Locke.*  
He came unto a gloomy glade,  
Cover'd with boughs and *shrubs* from heav'n's light. *Fa. Q.*  
Th' humble *shrub* and bush with frizled hair. *Milton.*  
All might have been as well brushwood and *shrubs*. *Moss.*  
Comedy is a representation of common life, in low subjects,  
and is a kind of juniper, a *shrub* belonging to the species of  
cedar. *Dryden.*
- I've liv'd  
Amidst these woods, gleaning from thorns and *shrubs*  
A wretched sustenance. *Addison.*
2. [A cant word.] Spirit, acid, and sugar mixed.  
SHRUBBY. *adj.* [from *shrub*.]  
1. Resembling a shrub.  
Plants appearing weathered, *shrubby* and curled, are the  
effects of immoderate wet. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*
2. Full of shrubs; bushy.  
Gentle villager,  
What readiest way would bring me to that place?  
Due west it rises from this *shrubby* point.  
On that cloud-piercing hill  
Phelimmon, the goats their *shrubby* browze  
Gnaw pendent. *Philips.*
- TO SHRUGGE. *v. n.* [schrecken, Dutch; to tremble.] To ex-  
press horror or dissatisfaction by motion of the shoulders or  
whole body.

## SHU

- Like a fearful deer that looks most about when he comes  
to the best feed, with a *shrugging* kind of tremor through all  
her principal parts, she gave these words. *Sidney.*  
The touch of the cold water made a pretty kind of *shrug-*  
*ging* come over her body like the twinkling of the fairest  
among the fixed stars. *Sidney.*
- Be quick, thou wert best  
To answer other business; *shrug*st thou malice? *Shakspeare.*  
He grins, smacks, *shrugs*, and such an itch endures,  
As prentices or school-boys which do know  
Of some gay sport abroad, yet dare not go. *Donne.*
- They grin, they *shrug*,  
They bow, they snarl, they scratch, they hug. *Swift.*
- TO SHUG. *v. a.* To contract or draw up.  
He *shrugs* his shoulders when you talk of securities. *Addison.*  
Zealots will *shrug* up their shoulders. *Blount.*  
He *shrug'd* his sturdy back,  
As if he felt his shoulders ake. *Hudibras.*
- SHUG. *n. f.* [from the verb.] A motion of the shoulders  
usually expressing dislike or aversion.  
And yet they ramble not to learn the mode,  
How to be dress'd, or how to lip abroad,  
To return knowing in the Spanish *shrug*. *Cleveland.*  
As Spaniards talk in dialogues,  
Of heads and shoulders, nods and *shrugs*. *Hudibras.*  
Put on the critick's brow, and fit  
At Will's, the puny judge of wit.  
A nod, a *shrug*, a scornful smile,  
With caution us'd may serve a while. *Swift.*
- SHRUNK. The preterite and part. passive of *shrink*.  
Leaving the two friends alone, I *shrunk* aside to the Banquet-  
ing house, where the pictures were. *Sidney.*  
The wicked *shrunk* for fear of him, and all the workers of  
iniquity were troubled. *1 Macabees.*
- SHRUNKEN. The part. passive of *shrink*.  
She weighing the decaying plight,  
And *shrunk* linens of her chosen knight;  
Would not a while her forward course pursue. *Fa. Queen.*  
If there were taken out of mens minds, vain opinions, it  
would leave the minds of a number of men, poor *shrunk*  
things, full of melancholy. *Bacon.*
- TO SHUDDER. *v. a.* [schudden, Dutch.] To quake with  
fear, or with aversion.  
All the other passions fleet to air,  
As doubtful thoughts, and rash embrac'd despair,  
And *shudd'ring* fear. *Shakspeare.*  
The fright was general; but the female band  
With horror *shudd'ring* on a heap they run. *Dryden.*  
I love, alas! I *shudder* at the name,  
My blood runs backward, and my fault'ring tongue  
Sticks at the sound. *Smith.*  
Cesar will shrink to hear the words thou utter'st.  
And *shudder* in the midst of all his conquests. *Addison.*  
Youth's bold courage cools,  
Each *shudd'ring* owns the genius of the schools. *Daniel.*
- TO SHUFFLE. *v. a.* [syppeling, Saxon, a tumble.]  
1. To throw into disorder; to agitate tumultuously, so as that  
one thing takes the place of another; to confuse; to throw  
together tumultuously.  
When the heavens *shuffle* all in one,  
The torrid, with the frozen zone,  
Then, sybil, thou and I will greet. *Cleveland.*  
From a new *shuffling* and disposition of the component  
particles of a body, might not nature compose a body dissoluble  
in water. *Boyle.*  
In most things good and evil lie *shuffled*, and thrust up to-  
gether in a confused heap; and it is study which must draw  
them forth and range them. *South's Sermon.*  
When lots are *shuffled* together in a lap or pitcher, what  
reason can a man have to presume, that he shall draw a white  
stone rather than a black. *South's Sermon.*  
A glimpse of moonshine sheath'd with red,  
A *shuffle*-d, fullen and uncertain light *Dryden.*  
That dances thro' the clouds and shuts again.  
Children should not lose the consideration of human nature  
in the *shufflings* of outward conditions. The more they have,  
the better humoured they should be taught to be. *Locke.*  
We shall in vain, *shuffling* the little money we have from  
one another's hands, endeavour to prevent our wants; decay  
of trade will quickly waste all the remainder. *Locke.*  
These vapours soon, miraculous event,  
*Shuffl'd* by chance, and mix'd by accident. *Blackmore.*  
*Shuffl'd* and entangl'd in their race,  
They clasp each other. *Blackmore.*  
He has *shuffled* the two ends of the sentence together, and  
by taking out the middle, makes it speak just as he would  
have it. *Atterbury.*  
'Tis in no wise strange that such a one should believe, that  
things were blindly *shuffled* and hurled about in the world;  
that the elements were at constant strife with each other. *Wood.*

2. To

## SHU

2. To remove, or put by with some artifice or fraud.  
I can no other answer make, but thanks;  
And oft good turns  
Are *shuffled* off with such uncurrent pay. *Shakspeare.*  
Her mother,  
Now firm for doctor Caius, hath appointed  
That he shall likewise *shuffle* her away. *Shakspeare.*  
If any thing hits, we take it to ourselves; if it miscarries,  
we *shuffle* it off to our neighbours. *L'Estrange.*  
It was contrived by your enemies, and *shuffled* into the  
papers that were seiz'd. *Dryden.*  
If, when a child is questioned for any thing, he persists to  
*shuffle* it off with a falsehood, he must be chastised. *Locke.*
3. To shake; to divert.  
In that sleep of death, what dreams may come,  
When we have *shuffled* off this mortal coil,  
Must give us pause. *Shakspeare.*  
To change the position of cards with respect to each other.  
The motions of *shuffling* of cards or casting of dice, are  
very light. *Bacon.*  
We sure in vain the cards condemn,  
Ourselves both cut and *shuffl'd* them. *Prior.*
5. To form tumultuously, or fraudulently.  
They sent forth their precepts to convert them before a  
court of commission, and there us'd to *shuffle* up a summary  
proceeding by examination, without trial or jury. *Bacon.*  
He *shuffled* up a peace with the cedar, in which the Buneli-  
ans were excluded. *Howell.*
- TO SHUFFLE. *v. n.*  
1. To throw the cards into a new order.  
A sharper both *shuffles* and cuts. *L'Estrange.*  
Cards we play  
A round or two, when us'd, we throw away,  
Take a fresh pack, nor is it worth our grieving  
Who cuts or *shuffles* with our dirty leaving. *Graunt.*
2. To play mean tricks; to practise fraud; to evade fair ques-  
tions.  
I myself, leaving the fear of heaven on the left hand, and  
hiding mine honour in my necessity, am fain to *shuffle*. *Shelk.*  
I have nought to do with that *shuffling* sect, that doubt  
eternally, and question all things. *Gianville's Justice.*  
The crab advis'd his companion to give over *shuffling* and  
doubbling, and practise good faith. *L'Estrange.*  
It is an unhappiness, that children should be so much ad-  
dicted to the humour of *shuffling*. *L'Estrange.*  
If a steward be suffer'd to run on, without bringing him to  
a reckoning, such a sottish forbearance will teach him to  
*shuffle*, and strongly tempt him to be a cheat. *South.*  
To these arguments concerning the novelty of the earth,  
there are some *shuffling* excuses made. *Burn. Theory of the Earth.*  
'Tis he durst not directly break his appointment, he made  
many a *shuffling* excuse. *Arbutnot's Hist. of John Bull.*
3. To struggle; to shift.  
Your life, good master,  
Must *shuffle* for itself. *Shakspeare's Cymbeline.*
4. To move with an irregular gait.  
Mincing poetry,  
'Tis like the forc'd gait of a *shuffling* nag. *Shakspeare.*
- SHUFFLE. *n. f.* [from the verb.]  
1. The act of disordering things, or making them take confu-  
sedly the place of each other.  
Is it not a firmer foundation for contentment, to believe  
that all things were at first created, and are continually dispo-  
s'd for the best, than that the whole universe is more bung-  
ling, nothing effect'd for any purpose, but all ill-favour'dly  
cobled and jumbled together, by the unguided agitation and  
rude *shuffle* of matter. *Bentley's Sermons.*
2. A trick; an artifice.  
'The gifts of nature are beyond all shams and *shuffles*. *L'Estr.*  
SHUFFLECAP. *n. f.* [shuffle and cap.] A play at which mo-  
ney is shaken in a hat.  
He lost his money at chuck farthing, *shufflecap*, and all  
fours. *Arbutnot's Hist. of John Bull.*
- SHUFFLER. *n. f.* [from *shuffle*.] He who plays tricks or shuffles.  
SHUFFLINGLY. *adv.* [from *shuffle*.] With an irregular gait.  
I may go *shufflingly*, for I was never before walked in  
trammels; yet I shall drudge and moil at constancy, 'till I  
have worn off the hitching in my pace. *Dryden.*
- TO SHUN. *v. a.* [arcuman, Saxon.] To avoid; to decline;  
to endeavour to escape; to eschew.  
Consider death in itself, and nature teacheth Christ to *shun*  
it. *Hooker.*  
The lark I *shuns* on lofty boughs to build,  
Her humble nest lies silent in the field. *Waller.*  
Birds and beasts can fly their foe:  
So chancieless, who never saw a fox,  
Yet *shun'd* him as a sailor *shuns* the rocks. *Dryden.*  
Cato will train thee up to great  
And virtuous deeds: do but observe him well,  
'Thou'lt *shun* misfortunes, or thou'lt learn to bear them. *Addison.*

## SHU

- SHUNLESS. *adj.* [from *shun*.] Inevitable; unavoidable.  
Alone he enter'd  
The mortal gate of the city, which he painted  
With *shun*'s destiny. *Shakspeare's Coriolanus.*
- TO SHUT. *v. a.* preterite, I *shut*; part. passive, *shut*. [scitcan,  
Saxon; *schutten*, Dutch.]  
1. To close so as to prohibit ingress or regress; to make not  
open.  
Kings shall *shut* their mouths at him. *Isaiah lii. 15.*  
To a strong tower fled all the men and women, and *shut*  
it to them, and gat them up to the top. *Judges ix. 51.*  
We see more exquisitely with one eye *shut* than with both  
open; for that the spirits visual unite more, and become  
stronger. *Bacon's Natural History.*  
She open'd, but to *shut*  
Excell'd her pow'r; the gates wide open stood. *Milton.*
2. To inclose; to confine.  
Before faith came, we were kept under the law, *shut*  
up unto the faith, which should afterwards be revealed. *Gal. iii.*  
They went in male and female of all flesh; and the Lord  
*shut* him in. *Gen. vii. 16.*
3. To prohibit; to bar.  
Shall that be *shut* to man, which to the beast  
Is open? *Milton.*
4. To exclude.  
On various seas, not only lost,  
But *shut* from ev'ry thoar, and barr'd from ev'ry coast. *Dryden.*
5. To contract; not to keep expanded.  
Harden not thy heart, nor *shut* thine hand from thy poor  
brother. *Deut. xv. 7.*
6. To SHUT out. To exclude; to deny admission.  
Beat in the reed,  
The juster you drive it to *shut* off the rain. *Tusser's H. S.*  
In such a night  
To *shut* me out? pour on I will endure. *Shakspeare.*  
Wisdom at one entrance quite *shut* out. *Milton.*  
He in his walls confin'd,  
*Shut* out the woes which he too well divin'd. *Dryden's En.*  
Sometimes the mind fixes itself with so much earnestness on  
the contemplation of some objects, that it *shuts* out all other  
thoughts. *Locke.*
7. To SHUT up. To close; to confine. Up is sometimes little  
more than emphatical.  
Thou hast known my soul in adversities; and not *shut* me  
up into the hand of the enemy. *Psalms xxxi. 8.*  
Woe unto you scribes; for you *shut* up the kingdom of hea-  
ven against men. *Matth. xxiii. 13.*  
Dangerous rocks *shut* up the passage. *Raleigh.*  
What barbarous customs!  
*Shut* up a desert shore to drowning men,  
And drive us to the cruel seas. *Dryden's Eneid.*  
A loss at sea, a fit of sickness, are trifles, when we con-  
sider whole families put to the sword, wretches *shut* up in dun-  
geons. *Addison's Spectator.*  
His mother *shut* up half the rooms in the house, in which  
her husband or son had died. *Addison.*  
Lucullus, with a great fleet, *shut* up Mithridates in Pi-  
tany. *Arbutnot on Caim.*
8. To SHUT up. To conclude;  
The king's a-bed,  
He is *shut* up in measureless content. *Shakspeare's Macbeth.*  
Altho' he was patiently heard as he delivered his embassy;  
yet, in the *shutting* up of ail, he received no more but an info-  
lent answer. *Kauller's History of the Turks.*  
To leave you blest, I would be more accurst,  
Than death can make me; for death ends our woes,  
And the kind grave *shuts* up the mournful scene. *Dryden.*  
When the scene of life is *shut* up, the slave will be above  
his master, if he has acted better. *Collier of Envy.*
- TO SHUT. *v. n.* To be closed; to close itself.  
SHUT. Participial adjective. Rid; clear; free.  
We must not pray in one breath to find a thief, and in the  
next to get *shut* of him. *L'Estrange.*
- SHUT. *n. f.* [from the verb.]  
1. Close; act of shutting.  
I fought him round his palace, made enquiry  
Of all the slaves: but had for answer,  
'That since the *shut* of evening none had seen him: *Dryden.*
2. Small door or cover.  
The wind-gun is charged by the forcible compression of  
air, the imprisoned air serving, by the help of little falls or  
*shuts* within, to stop the vents by which it was admitted. *Wilk.*  
In a very dark chamber, at a round hole, about one third  
part of an inch broad, made in the *shut* of a window, I  
placed a glass prism. *Newton's Opticks.*  
There were no *shuts* or stopples made for the animal's ears,  
that any loud noise might awaken it. *Ray's Creation.*
- SHUTTER. *n. f.* [from *shut*.]  
1. One that shuts.

2. A



S I D

Despair

Tended the *sick*, buſtled from couch to couch: *Milton.*  
 A ſpark of the man-killing trade

Fell *sick*. *Dryden's Pers.*  
 Nothing makes a more ridiculous figure in a man's life,  
 than the disparity we often find in him *sick* and well. *Pope.*

2. Diſordered in the organs of digeſtion; ill in the ſtomach.

3. Corrupted.

What we oft do beſt,  
 By *sick* interpreters, or weak ones, is  
 Not ours, or not allow'd: what worſt, as oft  
 Hitting a groſſer quality, is cried up  
 For our beſt act. *Shakeſp. Henry VIII.*

4. Diſguiſed.

I do not, as an enemy to peace,  
 Troop in the throngs of military men;  
 But rather ſhew a-while like fearful war,  
 To diet rank minds ſick of happineſs,  
 And purge th' obſtructions, which begin to ſtop  
 Our very veins of life. *Shakeſpear.*  
 He was not fo *sick* of his maſter as of his work. *L'Eſtrange.*  
 Why will you break the ſabbath of my days,  
 Now ſick alike of envy and of praiſe? *Pope.*

To SICK. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To ſicken; to take a  
 diſeaſe. Not in uſe.

A little time before  
 Our great grandfire Edward ſick'd and died. *Shakeſp. H. IV.*

To SICKEN. *v. a.* [from ſick.]

1. To make ſick; to diſeaſe.

Why ſhould one earth, one clime, one ſtream, one breath,  
 Raiſe this to ſtrength, and ſicken that to death? *Prior.*

2. To weaken; to impair.

Kinſmen of mine have  
 By this ſo ſicken'd their eſtates, that never  
 They ſhall abound as formerly. *Shak. Henry VIII.*

To SICKEN. *v. n.*

1. To grow ſick; to fall into diſeaſe.

I know the more one ſickens, the worſe he is. *Shakeſpear.*  
 The judges that ſat upon the jail, and thoſe that attended,  
 ſicken'd upon it, and died. *Bacon.*

Meerly to drive away the time, he ſicken'd,  
 Fainted, and died; nor would with ale be quicken'd. *Mil.*

2. To be fatigued; to be filled to diſguiſt.

Though the treaſure  
 Of nature's germins tumble all together,  
 Even 'till deſtruction ſicken, anſwer me  
 To what I aſk you. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

3. To be diſguiſed, or diſordered with abhorrence.

The ghoſts repine at violated night,  
 And curſe th' invading fun, and ſicken at the ſight. *Dryden.*

4. To grow weak; to decay; to languish.

Ply'd thick and cloſe, as when the ſight begun,  
 Their huge unwieldy navy waſtes away:  
 So ſicken waining moons too near the fun,  
 And blunt their creſcents on the edge of day. *Dryden.*  
 Abſtract what others feel, what others think;  
 All pleaſures ſicken, and all glories ſink. *Pope.*

SICKEN. *adj.* [*ſicer*, Welſh; *ſiker*, Dutch.] Sure; certain; firm.

Being ſome honeſt curate, or ſome vicar,  
 Content with little, in condition ſicker. *Hubbard's Tale.*

SICKEN. *adv.* Surely; certainly.

Sicker thou'ſt but a lazy loord,  
 And rekes much of thy fwiſk,  
 That with fond forms and wileſs words,  
 To bleer mine eyes do'ſt think. *Spencer.*

SICKLE. *n. f.* [*ſicel*, Saxon; *ſickel*, Dutch, from *ſealo*, or *ſcula*, Latin.] The hook with which corn is cut; a reaping hook.

God's harveſt is even ready for the ſickle, and all the fields  
 yellow long ago. *Spencer on Ireland.*

Time ſhould never,  
 In life or death, their fortunes fever;  
 But with their ruſty ſickle mow  
 Both down together at a blow. *Hudibras.*

When corn has once felt the ſickle, it has no more benefit  
 from the ſunſhine. *South's Sermons.*

O'er whom time gently ſhakes his wings of down,  
 'Till with his ſilent ſickle they are mown. *Dryden.*

SICKLEMAN. } *n. f.* [from ſickle.] A reaper.

SICKLER. }

You ſunburnt ſickleman, of Auguſt weary,  
 Come hither from the furrow, and be merry. *Shakeſpear.*

Their ſicklers reap the corn another ſows. *Sandys.*

SICKLINESS. *n. f.* [from ſickly.] Diſpoſition to ſickneſs; habitual diſeaſe.

Impute  
 His words to wayward ſicklineſs and age. *Shakeſp. R. II.*

8

Next

Men he always took to be  
His friends, and dogs his enemy ;  
Who never so much hurt had done him ;  
As his own *side* did falling on him. *Hudibras.*

In the serious part of poetry the advantage is wholly on  
Chaucer's *side*. *Dryden.*

That person, who fills their chair, has justly gained the  
esteem of all *sides* by the impartiality of his behaviour. *Addison.*

Let not our James, though foil'd in arms, despair,  
Whilst on his *side* he reckons fall the fair. *Tickell.*

Some valuing those of their own *side*, or mind,  
Still make themselves the measure of mankind :  
Fondly we think we honour merit then,  
When we but praise ourselves in other men. *Pope.*

He from the taite obscene reclaims our youth,  
And sets the passions on the *side* of truth ;  
Forms the soft bosom with the gentle art,  
And pours each human virtue in the heart. *Pope.*

Any place placed in contradistinction or opposition to another.  
It is used of persons, or propositions respecting each other.

There began a sharp and cruel fight, many being slain and  
wounded on both *sides*. *Knolles's Hist. of the Turks.*

The plague is not easily received by such as continually are  
about them that have it : on the other *side*, the plague taketh  
soonest hold of those that come out of a fresh air. *Bacon.*

I am too well satisfied of my own weakness to be pleased  
with any thing I have written ; but, on the other *side*, my reason  
tells me, that what I have long considered may be as just  
as what an ordinary judge will condemn. *Dryden.*

My secret wishes would my choice decide ;  
But open justice tends to neither *side*. *Dryden.*

It is granted on both *sides*, that the fear of a Deity doth  
universally possess the minds of men. *Tillotson's Sermons.*

Two nations fill pursuit  
Peculiar ends, on each *side* resolute  
To fly conjunction. *Philips.*

**SIDE.** *Adj.* [from the noun.] Lateral ; oblique ; not direct ;  
being on either *side*.

They presume that the law doth speak with all indifferency,  
that the law hath no *side* respect to their persons. *Hobbes.*

Take of the blood, and strike it on the two *sides* posts, and  
on the upper door post of the houfes. *Ex. xii. 7.*

People are sooner reclaimed by the *side* wind of a surprize,  
than by downright admonition. *L'Estrange.*

One mighty quadron with a *side* wind sped. *Dryden.*

The parts of water, being easily separable from each other,  
will, by a *side* motion, be easily removed, and give way to the  
approach of two pieces of marble. *Locke.*

What natural agent could turn them aside, could impel  
them so strongly with a transverse *side* blow against that tremen-  
dous weight and rapidity, when whole worlds are a fall-  
ing. *Bentley's Sermons.*

He not only gives us the full prospects, but several unex-  
pected peculiarities, and *side* views, unobserved by any painter  
but Homer. *Pope's Preface to the Iliad.*

My secret enemies could not forbear some expressions,  
which by a *side* wind reflected on me. *Swift.*

**TO SIDE.** *v. n.* [from the noun.] To take a party ; to engage  
in a faction.

Vex'd are the nobles who have *sided*  
In his behalf. *Shaksf. Coriolanus.*

All rising to great place is by a winding stair ; and if there  
be factions, it is good to *side* a man's self whilst rising, and  
balance himself when plac'd. *Bacon.*

As soon as discontents drove men into *sidings*, as ill humours  
fall to the disaffected part, which causes inflammations, so did  
all who affected novelties adhere to that *side*. *King Charles.*

Terms rightly conceived, and notions duly fitted to them,  
require a brain free from all inclination to *siding*, or affection  
to opinions for the authors fakes, where they be well under-  
stood. *Digby on Bodies.*

Not yet so dully desperate  
To *side* against ourselves with fate ;  
As criminals, condemn'd to suffer,  
Are blinded first, and then turn'd o'v'r. *Hudibras.*

The princes *side* and divide ;  
Some follow law, and some with beauty *side*. *Granville.*

It is pleasant to fee a verse of an old poet revelling from its  
original sense, and *siding* with a modern subject. *Addison.*

All *side* in parties, and begin th' attack. *Pope.*

Those who pretended to be in with the principles upon  
which her majesty proceeded, either absented themselves where  
the whole cause depended, or *sided* with the enemy. *Swift.*

The equitable part of those who now *side* against the court,  
will probably be more temperate. *Swift.*

**SIDEBORD.** *n. f.* [*side* and *board*.] The *side* table on which  
conveniences are placed for those that eat at the other table.

At a lately *sideboard* by the wine  
That fragrant *smell* diffus'd. *Milt. Paradise Regain'd.*

No *sideboards* then with gilded plate were dress'd,  
No sweating slaves with massive dishes press'd. *Dryden.*

24 B



## SID

The snow white damask ensigns are display'd,  
And glittering falcons on the *sideboard* laid.  
The shining *sideboard*, and the burnish'd plate,  
Let other ministers, great Anne, require.  
Scipio Africanus brought from Carthage to Rome, in silver  
vessels, to the value of 11966*l.* 15*s.* 9*d.* a quantity ex-  
ceeded afterwards by the *sideboards* of many private tables.  
*Arbutnot.*  
SIDERON. *n. f.* [*side* and *box*.] Seat for the ladies on the side  
of the theatre.  
Why round our coaches crowd the white-glov'd beauts?  
Why bows the *sidebox* from its inmost rows?  
SIDERLY. *n. f.* An insect.  
From a rough whitish maggot, in the intestine rectum of  
horses, the *sidely* proceeds.  
To SIDLY. *v. n.* [from *side*.] To go with the body the nar-  
rowest way.  
The chaffering with dissenters is but like opening a few  
wickets, and leaving them no more than one can get in at a  
time, and that not without flopping and *sidling*, and squeezing  
his body.  
I passed very gently and *sidling* through the two principal  
streets.  
A fellow nailed up maps in a gentleman's closet, some  
*sidling*, and others upside down, the better to adjust them to  
the pannels.  
SIDELONG. *adj.* [*side* and *long*.] Lateral; oblique; not in  
front; not direct.  
She darted from her eyes a *sidelong* glance,  
Just as she spoke, and, like her words, it flew;  
Seem'd not to beg what she then bid me do.  
The deadly wound is in thy soul:  
When thou a tempting harlot do'st behold,  
And when the casts on thee a *sidelong* glance,  
Then try thy heart, and tell me if it dance?  
The reason of the planets motions in curve lines is the  
attraction of the sun, and an oblique or *sidelong* impulse.  
The kids snatch'd hasty from the *sidelong* maid.  
SIDELONG. *adv.*  
1. Laterally; obliquely; not in pursuit; not in opposition.  
As if on earth  
Winds under ground, or waters, forcing way,  
*Sidelong* had push'd a mountain from his seat,  
Half sunk with all his pines.  
As a lion, bounding in his way,  
With force augmented bears against his prey,  
*Sidelong* to seize.  
2. On the side.  
If it prove too wet, lay your pots *sidelong*; but shade those  
which blow from the afternoon sun.  
SIDER. *n. f.* See CIDER.  
SIDERAL. *adj.* [from *sidus*, Latin.] Starry; astral.  
These changes in the heav'ns, though slow, produc'd  
Like change on sea, and land; *sidereal* blast,  
Vapour and mist, and exhalation hot,  
Corrupt and pestilent!  
Sure hopes of racy wine, and in its youth,  
Its tender nonage, loads the spreading boughs  
With large and juicy offsprings, that defies  
The vernal nippings and cold *sidereal* blasts.  
SIDERATED. *adj.* [from *sideratus*, Latin.] Blasted; planet  
struck.  
Parts cauterized, gangrenated, *siderated*, and mortified,  
become black; the radical moisture, or vital sulphur, suffer-  
ing an extinction.  
SIDERATION. *n. f.* [*sideration*, French; *sideratio*, Latin.]  
A sudden mortification, or, as the common people call it,  
a blast; or a sudden deprivation of sense, as in an apo-  
plexy.  
The contagious vapour of the very eggs produce a morti-  
fication or *sideration* in the parts of plants on which they are  
laid.  
SIDESADDLE. *n. f.* [*side* and *saddle*.] A woman's seat on  
horseback.  
SIDESMAN. *n. f.* [*side* and *man*.] An assistant to the church-  
warden.  
A gift of such goods, made by them with the consent of  
the *sidemen* or vestry, is void.  
SIDWAYS. } *adv.* [from *side* and *way*, or *wise*.] Laterally;  
SIDWISE. } on one side.  
The fair blossom hangs the head  
*Sideways*, as on a dying bed;  
And those pearls of dew the wears,  
Prove to be prefiging tears.  
If in the third experiment the image of the sun should be  
drawn out into an oblong form, either by a dilatation of every  
ray, or by any other casual inequality of the refractions, the  
same oblong image would, by a second refraction made *side-  
ways*, be drawn out as much, in breadth by the like dilatation  
of the rays, or other casual inequality of the refraction *side-  
ways*.

## SIG

Stegē. *n. f.* [*siège*, French.]  
1. The act of besetting a fortified place; a leaguer.  
Our cattle's strength  
Will laugh a *siège* to scorn: here let them lie,  
Till famine eat them up.  
It seem'd, by the manner of their proceeding, that the  
Turks purposed rather by long *siège* than by assault to take  
the town.  
The more I see pleasures about me, so much more I feel  
Torment within me, as from the hateful *siège*  
Of contraries.  
2. Any continued endeavour to gain possession.  
Beat away the busy meddling fiend,  
That lays strong *siège* unto this wretch's soul,  
And from his bosom purge this black despair.  
Give me so much of your time, in exchange of it, as to  
lay an amiable *siège* to the honesty of Ford's wife.  
Love flood the *siège*, and would not yield his breast.  
3. [*Siège*, French.] Seat; throne.  
Drawing to him the eyes of all around,  
From lofty *siège* began these words aloud to found.  
4. Place; class; rank.  
I fetch my life and being  
From men of royal *siège*.  
Your sum of parts  
Did not together pluck such envy from him,  
As did that one, and that in my regard  
Of the unworthiest *siège*.  
5. [*Siège*, French.] Stool.  
It entereth not the veins, but taketh leave of the permeant  
parts, as the mouths of the meftricks, and accompanieth the  
inconvertible portion unto the *siège*.  
To SIEGE. *v. a.* [*siège*, Fr. from the noun.] To besiege. A  
word not now in use.  
Him he had long oppress'd with tort,  
And fast imprison'd in *sieged* fort.  
SIEVE. *n. f.* [from *sift*.] Hair or lawn strain'd upon a hoop,  
by which flower is separated from bran, or fine powder from  
coarse; a boulder; a scarce.  
Thy counsel  
Falls now into my ears as profuseless  
As water in a *sieve*.  
In a *sieve* I'll thither sail,  
And like a rat without a tail,  
I'll do—I'll do—I'll do.  
An innocent found a *sieve*, and presently fell to flopping  
the holes.  
If life sunk through you like a leaky *sieve*,  
Accuse yourself you liv'd not while you might.  
To SIFT. *v. a.* [*sipian*, Saxon; *siften*, Dutch.]  
1. To separate by a sieve.  
In the *sifting* of such favour all that came out could not be  
expected to be pure meal, but must have a mixture of pader  
and bran.  
2. To separate; to part.  
When yellow sands are *sifted* from below,  
The glittering billows give a golden show.  
3. To examine; to try.  
We have *sifted* your objections against those pre-eminences  
royal.  
All which the wit of Calvin could from thence draw, by  
*sifting* the very utmost sentence and syllable, is no more than  
that certain speeches seem to intimate, that all Christian  
churches ought to have their elderships.  
I fear me, if thy thoughts were *sifted*,  
The king thy sovereign is not quite exempt  
From envious malice of thy swelling heart.  
As near as I could *sift* him on that argument.  
Opportunity I here have had  
To try thee, *sift* thee, and confels have found thee  
Proof against all temptation as a rock  
Of adamant.  
One would think, that every member who embraces with  
vehemence the principles of either of these parties, had  
thoroughly *sifted* and examined them, and was secretly con-  
vinced of their preference to those he rejects.  
SIFTER. *n. f.* [from *sift*.] He who sifts.  
SIG was used by the Saxons for victory: *Stegert*, famous for  
victory; *Stegward*, victorious preserver; *Sigard*, conquering  
temper; and almost in the same sense are *Nicodes*, *Nicomys*,  
*chus*, *Nicander*, *Victor*, *Victorinus*, *Vincencius*, &c.  
To SIGH. *v. n.* [*sican*, *sicetan*, Saxon; *sichien*, Dutch.]  
To emit the breath audibly, as in grief.  
I lov'd the maid I married; never man  
*Sigh'd* truer breath.  
I'll not be made a soft and dull-eyed fool,  
To shake the head, relent, and *sigh*, and yield  
To Christian intercessors.  
He *sighed* deeply in his spirit, and faith, why doth this ge-  
neration seek after a sign?  
For the oppression of the poor, for the *sighing* of the needy  
will I arise.

## SIG

Happier he,  
Who seeks not pleasure through necessity,  
Than such as once on slipp'ry thrones were plac'd,  
And chafing, *sigh* to think themselves are chas'd.  
The nymph too long to be alone;  
Leaves all the swains, and *sighs* for one.  
Thus *sighed* he away the melancholy night.  
To SIGH. *v. a.* To lament; to mourn. Not in use.  
Ages to come, and men unborn,  
Shall bless her name, and *sigh* her fate.  
SIGH. *n. f.* [from the verb.] A violent and audible emission of  
the breath which has been long retained, as in sadness.  
Full often has my heart swoll with keeping my *sighs* im-  
prisoned; full often have the tears I drove back from mine  
eyes, turned back to drown my heart.  
Love is a smoke rais'd with the fume of *sighs*;  
Being purg'd, a fire sparkling in lovers eyes.  
What a *sigh* is there! The heart is forely charg'd.  
Laughing, if loud, ends in a deep *sigh*; and all pleasures  
have a sting in the tail, though they carry beauty on the  
face.  
In Venus' temple, on the sides were seen  
Issuing *sighs*, that smok'd along the wall.  
SIGHT. *n. f.* [*zēpēde*, Saxon; *sicht*, *gesicht*, Dutch.]  
1. Perception by the eye; the sense of seeing.  
If bees go forth right to a place, they must needs have  
*sight*.  
O loss of *sight*, of thee I most complain!  
Blind among enemies, O worse than chains,  
Dungeon or beggary, decrepit age!  
Things invisible to mortal *sight*.  
'Tis still the same, although their airy shape  
All but a quick poetick *sight* escape.  
My eyes are somewhat dimly grown;  
For nature, always in the right,  
To your decays adapts my *sight*.  
2. Open view; a situation in which nothing obstructs the eye.  
Undaunted Hotspur  
Brings on his army, eager unto fight,  
And plac'd the same before the king in *sight*.  
Æneas cast his wondering eyes around,  
And all the Tyrrhene army had in *sight*.  
Stretch'd on the spacious plain from left to right.  
I met Brutus in a mortal fight;  
He's dipt for certain, and plays least in *sight*.  
3. Act of seeing or beholding.  
Nine things to *sight* required are;  
The pow'r to see, the light, the visible thing,  
Being not too small, too thin, too high, too far,  
Clear space and time, the form distinct to bring.  
Mine eye purf'd him still, but under shade  
Lost *sight* of him.  
What form of death could him affright,  
Who unconcern'd, with steadfast *sight*,  
Could view the furies mounting steep,  
And monsters rolling in the deep!  
Having little knowledge of the circumstances of those St.  
Paul writ to, it is not strange that many things lie concealed  
to us, which they who were concerned in the letter under-  
stood at first *sight*.  
4. Notice; knowledge.  
It was writ as a private letter to a person of piety, upon  
an assurance that it should never come to any one's *sight* but  
her own.  
5. Eye; instrument of seeing.  
From the depth of hell they lift their *sight*,  
And at a distance see superior light.  
6. Aperture perview to the eye, or other point fixed to guide  
the eye: as, the *sights* of a quadrant.  
Their armed staves in charge, their beavers down,  
Their eyes of fire sparkling through *sights* of steel.  
7. Spectacle; show; thing wonderful to be seen.  
Thus are my eyes still captive to one *sight*;  
Thus all my thoughts are slaves to one thought still.  
Them seem'd they never saw a *sight* so fair  
Of fowls so lovely, that they fure did deem  
Them heavenly born.  
Not an eye  
But is a-weary of thy common *sight*,  
Save mine, which hath desir'd to see thee more.  
Moses said, I will turn aside and see this great *sight*, why the  
bush is not burnt.  
I took a felucca at Naples to carry me to Rome, that I  
might not run over the same *sights* a second time.  
Not proud Olympus yields a nobler *sight*,  
Though gods assembled grace his tow'ring height,  
Than what more humble mountains offer here,  
Where, in their blessings, all those gods appear.  
Before you pass th' imaginary *sights*  
Of lords and earls, and dukes and garter'd knights,  
While the spread fan o'er shades your closing eyes,  
Then give one *sight*, and all the vision flies.

## SIG

SIGHTED. *adj.* [from *sight*.] Seeing in a particular manner;  
It is used only in composition, as *quick-sighted*, *short-sighted*.  
As they might, to avoid the weather, pull the joints of the  
coach up close, so they might put each end down, and remain  
as discovered and open *sighted* as on horseback.  
The king was very quick *sighted* in discerning difficulties,  
and raising objections, and very slow in mastering them.  
SIGHTFULNESS. *n. f.* [from *sight* and *full*.] Perspicuity; clear-  
ness of sight. Not in use.  
But still, although we fail of perfect rightfulness,  
Seek we to tame these childish superfluities;  
Let us not wink, though void of purest *sightfulness*.  
SIGHTLESS. *adj.* [from *sight*.]  
1. Wanting sight; blind.  
The latent tracts, the giddy heights explore,  
Of all who blindly creep, or *sightless* soar.  
2. Not sightly; offensive to the eye; unpleasing to look at.  
Full of unpleasing blots and *sightless* stains,  
Patch'd with foul moles, and eye-offending marks.  
SIGHTLY. *adj.* [from *sight*.] Pleasing to the eye; striking to  
the view.  
It lies as *sightly* on the back of him,  
As great Alcides shews upon an ass.  
Their having two eyes and two ears so placed, is more  
*sightly* and useful.  
A great many brave *sightly* horses were brought out, and only  
one plain nag that made sport.  
We have thirty members, the most *sightly* of all her majesty's  
subjects: we elected a president by his height.  
SIGHT. *n. f.* [*sigillum*, Latin.] Seal.  
Sorceries to raise th' infernal pow'rs,  
And *sights* fram'd in planetary hours.  
SIGN. *n. f.* [*signe*, French; *signum*, Latin.]  
1. A token of any thing; that by which any thing is shown.  
*Signs* must resemble the things they signify.  
*Signs* for communication may be contrived from any variety  
of objects of one kind appertaining to either sense.  
To express the passions which are seated in the heart by  
outward *signs*, is one great precept of the painters, and very  
difficult to perform.  
When any one uses any term, he may have in his mind  
a determined idea which he makes it the *sign* of, and to which  
he should keep it steadily annexed.  
2. A wonder; a miracle.  
If they will not hearken to the voice of the first *sign*, they  
will not believe the latter *sign*.  
Cover thy face that thou see not; for I have set thee for a  
*sign* unto Israel.  
Compell'd by *signs* and judgments dire.  
3. A picture hung at a door, to give notice what is sold within.  
I found my mis, struck hands, and pray'd him tell,  
To hold acquaintance still, where he did dwell;  
He barely nam'd the street, promis'd the wine;  
But his kind wife gave me the very *sign*.  
Underneath an alehouse' paltry *sign*.  
True sorrow's like to wine,  
That which is good does never need a *sign*.  
Wit and fancy are not employed in any one article so much  
as that of contriving *signs* to hang over houses.  
4. A monument; a memorial.  
The fire devoured two hundred and fifty men, and they  
became a *sign*.  
5. A constellation in the zodiac.  
There stay until the twelve celestial *signs*  
Have brought about their annual reckoning.  
Now did the *sign* reign, and the constellation was come,  
under which Perkin should appear.  
After ev'ry foe subdu'd, the sun  
Thrice through the *signs* his annual race shall run.  
6. Note of resemblance.  
7. Ensign.  
The ensign of Messiah blaz'd,  
Aloft by angels borne, his *sign* in heaven.  
8. Typical representation; symbol.  
The holy symbols or *signs* are not barely significative; but  
what they represent is as certainly delivered to us as the sym-  
bols themselves.  
9. A subscription of one's name: as, a *sign* manual.  
To SIGN. *v. a.* [*signo*, Latin.]  
1. To mark.  
You *sign* your place and calling in full seeming  
With meekness and humility; but your heart  
Is cramm'd with arrogance.  
2. [*Signer*, French.] To ratify by hand or seal.  
Be pleas'd to *sign* these papers: they are all  
Of great concern!  
3. To betoken; to signify; to represent typically.  
The sacraments and symbols are just such as they seem;  
but because they are made to be signs of a secret mystery, they  
receive the names of what themselves do *sign*.  
SIGNAL. *n. f.* [*signal*, French; *señale*, Spanish.] Notice  
given by a sign; a sign that gives notice.



## SIG

- The weary sun hath made a golden set,  
And, by the bright track of his fiery car,  
Gives signal of a goodly day to-morrow. *Shakesp. R. III.*  
Scarce the dawning day began to spring,  
As at a signal giv'n, the streets with clamours ring. *Dryden.*  
**SIGNAL.** *adj.* [from *signal*, French.] Eminent; memorable; remarkable.  
He was esteemed more by the parliament, for the signal acts  
of cruelty committed upon the Irish. *Clarendon.*  
The Thames frozen twice in one year, so as men to walk  
on it, is a very signal accident. *Swift.*  
**SIGNALITY.** *n. f.* [from *signal*.] Quality of something remarkable or memorable.  
Of the ways whereby they enquired and determined its signal-  
ity, the first was natural, arising from physical causes. *Brown.*  
It seems a signal in providence, in erecting your society in  
such a juncture of dangerous humours. *Glauco. Scis. Pref.*  
To SIGNALIZE. *v. a.* [from *signal*, French.] To make eminent;  
to make remarkable.  
Many, who have endeavoured to signalize themselves by  
works of this nature, plainly discover that they are not ac-  
quainted with the most common systems of arts and sciences.  
*Addison's Spectator.*  
Some one eminent spirit, having signalized his valour and  
fortune in defence of his country, or by the practice of popu-  
lar arts at home, becomes to have great influence on the  
people. *Swift.*  
**SIGNALLY.** *adv.* [from *signal*.] Eminently; remarkably;  
memorably.  
Persons signally and eminently obliged, yet missing of the  
utmost of their greedy designs in swallowing both gifts and  
giver too, instead of thanks for received kindnesses, have be-  
took themselves to barbarous threatnings. *South's Sermons.*  
**SIGNATION.** *n. f.* [from *signum*, Latin.] Sign given; act of  
betokening.  
A horsehoe Baptista Porta hath thought too low a signa-  
tion, he raised unto a lunar representation. *Brown.*  
**SIGNATURE.** *n. f.* [from *signature*, Fr. *signatura*, from *signum*, Lat.]  
A sign or mark impressed upon any thing; a stamp; a mark.  
The brain being well furnished with various traces, signa-  
tures, and images, will have a rich treasure always ready to  
be offered to the soul. *Watts.*  
That natural and indelible signature of God, which human  
souls, in their first origin, are supposed to be stamped with,  
we have no need of in disputes against atheism. *Bentley.*  
Vulgar parents cannot stamp their race  
With signatures of such majestic grace. *Pope's Odyssey.*  
A mark upon any matter, particularly upon plants, by which  
their nature or medicinal use is pointed out.  
All bodies work by the communication of their nature, or  
by the impression and signatures of their motions: the diffusion  
of species visible, seemeth to participate more of the former,  
and the species audible of the latter. *Bacon's Nat. History.*  
Some plants bear a very evident signature of their nature  
and use. *More against Atheism.*  
Seek out for plants, and signatures,  
To quack of universal cures. *Hudibras.*  
Herbs are described by marks and signatures, so far as to  
distinguish them from one another. *Baker on Learning.*  
3. Proof; evidence.  
The most despicable pieces of decayed nature are curiously  
wrought with eminent signatures of divine wisdom. *Glauco.*  
Some rely on certain marks and signatures of their election,  
and others on their belonging to some particular church or  
sect. *Rogers's Sermons.*  
4. [Among printers.] Some letter or figure to distinguish dif-  
ferent sheets.  
**SIGNATURIST.** *n. f.* [from *signature*.] One who holds the  
doctrine of signatures.  
*Signaturists* seldom omit what the ancients delivered, draw-  
ing into inference received distinctions. *Brown.*  
**SIGNET.** *n. f.* [from *signet*, French.] A seal commonly used for  
the seal-manual of a king.  
I've been bold,  
For that I knew it the most gen'ral way,  
To them to use your signet and your name. *Shakesp. Timon.*  
Here is the hand and seal of the duke: you know the cha-  
racter, I doubt not, and the signet. *Shakesp. Meas. for Meas.*  
Give thy signet, bracelets, and staff. *Gen. xxxviii. 18.*  
He delivered him his private signet. *Knolles.*  
He knew my pleasure to discharge his hands:  
Proof of my life my royal signet made,  
Yet still he arm'd. *Dryden's Aurengzebe.*  
The impression of a signet ring.  
*Ayliffe's Parergon.*  
**SIGNIFICANCE.** *n. f.* [from *signify*.]  
**SIGNIFICANCY.** *n. f.* [from *signify*.]  
1. Power of signifying; meaning.  
Speaking is a sensible expression of the notions of the mind  
by discriminations of utterance of voice, used as signs, having  
by consent several determinate significances. *Holder.*  
If he declares he intends it for the honour of another, he  
takes away by his words the significance of his action. *Stillingsf.*

## SIG

2. Force; energy; power of impressing the mind.  
The clearness of conception and expression, the boldness  
maintained to majesty, the significance and sound of words,  
not strained into bombast, must escape our transient view upon  
the theatre. *Dryden.*  
As far as this duty will admit of privacy, our Saviour hath  
enjoined it in terms of particular significance and force. *Atterb.*  
I have been admiring the wonderful significance of that word  
perfection, and what various interpretations it hath ac-  
quired. *Swift.*  
3. Importance; moment; consequence.  
How fatal would such a distinction have proved in former  
reigns, when many a circumstance of less significance has been  
construed into an overt act of high treason? *Addison.*  
**SIGNIFICANT.** *adj.* [from *significans*, Fr. *significans*, Latin.]  
1. Expressive of something beyond the external mark.  
Since you are tongue-ty'd, and so loth to speak,  
In dumb significant proclaim your thoughts. *Shakesp. H. VI.*  
2. Betokening; standing as a sign of something.  
It was well said of Plotinus, that the stars were significant,  
but not efficient. *Ralph.*  
3. Expressive or representative in an eminent degree; forcible to  
impress the intended meaning.  
Whereas it may be objected, that to add to religious duties  
such rites and ceremonies as are significant, is to institute new  
sacraments. *Holder.*  
Common life is full of this kind of significant expressions,  
by knocking, beckoning, frowning, and pointing; and dumb  
persons are sagacious in the use of them. *Holder on Speech.*  
The Romans joined both devices, to make the emblem the  
more significant; as, indeed, they could not too much extol the  
learning and military virtues of this emperor. *Addison.*  
4. Important; momentous. A low word.  
**SIGNIFICANTLY.** *adv.* [from *significant*.] With force of ex-  
pression.  
Christianity is known in Scripture by no name to signifi-  
cantly as by the simplicity of the Gospel. *South's Sermons.*  
**SIGNIFICATION.** *n. f.* [from *significatio*, French; *significatio*, Latin;  
from *signify*.]  
1. The act of making known by signs.  
A lie is properly a species of injustice, and a violation of  
the right of that person to whom the false speech is directed;  
for all speaking, or signification of one's mind, implies an act  
or address of one man to another. *South.*  
2. Meaning expressed by a sign or word.  
An adjective requirereth another word to be joined with him,  
to shew his signification. *Academe.*  
Brute animals make divers motions to have several signifi-  
cations, to call, warn, cherish, and threaten. *Holder.*  
**SIGNIFICATIVE.** *adj.* [from *significativus*, Fr. from *signify*.]  
1. Betokening by an external sign.  
The holy symbols or signs are not barely significative, but  
what by divine institution they represent and testify unto our  
souls, is truly and certainly delivered unto us. *Brerewood.*  
2. Forcible; strongly expressive.  
Neither in the degrees of kindred they were destitute of  
significative words; for whom we call grandfather, they called  
caldader; whom we call great-grandfather, they called thirda-  
dader. *Camden's Remains.*  
**SIGNIFICATORY.** *n. f.* [from *significatus*.] That which signifies  
or betokens.  
Here is a double significatory of the spirit, a word and a  
sign. *Taylor.*  
To SIGNIFY. *v. a.* [from *signifier*, French; *significo*, Latin.]  
1. To declare by some token or sign.  
The maid from that ill omen turn'd her eyes,  
Nor knew what signify'd the boding sign,  
But found the pow'r displeas'd. *Dryden.*  
Those parts of nature, into which the chaos was divided,  
they signified by dark and obscure names; as the night, tar-  
tarus, and oceanus. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*  
2. To mean; to express.  
Life's but a walking shadow; a poor player,  
That struts and frets his hour upon the stage,  
And then is heard no more! It is a tale,  
Told by an idiot, full of sound and fury,  
Signifying nothing! *Shakesp. Macbeth.*  
Stephano, signify  
Within the house your mistress is at hand. *Shakesp. Tempest.*  
3. To import; to weigh. This is seldom used but interroga-  
tively, what signifies? or with much, little, or nothing.  
Though he that sins frequently, and repents frequently,  
gives reason to believe his repentances before God signify  
nothing; yet that is nothing to us.  
What signifies the splendor of courts, considering the flimsy  
attendances that go along with it? *L'Estrange.*  
He hath one way more, which although it signify little to  
men of sober reason, yet unhappily hits the suspicious humour  
of men, that governors have a design to impose. *Tillson.*  
If the first of these fail, the power of Adam, were it never  
so great, will signify nothing to the present societies in the  
world. *Locke.*  
What

## SIL

- What signifies the people's consent in making and repealing  
laws, if the person who administers hath no tie. *Swift.*  
4. To make known.  
I'll to the king, and signify to him,  
That thus I have resign'd to you my charge. *Shakesp. R. III.*  
He sent and signified it by his angel unto John. *Rev. i. 1.*  
The government should signify to the protestants of Ireland,  
that want of silver is not to be remedied. *Swift.*  
To SIGNIFY. *v. n.* To express meaning with force.  
If the words be but comely and signifying, and the sense  
gentle, there is juice; but where that wanteth, the language is  
thin. *Ben. Johnson.*  
**SIGNIORY.** *n. f.* [from *signoria*, Italian.] Lordship; dominion.  
If ancient sorrow be most reverent,  
Give mine the benefit of signiory,  
And let my griefs frown on the upper hand. *Shakesp. R. III.*  
At that time  
Through all the signiories it was the first,  
And Prospero the prime duke. *Shakesp. Tempest.*  
The earls, their titles and their signiories  
They must restore again.  
My brave progenitors, by valour, zeal,  
Gain'd those high honours, princely signiories,  
And proud prerogatives. *West.*  
**SIGNPOST.** *n. f.* [from *signum* and *post*.] That upon which a sign hangs.  
He should share with them in the preserving  
A shed or signpost. *Ben. Johnson's Catiline.*  
This noble invention of our author's hath been copied by so  
many signpost dawblers, that now 'tis grown fullsome, rather  
by their want of skill than by the commonness. *Dryden.*  
**SICK.** *adv.* The old word for *sure*, or *surely*. *Spenfer.*  
**SICKNESS.** *n. f.* [from *siker*.] Surenels; safety.  
**SILENCE.** *n. f.* [from *silence*, French; *silentium*, Latin.]  
1. The state of holding peace.  
Unto me men gave ear, and waited and kept silence at my  
counsel. *Job xxix. 21.*  
I suffer not a woman to teach, nor to usurp authority over  
the man, but to be in silence. *1 Tim. ii. 12.*  
First to himself he inward silence broke. *Milton.*  
2. Habitual taciturnity; not loquacity.  
I think the best grace of wit will shortly turn into silence,  
And discourse grow commendable in none but parrots. *Shak.*  
3. Secrecy.  
4. Stiness; not noise.  
Here all their rage, and ev'n their murmurs cease,  
And sacred silence reigns, and universal peace. *Pope.*  
5. Not mention.  
Thus fame shall be achiev'd,  
And what most merits fame in silence hid. *Milton.*  
**SILENCE.** *interj.* An authoritative restraint of speech.  
Sir, have pity; I'll be his surety.—  
—Silence: one word more  
Shall make me chide thee, if not hate thee. *Shakesp. Lear.*  
To SILENCE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To still; to oblige to  
hold peace.  
We must suggest the people, that to's pow'r  
He wou'd have made them mules, silenc'd their pleaders, and  
disproportioned their freedoms. *Shakesp. Lear.*  
The ambassador is silenc'd. *Shakesp. Hen. VIII.*  
Silence that dreadful bell; it frights the life  
From her propriety. *Shakesp. Othello.*  
This pallid as an oracle, and silenced those that moved  
the question. *Bacon's Hen. VII.*  
Thus could not the mouths of worthy martyrs be silenced,  
who being expost unto wolves, gave loud expressions of their  
faith, and were heard as high as heaven. *Brown's Vulgar Err.*  
This would silence all further opposition. *Clarendon.*  
Since in dark sorrow I my days did spend,  
I could not silence my complaints. *Denham.*  
These dying lovers, and their floating sons,  
Suspend the sight and silence all our guns. *Waller.*  
Had they duly considered the extent of infinite knowledge  
and power, these would have silenced their scruples, and they  
had adored the amazing mystery. *Rogers's Sermons.*  
If it please him altogether to silence me, so that I shall not  
only speak with difficulty, but wholly be disabled to open my  
mouth, to any articulate utterance; yet I hope he will give  
me grace, even in my thoughts, to praise him. *Wake.*  
The thunder spoke, nor durst the queen reply;  
A reverend horror silenc'd all the sky. *Pope's Iliad.*  
**SILENT.** *adj.* [from *silens*, Latin.]  
1. Not speaking; mute.  
O my God, I cry in the day time, and in the night sea-  
son I am not silent. *Psalms xxii. 2.*  
Silent, and in face  
Confounded long they sat as stricken mute. *Milton.*  
Be not silent to me: left if thou be silent, I become like  
those that go down into the pit. *Psalms xxviii. 1.*  
2. Not talkative; not loquacious.  
Ulysses, adds he, was the most eloquent and most silent of  
men; he knew that a word spoken never wrought so much good  
as a word conceal'd. *Notes on the Odyssey.*

## SIL

3. Still; having no noise.  
Deep night, dark night, the silent of the night,  
The time of night when Troy was set on fire,  
The time when screech-owls cry, and ban-dogs howl. *Shak.*  
Now is the pleasant time,  
The cool, the silent, save where silence yields  
To the night-warbling bird. *Milton.*  
4. Wanting efficacy. I think an Hebraism.  
Second and instrumental causes, together with nature itself,  
without that operative faculty which God gave them, would  
become silent, virtueless and dead. *Raleigh's History.*  
The sun to me is dark,  
And silent as the moon,  
When she deserts the night,  
Hid in her vacant interlunar cave. *Milton.*  
5. Not mentioning.  
This new created world, whereof in hell  
Fame is not silent. *Milton.*  
**SILENTLY.** *adv.* [from *silent*.]  
1. Without speech.  
When with one three nations join to fight,  
They silently confess that one more brave. *Dryden.*  
For me they beg, each silently  
Demands thy grace, and seems to watch thy eye. *Dryden.*  
2. Without noise.  
You to a certain victory are led;  
Your men all arm'd stand silently within. *Dryden.*  
3. Without mention.  
The difficulties remain still, till he can show who is meant  
by right heir, in all those cases where the present possessor hath  
no son: this he silently passes over. *Locke.*  
**SILICIOUS.** *adj.* [from *silicium*.] It should be therefore written  
*silicious*. Made of hair.  
The silicious and hairy vests of the strictest orders of friars,  
derive their institution from St. John and Elias. *Brown.*  
**SILICULOSE.** *adj.* [from *silicula*, Latin.] Husky; full of husks. *Diét.*  
**SILICINOSE.** *adj.* [from *siliginosus*, Latin.] Made of fine wheat. *Diét.*  
**SILICULOSA.** *n. f.* [Latin.]  
1. [With gold finers.] A carat of which six make a scruple.  
2. [Silique, French, with botanists.] The seed-vessel, husk, cod,  
or shell of such plants as are of the pulse kind. *Diét.*  
**SILIQUE.** *n. f.* [from *silique*, Latin.] Having a pod, or  
siliqueous; capula.  
All the tetrapetalous siliqueous plants are alkalescent. *Arbuth.*  
**SILK.** *n. f.* [from *seolc*, Saxon.]  
1. The thread of the worm that turns afterwards to a butterfly.  
The worms were hallow'd that did breed the silk;  
And it was dy'd in mummy, which the skillful  
Confer'd of maiden's hearts. *Shakesp. Othello.*  
2. The stuff made of the worms thread.  
Let not the creaking of shoes, or rustling of silks betray  
thy poor heart to woman. *Shakesp. Lear.*  
He caus'd the shore to be covered with Persian silk for  
him to tread upon. *Knolles.*  
Without the worm, in Persian silks we shine. *Waller.*  
**SILKEN.** *adj.* [from *silk*.]  
1. Made of silk.  
Men counsel and give comfort to that grief  
Which they themselves not feel; but tasting it,  
Their counsel turns to passion, which before  
Would give preceptual medicine to rage;  
Fetter strong madness in a silken thread;  
Charm ach with air, and agony with words. *Shakesp. Lear.*  
Now, will we revel it  
With silken coats, and caps, and golden rings. *Shakesp. Lear.*  
She weeps,  
And words address'd seem tears diffus'd,  
Wetting the borders of her silken veil. *Milton.*  
2. Soft; tender.  
Full many a lady fair, in court full oft  
Beholding them, him secretly envide,  
And whilst that two such fans, so silken soft,  
And golden fair, her love would her provide. *Spenfer.*  
All the youth of England are on fire,  
And silken dalliance in the wardrobe lies. *Shakesp. Hen. V.*  
For then the hills with pleasing shades are crown'd,  
And sleeps are sweeter on the silken ground. *Dryden.*  
Dress up virtue in all the beauties of oratory, and you will  
find the wild passions of men too violent to be restrained by  
such mild and silken language. *Watts's Improv. of the Mind.*  
3. Dressed in silk.  
Shall a beardless boy,  
A cocker'd, silken wanton, brave our fields,  
And feth his spirit in a warlike foil,  
Mocking the air with colours idly spread,  
And find no check? *Shakesp. King John.*  
**SILKMERCE.** *n. f.* [from *silk* and *mercer*.] A dealer in silk.  
**SILKWEAVER.** *n. f.* [from *silk* and *weaver*.] One whose trade is  
to weave silken stuffs.  
True English hate your monies paltry arts;  
For you are all silk-weavers in your hearts. *Dryden.*  
The Chinese are ingenious silk-weavers. *Watts.*  
24 C  
SILK WORM.



## SIL

- SILK WORM.** *n. f.* [*silk* and *worm*.] The worm that spins silk. Grasshoppers eat up the green of whole countries, and *silk-worms* devour leaves swiftly. *Bacon's Natural History.*  
Broad were the banners, and of snowy hue,  
A purer web the *silk-worm* never drew. *Dryden.*
- SILKY.** *adj.* [from *silk*.]  
1. Made of silk.  
2. Soft; pliant.  
These kind of knaves, in plainness,  
Harbour more craft, and more corrupt ends  
Than twenty *silly* ducking observants,  
That stretch their duties nicely. *Shakespeare's K. Lear.*
- SILL.** *n. f.* [*syl*, Sax. *suil*, French; *fulle*, Dutch; *fulgan*, to found, Gothick.] The timber or stone at the foot of the door.  
The farmer's goose,  
Grown fat with corn and sitting still,  
Can scarce get o'er the barn-door *sill*:  
And hardly waddles forth. *Swift.*
- SILLABUB.** *n. f.* [This word has exercised the etymologists. *Minshew* thinks it corrupted from *swillingbubbles*. *Junius* omits it. *Henshaw*, whom *Skinner* follows, deduces it from the Dutch *fulle*, a pipe, and *buck*, a paunch; because *sillabubs* are commonly drunk through a spout, out of a jug with a large belly. It seems more probably derived from *esil*, in old English *vinegar*, *esil* a *bouc*, *vinegar* for the mouth, *vinegar* made pleasant.] Curds made by milking upon vinegar.  
Joan takes her neat rubb'd pail, and now  
She trips to milk the fad-red cow;  
Where, for some sturdy foot-ball swain,  
Joan strokes a *sillabub* or twain. *Watson.*
- A feat,  
By some rich farmer's wife and sister dreft,  
Might be resembled to a sick man's dream,  
Where all ideas huddling run to fast,  
That *sillabubs* come first, and soups the last. *King.*
- SILBLY.** *adv.* [from *silly*.] In a silly manner; simply; foolishly.  
I wonder, what thou and I  
Did, till we lov'd? were we not wean'd till then,  
But suck'd on childish pleasures *silly*?  
Or slumber'd we in the seven sleepers den?  
We are caught as *silly* as the bird in the net. *L'Estrange.*  
Do, do, look *silly*, good colonel; 'tis a decent melancholy after an absolute defeat. *Dryden's Spanish Friar.*
- SILLINESS.** *n. f.* [from *silly*.] Simplicity; weakness; harmfulness folly.  
The *silliness* of the person does not derogate from the dignity of his character. *L'Estrange.*
- SILLY.** *adj.* [*selig*, German. *Skinner*.]  
1. Harmless; innocent; inoffensive; plain; artless.  
2. Weak; helpless.  
After long storms,  
In dread of death and dangerous dismay,  
With which my *silly* bark was tossed fore,  
I do at length desery the happy shore. *Spenser.*
3. Foolish; witless.  
Perhaps their loves, or else their sheep,  
Was that did their *silly* thoughts to busy keep.  
The meanest subjects censure the actions of the greatest prince; the *silliest* servants, of the wisest master. *Temple.*  
I have no discontent at living here; besides what arises from a *silly* spirit of liberty, which I resolve to throw off. *Swift.*  
Such parts of writings as are stupid or *silly*, false or mistaken, should become subjects of occasional criticism. *Watts.*
- SILLYHOW.** *n. f.* [Perhaps from *pelz*, happy, and *peopt*, the head.] The membrane that covers the head of the fetus.  
Great conceits are raised, of the membranous covering called the *sillyhow*, sometimes found about the heads of children upon their birth. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*
- SILT.** *n. f.* Mud; slime.  
Several trees of oak and fir stand in firm earth below the moor, near Thorny, in all probability covered by inundation, and the *silt* and morish earth exaggerated upon them. *Hale.*
- SILVAN.** *adj.* [from *silva*, Latin.] Woody; full of woods.  
Betwixt two rows of rocks, a *silvan* scene  
Appears above, and groves for ever green. *Dryden.*
- SILVER.** *n. f.* [*ireolpen*, Saxon; *silver*, Dutch.]  
1. *Silver* is a white and hard metal, next in weight to gold. *Watts's Logick.*  
2. Any thing of soft splendour.  
Pallas, piteous of her plaintive cries,  
In slumber clos'd her *silver*-streaming eyes. *Pope.*
3. Money made of silver.  
**SILVER.** *adj.*  
1. Made of silver.  
Put my *silver* cup in the sack's mouth. *Gen. xlv. 2.*  
Hence had the huntress Dian her dread bow,  
Fair *silver*-shafted queen for ever chaste.  
The *silver*-shafted goddess of the place. *Pope's Odyssey.*
2. White like silver.  
Of all the race of *silver*-winged flies  
Was none more favourable, nor more fair,  
Than Clarion. *Spenser.*

## SIM

- Old Salisbury, shame to thy *silver* hair,  
Thou mad misleader of thy brain-sick son.  
The great in honour are not always wise,  
Nor judgment under *silver* tresses lies.  
Others on *silver*-lakes and rivers bath'd  
Their downy breast. *Shakespeare.*
3. Having a pale lustre.  
So sweet a kiss the golden sun gives not  
To those fresh morning drops upon the rose,  
As thy eye beams, when their fresh rays have smote  
The night of dew that on my cheeks down flows;  
Nor shines the *silver* moon one half so bright,  
Through the transparent bosom of the deep,  
As doth thy face through tears of mine give light. *Shakespeare.*
4. Soft of voice. This phrase is Italian, *voce argentina*.  
From all their groves, which with the heavenly noises,  
Of their sweet instruments were wont to found,  
And th' hollow hills, from which their *silver* voices  
Were wont redoubled echoes to rebound,  
Did now rebound with nought but rueful cries,  
And yelling shrieks thrown up into the skies. *Spenser.*  
It is my love that calls upon my name,  
How *silver* sweet found lovers tongues by night,  
Like softest musick to attending ears. *Shakespeare.*
- To **SILVER.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]  
1. To cover superficially with silver.  
There be fools alive, I wis,  
*Silver*'d o'er, and so was this. *Shakespeare.*  
The splendour of silver is more pleasing to some eyes, than that of gold; as in cloth of silver, and *silver*'d rapiers. *Bacon.*  
*Silvering* will fully and canker more than gilding. *Bacon.*  
A gilder shew'd me a ring *silver*'d over with mercurial fumes, which he was then to refigure to its native yellow. *Boyle.*
2. To adorn with mild lustre.  
Here retir'd the sinking billows deep,  
And smiling calmness *silver*'d o'er the deep. *Pope.*
- SILVERBEATER.** *n. f.* [*silver* and *beat*.] One that foliates silver.  
*Silverbeaters* chuse the finest coin, as that which is most extensive under the hammer. *Boyle.*
- SILVERLING.** *n. f.*  
A thousand vines, at a thousand *silverlings*, shall be for briars and thorns. *Isaiah vii. 23.*
- SILVERLY.** *adv.* [from *silver*.] With the appearance of silver.  
Let me wipe off this honourable dew  
That *silverly* doth progress on thy cheeks. *Shakespeare.*
- SILVERSMITH.** *n. f.* [*silver* and *smith*.] One that works in silver.  
Demetrius a *silversmith*, made shrines for Diana. *Acts xix.*
- SILVERTHISTLE.** *n. f.* Plants.  
**SILVERWEED.** *n. f.* Plants.  
**SILVERTREE.** *n. f.* [*conocarpodendron*, Latin.] A plant.  
The leaves throughout the year are of a fine silver colour; it hath an apetalous flameous flower, which is surrounded by a number of long leaves immediately under the flower-cup, which consists of five narrow leaves; these are succeeded by cones, in shape like those of the larchtree; the seeds are each of them included in a square cell. *Miller.*
- SILVERY.** *adj.* [from *silver*.] Besprinkled with silver.  
A gritty stone, with small spangles of a white *silvery* tale in it. *Woodward on Bessil.*  
Of all th' enamel'd race whose *silvery* wing  
Waves to the tepid zephyrs of the spring,  
Once brightest thin'd this child of heat and air. *Dunciad.*
- SIMAR.** *n. f.* [*simarra*, French.] A woman's robe.  
The ladies dress'd in rich *simars* were seen,  
Of Florence tatin, flower'd with white and green. *Dryden.*
- SIMILAR.** *adj.* [*similaire*, French; from *similis*, Latin.]  
**SIMILARY.** *adj.* [*similaire*, French; from *similis*, Latin.]  
1. Homogeneous; having one part like another.  
Minerals appear to the eye to be perfectly *similar*, as metals; or at least to consist but of two or three distinct ingredients, as cinnabar. *Boyle.*
2. Resembling; having resemblance.  
The laws of England, relative to those matters, were the original and exemplar from whence those *similar* or parallel laws of Scotland were derived. *Hale's Hist. of Com. Law of En.*
- SIMILARITY.** *n. f.* [from *similar*.] Likeness.  
The blood and chyle are intimately mixed, and by attrition attenuated; by which the mixture acquires a greater degree of fluidity and *similarity*, or homogeneity. *Arbuthnot.*
- SIMILE.** *n. f.* [*simile*, Latin.] A comparison by which any thing is illustrated or aggrandized.  
Their rhimes,  
Full of protest, of oath, and big compare,  
Want *similes*. *Shakespeare's Troilus and Cressida.*  
Lucentio slip'd me, like his greyhound,  
Which runs himself, and catches for his master:  
A good swift *simile*, but something curriish. *Shakespeare.*

## SIM

- In argument,  
*Similes* are like songs in love,  
They much describe; they nothing prove. *Prior.*  
Poets, to give a loofe to a warm fancy, not only expatiate in their *similes*, but introduce them too frequently. *Garth.*
- SIMILITUDE.** *n. f.* [*similitudo*, French; *similitudo*, Latin.]  
1. Likeness; resemblance.  
*Similitudo* of substance would cause attraction, where the body is wholly freed from the motion of gravity; for then lead would draw lead. *Bacon's Natural History.*  
Our immortal souls, while righteous, are by God himself beautified with the title of his own image and *similitudo*. *Ral.*  
Let us make man in our image, man  
In our *similitudo*, and let them rule  
Over the fish and fowl. *Milton.*  
*Similitudo* to the Deity was not regarded in the things they gave divine worship to, and looked on as symbols of the god they worshipped. *Stillingfleet.*  
If we compare the picture of a man, drawn at the years of seventeen, with that of the same person at the years of threescore, hardly the least trace or *similitudo* of one face can be found in the other. *South's Sermons.*  
Fate some future bard shall join,  
In sad *similitudo* of griefs to mine,  
Condemn'd whole years in absence to deplore,  
And image charms he must behold no more. *Pope.*
2. Comparison; simile.  
Plutarch, in the first of his tractates, by sundry *similitudes*, shews us the force of education. *Watson.*  
Tasso, in his *similitudes*, never departed from the woods; that is, all his comparisons were taken from the country. *Dryd.*
- SIMITAR.** *n. f.* [See *CRIMETER*.] A crooked or falcated sword with a convex edge.  
To **SIMMER.** *v. n.* [A word made probably from the sound, but written by *Skinner*, *simber*.] To boil gently; to boil with a gentle hissing.  
Place a vessel in warm sand, increasing the heat by degrees, till the spirit *simmer* or boil a little. *Boyle.*  
Their vital heat and moisture may always not only *simber* in one sluggish tenour, but sometimes boil up higher, and seeth over, the fire of life being more than ordinarily kindled upon some emergent occasion. *More's Antidote against Atheism.*
- SIMNEL.** [*n. f.* [*simnellus*, low Latin.] A kind of sweet bread or cake.  
**SIMON'ACK.** *n. f.* [*simoniaque*, French; *simoniacus*, Latin.] One who buys or sells preferment in the church.  
If the bishop alleges that the person presented is a *simoniac*, or unlearned, they are to proceed to trial. *Ayliffe.*
- SIMON'ACAL.** *adj.* [from *simoniac*.] Guilty of buying or selling ecclesiastical preferment.  
Add to your criminals the *simoniacal* ladies, who seduce the sacred order into the difficulty of breaking their troth. *Speet.*
- SIMONY.** *n. f.* [*simonia*, French; *simonia*, Latin.] The crime of buying or selling church preferment.  
One that by suggestion  
Tied all the kingdom; *simony* was fair play.  
His own opinion was his law. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*  
Many papers remain in private hands, of which one is of *simony*; and I wish the world might see it, that it might undeceive some patrons, who think they have discharged that great trust to God and man, if they take no money for a living, though it may be parted with for other ends less justifiable. *Walton's Life of Bishop Sanderfon.*  
No *simony* nor sinecure is known;  
There works the bee, no honey for the drone. *Garth.*
- To **SIMPER.** *v. n.* [from *rymbelan*, Saxon, to keep holiday, *Skinner*.] He derives *simper* from the same word, and confirms his etymology by writing it *simier*. It is perhaps derived from *simmer*, as it may seem to imitate the dimples of water gently boiling.] To smile; generally to smile foolishly.  
A made countenance about her mouth between *simpering* and smiling, her head bowed somewhat down, seemed to languish with over much idleness. *Sidney.*  
I charge you, O men, for the love you bear to women, as I perceive by your *simpering* none of you hate them, to like as much as pleases them. *Shakespeare's As you like it.*  
Stars above *simper* and shine,  
As having keys unto thy love, while poor I pine. *Herbert.*  
Drest in smiles of sweet Cecilia shine,  
With *simpering* angels, palms and harps divine. *Pope.*
- SIMPER.** *n. f.* [from the verb.] Smile; generally a foolish smile.  
The wit at his elbow stared him in the face, with so bewitching a grin, that the whistler relaxed his fibres into a kind of *simper*, and at length burst out into an open laugh. *Add.*  
Great Tibbald nods: the proud Parnassian sneer,  
The conscious *simper*, and the jealous leer,  
Mix on his look. *Pope's Dunciad.*

## SIM

- SIMPLE.** *adj.* [*simplex*, Latin; *simple*, French.]  
1. Plain; artless; unskilled; undeignings; sincere; harmless.  
Were it not to satisfy the minds of the *simpler* sort of men, these nice curiosities are not worthy the labour which we bestow to answer them. *Hooker.*  
They meet upon the way,  
A *simple* husbandman in garments grey. *Hubbard's Tale.*  
I am a *simple* woman, much too weak  
To oppose your cunning. *Shakespeare's Hen. VIII.*  
O Ethelinda,  
My heart was made to fit and pair with thine,  
Simple and plain, and fraught with artless tenderness. *Rare.*
2. Uncompounded; unmingled; single; only one; plain; not complicated.  
To make the compound pass for the rich metal *simple*, is an adulteration or counterfeiting. *Bacon.*  
*Simple* philosophically signifies single, but vulgarly foolish. *Watts.*  
Among substances some are called *simple*, some compound, whether taken in a philosophical or vulgar sense. *Watts.*  
If we take *simple* and compound in a vulgar sense, then all those are *simple* substances which are generally esteemed uniform in their natures; to every herb is called a *simple*, and every metal a mineral; though the chymist perhaps may find all his several elements in each of them. *Watts's Logick.*  
Let Newton, pure intelligence, whom God  
To mortals lent, to trace his boundless works,  
From laws, sublimely *simple*, speak thy fame  
In all philosophy. *Thomson's Summer.*
3. Silly; not wise; not cunning.  
The *simple* believeth every word; but the prudent man looketh well to his going. *Prov. xv.*  
I would have you wise unto that which is good, and *simple* concerning evil. *Rom. xvi. 19.*  
Dick, *simple* odes too many shew  
My servile complaisance to Cloc. *Prior.*
- SIMPLE.** *n. f.* [*simple*, French.] A single ingredient in a medicine; a drug. It is popularly used for an herb.  
Of *simples* in these groves that grow,  
We'll learn the perfect skill;  
The nature of each herb to know,  
Which cures, and which can kill. *Dryden's 2. of Cynthia.*  
Our softer nurse of nature is repose,  
The which he lacks; that to provoke in him,  
Are many *simples* operative, whose power  
Will close the eye of anguish. *Shakespeare's K. Lear.*  
He would ope his leathern scrip,  
And shew me *simples* of a thousand names,  
Telling their strange and vigorous faculties. *Milton.*  
What virtue is in this remedy lies in the naked *simple* itself, as it comes over from the Indies. *Temple.*  
Around its entries nodding poppies grow,  
And all cool *simples* that sweet rest bestow;  
Night from the plants their sleepy virtue drains,  
And passing, sheds it on the silent plains.  
Med'cine is mine: what herbs and *simples* grow  
In fields and forests, all their powers I know,  
And am the great physician call'd. *Dryden.*
- To **SIMPLE.** *v. n.* To gather simples.  
As once the foaming boar he chas'd,  
Lascivious Circe well the youth survey'd,  
As *simpling* on the flow'ry hills he stray'd. *Garth.*
- SIMPLESS.** *n. f.* [*simpless*, French.] Simplicity; filliness; folly.  
An obsolete word.  
Their weeds been not so nighly were,  
Such *simpless* mought them thend,  
They been yclad in purple and pall,  
They reign and ruler over all. *Spenser's Pastorals.*
- SIMPLENESS.** *n. f.* [from *simple*.] The quality of being simple.  
I will hear that play:  
For never any thing can be amiss,  
When *simpleness* and duty tender it. *Shakespeare.*  
Such perfect elements may be found in these four known bodies that we call pure ones; for they are least compounded, and approach most to the *simpleness* of the elements. *Digby.*
- SIMPLER.** *n. f.* [from *simple*.] A simplist. An herbarist.  
**SIMPLETON.** *n. f.* [from *simple*.] A silly mortal; a trifier; a foolish fellow. A low word.  
A country farmer sent his man to look after an ox; the *simpleton* went hunting up and down till he found him in a wood. *L'Estrange.*  
Those letters may prove a discredit, as lasting as mercenary scribblers, or curious *simpletons* can make it. *Pope.*
- SIMPLYCITY.** *n. f.* [*simplicitas*, Latin; *simplicité*, French.]  
1. Plainness; artlessness; not subtilty; not cunning; not deceit.  
The sweet-minded Philoclea was in their degree of well doing, to whom the not knowing of evil serveth for a ground of virtue, and hold their inward powers in better form, with an unpotted *simplicity*, than many who rather cunningly seek to know what goodness is, than willingly take unto themselves the following of it. *Sidney.*



# SIN

In low *simplicity*,  
He lends out money *gratis*, and brings down  
The rate of usance. *Shakespeare.*  
Marquis Dorset, a man for his harmless *simplicity*, neither  
miffed nor much regarded, was created Duke. *Haywood.*  
Suspicion sleeps  
At wisdom's gate, and to *simplicity*  
Religions her charge. *Milton.*  
Of manners gentle, of affections mild;  
In wit a man, *simplicity* a child. *Pope.*  
Beauty is their own,  
The feeling heart, *simplicity* of life,  
And elegance and taste. *Thomson's Summer.*  
The native elegance and *simplicity* of her manners, were ac-  
companied with real benevolence of heart. *Female Quixote.*  
2. Plainness; not subtilty; not abstruseness.  
They keep the reverend *simplicity* of ancient times. *Hooker.*  
Those enter into farther speculations herein, which is the  
itch of curiosity, and content not themselves with the *sim-*  
*plicity* of that doctrine, within which this church hath con-  
tained herself. *Hammond's Fundamentals.*  
3. Plainness; not finery.  
They represent our poet, when he left Mantua for Rome,  
dressed in his best habit, too fine for the place whence he came,  
and yet retaining part of its *simplicity*. *Dryden.*  
4. Singleness; not composition; state of being uncompounded.  
Mandrakes afford a papaverous and unpleasant odour in the  
leaf or apple, as is discoverable in their *simplicity* and mixture.  
*Brown's Vulg. Errors.*  
We are led to conceive that great machine of the world, to  
have been once in a state of greater *simplicity* than now it is, as  
to conceive a watch once in its first and simple materials. *Burnet.*  
5. Weakness; silliness.  
Many that know what they should do, would nevertheless  
dissemble it, and to excuse themselves, pretend ignorance and  
*simplicity*, which now they cannot. *Hooker.*  
How long ye simple ones will ye love *simplicity*? and fools  
hate knowledge? *Prov. i. 22.*  
SIMPLIST. *n. f.* [from *simple*.] One skilled in simples.  
A plant so unlike a rose, it hath been mistaken by some good  
*simplicists* for amomum. *Brown's Vulg. Errors.*  
SIMPLY. *adv.* [from *simple*.]  
1. Without art; without subtilty; plainly; artlessly.  
Accomplishing great things by things deem'd weak;  
Subverting worldly strong and worldly wise,  
By *simply* meek. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*  
2. Of itself; without addition.  
This question about the changing of laws concerneth only  
such laws as are positive, and do make that now good or evil,  
by being commanded or forbidden, which otherwise of itself  
were not *simply* the one or the other. *Hooker.*  
3. Merely; solely.  
Under man, no creature in the world is capable of felicity  
and bliss; because their chiefest perfection consisteth in that  
which is best for them, but not in that which is *simply* best, as  
ours doth. *Hooker.*  
I will eat and drink, and sleep as soft  
As captain shall; *simply* the thing I am  
Shall make me live. *Shakespeare.*  
To say, or to do ought with memory and imitation, no pur-  
pose or respect should sooner move us, than *simply* the love of  
God and of mankind. *Milton.*  
4. Foolishly; sillily.  
SIMULAR. *n. f.* [from *simulus*, Latin.] One that counterfeits.  
Hide thee, thou bloody hand,  
Thou perjuror, thou *simular* of virtue,  
That art incestuous. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*  
SIMULATION. *n. f.* [from *simulation*, French; *simulatio* from *simulus*,  
Latin.] That part of hypocrisy which pretends that to be  
which is not.  
*Simulation* is a vice rising of a natural falseness, or fear-  
fulness; or of a mind that hath some main faults; which  
because a man must needs disguise, it maketh him practise  
*simulation*. *Bacon.*  
For the unquestionable virtues of her person and mind,  
he well expressed his love in an act and time of no *simula-*  
*tion* towards his end, bequeathing her all his mansion-houses,  
and a power to dispose of his whole personal estate. *Watson.*  
For distinction fake, a deceiving by word is commonly  
called a lie; and deceiving by actions, gestures, or behavi-  
our, is called *simulation* or hypocrisy. *South's Sermons.*  
SIMULTANEOUS. *adj.* [from *simultaneus*, Latin.] Acting toge-  
ther; existing at the same time.  
If the parts may all change places at the same time, with-  
out any respect of priority or posteriority to each other's  
motion, why may not bullets, closely crowded in a box,  
move by a like mutual and *simultaneous* exchange? *Glanville.*  
SIN. *n. f.* [from *syn*, Saxon.]  
1. An act against the laws of God; a violation of the laws of  
religion.  
How hast thou the heart,  
Being a divine, a ghostly confessor,  
4

# SIN

A *sin* abolver, and my friend profess,  
To mangle me with that word banishment. *Shakespeare.*  
But those that sleep, and think not on their *sin*,  
Pinch them. *Shakespeare's Merry Wives of Windsor.*  
Thou knowest, Lord, that I am pure from all *sin* with  
man. *Tob. iii. 14.*  
2. Habitual negligence of religion.  
*Sin*, death, and hell, have set their marks upon him,  
And all their ministers attend on him. *Shakespeare.*  
Dishonest shame  
Of nature's works: honour dishonourable!  
*Sin*-bred! how have ye troubled all mankind?  
Is there no means, but that a *sin*-fick land  
Should be let blood with such a boisterous hand? *Milton.*  
Vice or virtue chiefly imply the relation of our actions to  
men in this world: *sin* and holiness rather imply their relation  
to God and the other world. *Watson's Legick.*  
Light from her thought, as summer's careless robe,  
Fell each affection of this *sin*-worn globe. *Brooke.*  
3. It is used by *Shakespeare* emphatically for a man enormously  
wicked.  
Thy ambition,  
Thou scarlet *sin*, rob'd this bewailing land  
Of noble Buckingham. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*  
TO SIN. *v. n.* [from the noun.]  
1. To neglect the laws of religion; to violate the laws of reli-  
gion.  
Stand in awe and *sin* not. *Psalms iv. 4.*  
Many also have perished, err'd, and *sin'd* for women. *Esdr.*  
He shall ask, and he shall give him life for them that *sin* not  
unto death. *1 John v. 16.*  
2. To offend against right.  
I am a man,  
More *sin'd* against than *sinning*. *Shakespeare.*  
And who but wishes to invert the laws  
Of order, *sin* against th' eternal cause. *Pope's Essay on Man.*  
SINWORM. *n. f.* [from *sin* and *worm*.] A vile sinful creature.  
I would not soil these pure ambrosial weeds,  
With the rank vapours of the *sin-worm* mould. *Milton.*  
SINCE. *adv.* [formed by contraction from *sithence*, or *sith*  
*thence*, from *sith*, Saxon.]  
1. Because that.  
Since the clearest discoveries we have of other spirits, be-  
sides God and our own souls, are imparted by revelation,  
the information of them should be taken from thence. *Lake.*  
Since truth and constancy are vain,  
Since neither love, nor sense of pain,  
Nor force of reason can persuade,  
Then let example be obey'd. *Glanville.*  
2. From the time that.  
Am not I thine ass, upon which thou hast ridden ever *since*  
I was thine unto this day? *Numb. xxii. 30.*  
He is the most improved mind *since* you saw him, that ever  
was, without shifting into a new body. *Pope.*  
3. Ago; before this.  
About two years *since*, it so fell out, that he was brought  
to a great lady's house. *Sidney.*  
Spies held me in chafe, that I was forc'd to wheel  
Three or four miles about; else had I, fir,  
Half an hour *since*, brought my report. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*  
A law was made no longer *since* than the twenty eighth of  
Henry the eighth. *Davies's Hist. of Ireland.*  
How many ages *since* has Virgil writ?  
*How many ages since* has Virgil writ?  
SINCE. *preposition.* After; reckoning from some time past to the  
time present.  
He *since* the morning hour set out from heav'n. *Milton.*  
If such a man arise, I have a model by which he may build a  
nobler poem than any extant *since* the ancients. *Dryden.*  
SINCERE. *adj.* [from *sincerus*, Latin; *sincerus*, French.]  
1. Unhurt; uninjured.  
He try'd a tough well chosen spear;  
Th' inviolable body flood *sincere*. *Dryden.*  
2. Pure; unmingled.  
Pardon my tears, 'tis joy which bids them flow:  
A joy which never was *sincere* till now;  
That which my conquest gave, I could not prize,  
Or 'twas imperfect till I saw your eyes. *Dryden.*  
The pleasures of sense best taste *sincere* and pure always,  
without mixture or alloy, without being distracted in the pur-  
suit, or disquieted in the use of them. *Autobary.*  
Animal substances differ from vegetable, in that being re-  
duced to ashes, they are perfectly insipid, and in that there  
is no *sincere* acid in any animal juice. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*  
3. Honest; undissembling; uncorrupt.  
This top proud fellow,  
Whom from the flow of gall I name not, but  
From *sincere* motions by intelligence  
I do know to be corrupt. *Shakespeare's Hen. VIII.*  
Nor troubled at these tidings from the earth,  
Which your *sincerest* care could not prevent;  
Foretold so lately what would come to pass,  
When first this temper cross'd the gulf from hell. *Milton.*

# SIN

In English I would have all Gallicisms avoided, that our  
tongue may be *sincere*, and that we may keep to our own lan-  
guage. *Felton on the Clafficks.*  
SINCERELY. *adv.* [from *sincere*.] Honestly; without hypocrisy;  
with purity of heart.  
The purer and perfecter our religion is, the worthier effects  
it hath in them who stedfastly and *sincerely* embrace it. *Hooker.*  
That you may, fair lady,  
Perceive I speak *sincerely*, the king's majesty  
Does purpose honour to you. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*  
In your whole reasoning, keep your mind *sincerely* intent in  
the pursuit of truth. *Watson's Legick.*  
SINCERENESS. *n. f.* [from *sincere*, French; from *sincere*.]  
SINCERITY. *n. f.* [from *sincere*, French; from *sincere*.]  
1. Honesty of intention; purity of mind.  
Jesus Christ has purchased for us terms of reconciliation,  
who will accept of *sincerity* instead of perfection; but then this  
*sincerity* implies our honest endeavours to do our utmost. *Rogers.*  
2. Freedom from hypocrisy.  
In thy consort cease to fear a foe;  
For thee the feels *sincerity* of woe. *Pope's Odyssey.*  
SIN. *n. f.* [Latin.] A fold; a wrapper.  
There were found a book and a letter, both written in fine  
parchment, and wrapped in *sindons* of linen. *Bacon.*  
SINE. *n. f.* [from *sinus*, Latin.] A right *sine*, in geometry, is a  
right line drawn from one end of an arch perpendicularly upon  
the diameter drawn from the other end of that arch; or it is  
half the chord of twice the arch. *Harris.*  
Whatever inclinations the rays have to the plane of inci-  
dence, the *sine* of the angle of incidence of every ray, con-  
sidered apart, shall have to the *sine* of the angle of refraction a  
constant ratio. *Cheyne's Phil. Princ.*  
SINCURE. *n. f.* [from *sine*, without, and *cura*, care, Latin.] An  
office which has revenue without any employment.  
A *sincure* is a benefice without cure of souls. *Ayliffe.*  
No sycamore nor *sincure* were known,  
Nor would the bee work honey for the drone. *Garrth.*  
SINEW. *n. f.* [from *senpe*, Saxon; *sinewen*, Dutch.]  
1. A tendon; the ligament by which the joints are moved.  
The torrent roar'd, and we did buffet it  
With lusty *sinews*. *Shakespeare's Julius Caesar.*  
The rooted fibres rose, and from the wound  
Black bloody drops distill'd upon the ground:  
Mute and amaz'd, my hair with terror stood;  
Fear shrunk my *sinews*, and congeal'd my blood. *Dryden.*  
A *sinew* cracked, seldom recovers its former strength. *Locke.*  
2. Applied to whatever gives strength or compactness: as, money  
is the *sinew* of war.  
Some other *sinews* there are, from which that overplus of  
strength in persuasion doth arise. *Hooker.*  
Such discouraging of men in the ways of an active con-  
formity to the church's rules, cracks the *sinews* of government;  
for it weakens and damps the spirits of the obedient. *South.*  
In the principal figures of a picture the painter is to em-  
ploy the *sinews* of his art; for in them consists the principal  
beauties of his work. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*  
3. Muscle or nerve.  
The feeling pow'r, which is life's root,  
Through ev'ry living part itself doth shed  
By *sinews*, which extend from head to foot;  
And, like a net, all o'er the body spread. *Davies.*  
TO SINEW. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To knit as by *sinews*.  
Not in use.  
Ask the lady Bona for thy queen;  
So shalt thou *sinew* both these lands together. *Shak. H. VI.*  
SINUED. *adj.* [from *sinew*.]  
1. Furnished with *sinews*.  
Strong *sinew'd* was the youth, and big of bone. *Dryden.*  
2. Strong; firm; vigorous.  
He will the rather do it, when he sees  
Ourselves well *sinew'd* to our defence. *Shakespeare's King John.*  
SINUS. *n. f.* [from *sinus*, Latin; *sinus*, French.] A horse is said to  
be *sinus* when he has been over-ridden, and so fatigued  
that he becomes gaunt-bellied by a stiffness and contraction of  
the two *sinews* which are under his belly. *Farriers Dict.*  
SINUS. *adj.* [from *sinew*.]  
1. Consisting of a *sinew*; nervous. The nerves and *sinews* are  
in poetry often confounded, from *nervus*, Latin, which signi-  
fies a *sinew*.  
The *sinew* thread my brain lets fall  
Through every part,  
Can tie those parts, and make me one of all. *Dome.*  
2. Strong; nervous; vigorous; forcible.  
And for thy vigour, bull-bearing Milo his addition yields  
To *sinew* Ajax. *Shakespeare's Troilus and Cressida.*  
Worthy fellows, and like to prove  
Most *sinew* swordsmen. *Shakespeare.*  
The northern people are large, fair-complexioned, strong,  
*sinewy*, and courageous. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*  
Fainting as he reach'd the shore,  
He dropt his *sinewy* arms: his knees no more  
Perform'd their office. *Pope's Odyssey.*

# SIN

SINFUL. *adj.* [from *sin* and *full*.]  
1. Alien from God; not holy; un sanctified.  
Drive out the *sinful* pair,  
From hallow'd ground th' unholy. *Milton.*  
2. Wicked; not observant of religion; contrary to religion. It  
is used both of persons and things.  
Thrice happy man, said then the father grave,  
Whose staggering steps thy steady hand doth lead,  
And shews the way his *sinful* soul to save,  
Who better can the way to heaven arad? *Fairy Queen.*  
It is great *sin* to swear unto a *sin*;  
But greater *sin* to keep a *sinful* oath. *Shakespeare's Henry VI.*  
Nature herself, though pure of *sinful* thought,  
Wrought in her so, that, seeing me, she turn'd. *Milton.*  
The stocks looked upon all passions as *sinful* defects and irre-  
gularities, as so many deviations from right reason, making  
passion to be only another word for perturbation. *South.*  
SINFULLY. *adv.* [from *sinful*.] Wickedly; not piously; not  
according to the ordinance of God.  
All this from my remembrance brutish wrath  
*Sinfully* pluckt, and not a man of you  
Had so much grace to put it in my mind. *Shakespeare's R. III.*  
The humble and contented man pleases himself innocently  
and easily, while the ambitious man attempts to please others  
*sinfully* and difficultly, and perhaps unsuccessfully too. *South.*  
SINFULNESS. *n. f.* [from *sinful*.] Alienation from God;  
neglect or violation of the duties of religion; contrariety to  
religious goodness.  
I am sent  
To shew thee what shall come in future days  
To thee, and to thy offspring: good with bad  
Expect to hear; supernal grace contending  
With *sinfulness* of men. *Milton.*  
Peccableness, the general fault of sick persons, is equally to  
be avoided for the folly and *sinfulness*. *Wake.*  
TO SING. *v. n.* preterite *I sang*, or *sung*; participle pass. *sung*.  
[from *sin*, Saxon; *singia*, Islandick; *singen*, Dutch.]  
1. To form the voice to melody; to articulate musically.  
Orpheus with his lute made trees,  
And the mountain tops that freeze,  
Bow themselves when he did *sing*:  
To his musick plants and flowers  
Ever sprung, as sun and showers  
There had made a lasting spring.  
Then they for sudden joy did weep,  
And some for sorrow *sung*. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*  
They rather had beheld  
Diffident numbers peffering streets, than see  
Our tradesmen *singing* in their shops, and going  
About their functions friendly. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*  
The morning stars *sang* together. *Job.*  
Then shall the trees of the wood *sing* out at the presence of  
the Lord. *1 Chron. xvi. 33.*  
Their airy limbs in sports they exercise,  
Some in heroic verse divinely *sung*. *Dryden.*  
2. To utter sweet sounds inarticulately.  
The time of the *singing* of birds is come. *Cant. ii. 12.*  
You will sooner bind a bird from *singing* than from flying. *Bac.*  
Join voices all ye birds,  
That *singing* up to heav'n's gate ascend. *Milton.*  
And parrots, imitating human tongue,  
And *singing* birds, in silver cages hung. *Dryden's Ovid.*  
Oh! were I made, by some transforming pow'r,  
The captive bird that *sings* within thy bow'r,  
Then might my voice thy list'ning ears employ,  
And I those kisses he receives enjoy. *Pope's Summer.*  
3. To make any small or shrill noise.  
A man may hear this shower *sing* in the wind. *Shakespeare.*  
You leaden messengers,  
Fly with false aim; pierce the still moving air,  
That *sings* with piercing; do not touch my lord. *Shakespeare.*  
We hear this fearful tempest *sing*. *Shakespeare.*  
4. To tell in poetry.  
Bid her exalt her melancholy wings,  
And rais'd from earth, and fav'd from passion, *sing*  
Of human hope by cross event destroy'd,  
Of useless wealth and greatness unenjoy'd. *Prior.*  
TO SING. *v. a.*  
1. To relate or mention in poetry.  
All the prophets in their age the times  
Of great Messiah *sing*. *Milton.*  
Arms and the man I *sing*. *Dryden's Æn.*  
Well might he *sing* the day he could not fear,  
And paint the glories he was sure to wear. *Smith.*  
2. To celebrate; to give praises to.  
3. To utter harmoniously.  
Incles, caddises, cambricks, lawns, why  
He *sings* them over as they were gods and goddesses. *Shakespeare.*  
They that wasted us required of us mirth, saying, *sing* us  
one of the songs of Zion. *Pf. cxxxvii. 3.*  
How could we to his godhead *sing*  
Fore'd hallelujahs? *Milton.*



## SIN

To SINGE. *v. a.* [*sangan*, Saxon; *senghen*, Dutch.] To scorch; to burn slightly or superficially.

They bound the doctor,  
Whose beard they have *sing'd* off with brands of fire. *Shak.*  
You sulph'rous and thought-executing fires,  
*Singe* my white head. *Shakespeare.*  
Drake, in the vaulting file of a soldier, would call this enterprize the *singing* of the king of Spain's beard. *Bacon.*  
That neither was *singed* in the combustion of Phaeton, nor overwhelmed by the inundation of Deucalion. *Brown.*  
They leave a *singed* bottom all involv'd  
With stench and smoke. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*  
I *singed* the toes of an ape through a burning glass, and he never would endure it after. *L'Estrange.*

Thus riding on his curls he seem'd to pass  
A rolling fire along, and *singe* the grass. *Dryden.*  
SINGER. *n. f.* [*from sing.*] One that sings; one whose profession or business is to sing.

His *singing* was like an unskillful singer, he kept not time.  
*Shakespeare. Merry Wives of Windsor.*  
I gat me men *singers* and women *singers*, and the delights of the sons of men. *Ecc. ii. 3.*

To the chief *singer* on my stringed instruments. *Hab. iii.*  
Thy heart no ruder than the rugged stone,  
I might, like Orpheus, with my num'rous moan  
Melt to compassion: now my trait'rous song  
With thee conspires to do the *singer* wrong. *Waller.*  
Cockbirds amongst *singing* birds are ever the better *singers*, because they are more lively. *Bacon's Natural History.*

The birds know how to *chufe* their fare;  
To peck this fruit they all forbear:  
Those cheerful *singers* know not why  
They should make any haste to die. *Waller.*  
The Grecian tragedy was at first nothing but a chorus of *singers*. *Dryden.*

SINGINGMASTER. *n. f.* [*sing* and *master*.] One who teaches to sing.

He employed an itinerant *singingmaster* to instruct them rightly in the tunes of the psalms. *Addison's Spectator.*

SINGLE. *adj.* [*singulus*, Latin.]

1. One; not double; not more than one.

The words are clear and easy, and their originals are *single* signification without any ambiguity. *South.*

Some were *single* acts, though each compleat;  
But every act stood ready to repeat. *Dryden.*

Then Theseus join'd with bold Pirithous came,  
A *single* concord in a double name. *Dryden.*

High Alas,  
A lonely desert, and an empty land,  
Shall scarce afford, for needful hours of rest,  
A *single* house to their benighted guest. *Addison on Italy.*

Where the poetry or oratory shines, a *single* reading is not sufficient to satisfy a mind that has a true taste; nor can we make the fullest improvement of them without proper reviews. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

2. Particular; individual.

As no *single* man is born with a right of controuling the opinions of all the rest, so the world has no title to demand the whole time of any particular person. *Pope.*

If one *single* word were to express but one simple idea, and nothing else, there would be scarce any mistake. *Watts.*

3. Not compounded.

As simple ideas are opposed to complex, and *single* ideas to compound, so propositions are distinguished: the English tongue has some advantage above the learned languages, which have no usual word to distinguish *single* from simple. *Watts.*

4. Alone; having no companion; having no assistant.

Servant of God, well hast thou fought  
The better fight, who *single* hast maintain'd  
Against revolted multitudes the cause of truth. *Milton.*

His wisdom such,  
Three kingdoms wonder, and three kingdoms fear,  
Whilst *single* he stood forth. *Denham.*

In sweet possession of the fairy place,  
*Single* and conscious to myself alone,  
Of pleasures to th' excluded world unknown. *Dryden.*

5. Unmarried.

Is the *single* man therefore blessed? no: as a walled town is more worthy than a village, so is the forehead of a married man more honourable than the bare brow of a bachelor. *Shak.*

Pygmalion  
Abhor'd all womankind; but most a wife;  
So *single* chose to live, and thunn'd to wed,  
Well pleas'd to want a comfort of his bed. *Dryden.*

6. Not complicated; not duplicated.

To make flowers double is effected by often removing them into new earth; as, on the contrary, double flowers, by neglecting and not removing, prove *single*. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

7. Pure; uncorrupt; not double minded; simple. A scriptural sense.

The light of the body is the eye: if thine eye be *single*, thy whole body shall be full of light. *Mat. vi. 22.*

## SIN

8. That in which one is opposed to one.

He, when his country, threaten'd with alarms,  
Shall more than once the Punick bands affright,  
Shall kill the Gaulish king in *single* fight. *Dryden's Zen.*

To SINGLE. *v. a.* [*from the adjective*.]

1. To chuse out from among others.

I saw him in the battle range about,  
And how he *singled* Clifford forth. *Shakespeare. Henry VI.*

Every man may have a peculiar favour, which although not perceptible unto man, yet sensible unto dogs, who hereby can *single* out their master in the dark. *Brown.*

Do'st thou already *single* me? I thought  
Gyves and the mill had tam'd thee. *Milton's Agonistes.*

Begin, auspicious boy, to cast about  
Thy infant eyes, and with a smile thy mother *single* out. *Dry.*

*Single* the lowliest of the am'rous youth;  
Alk for his vows, but hope not for his truth. *Prior.*

2. To sequester; to withdraw.

Yea simply, faith Basil, and universally, whether it be in works of nature, or of voluntary choice, I see not any thing done as it should be, if it be wrought by an agent *singling* it self from consors. *Hooker.*

3. To take alone.

Many men there are, than whom nothing is more commendable when they are *singled*; and yet, in society with others, none less fit to answer the duties which are looked for at their hands. *Hooker.*

4. To separate.

Hardly they heard, which by good hunters *singled* are. *Sidn.*  
SINGLESNESS. *n. f.* [*from single*.] Simplicity; sincerity; honest plainness.

It is not the deepness of their knowledge, but the *singleness* of their belief, which God accepteth.

SINGLY. *adv.* [*from single*.]

1. Individually; particularly.

If the injured person be not righted, every one of them is wholly guilty of the injustice, and therefore bound to retribution *singly* and intirely. *Taylor's Rule of Living holy.*

They tend to the perfection of human nature, and to make men *singly* and personally good, or tend to the happiness of society. *Tillotson's Sermons.*

2. Only; by himself.

Look thee, 'tis so; thou *singly* honest man,  
Here take: the gods out of my misery  
Have sent thee treasure. *Shakespeare. Timon of Athens.*

3. Without partners or associates.

Belinda  
Burns to encounter two adventurous knights,  
At ombre *singly* to decide their doom. *Pope.*

4. Honestly; simply; sincerely.

SINGULAR. *adj.* [*singularis*, Fr. *singularis*, Latin.]

1. Single; not complex; not compound.

That idea which represents one particular determinate thing is called a *singular* idea, whether simple, complex, or compound. *Watts.*

2. [In grammar.] Expressing only one; not plural.

If St. Paul's speaking of himself in the first person *singular* has so various meanings, his use of the first person plural has a greater latitude. *Lact.*

3. Particular; unexampled.

So *singular* a sadness  
Must have a cause as strange as the effect. *Denham's Sable.*

Doublets, if you are innocent, your case is extremely hard, yet it is not *singular*. *Female Quixote.*

4. Having something not common to others. It is commonly used in a sense of disapprobation, whether applied to persons or things.

His zeal  
None seconded, as *singular* and rash. *Milton.*

It is very commendable to be *singular* in any excellency, and religion is the greatest excellency: to be *singular* in any thing that is wise and worthy is not a disparagement, but a praise. *Tillotson.*

5. Alone; that of which there is but one.

These bulls of the emperors and empresses are all very scarce, and some of them almost *singular* in their kind. *Addison.*

SINGULARITY. *n. f.* [*singularitas*, Fr. *singular*.]

1. Some character or quality by which one is distinguished from others.

Pliny addeth this *singularity* to that foil, that the second year the very falling down of the seeds yieldeth corn. *Raleigh.*

Though, according to the practice of the world, it be *singular* for men thoroughly to live up to the principles of their religion, yet *singularity* in this matter is a singular commendation of it.

I took notice of this little figure for the *singularity* of the instrument: it is not unlike a violin. *Addison on Ital's.*

2. Any thing remarkable; a curiosity.

Your gallery  
Have we pass'd through, not without much content  
In many *singularities*; but we saw not  
That which my daughter came to look upon,  
The statue of her mother. *Shakespeare. Winter's Tale.*

3. Particular

## SIN

3. Particular privilege or prerogative.

St. Gregory, being himself a bishop of Rome, and writing against the title of universal bishop, saith thus: none of all my predecessors ever consented to use this ungodly title; no bishop of Rome ever took upon him this name of *singularity*. *Hooker.*

4. Character or manners different from those of others.

The spirit of *singularity* in a few ought to give place to public judgment.

*Singularity* in sin puts it out of fashion, since to be alone in any practice seems to make the judgment of the world against it; but the concurrence of others is a tacit approbation of that in which they concur. *South.*

To SINGULARIZE. *v. a.* [*se singulariser*, Fr. *from singular*.]

To make *single*. [*from singular*.] Particularly; in a manner not common to others.

Solitude and *singularity* can neither daunt nor disgrace him, unless we could suppose it a disgrace to be *singularly* good. *South.*

SINGULR. *n. f.* [*singulus*, Latin.] A sigh.

SINISTER. *adj.* [*sinister*, Latin.]

1. Being on the left hand; left; not right; not dexter.

My mother's blood  
Runs on the dexter cheek, and this *sinister*  
Bounds in my fire's. *Shakespeare. Troilus and Cressida.*

Captain Spurio, with his cicatrice, an emblem of war, here on his *sinister* cheek. *Shakespeare. All's well that ends well.*

But a rib, crooked by nature, bent, as now appears,  
More to the part *sinister* from me drawn. *Milton's Pa. Lost.*

The spleen is unjustly introduced to invigorate the *sinister* side, which, being dilated, would rather infirm and debilitate it. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

In his *sinister* hand, instead of ball,  
He plac'd a mighty mug of potent ale. *Dryden.*

2. Bad; perverse; corrupt; deviating from honesty; unfair.

Is it so strange a matter to find a good thing furthered by ill men of a *sinister* intent and purpose, whose forwardness is not therefore a bribe to such as favour the same cause with a better and sincere meaning. *Hooker.*

The duke of Clarence was soon after by *sinister* means made clean away.

When are there more unworthy men chosen to offices, when is there more strife and contention about elections, or when do partial and *sinister* affections more utter themselves, than when an election is committed to many? *Whitgift.*

He professes to have received no *sinister* measure from his judge, but most willingly humbles himself to the determination of justice. *Shakespeare. Measure for Measure.*

Those may be accounted the left hands of courts; persons that are full of nimble and *sinister* tricks and shifts, whereby they pervert the plain courses of courts, and bring justice into oblique lines and labyrinths. *Bacon's Essays.*

The just person has given the world an assurance, by the constant tenor of his practice, that he makes a conscience of his ways, and that he seems to undermine another's interest by any *sinister* or inferior arts. *South.*

3. [*Sinistre*, French.] Unlucky; inauspicious.

Tempt it again: that is thy act, or none:  
What all the feral ills that visit earth,  
Brought forth by night, with a *sinister* birth,  
Plagues, famine, fire, could not reach unto,  
The sword, nor furies, let thy fury do. *Ben. Jonson.*

SINISTROUS. *adj.* [*sinister*, Latin.] Aburd; perverse; wrong-headed.

A knave or fool can do no harm, even by the most *sinistrous* and absurd choice. *Bentley.*

SINISTROUSLY. *adv.* [*from sinister*.]

1. With a tendency to the left.

Many in their infancy are *sinistrously* disposed, and divers continue all their life left-handed, and have but weak and imperfect use of the right. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

2. Perverse; absurdly.

To SINK. *v. n.* pret. *I sunk*, anciently *sank*; part. *sunk* or *sunken*. [*sencan*, Saxon; *sinken*, German.]

1. To fall down through any medium; not to swim; to go to the bottom.

Make his chronicle as rich with prize,  
As is the oozy bottom of the sea  
With *sunk* or wreck and sunless treasures. *Shakespeare. H. V.*

In with the river *sunk*, and with it rose,  
Satan, involv'd in rising mist, then fought  
Where to lie hid. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. ix.*

He swims or *sinks*, or waives, or creeps or flies. *Milton.*

The pirate *sinks* with his ill-gotten gains,  
And nothing to another's use remains. *Dryden.*

Supposing several in a temple will rather perish than work, would it not be madness in the rest to chuse to *sink* together, rather than do more than their share? *Addison on the War.*

2. To fall gradually.

The arrow went out at his heart, and he *sunk* down in his chariot. *2 Kings ix. 24.*

3. To enter or penetrate into any body.

David took a stone and flung it, and smote the Philistine, that the stone *sunk* into his forehead. *1 Sa. xvii. 49.*

## SIN

4. To lose height: to fall to a level.

In vain has nature form'd  
Mountains and oceans to oppose his passage;  
He bounds o'er all, victorious in his march;  
The Alps and Pyreneans *sink* before him. *Addison's Cato.*

5. To lose or want prominence.

What were his marks?—A lean cheek, a blue eye and *sunken*. *Shakespeare. As you like it.*

Deep dinted wrinkles on her cheeks she draws;  
*Sunk* are her eyes, and toothless are her jaws. *Dryden.*

6. To be overwhelmed or depressed.

Our country *sinks* beneath the yoke;  
It weeps, it bleeds, and each new day a gash  
Is added to her wounds. *Shakespeare. Macbeth.*

They arraign'd shall *sink*  
Beneath thy sentence.

But if you this ambitious pray'r deny,  
Then let me *sink* beneath proud Arcite's arms;  
And, I once dead, let him possess her charms. *Dryden.*

7. To be received; to be impressed.

Let these sayings *sink* down into your ears. *Lu. ix. 44.*  
Truth never *sinks* into these mens minds, nor gives any tincture to them. *Locke.*

8. To decline; to decrease; to decay.

This republic has been much more powerful than it is at present, as it is still likelier to *sink* than increase in its dominions. *Addison on Italy.*

Let not the fire *sink* or slacken, but increase. *Mortimer.*

9. To fall into rest or indolence.

Would'st thou have me *sink* away  
In pleasing dreams, and lose myself in love,  
When every moment Cato's life's at stake? *Addison's Cato.*

10. To fall into any state worse than the former; to tend to ruin.

Nor urg'd the labours of my lord in vain,  
A *sinking* empire longer to sustain. *Dryden's Aen.*

To SINK. *v. a.*

1. To put under water; to disab from swimming or floating.

A small fleet of English made an hostile invasion, or incursion, upon their havens and roads, and fired, *sunk*, and carried away ten thousand ton of their great shipping, besides smaller vessels. *Bacon.*

2. To delve; to make by delving.

At Saga in Germany they dig up iron in the fields by *sinking* ditches two foot deep, and in the space of ten years the ditches are digged again for iron since produced. *Boyle.*

Near Geneva are quarries of freestone, that run under the lake: when the water is at lowest, they make within the borders of it a little square, inclosed within four walls: in this square they *sink* a pit, and dig for freestone. *Addison.*

3. To depress; to degrade.

A mighty king I am, an earthly god;  
I raise or *sink*, imprison or set free;  
And life or death depends on my decree. *Prior.*

Trifling painters or sculptors bestow infinite pains upon the most insignificant parts of a figure, 'till they *sink* the grandeur of the whole. *Pope's Essay on Homer.*

4. To plunge into destruction.

Heav'n bear witness,  
And if I have a conscience let it *sink* me,  
Ev'n as the ax falls, if I be not faithful. *Shakespeare.*

5. To make to fall.

These are so far from raising mountains, that they overturn and fling down some before standing, and undermine others, *sinking* them into the abyss. *Woodw. v. d.*

6. To bring low; to diminish in quantity.

When on the banks of an unlook'd-for stream,  
You *sunk* the river with repeated draughts,  
Who was the last in all your host that thirsted? *Addison.*

7. To crush; to overbear; to depress.

That Hector was in certainty of death, and depressed with the conscience of an ill cause: if you will not grant the first of these will *sink* the spirit of a hero, you'll at least allow the second may. *Pope.*

8. To lessen; to diminish.

They catch at all opportunities of ruining our trade, and *sinking* the figure which we make. *Addison on the War.*

I mean not that we should *sink* our figure out of covetousness, and deny ourselves the proper conveniences of our station, only that we may lay up a superfluous treasure. *Rogers.*

9. To make to decline.

Thy cruel and unnatural lust of power  
Has *sunk* thy father more than all his years,  
And made him wither in a green old age,  
To labour for a *sunk* corrupted state. *Rowe.*

10. To suppress; to conceal; to intercept.

If sent with ready money to buy any thing, and you happen to be out of pocket, *sink* the money, and take up the goods on account. *Swift's Rules to Servants.*

SINK. *n. f.* [*sinc*, Saxon.]

1. A drain; a jakes.

Should by the cormorant telly be restrain'd,  
Who is the *sink* o' th' body. *Shakespeare. Coriolanus.*

2. A sink; a jakes.

3. A sink; a jakes.



## SIN

- Bad humours gather to a bile, or as divers kennels flow to one *sin*, so in short time their numbers increased. *Hayward.*  
 Gather more filth than any *sin* in town. *Granville.*  
 Returning home at night, you'll find the *sin* Strike your offended sense with double stink. *Swift.*  
 2. Any place where corruption is gathered.  
 What *sin* of monsters, wretches of lost minds, Mad after change, and desperate in their states, Wearied and gall'd with their necessities, Durst have thought it? *Ben. Johnson's Catiline.*  
 Our foul, whose country's heav'n and God her father, Into this world, corruption's *sin*, is sent;  
 Yet so much in her travail she doth gather, That she returns home wiser than she went. *Donne.*  
 S'NLESS. *adj.* [from *sin*.] Exempt from sin.  
 Led on, yet *sinless*, with desire to know, What nearer might concern him, how this world Of heav'n, and earth conspicuous, first began. *Milton.*  
 At that tasted fruit,  
 The sun, as from Thyeftean banquet, turn'd His course; else how had the world Inhabited, though *sinless*, more than now Avoided pinching cold, and scorching heat? *Milton.*  
 Infernal ghosts and hellish furies round Environ'd thee; some howl'd, some yell'd, some shriek'd, Some bent at thee their fiery darts, while thou Satt'lt unappal'd in calm and *sinless* peace. *Milton.*  
 No thoughts like mine his *sinless* soul profane, Obscure of the right. *Dryden's Ovid.*  
 Did God, indeed, insist on a *sinless* and unerring observance of all this multiplicity of duties; had the Christian dispensation provided no remedy for our lapses, we might cry out with Balaam, Alas! who should live, if God did this? *Rogers.*  
 S'NLESSNESS. *n. f.* [from *sinless*.] Exemption from sin.  
 We may the less admire at his gracious condescensions to those, the *sinlessness* of whose condition will keep them from turning his vouchsafements into any thing but occasions of joy and gratitude. *Boyle's Seraphick Love.*  
 S'NNER. *n. f.* [from *sin*.]  
 1. One at enmity with God; one not truly or religiously good.  
 Let the boldest *sinner* take this one consideration along with him, when he is going to sin, that whether the sin he is about to act ever comes to be pardoned or no, yet, as soon as it is acted, it quite turns the balance, puts his salvation upon the venture, and makes it ten to one odds against him. *South.*  
 2. An offender; a criminal.  
 Here's that which is too weak to be a *sinner*, honest water, which ne'er left man i' th' mire. *Shakespeare's Timon.*  
 Over the guilty then the fury shakes  
 The founding whip, and brandishes her snakes,  
 And the pale *sinners* with her sisters takes. *Dryden's Æn.*  
 Thither, where *sinners* may have rest, I go,  
 Where flames refin'd in breasts seraphick glow. *Pope.*  
 If folly grows romantick, I must paint it. *Pope.*  
 S'NOFFERING. *n. f.* [from *sin* and *offering*.] An expiation or sacrifice for sin.  
 The flesh of the bullock shalt thou burn without the camp: it is a *snoffering*. *Ex. xxix. 14.*  
 S'NOFFER, or *Snoffer*. *n. f.* A species of earth; ruddle. *Ainsl.*  
 To S'NUATE. *v. a.* [from *sinuo*, Latin.] To bend in and out.  
 Another was very perfect, somewhat less with the margin, and more *snuated*. *Woodward on Fossils.*  
 S'NUATION. *n. f.* [from *snuate*.] A bending in and out.  
 The human brain is, in proportion to the body, much larger than the brains of brutes, in proportion to their bodies, and fuller of anfractus, or *snuations*. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*  
 S'NUOUS. *adj.* [from *sinuosus*, French, from *sinus*, Latin.] Bending in and out.  
 Try with what disadvantage the voice will be carried in an horn, which is a line arched; or in a trumpet, which is a line retorted; or in some pipe that were *snuous*. *Bacon.*  
 These, as a line, their long dimension drew,  
 Sreaking the ground with *snuous* trace. *Milt. Parad. Lost.*  
 In the dissections of horses, in the concave or *snuous* part of the liver, whereat the gall is usually seated in quadrupeds, I discover an hollow, long, and membranous substance. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*  
 S'PNUS. *n. f.* [Latin.]  
 1. A bay of the sea; an opening of the land.  
 Plato supposeth his Atlantis to have funk all into the sea: whether that be true or no, I do not think it impossible that some arms of the sea, or *sinus*'s, might have had such an original. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*  
 2. Any fold or opening.  
 To S'P. *v. a.* [from *sp*, Saxon; *spinnen*, Dutch.]  
 1. To drink by small draughts; to take at one apposition of the cup to the mouth no more than the mouth will contain.  
 Soft yielding minds to water glide away,  
 And *sp* with nymphs their elemental tea. *Pope.*

## SIN

2. To drink in small quantities.  
 Find out the peaceful hermitage;  
 The hairy gown and mossy cell,  
 Where I may fit and rightly spell  
 Of ev'ry star that heav'n doth frow,  
 And every herb that *sips* the dew. *Milton.*  
 3. To drink out of.  
 The winged nation o'er the forest flies:  
 Then stooping on the meads and leafy bow'rs,  
 They skim the floods and *sp* the purple flow'rs. *Dryden.*  
 To S'P. *v. n.* To drink a small quantity.  
 She rais'd it to her mouth with sober grace;  
 Then *sipping*, offer'd to the next. *Dryden's Æn.*  
 S'P. *n. f.* [from the verb.] A small draught; as much as the mouth will hold.  
 Her face o' fire  
 With labour, and the thing she took to quench it  
 She would to each one *sp*. *Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.*  
 One *sp* of this  
 Will bathe the drooping spirits in delight,  
 Beyond the bliss of dreams. *Milton.*  
 S'P'PHON. *n. f.* [from *sp* and *phon*, Lat. *sp*phon, Fr.] A pipe through which liquors are conveyed.  
 Beneath th' incessant weeping of these drains  
 I see the rocky *sp*phon stretch'd immense,  
 The mighty reservoirs of harden'd chalk,  
 Of stiff compacted clay. *Thomson's Autumn.*  
 S'PPER. *n. f.* [from *sp*.] One that sips.  
 S'PPET. *n. f.* [from *sp*.] A small sop.  
 S'P. *n. f.* [from *sp*, Fr. *senior*, Ital. *senior*, Spanish; *senior*, Latin.]  
 1. The word of respect in compellation.  
 Speak on, *sp*,  
 I dare your worst objections: if I blush,  
 It is to see a nobleman want manners. *Shakespeare's H. VIII.*  
 But, *sp*, be fudden in the execution;  
 Withal obdurate; do not let him plead. *Shakespeare's R. III.*  
 S'P king,  
 This man is better than the man he flew. *Shakespeare.*  
 At a banquet the ambassador desired the wife men to deliver every one of them some sentence or parable, that he might report to his king, which they did: only one was silent, which the ambassador perceiving, said to him, *sp*, let it not displese you; why do not you say somewhat that I may report? He answered, report to your lord, that there are that can hold their peace. *Bacon's Apophthegms.*  
 2. The title of a knight or baronet. This word was anciently so much held essential, that the Jews in their addresses exprest it in Hebrew characters.  
 Sir Horace Vere, his brother, was the principal in the active part. *Bacon's War with Spain.*  
 The court forfakes him, and *sp* Balaam hangs. *Pope.*  
 3. It is sometimes used for *man*.  
 I have adventur'd  
 To try your taking of a false report, which hath Honour'd with confirmation your great judgment,  
 In the election of a *sp* for rare. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*  
 4. A title given to the loin of beef, which one of our kings knighted in a fit of good humour.  
 He lost his roast-beef stomach, not being able to touch a *sp*-loin which was served up. *Addison.*  
 And the strong table groans  
 Beneath the smoaking *sp*-loin, stretch'd immense  
 From side to side. *Thomson's Autumn.*  
 It would be ridiculous, indeed, if a spit which is strong enough to turn a *sp*-loin of beef, should not be able to turn a lark. *Swift.*  
 S'P. *n. f.* [from *sp*, French; *senior*, Latin.]  
 1. A father, in poetry.  
 He, but a duke, would have his son a king,  
 And raise his issue like a loving *sp*. *Shakespeare's Henry VI.*  
 Cowards father cowards, and base things *sp* the base. *Shak.*  
 A virgin is his mother, but his *sp*  
 The pow'r of the Most High. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*  
 And now I leave the true and just supports  
 Of legal princes and of honest courts,  
 Whose *sp*s, great partners in my father's cares,  
 Saluted their young king at Hebron crown'd. *Prior.*  
 Whether his hoary *sp* he spies,  
 While thousand grateful thoughts arise,  
 Or meets his spouse's tender eye. *Pope's Chorus to Brutus.*  
 2. It is used in common speech of beasts: as, the horse had a good *sp*, but a bad dam.  
 3. It is used in composition: as, grand-*sp*, great-grand-*sp*.  
 S'P. *n. f.* [Latin.] A goddess who enticed men by singing, and devoured them; any mischievous enticer.  
 Oh train me not, sweet mermaid, with thy note,  
 To drown me in thy sister's flood of tears:  
 Sing, *sp*, to thyself, and I will dote;  
 Spread o'er the silver waves thy golden hair,  
 And as a-bed I'll take thee, and there lie. *Shakespeare.*  
 S'P'ASTIS. *n. f.* [from *sp* and *astis*, Lat. *sp*astis, Fr.] An inflammation of the brain and its membrane, through an excessive heat of the sun. *Did.*  
 S'P'ASTIS.

## SIT

- S'RTUS. *n. f.* [Latin.] The dogstar.  
 S'ROCCO. *n. f.* [Italian; *siro ventus*, Latin.] The south-east or Syrian wind.  
 Forth rush the levant and the ponent winds,  
 Eurus and Zephyr, with their lateral noise, *Milton.*  
 S'RUACO and Libeccio.  
 S'RRAB. *n. f.* [from *sp*, ha! *Minstrew*.] A compellation of reproach and insult.  
 Go, *sirrab*, to my cell;  
 Take with you your companions: as you look  
 To have my pardon, trim it handsomely. *Shakespeare's Tempest.*  
 S'RRAB. There's no room for faith, troth, or honesty in this bosom of thine. *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*  
 It runs in the blood of your whole race, *sirrab*, to hate our family. *L'Estrange.*  
 Guess how the goddess greets her son,  
 Come hither, *sirrab*; no, begone. *Prior.*  
 S'RRAB. } *n. f.* [Arabic.] The juice of vegetables boiled with sugar.  
 Shall I, whose ears her mournful words did seize,  
 Her words in *sirrab* laid of sweetest breath, *Sidney.*  
 Relent.  
 Not poppy, nor mandragora,  
 Nor all the drowsy *sirraps* of the world  
 Shall ever med'cine thee to that sweet sleep,  
 Which thou ow'd'st yesterday. *Shakespeare's Othello.*  
 And first, behold this cordial jalap here,  
 That flames and dances in his crystal bounds,  
 With spirits of balm, and fragrant *sirraps* mixt. *Milton.*  
 Those express'd juices contain the true essential salt of the plant; for if they be boiled into the consistence of a *sirrup*, and set in a cool place, the essential salt of the plant will shoot upon the sides of the vessels. *Arbutnot.*  
 S'RUED. *adj.* [from *sirrup*.] Sweet, like *sirrup*; bedewed with sweets.  
 Yet when there haps a honey fall,  
 We'll lick the *sirrup* leaves:  
 And tell the bees that their's is gall. *Drayton's 2<sup>d</sup> of Cynthia.*  
 S'RUPE. *adj.* [from *sirrup*.] Resembling *sirrup*.  
 Apples are of a *sirrupy* tenacious nature. *Mortimer.*  
 S'RUPE. *n. f.* [contracted from *affize*.]  
 You said, if I returned next *sir*ze in lent,  
 I should be in remitter of your grace. *Donne.*  
 S'RKIN. *n. f.* A bird; a green finch.  
 S'RKIN. *n. f.* [from *sp*, Saxon; *zuster*, Dutch.]  
 1. A woman born of the same parents; correlative to brother.  
 Her *sister* began to scold. *Shakespeare's Twelfth Night.*  
 I have said to corruption, thou art my father: to the worm, thou art my mother and my *sister*. *Job. xvii. 14.*  
 2. One of the same faith; a christian. One of the same nature, human being.  
 If a brother or *sister* be naked, and destitute of food, and you lay unto them, depart in peace, be you warmed and filled: notwithstanding you give them not those things which are needful to the body, what doth it profit? *James ii. 15.*  
 3. A woman of the same kind.  
 He chid the *sisters*,  
 And bade them speak to him. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*  
 4. One of the same kind; one of the same office.  
 The women, who would rather wrest the laws,  
 Than let a *sister*-plaintiff lose the cause,  
 As judges on the bench more gracious are,  
 And more attent to brothers of the bar,  
 Cry'd one and all, the suppliant should have right:  
 And to the grandame hag adjudg'd the knight. *Dryden.*  
 There grew two olives, closest of the grove,  
 With roots entwined, and branches interwove:  
 Alike their leaves, but not alike they smil'd  
 With *sister*-fruits: one fertile, one was wild. *Pope.*  
 S'ISTER in law. *n. f.* A husband or wife's sister.  
 Thy *sister* in law is gone back unto her people: return thou after thy *sister* in law. *Ruth i. 15.*  
 S'ISTERHOOD. *n. f.* [from *sister*.]  
 1. The office or duty of a sister.  
 She abhor'd  
 Her proper blood, and left to do the part  
 Of *sisterhood*, to do that of a wife. *Daniel's Civil War.*  
 2. A set of sisters.  
 3. A number of women of the same order.  
 I speak,  
 Wishing a more strict restraint  
 Upon the *sisterhood*, the votarists of Saint Clare. *Shakespeare.*  
 A woman who flourishes in her innocence, amidst that spite and rancour which prevails among her exasperated *sisterhood*, appears more amiable. *Addison's Freeholder.*  
 S'ISTERLY. *adj.* [from *sister*.] Like a sister; becoming a sister.  
 After much debatement,  
 My *sisterly* remorse confutes mine honour,  
 And I did yield to him. *Shakespeare.*  
 To S'IT. *v. n.* preterite, *I sit*. [from *sitan*, Gothick; *sittan*, Sax. *sittan*, Dutch.]

## SIT

1. To rest upon the buttocks.  
 There were flays on each side of the *sitting* place. *1 Chron.*  
 He *sat* for alms at the beautiful gate. *Aas iii. 10.*  
 Their wives do *sit* beside them carding wool. *May's Virgil.*  
 Aloft in awful state,  
 The godlike hero *sat*  
 On his imperial throne. *Dryden.*  
 2. To perch.  
 All new fashions be pleasant to me,  
 I will have them whether I thrive or thee,  
 Now I am a frisker, all men on me look,  
 What should I do but *sit* cock on the hoop?  
 What do I care if all the world me fail,  
 I will have a garment reach to my tail. *Bourd.*  
 3. To be in a state of rest, or idleness.  
 Shall your brethren go to war, and shall ye *sit* here? *Num.*  
 Why *sit* we here each other viewing idly. *Milton.*  
 4. To be in any local position.  
 I should be still  
 Plucking the grass to know where *sits* the wind:  
 Peering in maps for ports. *Shakespeare's Merchant of Venice.*  
 Those  
 Appointed to *sit* there had left their charge. *Milton.*  
 The ships are ready, and the wind *sits* fair. *A. Philips.*  
 5. To rest as a weight or burthen.  
 Your brother's death *sits* at your heart. *Shakespeare's Tamerlane.*  
 When God lets loose upon us a sickness, if we fear to die, then the calamity *sits* heavy on us. *Taylor.*  
 To tofs and flings, and to be restless, only galls our forces, and makes the burden that is upon us *sit* more uneasy. *Tillotson.*  
 Fear, the last of ills, remain'd behind, *Dryden.*  
 And horror, heavy *sat* on every mind.  
 Our whole endeavours are intent to get rid of the present evil, as the first necessary condition to our happiness. Nothing, as we passionately think, can equal the uneasiness that *sits* so heavy upon us. *Locke.*  
 6. To settle; to abide.  
 That this new comer shame,  
 There *sit* not and reproach us. *Milton.*  
 When Thetis blusht, in purple not her own,  
 And from her face the breathing winds were blown;  
 A sudden silence *sat* upon the sea,  
 And fweeping oars, with struggling, urg'd their way. *Dryden.*  
 He to the void advanc'd his pace,  
 Pale horror *sat* on each Arcadian face. *Dryden.*  
 7. To brood; to incubate.  
 As the partridge *sitteth* on eggs, and hatcheth them not, so he that getteth riches not by right, shall leave them in the midst of his days. *Jer. xvii. 11.*  
 The egg laid and sever'd from the body of the hen, hath no more nourishment from the hen; but only a quickening heat when the *sitteth*. *Bacon's Natural History.*  
 She mistakes a piece of chalk for an egg, and *sits* upon it in the same manner. *Addison.*  
 8. To be adjusted; to be with respect to fitness or unfitness, decorum or indecorum.  
 This new and gorgeous garment, majesty,  
*Sits* not so easy on me as you think. *Shakespeare.*  
 Heav'n knows,  
 By what by-paths, and indirect crook'd ways  
 I met this crown; and I myself know well,  
 How troublesome it *sat* upon my head;  
 To thee it shall descend with better quiet. *Shakespeare.*  
 Your preferring that to all other considerations does, in the eyes of all men, *sit* well upon you. *Locke.*  
 9. To be placed in order to be painted.  
 One is under no more obligation to extol every thing he finds in the author he translates, than a painter is to make every face that *sits* to him handsome. *Garth.*  
 10. To be in any situation or condition.  
 As a farmer cannot husband his ground so well, if he *sit* at a great rent; so the merchant cannot drive his trade so well, if he *sit* at great usury. *Bacon.*  
 Suppose all the church-lands were thrown up to the laity; would the tenants *sit* easier in their rents than now? *Swift.*  
 11. To be fixed, as an assembly;  
 12. To be placed at the table.  
 Whether is greater he that *sitteth* at meat, or he that serveth? *Luke xxii. 27.*  
 13. To exercise authority.  
 The judgment shall *sit*, and take away his dominion. *Dan.*  
 After are ye that *sit* in judgment. *Judges v. 10.*  
 Down to the golden Chersonese, or where  
 The Persian in Ecbatana *sat*. *Milton.*  
 One council *sits* upon life and death, the other is for taxes, and a third for the distributions of justice. *Addison.*  
 Alert, ye fair ones, who in judgment *sit*,  
 Your ancient empire over love and wit. *Rowe.*  
 14. To be in any solemn assembly as a member.  
 Three hundred and twenty men *sat* in council daily. *1 Mac.*  
 15. To sit down. *Down* is little more than emphatical. *Luke xvii. 7.*  
 Go and *sit* down to meat. *When*  
 24 E.



## SIT

When we *fit down* to our meal, we need not suspect the intrusion of armed uninvited guests. *Decay of Piety.*  
 16. To *SIT down*. To begin a siege.  
 Nor would the enemy have *fat* down before it, till they had done their business in all other places. *Clarendon.*  
 17. To *SIT down*. To rest; to cease satisfied.  
 Here we cannot *fit down*, but still proceed in our search, and look higher for a support. *Rogers.*  
 18. To *SIT down*. To settle; to fix abode.  
 From besides Tanais, the Goths, Huns, and Getae *fat down*. *Spenser.*  
 19. To *SIT out*. To be without engagement or employment.  
 They are glad, rather than *fit out*, to play very small game, and to make use of arguments, such as will not prove a bare inexperience. *Bp. Sanderford's Judgment.*  
 20. To *SIT up*. To rise from lying to sitting.  
 He that was dead, *fat up*, and began to speak. *Luke vii.*  
 21. To *SIT up*. To watch; not to go to bed.  
 Be courtly,  
 And entertain, and feast, *fit up*, and revel;  
 Call all the great, the fair and spirited dames  
 Of Rome about thee, and begin a fashion  
 Of freedom. *Ben. Johnson.*  
 Some *fit up* late at winter-fires, and fit  
 Their sharp-edg'd tools. *Moy.*  
 Most children shorten that time by *sitting up* with the company at night. *Locke.*  
 To *SIT*. *v. a.*  
 1. To keep the seat upon.  
 Hardly the mule can *fit* the head-strong horse,  
 Nor would he, if the could, check his impetuous force. *Prior.*  
 2. [When the reciprocal pronoun follows *fit*, it seems to be an active verb.] To place on a seat.  
 The happiest youth viewing his progress through,  
 What perils past, what crosses to ensue,  
 Would shut the book, and *fit him* down and die. *Shaksp.*  
 He came to visit us, and calling for a chair, *fat him* down,  
 and we *fat* down with him. *Bacon.*  
 Thus *fat* down,  
 But not at rest or ease of mind,  
 They *fat* them down to weep. *Milton.*  
 3. To be settled to do business.  
 The court was *fat* before Sir Roger came, but the justices made room for the old knight at the head of them. *Addison.*  
 SITE. *n. f.* [*fitus*, Latin.]  
 1. Situation; local position.  
 The city self he strongly fortifies,  
 Three sides by *site* well defended has. *Fairfax.*  
 Manifest streams of goodly navigable rivers, as so many chains, environed the same *site* and temple. *Bacon.*  
 If we consider the heart in its constituent parts, we shall find nothing singular, but what is in any muscle. 'Tis only the *site* and posture of their several parts that give it the form and functions of a heart. *Bentley.*  
 Before my view appear'd a structure fair,  
 Its *site* uncertain if on earth or air. *Pope.*  
 2. It is taken by *Thomson* for posture, or situation of a thing with respect to itself; but improperly.  
 And leaves the semblance of a lover fix'd  
 In melancholy *site*, with head declin'd,  
 And love-dejected eyes. *Thomson's Spring.*  
 SITFAST. *n. f.* [*fit* and *fast*.]  
 A hard knob growing under the saddle. *Farrier's Dict.*  
 SITH. *adv.* [*sith*, Saxon.] Since; seeing that. Obsolete.  
 What ceremony of odours used about the bodies of the dead! after which custom notwithstanding, *sith* it was their custom, our Lord was contented that his own most precious blood should be intombed. *Hooker.*  
 Not I, my lord; *sith* true nobility  
 Warrants these words in princely courtesie. *Shakspere.*  
 I thank you for this profit, and from hence  
 I'll love no friend, *sith* love breeds such offence. *Shaksp.*  
 SITHE. *n. f.* [*sith*, Saxon.] This word is very variously written by authors: I have chosen the orthography which is at once most simple and most agreeable to etymology. The instrument of mowing; a crooked blade joined at right angles to a long pole.  
 Let fame, that all hunt after in their lives,  
 Live registred upon our brazen tombs;  
 And then grace us in the disgrace of death:  
 When, flight of cormorant-devouring time,  
 Th' endeavour of this present breath may buy  
 That honour which shall bate his *sythe's* keen edge;  
 And make us heirs of all eternity. *Shakspere.*  
 Time is commonly drawn upon tombs, in gardens, and other places, an old man, bald, winged with a *sythe*, and an hour-glass. *Peacham on Drawing.*  
 There rude impetuous rage does form and fret;  
 And there, as matter of this murdering brood,  
 Swinging a huge *sythe*, stands impartial death,  
 With endless business almost out of breath. *Crahaue.*  
 The milk-maid singeth blithe,  
 And the mower whets his *sythe*. *Milton.*

## SIX

The brazen trumpets kindle rage no more;  
 But useles lances into *sithes* shall bend,  
 And the broad falchion in a plough-share end. *Pope.*  
 Grav'd o'er their seats the form of time was found,  
 His *sythe* revers'd, and both his pinions bound. *Pope.*  
 But, Stella, say, what evil tongue  
 Reports you are no longer young?  
 That time fits with his *sythe* to mow  
 Where erst fat Cupid with his bow.  
 Echo no more returns the cheerful sound  
 Of sharpening *sythe*. *Thomson's Summer.*  
 SITHE. *adv.* [Now contracted to *sith*. See *SINCE*.] Since; in latter times.  
 This over-running and wafting of the realm was the beginning of all the other evils which *sithence* have afflicted that land. *Spenser's State of Ireland.*  
 SITHE. *n. f.* Times. *Spenser.*  
 SITHESS. *adv.* Since. *Spenser.*  
 SITTER. *n. f.* [from *fit*.]  
 1. One that fits.  
 The Turks are great *sitters*, and seldom walk; whereby they sweat less, and need bathing more. *Bacon.*  
 2. A bird that broods.  
 The oldest hens are reckoned the best *sitters*; and the youngest the best layers. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*  
 SITTING. *n. f.* [from *fit*.]  
 1. The posture of sitting on a seat.  
 2. The act of resting on a seat.  
 Thou knowest my down-sitting and mine up rising. *Psalm.*  
 3. A time at which one exhibits himself to a painter.  
 Few good pictures have been finished at one *sitting*; neither can a good play be produced at a heat. *Dryden.*  
 4. A meeting of an assembly.  
 I'll write you down;  
 The which shall point you forth at every *sitting*,  
 What you must say. *Shakspere.*  
 I wish it may be at that *sitting* concluded, unless the necessity of the time press it. *Bacon.*  
 5. A course of study uninterrupted.  
 For the understanding of any one of St. Paul's epistles, I read it all through at one *sitting*. *Lake.*  
 6. A time for which one sits without rising.  
 What more than madnes reigns,  
 When one short *sitting* many hundred drains,  
 And not enough is left him to supply  
 Board-wages, or a footman's livery. *Dryden.*  
 7. Incubation.  
 Whilst the hen is covering her eggs, the male bird takes his stand upon a neighbouring bough, and amuses her with his songs during the whole time of her *sitting*. *Addison.*  
 SITUATE. *part. adj.* [from *situs*, Latin.]  
 1. Placed with respect to any thing else.  
 He was resolved to chuse a war, rather than to have Bretagne carried by France, being so great and opulent a duchy, and *situate* so opportunely to annoy England. *Bacon.*  
 Within a trading town they long abide,  
 Full fairly *situate* on a haven's side. *Dryden's Nun's Priest.*  
 The eye is a part so artificially compos'd, and commodiously *situate*, as nothing can be contrived better for use, ornament, or security. *Ray on the Creation.*  
 2. Placed; confining.  
 Earth hath this variety from heav'n,  
 Of pleasure *situate* in hill and dale. *Milton's Parad. Lost.*  
 SITUATION. *n. f.* [from *situare*; situation, French.]  
 1. Local respect; position.  
 Prince Cesarini has a palace in a pleasant *situation*, and set off with many beautiful walks. *Addison's Italy.*  
 2. Condition; state.  
 Though this is a *situation* of the greatest ease and tranquillity in human life, yet this is by no means fit to be the subject of all men's petitions to God. *Roger's Sermons.*  
 SIX. *n. f.* [*six*, French.] Twice three; one more than five.  
 No incident in the piece or play but must carry on the main design; all things else are like *six* fingers to the hand, when nature can do her work with five. *Dryden.*  
 That of *six* hath many respects in it, not only for the days of the creation, but its natural consideration, as being a perfect number. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*  
 SIX and seven. *n. f.* To be at *six* and seven, is to be in a state of disorder and confusion.  
 All is uneven,  
 And every thing is left at *six* and seven. *Shakspere.*  
 In 1583, there *fat* in the see of Rome a fierce thundering friar, that would set all at *six* and seven, or at *six* and five, if you allude to his name. *Bacon.*  
 What blinder bargain e're was driv'n,  
 Or *wager laid* at *six* and seven. *Hudibras.*  
 John once, turned his mother out of doors, to his great sorrow; for his affairs went on at *six* and seven. *Arbutnot.*  
 The goddess would no longer wait;  
 But railing from her chair of state,  
 Left all below at *six* and seven,  
 Harnes'd her doves and flew to heav'n. *Swift.*  
 SIXPENCE.

## SIZ

SIXPENCE. *n. f.* [*six* and *pence*.] A coin; half a shilling.  
 Where have you left the money that I gave you?  
 Oh!—*sixpence* that I had. *Shakspere.*  
 The wisest man might blush,  
 If I—lov'd *sixpence* more than he. *Pope.*  
 SIXSCORE. *adj.* [*six* and *score*.] Six times twenty.  
 Sixscore and five miles it containeth in circuit. *Sandys.*  
 The crown of Spain hath enlarged the bounds thereof within this last *sixscore* years, much more than the Ottomans. *Bacon.*  
 SIXTEEN. *adj.* [*sixtyne*, Saxon.] Six and ten.  
 I have been begging *sixteen* years in court. *Shakspere.*  
 It returned the voice thirteen times; and I have heard of others that it would return *sixteen* times. *Bacon.*  
 If men lived but twenty years, we should be satisfied if they died about *sixteen* or eighteen. *Taylor.*  
 SIXTEENTH. *adj.* [*sixtycoth*, Saxon.] The sixth after the tenth; the ordinal of sixteen.  
 The first lot came forth to Jehoiairib, the *sixteenth* to Immer. *1 Chron. xxiv. 14.*  
 SIXTH. *adj.* [*sixta*, Saxon.] The first after the fifth; the ordinal of six.  
 You are more clement than vile men,  
 Who of their broken debtors take  
 A *sixth*, letting them thrive again. *Shakspere.*  
 There succeeded to the kingdom of England James the sixth, then king of Scotland. *Bacon.*  
 SIXTH. *n. f.* [from the adjective.] A sixth part.  
 Only the other half would have been a tolerable seat for rational creatures, and five *sixths* of the whole globe would have been rendered useless. *Chyenne's Philos. Principles.*  
 SIXTHLY. *adv.* [from *six*.] In the sixth place.  
 Sixthly, living creatures have more diversity of organs than plants. *Bacon.*  
 SIXTIETH. *adj.* [*sixtyzoja*, Saxon.] The tenth six times repeated; the ordinal of sixty.  
 Let the appearing circle of the fire be three foot diameter, and the time of one entire circulation of it the *sixtieth* part of a minute, in a whole day there will be but 86400 such parts. *Digby on Bodies.*  
 SIXTY. *adj.* [*sixtyz*, Saxon.] Six times ten.  
 When the boats were come within *sixty* yards of the pillar, they found themselves all bound, and could go no farther. *Bacon.*  
 Of which 7 times 9, or the year 63, is conceived to carry with it the most considerable fatality. *Brown's Vulg. Errors.*  
 SIZE. *n. f.* [perhaps rather *siz*, from *inciza*, Latin; or from *assise*, French.] Bulk; quantity of superficies; comparative magnitude.  
 I ever married my friends,  
 With all the *size* that verity  
 Would without lapsing suffer. *Shakspere's Coriolanus.*  
 If any decay'd ship be new made, it is more fit to make her a *size* less than bigger. *Raleigh.*  
 The distance judg'd for shot of every *size*,  
 The linklocks touch, the pond'rous ball expires. *Dryden.*  
 Objects near our view are thought greater than those of a larger *size*, that are more remote. *Locke.*  
 The martial goddesses,  
 Like thee, Telemachus, in voice and *size*,  
 With speed divine, from street to street the flies;  
 She bids the mariners prepare to stand. *Pope's Odyssey.*  
 2. [*Assise*, old French.] A settled quantity. In the following passage it seems to signify the allowance of the table: whence they say a *size* at Cambridge.  
 'Tis not in thee  
 To cut off my train, to scant my *sizes*,  
 And, in conclusion, to oppose the bolt  
 Against my coming in. *Shakspere's King Lear.*  
 3. Figurative bulk; condition.  
 This agrees too in the contempt of men of a less *size* and quality. *L'Estrange.*  
 They do not consider the difference between elaborate discourses, delivered to princes or parliaments, and a plain sermon, intended for the middling or lower *size* of people. *Swift.*  
 4. [*Siz*, Italian.] Any viscous or glutinous substance.  
 To *SIZE*. *v. a.* [from the noun.]  
 1. To adjust, or arrange according to *size*.  
 The foxes weigh the geese they carry,  
 And ere they venture on a stream,  
 Know how to *size* themselves and them. *Hudibras.*  
 Two troops to match'd were never to be found,  
 Such bodies built for strength, of equal age,  
 In stature *size'd*. *Dryden's Knights Tale.*  
 2. [From *assise*.] To settle; to fix.  
 There was a statute for dispersing the standard of the exchequer throughout England; thereby to *size* weights and measures. *Bacon's Henry VII.*  
 3. To cover with glutinous matter; to besmear with *size*.  
 Siz'd. *adj.* [from *size*.] Having a particular magnitude.  
 What my love is, proof hath made you know,  
 And as my love is *size'd*, my fear is so. *Shakspere.*

## SKE

That will be a great horse to a Welshman, which is but a small one to a Fleming; having, from the different breed of their countries, taken several *fixed* ideas, to which they compare their great and their little. *Locke.*  
 SKEAFABLE. *adj.* [from *ske*.] Reasonably bulky.  
 He should be purged, sweated, vomited, and starved, till he come to a *skeafable* bulk. *Arbutnot.*  
 SIZER. or SERVITOR. *n. f.* A certain rank of students in the universities.  
 They make a scramble for degree:  
 Masters of all sorts and of all ages,  
 Keepers, sub-sizers, lackeys, pages. *Bp. Corbet.*  
 SIZERS. *n. f.* See SCISSARS.  
 A buttrice and pincers, a hammer and naile,  
 An apron and *sizers* for head and for taile. *Tusser.*  
 SIZINESS. *n. f.* [from *sizy*.] Glutinousness; viscosity.  
 In rheumatism, the *siziness* passes off thick contents in the urine, or glutinous sweats. *Floyer on the Humours.*  
 Cold is capable of producing a *siziness* and viscosity in the blood. *Arbutnot.*  
 SIZY. *adj.* [from *siz*.] Viscous; glutinous.  
 The blood is *sizy*, the alkalescent salts in the serum producing coriaceous concretions. *Arbutnot on Diet.*  
 SKADBLE. *n. f.* [*scadbyrre*, Saxon.] Hurt; damage. *Diß.*  
 SKADDONS. *n. f.* The embryos of bees. *Bailey.*  
 SKERN. *n. f.* [*skeigne*, French.] A knot of thread or silk wound and doubled.  
 Why art thou then exasperate, thou idle immaterial *skein* of sleigh silk, thou tassel of a prodigal's purse? *Shaksp.*  
 Our title should be like a *skein* of silk, to be found by the right thread, not ravell'd or perplexed. Then all is a knot, a heap. *Ben. Johnson.*  
 Besides, so lazy a brain as mine is, grows soon weary when it has so entangled a *skein* as this to unwind. *Digby.*  
 SKAINSMATE. *n. f.* [I suppose from *skein*, or *skein*, a knife, and *mate*, a mellmate.] It is remarkable that *mes*, Dutch, is a knife.  
 Scurvy knave, I am none of his flirt gills;  
 I am none of his *skainmates*. *Shakspere's Romeo and Juliet.*  
 SKATE. *n. f.* [*ycabba*, Saxon.]  
 1. A flat sea fish.  
 2. A sort of shoe armed with iron, for sliding on the ice.  
 They sweep  
 On sounding *skates* a thousand different ways,  
 In circling poise swift as the winds. *Thomson.*  
 SKELAN. *n. f.* [Irish and Erse; *ragene*, Saxon.] A short sword; a knife.  
 Any disposed to do mischief, may under his mantle privily carry his head-piece, *skein*, or pistol, to be always ready. *Spenser.*  
 The Irish did not fail in courage or fierceness, but being only armed with darts and *skeines*, it was rather an execution than a fight upon them. *Bacon's Henry VII.*  
 SKEG. *n. f.* A wild plum.  
 SKEGGER. *n. f.*  
 Little salmon called *skeggers*, are bred of such sick salmon that might not go to the sea, and though they abound, yet never thrive to any bigness. *Walton's Angler.*  
 SKELETON. *n. f.* [*skelidos*, Greek.]  
 1. [In anatomy.] The bones of the body preserved together as much as can be in their natural situation. *Quincey.*  
 When rattling bones together fly,  
 From the four corners of the sky;  
 When sinews o'er the *skeletons* are spread,  
 Those cloth'd with flesh, and life inspires the dead. *Dryden.*  
 A *skeleton*, in outward figure,  
 His meagre corps, though full of vigour,  
 Would halt behind him were it bigger. *Swift.*  
 2. The compages of the principal parts.  
 The great structure itself, and its great integrals, the heavenly and elementary bodies, are framed in such a position and situation, the great *skeleton* of the world. *Hale.*  
 The schemes of any of the arts or sciences may be analyzed in a sort of *skeleton*, and represented upon tables, with the various dependencies of their several parts. *Watts.*  
 SKELLUM. *n. f.* [*skelm*, German.] A villain; a scoundrel. *Skin.*  
 SKEP. *n. f.* [*scuppen*, lower Saxon, to draw.]  
 1. *Skep* is a sort of basket, narrow at the bottom, and wide at the top to fetch corn in.  
 A pitchfork, a doongfork, sieve, *skep*, and a bin. *Tusser.*  
 2. In Scotland, the repositories where the bees lay their honey is still called *skep*.  
 SKIPTICK. *n. f.* [*skiptique*, Gr. *skiptique*, French.] One who doubts, or pretends to doubt of every thing.  
 Bring the cause unto the bar; whose authority none must disclaim, and least of all those *skepticks* in religion. *Dec. of Piety.*  
 Survey  
 Nature's extended face, then *skepticks* say,  
 In this wide field of wonders can you find  
 No art. *Blackmore.*  
 With too much knowledge for the *skepticks* side,  
 With too much weakness for the stoicks pride,  
 Man hangs between. *Pope's Essay on Man.*  
 The



# SKI

The dogmatist is sure of every thing, and the *septic* believes nothing. *Watts's Logick.*  
**SKEPTICAL.** *adj.* [from *skeptick*.] Doubtful; pretending to universal doubt.  
 May the Father of mercies confirm the *skeptical* and wavering minds, and so prevent us that stand fast, in all our doings, and further us with his continual help. *Bentley.*  
**SKEPTICISM.** *n. f.* [*scepticisme*, French, from *skeptick*.] Universal doubt; pretence or profession of universal doubt.  
 I laid by my natural diffidence and *scepticism* for a while, to take up that dogmatick way. *Dryden.*  
**SKETCH.** *n. f.* [*schœula*, Latin.] An outline; a rough draught; a first plan.  
 I shall not attempt a character of his present majesty, having already given an imperfect *sketch* of it. *Addison.*  
 As the lightest *sketch*, if justly trac'd,  
 Is by ill colouring but the more disgrac'd,  
 So by false learning is good sense defac'd. *Pope.*  
**TO SKETCH.** *v. n.* [from the noun.]  
 1. To draw, by tracing the outline.  
 If a picture is daubed with many glaring colours, the vulgar eye admires it; whereas he judges very contemptuously of some admirable design *sketched* out only with a black pencil, though by the hand of Raphael. *Watts's Logick.*  
 2. To plan, by giving the first or principal notion.  
 The reader I'll leave in the midst of silence, to contemplate those ideas which I have only *sketch'd*, and which every man must finish for himself. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*  
**SKEWER.** *n. f.* [*skere*, Danish.] A wooden or iron pin, used to keep meat in form.  
 Sweet breeds and collops were with *skewers* prick'd  
 About the sides. *Dryden's Iliad.*  
 From his rug the *skewer* he takes,  
 And on the stick ten equal notches makes. *Swift.*  
 I once may overlook,  
 A *skewer* sent to table by my cook. *King.*  
 Send up meat well stuck with *skewers*, to make it look round;  
 and an iron *skewer*, when rightly employed, will make it look handfomer. *Swift's Directions to the Cook.*  
**TO SKEWER.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To fasten with *skewers*.  
**SKIFF.** *n. f.* [*skiffe*, French; *scapha*, Lat.] A small light boat.  
 If in two *skiffs* of cork, a loadstone and steel be placed within the orb of their activities, the one doth not move, the other standing still; but both steer into each other. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*  
 In a poor *skiff* he pass'd the bloody main,  
 Choak'd with the slaughter'd bodies of his train. *Dryden.*  
 On Garrway cliffs  
 A savage race by shipwreck fed,  
 Lie waiting for the founder'd *skiffs*,  
 And strip the bodies of the dead. *Swift.*  
**SKILFUL.** *adj.* [from *skill* and *full*.] Knowing; qualified with skill; possessing any art; dexterous; able.  
 His father was a man of Tyre, *skilful* to work in gold and silver. *2 Chron. ii. 14.*  
 They shall call the husbandman to mourning, and such as are *skilful* of lamentation, to wailing. *Amos v. 16.*  
 Will Vafer is *skilful* at finding out the ridiculous side of a thing, and placing it in a new light. *Tatler.*  
 Say, Stella, feel you no content,  
 Reflecting on a life well spent;  
 Your *skilful* hand employ'd to save  
 Despairing wretches from the grave:  
 And then supporting with your store  
 Those whom you dragg'd from death before. *Swift.*  
 Instructors should not only be *skilful* in those sciences which they teach; but have skill in the method of teaching, and patience in the practice. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*  
**SKILFULLY.** *adv.* [from *skilful*.] With skill; with art; with uncommon ability; dexterously.  
 As soon as he came near me, in fit distance, with much fury, but with fury *skilfully* guided, he ran upon me. *Sidney.*  
 Ulysses builds a ship with his own hands, as *skilfully* as a shipwright. *Broome.*  
**SKILFULNESS.** *n. f.* [from *skilful*.] Art; ability; dextrousness.  
 He fed them according to the integrity of his heart, and guided them by the *skilfulness* of his hands. *Psalms lxxviii. 72.*  
**SKILL.** *n. f.* [*skil*, Islandick.]  
 1. Knowledge of any practice or art; readiness in any practice; knowledge; dexterity; artfulness.  
 Skill in the weapon is nothing without fact. *Shakespeare.*  
 You have  
 As little *skill* to fear, as I have purpose  
 To put you to't. *Shakespeare.*  
 Oft nothing profits more  
 Than self-esteem grounded on just and right,  
 Well manag'd; of that *skill* the more thou know'st,  
 The more the will acknowledge thee her head. *Milton.*  
 I will from wondrous principles ordain  
 A race unlike the first, and try my *skill* again. *Dryden.*

# SKI

Phocion the Athenian general, then ambassador from the state, by his great wisdom and *skill* at negotiations, diverted Alexander from the conquest of Athens, and restored the Athenians to his favour. *Swift.*  
 2. Any particular art.  
 Learned in one *skill*, and in another kind of learning unskilful. *Hooker.*  
**TO SKILL.** *v. n.* [*skilia*, Islandick.]  
 1. To be knowing in; to be dextrous at.  
 They that *skill* not of heavenly matter,  
 All that they know not, envy or admire. *Spenser.*  
 The overseers were all that could *skill* of instruments of music.  
 One man of wisdom, experience, learning, and direction, may judge better in those things that he can *skill* of, than ten thousand others that be ignorant. *Whitgift.*  
 2. [*Skilia*, Islandick, signifies to distinguish.] To differ; to make difference; to interest; to matter. Not in use.  
 Whether the commandments of God in scripture be general or special, it *skilleth* not. *Hooker.*  
 What *skills* it, if a bag of stones or gold  
 About thy neck do drown thee? raise thy head,  
 Take stars for money; stars not to be told,  
 By any art: yet to be purchas'd.  
 None is so wastful as the scraping dame,  
 She loathes three for one; her foul, rest, fame. *Horace.*  
 He intending not to make a summer business of it, but a resolute war, without term prefixed, until he had recovered France, it *skilled* not much when he began the war, especially having Calais at his back where he might winter. *Bacon.*  
**SKILLED.** *adj.* [from *skill*.] Knowing; dextrous; acquainted with.  
 Of these nor *skilled* nor studious. *Milton.*  
 Moses, in all the Egyptian arts was *skilled*,  
 When heav'nly power that chosen vessel fill'd. *Denham.*  
 He must be very little *skilled* in the world, who thinks that a voluble tongue shall accompany only a good understanding.  
**SKILLLESS.** *adj.* [from *skill*.] Wanting art. Not in use.  
 Nor have I seen  
 More that I may call men than you:  
 How features are abroad I'm *skillless* of. *Shakespeare.*  
 Jealously what might befall your travel,  
 Being *skillless* in these parts; which to a stranger  
 Unguided and unfriended, often prove  
 Rough and unhopitable. *Shakespeare's Twelfth Night.*  
 Thy wit, that ornament to shape and love,  
 Mischapen in the conduct of them both,  
 Like powder in a *skillless* soldier's flask  
 Is set on fire. *Shakespeare's Romeo and Juliet.*  
**SKILLET.** *n. f.* [*scuellette*, French.] A small kettle or boiler.  
 When light-wing'd toys  
 Of feather'd Cupid foil with wanton dullness  
 My housewife and offic'd instruments,  
 Let spouse-wives make a *skillet* of my helm,  
 And all indign and base advertisements  
 Make head against my estimation. *Shakespeare's Othello.*  
 Break all the wax, and in a kettle or *skillet* set it over a soft fire. *Mortimer's Englishman.*  
**SKILT.** *n. f.* [A word used by *Cleaveland*, of which I know not either the etymology or meaning.]  
 Smeitymus! hal! what art?  
 Syriack? Or Arabick? Or Welsh? What *skilt*?  
 Ape all the bricklayers that Babel built. *Cleaveland.*  
**TO SKIM.** *v. a.* [properly to *scum*, from *scum*; *escums*, French.]  
 1. To clear off from the upper part, by passing a vessel a little below the surface.  
 My coz Tom, or his coz Mary,  
 Who hold the plough or *skim* the dairy,  
 My fav'rite books, and pictures sell. *Prior.*  
 2. To take by skimming.  
 She boils in kettles must of wine, and *skims*  
 With leaves the dregs that overflow the brims. *Dryden.*  
 His principal studies were after the works of Titian, whose cream he has *skim'd*. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*  
 The surface of the sea is covered with its bubbles, while it rises, which they *skim* off into their boats, and afterwards separate in pots. *Addison.*  
 Whilome I've seen her *skim* the cloated cream,  
 And press from spongy curds the milky stream. *Gay.*  
 3. To brush the surface slightly; to pass very near the surface.  
 Nor seeks in air her humble flight to raise,  
 Content to *skim* the river's watry face. *Dryden.*  
 The swallow *skims* the river's watry face. *Dryden.*  
 A winged eastern blast just *skimming* o'er  
 The ocean's brow, and sinking on the shore. *Prior.*  
 4. To cover superficially. Improper.  
 Dang'rous flats in secret ambush lay,  
 Where the false tides *skim* o'er the cover'd land,  
 And seamen with dissembled depths betray. *Dryden.*

# SKI

**TO SKIM.** *v. n.* To pass lightly; to glide along.  
 Thin airy shapes o'er the furrows rise,  
 A dreadful scene! and *skim* before his eyes. *Addison.*  
 When Ajax strives some rock's vast weight to throw,  
 The line too labours, and the words move slow;  
 Not to when swift Camilla scours the plain,  
 Flies o'er the unbending corn, and *skims* along the main. *Pope.*  
 Such as have active spirits, who are ever *skimming* over the surface of things with a volatile spirit, will fix nothing in their memory. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*  
 They *skim* over a science in a very superficial survey, and never lead their disciples into the depths of it. *Watts.*  
 The boat, light *skimming*, stretch'd his oary wings. *Thomf.*  
**SKIMBLESCAMBLE.** *adj.* [A cant word formed by reduplication from *scamble*.] Wandering; wild.  
 A couching lion and a ramping cat,  
 And such a deal of *skimblescamble* stuff,  
 As puts me from my faith. *Shakespeare.*  
**SKIMMER.** *n. f.* [from *skim*.] A shallow vessel with which the scum is taken off.  
 Wash your wheat in three or four waters, stirring it round;  
 and with a *skimmer*, each time, take off the light. *Mortimer.*  
**SKIMMILK.** *n. f.* [*skim* and *milk*.] Milk from which the cream has been taken.  
 Then cheese was brought: says Slouch, this e'en shall roll;  
 This is *skimmilk*, and therefore it shall go. *King.*  
**SKIN.** *n. f.* [*kind*, Danish.]  
 1. The natural covering of the flesh. It consists of the *cuticle*, outward skin, or scarf skin, which is thin and insensible, and the *cutis*, or inner skin, extremely sensible.  
 The body is consumed to nothing, the *skin* feeling rough and dry like leather. *Harvey on Consumptions.*  
 The priest on *skins* of off'rings takes his ease,  
 And nightly visions in his slumber sees. *Dryden's Æn.*  
 2. Hide; pelt; that which is taken from animals to make parchment or leather.  
 3. The body; the person.  
 We meet with many of these dangerous civilities, wherein 'tis hard for a man to save both his *skin* and his credit. *L'Estr.*  
**TO SKIN.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]  
 1. To flay; to strip or divest of the skin.  
 The beavers run to the door to make their escape, are there intangled in the nets, seized by the Indians, and immediately *skinned*. *Ellis's Voyage.*  
 2. To cover with the skin.  
 It will but *skin* and film the ulcerous place,  
 Whilst rank corruption, mining all within,  
 Infects unseen. *Shakespeare.*  
 Authority, though it err like others,  
 Has yet a kind of medicine in itself,  
 That *skins* the vice o' th' top. *Shakespeare's Measure for Measure.*  
 The wound was *skinned*; but the strength of his thigh was not restored. *Dryden.*  
 It only patches up and *skins* it over, but reaches not to the bottom of the sore. *Lake.*  
 The last stage of healing, or *skinning* over, is called cicatrization. *Sharp's Surgery.*  
 3. To cover superficially.  
 What I took for solid earth was only heaps of rubbish, *skinned* over with a covering of vegetables. *Addison.*  
**SKINK.** *n. f.* [cenc, Saxon.]  
 1. Drink; any thing potable.  
 2. Pottage.  
 Scotch *skink*, which is a pottage of strong nourishment, is made with the knees and sinews of beef, but long boiled: jelly also of knuckles of veal. *Bacon's Nat. History.*  
**TO SKINK.** *v. n.* [cencan, Saxon.] To serve drink. Both noun and verb are wholly obsolete.  
**SKINKER.** *n. f.* [from *skink*.] One that serves drink.  
 I give thee this pennyworth of sugar, clapt even now into my hand by an under *skinker*; one that never spake other English in his life, than eight shillings and six pence, and you are welcome, fir. *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*  
 Hang up all the poor hop-drinkers,  
 Cries old Sym, the king of *skinkers*. *Ben. Johnson.*  
 His mother took the cup the clown had fill'd;  
 The reconciler bowl went round the board,  
 Which, empty'd, the rude *skinker* still restor'd. *Dryden.*  
**SKINNED.** *adj.* [from *skin*.] Having the nature of skin or leather's hard; callous.  
 When the ulcer becomes foul, and discharges a nasty ichor, the edges in process of time tuck in, and, growing *skinned* and hard, give it the name of callous. *Sharp's Surgery.*  
**SKINNER.** *n. f.* [from *skin*.] A dealer in skins.  
**SKINNINESS.** *n. f.* [from *skinny*.] The quality of being skinny.  
**SKINNY.** *adj.* [from *skin*.] Consisting only of skin; wanting flesh.  
 Her choppy finger laying  
 Upon her *skinny* lips. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*  
 Least the asperity of these cartilages of the windpipe should hurt the gullet, which is tender, and of a *skinny* substance, these annular griffles are not made round; but where the gul-

# SKI

let touches the windpipe, there, to fill up the circle, is only a soft membrane, which may easily give way. *Roy on the Creation.*  
 His fingers meet  
 In *skinny* films, and shape his oary feet. *Addison's Ovid.*  
**TO SKIP.** *v. n.* [*scutire*, Italian; *esquiver*, French.] I know not whether it may not come from *scapa*.  
 1. To fetch quick bounds; to pass by quick leaps; to bound lightly and joyfully.  
 Was not Israel a derision unto thee? Was he found among thieves? For since thou spakest of him, thou *skippedst* for joy. *Jer. xlviii. 27.*  
 The queen, bound with love's powerful charm,  
 Sat with Pigwiggan arm in arm:  
 Her merry maids, that thought no harm,  
 About the room were *skipping*. *Drayton.*  
 At spur or switch no more he *skipt*,  
 Or mended pace, than Spaniard whipt. *Hudibras.*  
 The earth-born race  
 O'er ev'ry hill and verdant pasture stray,  
 Skip o'er the lawns, and by the rivers play. *Blackmore.*  
 John *skipped* from room to room, ran up stairs and down stairs, peeping into every cranny. *Arbutnot's Hist. of J. Bull.*  
 Thus each hand promotes the pleasing pain,  
 And quick sensations *skip* from vein to vein. *Pope's Dunciad.*  
 The lamb thy riot dooms to bleed to-day,  
 Had he thy reason, would he *skip* and play? *Pope.*  
 2. To pass without notice.  
 Pope Pius II. was wont to say, that the former popes did wisely to let the lawyers a-work to debate, whether the donation of Constantine the Great to Sylvester of St. Peter's patrimony were good or valid in law or no; the better to *skip* over the matter in fact, whether there was ever any such thing at all or no. *Bacon's Apophthegms.*  
 A gentleman made it a rule, in reading, to *skip* over all sentences where he spied a note of admiration at the end. *Swift.*  
**TO SKIP.** *v. a.* [*esquiver*, French.] To miss; to pass.  
 Let not thy sword *skip* one:  
 Pity not honour'd age for his white beard;  
 He is an usurer. *Shakespeare's Timon of Athens.*  
 Although to engage very far in such a metaphysical speculation were unfit, when I only endeavour to explicate fluidity, yet we dare not quite *skip* it over, lest we be accused of over-seeing it. *Boyle.*  
 They who have a mind to see the issue may *skip* these two chapters, and proceed to the following. *Burnet.*  
**SKIP.** *n. f.* [from the verb.] A light leap or bound.  
 He looked very curiously upon himself, sometimes fetching a little *skip*, as if he had said his strength had not yet forsaken him. *Sidney.*  
 You will make so large a *skip* as to cast yourself from the land into the water. *More's Antidote against Atheism.*  
**SKIPPACK.** *n. f.* [*skip* and *jack*.] An upstart.  
 The want of shame or brains does not presently entitle every little *skipjack* to the board's end in the cabinet. *L'Estr.*  
**SKIPPENNEL.** *n. f.* [*skip* and *kennel*.] A lackey; a footboy.  
**SKIPPER.** *n. f.* [*schipper*, Dutch.] A shipmaster or shipboy.  
 Are not you afraid of being drowned too? No, not I, says the *skipper*. *L'Estrange.*  
 No doubt you will return very much improved. — Yes, refined like a Dutch *skipper* from a whale-fishing. *Congreve.*  
**SKIPPET.** *n. f.* [Probably from *skiff*.] A small boat.  
 Upon the bank they sitting did espy  
 A dainty damsel, dressing of her hair,  
 By whom a little *skippet* floating did appear. *Fairy Queen.*  
**SKIRMISH.** *n. f.* [from *ys* and *carm*, Welsh, the shout of war: whence *ysgarm*, and *ysgarines*, old British words. *Maes a new* 'sgarmes a *wnan*, says an ancient writer. *Esquarmouche*, French.]  
 1. A slight fight: less than a set battle.  
 One battle, yes, a *skirmish* more there was  
 With adverse fortune fought by Cartimand;  
 Her subjects most revolt. *Philips's Briton.*  
 2. A contest; a contention.  
 There is a kind of merry war betwixt signior Benedick and her: they never meet but there's a *skirmish* of wit. *Shakespeare.*  
 These *skirmishes* expire not with the first propugners of the opinions: they perhaps began as single duellers; but then they soon have their partisans and abettors, who not only enhance, but intail the feud to posterity. *Decay of Piety.*  
**TO SKIRMISH.** *v. n.* [*esquarmouche*, French; from the noun.] To fight loosely; to fight in parties before or after the shock of the main battle.  
 Ready to charge, and to retire at will;  
 Though broken, scatter'd, fled, they *skirmish* still. *Fairfax.*  
 A gentleman volunteer, *skirmishing* with the enemy before Worcester, was run through his arm in the middle of the biceps with a sword, and shot with a musket-bullet in the same shoulder. *Wiceman's Surgery.*  
 I'll pass by the little *skirmishes* on either side. *Atterbury.*  
**SKIRMISHER.** *n. f.* [from *skirmish*.] He who skirmishes. *Ans.*  
**TO SKIRRE.** *v. a.* [This word seems to be derived from *scap*, Saxon, pure, clean; unless it shall be rather deduced from *sciglaw*.] To scour; to ramble over in order to clear.



## SKR

Send out more horses, *skirre* the country round;  
Hang those that talk of fear. *Shakep. Macbeth.*  
To SKIRRE. *v. n.* To scour; to scud; to run in haste.  
We'll make them *skirre* away as swift as stones  
Enforced from the old Assyrian slings. *Shakep. Henry V.*

SKIRRET. *n. f.* [*skirum*, Latin.] A plant.  
It produces its flowers in an umbel, which consists of several leaves placed circularly, and expanded in form of a rose: the empalement afterward becomes a fruit, composed of two narrow seeds, that are gibbous, and furrowed on one side, but plain on the other. The roots are shaped like long turneps, and are joined to one head. *Miller.*

*Skirrets* are a sort of roots propagated by feed. *Mortimer.*  
SKIRT. *n. f.* [*skorte*, Swedish.]

1. The loose edge of a garment; that part which hangs loose below the waist.  
It's but a nightgown in respect of yours; cloth of gold and cuts, fide sleeves and *skirts*, round underborne with a bluish tinsel. *Shakep. Much Ado about Nothing.*

As Samuel turned about to go away, he laid hold upon the *skirt* of his mantle, and it rent. *1 Sa. xv. 27.*

2. The edge of any part of the dress.

A narrow lace, or a small *skirt* of ruffled linen, which runs along the upper part of the stays before, and crosses the breast, being a part of the tucker, is called the modesty-piece. *Addison.*

3. Edge; margin; border; extreme part.  
He should seat himself at Athie, upon the *skirt* of that unquiet country. *Spenser on Ireland.*

Ye mists, that rise  
From hill or steaming lake, dusky or grey,  
'Till the sun paint your fleecy *skirts* with gold,  
In honour to the world's great Author rise. *Milton.*

Though I fled him angry, yet recall'd  
To life prolong'd, and promis'd race, I now  
Gladly behold, though but his utmost *skirts*  
Of glory, and far off his steps adore. *Milt. Par. Lost.*

The northern *skirts* that join to Syria have entered into the conquests or commerce of the four great empires; but that which seems to have secured the other is the stony and sandy deserts, through which no army can pass. *Temple.*

Upon the *skirts*  
Of Arragon your squander'd troops he rallies. *Dryden.*

To SKIRT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To border; to run along the edge.

Temple *skirteth* this hundred on the waste side. *Carew.*

Of all these bounds,  
With shadowy forests and with champions rich'd,  
With pteuous rivers and wide *skirted* meads,  
We make thee lady. *Shakespeare.*

The middle pair  
*Skirted* his loins and thighs with downy gold.  
A spacious circuit on the hill there stood,  
Level and wide, and *skirted* round with wood. *Addison.*

SKITTISH. *adj.* [*skye*, Danish; *schew*, Dutch.]

1. Shy; easily frightened.  
A restful *skittish* jade had gotten a trick of rising, starting, and flying out at his own shadow. *L'Estrange.*

2. Wanton; volatile; hasty; precipitate.  
Now expectation, tickling *skittish* spirits,  
Sets all on hazard. *Shakespeare.*

He still resolv'd, to mend the matter,  
T' adhere and cleave the obstinate;  
And still the *skittish* and loofer,  
Her freaks appear'd to fit the closer. *Hudibras.*

3. Changeable; fickle.  
Some men sleep in *skittish* fortune's hall,  
While others play the ideots in her eyes. *Shakespeare.*

Such as I am, all true lovers are;  
Unfraid and *skittish* in all notions else,  
Save in the constant image of the creature  
That is below'd. *Shak. Twelfth Night.*

SKITTISHLY. *adv.* [from *skittish*.] Wantonly; uncertainly; fickle.

SKITTISHNESS. *n. f.* [from *skittish*.] Wantonness; fickleness.

SKONCE. *n. f.* [See *SCONCE*.]

Reinard ranfacketh every corner of his wily *skonce*, and bestirreth the utmost of his nimble stumps to quit his coat from their jaws. *Carew.*

SKREEN. *n. f.* [*screen*, French, which *Minshew* derives from *seerium*, Latin. *Nimis violentus ut solet*, says *Skinner*, which may be true as to one of the senses; but if the first sense of *screen* be a kind of coarse sieve or riddle, it may perhaps come, if not from *cribrum*, from some of the descendants of *crno*.]

1. A riddle or coarse sieve.  
A shuttle or *screen* to rid soil fro' the corn. *Tusser.*

2. Any thing by which the sun or weather is kept off.  
Shelter; concealment.

3. Fenc'd from day, by night's eternal *screen*;  
Unknown to heav'n, and to myself unseen. *Dryden.*

## SKY

To SKREEN. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To riddle; to sift. A term yet used among macons when they sift sand for mortar.

2. To shade from sun or light, or weather.  
3. To keep off light or weather.

The curtains closely drawn, the light to *screen*:  
Sleep did his office. *Dryden.*

The waters mounted up into the air: their interposition betwixt the earth and the sun *screened* them from the heat, otherwise insupportable. *Woodward's Natural History.*

4. To shelter; to protect.  
Ajax interpos'd  
His sevenfold shield, and *screen'd* Laertes' son,  
When the insulting Trojans urg'd him force. *Philips.*

He that travels with them is to *screen* them, and get them out when they have run themselves into the briars. *Lake.*

His majesty encouraged his subjects to make mouths at their betters, and afterwards *screened* them from punishment. *Speke.*

The scales, of which the scarf-skin is composed, are designed to fence the orifices of the secretory ducts of the military glands, and to *screen* the nerves from external injuries. *Cheyne.*

SKUE. *adj.* [Of this word there is found no satisfactory derivation.] Oblique; fide-long. It is most used in the adverb *askue*.

Several have imagined that this *skue* posture of the axis is a most unfortunate thing; and that if the poles had been erect to the plane of the ecliptick, all mankind would have enjoyed a very paradise. *Bentley.*

To SKULK. *v. n.* To hide; to lurk in fear or malice.

Discover'd, and defeated of your prey,  
You *skulk'd* behind the fence, and sneak'd away. *Dryden.*

SKULL. *n. f.* [*skiola*, Islandick; *skatti*, Islandick, a head.]

1. The bone that incloses the head: it is made up of several pieces, which, being joined together, form a considerable cavity, which contain the brain as in a box, and it is proportionate to the bigness of the brain. Its figure is round, and a little depressed on its sides. The several pieces, of which the skull is composed, are joined together by sutures, which makes it less apt to break: these pieces or bones are six proper and two common, and each is made up of two tables, or laminae, between which there is a thin and spongy substance, made of some bony fibres, which come from each lamina, called in Greek *diaplyse*, and in Latin *medullarium*. In it are a great many veins and arteries, which bring blood for the nourishment of the bones. The tables are hard and solid, because in them the fibres of the bones are close to one another. The *diploe* is soft, because the bony fibres are at a greater distance from one another. The external lamina is smooth, and covered with the pericranium: the internal is likewise smooth; but on it are several furrows, made by the pulse of the arteries of the dura mater, whilst the cranium was soft and yielding. *Quincy.*

Some lay in dead mens *skulls*; and in those holes,  
Where eyes did once inhabit, there were crept,  
As 'twere in scorn of eyes, reflecting gems. *Shakep. R. III.*

With redoubled strokes he plies his head;  
But drives the batter'd *skull* within the brains. *Dryden.*

2. [See *SCOLE*, a company.] A shoal. See *SCULL*.  
Repair to the river where you have seen them swim in *skulls* or shoals. *Walton.*

SKULLCAP. *n. f.* A headpiece.

SKULLCAP. *n. f.* [*scallida*, Latin.] A plant.

The florets are longish, one in each ala of the leaves: the upper leaf is galeated like an helmet, with two auricles adjoining: the under leaf, for the most part, is divided into two: the calyx, having a cover, contains a fruit resembling the heel of a slipper or shoe. *Miller.*

SKY. *n. f.* [*sky*, Danish.]

1. The region which surrounds this earth beyond the atmosphere. It is taken for the whole region without the earth.

The mountains their broad backs upheave  
Into the clouds, their tops ascend the *sky*. *Milton.*

The maids of Argos, who with frantick cries,  
And imitated lowings, fill'd the *skies*. *Reformers.*

Raise all thy winds, with night involve the *skies*,  
Sink, or disperse. *Dryden's En.*

2. The heavens.  
The thunderer's bolt you know,  
*Sky* planted, batters all rebelling coasts. *Shakep. Cymbeline.*

What is this knowledge but the *sky* stol'n fire,  
For which the thief still chain'd in ice doth sit. *Davies.*

Wide is the fronting gate, and rais'd on high,  
With adamant columns threatens the *sky*. *Dryden.*

3. The weather.  
Thou wert better in thy grave, than to answer with thy uncovered body this extremity of the *skies*. *Shakep. K. Lear.*

SKYEY. *adj.* [from *sky*.] Not very elegantly formed.] Ethereal.

A breath thou art,  
Servile to all the *skye* influences,  
That do this habitation, where thou keep'st,  
Hourly afflict. *Shakep. Measure for Measure.*

SKY COLOUR. *n. f.* [*sky* and *colour*.] An azure colour; the colour of the sky.

A solution as clear as water, with only a light touch of *sky-colour*, but nothing near so high as the ceruleous tincture of silver. *Boyle.*

SKY COLOURED. *adj.* [*sky* and *colour*.] Blue; azure; like the sky.

This your Ovid himself has hinted, when he tells us that the blue water nymphs are dressed in *sky-coloured* garments. *Add.*

SKY DYED. *adj.* [*sky* and *dye*.] Coloured like the sky.  
There figs, *skydied*, a purple hue disclose. *Pope.*

SKY ED. *adj.* [from *sky*.] Enveloped by the skies. This is unusual and unauthorized.

The pale deluge floats  
O'er the *sky'd* mounting to the shadowy vale. *Thomson.*

SKYISH. *adj.* [from *sky*.] Coloured by the ether; approaching the sky.

Of this flat a mountain you have made,  
T' o'ertop old Pelion, or the *skyish* head  
Of blue Olympus. *Shakep. Hamlet.*

SKY LARK. *n. f.* [*sky* and *lark*.] A lark that mounts and sings.

He next proceeded to the *skylark*, mounting up by a proper scale of notes, and afterwards falling to the ground with a very easy descent. *Spekator.*

SKY LIGHT. *n. f.* [*sky* and *light*.] A window placed in a room, not laterally, but in the ceiling.

A monstrous fowl dropt through the *skylight*, near his wife's apartment. *Arbutnot, and Pope's Mart. Scriblerus.*

SKY ROCKET. *n. f.* [*sky* and *rocket*.] A kind of firework, which flies high and burns as it flies.

I considered a comet, or in the language of the vulgar a blazing star, as a *skyrocket* discharged by an hand that is almighty. *Addison.*

SLAB. *n. f.*

1. A puddle. *Ansforth.*

2. A plane of stone: as, a marble *slab*.

SLAB. *adj.* [A word, I suppose, of the same original with *slabber*, or *slaver*.] Thick; viscous; glutinous.

Note of Turk, and Tartar's lips;  
Finger of birth-strang'd babe,  
Ditch-deliver'd by a drab;  
Make the gruel thick and *slab*. *Shakep. Macbeth.*

To SLABBER. *v. n.* [*slabben*, *slabberen*, Dutch.]

1. To let the spittle fall from the mouth; to drivel.

2. To shed or pour any thing.

To SLABBER. *v. a.*

1. To smear with spittle.

He *slabbered* me all over, from cheek to cheek, with his great tongue. *Arbutnot's History of John Bull.*

2. To shed; to spill.

The milk pan and cream pot so *slabber'd* and soft,  
That butter is wanting, and cheese is half lost. *Tusser.*

SLABBERER. *n. f.* [from *slabber*.] He who slabbers.

SLABBY. *adj.* [The same with *slab*.]

1. Thick; viscous.

In the cure of an ulcer, with a moist intemperies, *slabby* and greasy medicaments are to be forborn, and drying to be used. *Wifeman's Surgery.*

2. Wet; floody.

When waggon boys the stunted becom ply,  
To rid the *slabby* pavements, pass not by. *Gay.*

SLACK. *adj.* [*pleac*, Saxon; *slaken*, Islandick; *slack*, Welsh; *laxus*, Latin.]

1. Not tense; not hard drawn; loose.

The vein in the arm is that which Aretæus commonly opens; and he gives a particular caution in this case to make a *slack* compression, for fear of exciting a convulsion. *Arbutnot.*

2. Remiss; not diligent; not eager; not fervent.

Thus much help and furtherance is more yielded, in that, if so be our zeal and devotion to Godward be *slack*, the alacrity and fervour of others ferveth as a present spur. *Hosier.*

Seeing his soldiers *slack* and timorous, he reproved them of cowardice and treason.

Nor were it just, would he refuse that shape,  
That *slack* devotion should his thunder 'scape. *Waller.*

Rebellion now began, for lack  
Of zeal and plunder, to grow *slack*. *Hudibras.*

3. Not violent; not rapid.

Their pace was formal, grave, and *slack*:  
His nimble wit out-ran the heavy pack. *Dryden.*

A handful of *slack* dried hops spoil many pounds, by taking away their pleasant smell. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

4. Relaxed; weak; not holding fast.

All his joints relax'd:  
From his *slack* hand the garland wreath'd for Eve  
Down dropp'd, and all the faded roses shed. *Milton.*

To SLACK. *v. n.* [from the adjective.]

1. To be remiss; to neglect.

When thou shalt vow a vow unto the Lord, *slack* not to pay it. *Deutr. xxiii. 21.*

## SLA

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## SLA

2. To lose: the power of cohesion.  
The fire, in lime burnt, lies hid, so that it appears to be cold; but water excites it again, whereby it *slacks* and crumbles into fine powder. *Mason's Mech. Exer.*

3. To abate.  
Whence these raging fires  
Will *slacken*, if his breath stir not their flames. *Milton.*

4. To languish; to fail; to flag



## SLA

SLACKNESS. *n. f.* [from *slack*.]

1. Looseness; not tightness.

2. Negligence; inattention; remissness.

It concerneth the duty of the church by law to provide, that the looseness and *slackness* of men may not cause the commandments of God to be unexecuted. *Hooker*.

These thy offices,

So rarely kind, are as interpreters

Of my behind-hand *slackness*. *Shak. Winter's Tale*.From man's effeminate *slackness* it begins,

Who should better hold his place

By wisdom, and superior gifts receiv'd. *Milton's Par. Lost*.

3. Want of tendency.

When they have no disposition to shoot out above their lips, there is a *slackness* to heal, and a cure is very difficultly effected. *Sharp's Surgery*.

4. Weakness; not force; not intenceness.

Through the *slackness* of motion, or long banishment from the air, it might gather some aptness to putrefy. *Brerewood*.SLAG. *n. f.* The dross or recement of metal.Not only the calces but the glasses of metal may be of differing colours from the natural colour of the metal, as I have observed about the glass or slag of copper. *Boyle*.SLAIE. *n. f.* A weaver's reed.SLAIN. The participle passive of *slay*.The slain of the Lord shall be many. *Jf. lxvi. 16*.

Fought all his battles o'er again;

And thrice he routed all his foes, and thrice he slew the slain. *Dryden*.To SLAKE. *v. a.* [from *slack*, *Skinner*; from *slack*, *Islandick*, to quench, *Mr. Lye*.]

1. To quench; to extinguish.

He did always strive

Himself with selves to health for to restore,

And slake the heavenly fire that rag'd evermore. *Fa. Queen*.

If I digg'd up thy forefathers graves,

And hung their rotten coffins up in chains,

It could not slake mine ire, nor ease my heart. *Shak. H. VI*.She with her cold hand *slakes*His spirits, the sparks of life, and chills his heart. *Craslow*.

From lulus' head

A lambent flame arose, which gently spread

Around his brows, and on his temples fed:

Amaz'd, with running water we prepare

To quench the sacred fire, and slake his hair. *Dryden*.

The fragrant fruit from bending branches slake,

And with the crystal stream their thirst at pleasure slake. *Blackmore's Creation*.

Coarse are his meals, the fortune of the chase;

Amidst the running stream he slakes his thirst. *Addis. Cats*.2. It is used of lime, to that it is uncertain whether the original notion of *To slack* or *slake* lime be to powder or quench it.That which he saw happened to be fresh lime, and gathered before any rain had fallen to *slake* it. *Woodward*.To SLAKE. *v. n.* [This is apparently from *slack*.] To grow less tense; to be relaxed.

If the the body's nature did partake,

Her strength would with the body's strength decay;

But when the body's strongest finews slake,

Then is the soul most active, quick, and gay. *Davies*.To SLAM. *v. a.* [*Slama*, *Islandick*; *schlagen*, Dutch.] To slaughter; to crush. A word not used but in low conversation.To SLANDER. *v. a.* [*eslandrie*, French; *scandalum*, Latin.] To censure falsely; to belie.

Slander Valentine

With falsehood, cowardice, and poor descent. *Shakespeare*.He hath slandered thy servant unto the king. *2 Sa. xix. 27*.Give me leave to speak as earnestly in truly commending it, as you have done in untruly and unkindly defacing and *slandering* it. *Whitgift*.

Thou do'st with lies the throne invade,

By practice harden'd in thy *slandering* trade;

Obtending heav'n for what'er ills befall,

And putt'ng heav'n under specious names thy gall. *Dryden*.

Of all her dears she never slander'd one,

But cares not if a thousand are undone. *Dryden*.SLANDER. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. False invective.

When *slanders* do not live in tongues;When cut-purses come not to throngs. *Shak. K. Lear*.

Since that, we hear he is in arms,

We think not so;

Yet charge the consul with our harms,

That let him go:

So in our censure of the state

We still do wander,

And make the careful magistrate

The mark of *slander*. *Ben. Johnson's Catiline*.

2. Disgrace; reproach.

Thou *slander* of thy heavy mother's womb!Thou loathed issue of thy father's loins. *Shakespeare. R. III*.

## SLA

3. Disreputation; ill name.

You shall not find me, daughter,

After the *slander* of most step-mothers,Ill-ey'd unto you. *Shakespeare*.SLANDERER. *n. f.* [from *slander*.] One who belies another;one who lays false imputations on another. *Shakespeare*.

In your servants suffer any offence against yourself rather

than against God: endure not that they should be railers or

*slanderers*, tell-tales or sowers of dissension. *Taylor*.Thou shalt answer for this, thou *slanderer*. *Dryden*.SLANDEROUS. *adj.* [from *slander*.]

1. Uttering reproachful falsehoods.

What king so strong

Can tie the gall up in the *slandrous* tongue? *Shakespeare*.

To me belongs

The care to shun the blast of *slandrous* tongues:

Let malice, prone the virtuous to defame,

Thus with vile censure taint my spotless name. *Pope*.

2. Containing reproachful falsehoods; calumnious.

I was never able till now to choke the mouth of such de-

tractors, with the certain knowledge of their *slandrous* un-truths. *Spenser on Ireland*.

We lay these honours on this man,

To ease ourselves of divers *slandrous* loads. *Shak. Jul. Cas*.

As by flattery a man opens his bosom to his mortal enemy,

so by detraction and a *slandrous* misreport he shuts the same tohis best friends. *South*.SLANDEROUSLY. *adv.* [from *slandrous*.] Calumniously; with

false reproach.

I may the better satisfy them who object these doubts, and

*slandrously* bark at the courtes which are held against that trait-terous earl and his adherents. *Spenser on Ireland*.They did *slandrously* object,

How that they durst not hazard to present

In person their defences. *Daniel's Civil War*.SLANG. The preterite of *sling*.David *slang* a stone, and smote the Philistine. *1 Sa. xvii*.SLANK. *n. f.* An herb.SLANT. *adj.* [from *slangbe*, a serpent, Dutch. *Skinner*.]SLANTING. *adj.* Oblique; not direct; not perpendicular.

Late the clouds

Jussling, or push'd with winds, rude in their shock,

Tine the *slant* lightning; whose thwart flame driv'n down,Kindles the gummy bark of air and pine. *Milton's Paradise Lost*.

The sun round the globe describes th' Equator line,

By which wife means he can the whole survey

With a direct or with a *slanting* ray,In the succession of a night and day. *Blackmore*.SLANTLY. *adv.* [from *slant*.] Obliquely; not perpendi-SLANTWISE. *adv.* cularly; slope.

Some maketh a hollowness half a foot deep,

With fower sets in it, set *slantwise* asleep. *Tusser's Husband*.SLAP. *n. f.* [*Schlap*, German.] A blow. Properly with the

hand open, or with something rather broad than sharp.

The laugh, the *slap*, the jocund curse go round. *Thomson*.SLAP. *adv.* [from the noun.] With a sudden and violent blow.

Peg's servants complained; and if they offered to come into

the warehouse, then frant went the yard *slap* over theirnoddle. *Arbuthnot's History of John Bull*.To SLAP. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To strike with a slap.

Dick, who thus long had passive fat,

Here stroak'd his chin, and cock'd his hat;

Then *slapp'd* his hand upon the board,And thus the youth put in his word. *Prior*.SLAPDASH. *interj.* [from *slap* and *dash*.] All at once: as anything broad falls with a *slap* into the water, and *dash*es it about.

A low word.

And yet, *slapdash*, is all againIn ev'ry finew, nerve, and vein. *Prior*.To SLASH. *v. a.* [*slasa*, to strike, *Islandick*.]

1. To cut; to cut with long cuts.

2. To lash. *Slash* is improper.Daniel, a sprightly swain, that us'd to *slash*

The vigorous steeds that drew his lord's calash,

To Peggy's side inclin'd. *King*.To SLASH. *v. n.* To strike at random with a sword; to lay

about him.

The knights with their bright burning blades

Broke their rude troops, and orders did confound,

Hewing and *slashing* at their idle shades. *Fairy Queen*.

Not that I'd lop the beauties from his book,

Like *slashing* Bentley with his despicable hook. *Pope*.SLASH. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. Cut; wound.

Some few received some cuts and *slashes* that had drawnblood. *Clarendon*.

2. A cut in cloth.

What! this a sleeve?

Here's snip and nip, and cut, and slash and *slashes*, *Shakespeare*.

Like to a censor in a barber's shop.

4

Distinguishing

## SLA

Distinguishing *slashes* deck the great,

As each excels in birth or state:

His oylet-holes are more and ampler;

The king's own body was a fampler. *Prior*.SLATCH. *n. f.* [A sea term.] The middle part of a rope orcable that hangs down loose. *Bailey*.SLATE. *n. f.* [from *silt*: *slate* is in some counties a crack; orfrom *sciate*, a tile, French.] A grey fossil stone, easily

broken into thin plates, which are used to cover houses, or to

write upon.

A square cannot be so truly drawn upon a *slate* as it is con-ceived in the mind. *Grew's Cynol*.A small piece of a flat *slate* the ants laid over the hole oftheir nest, when they forelaw it would rain. *Addison's Sp. Cr*.To SLATE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cover the roof; to tile.

Sonnets and elegies to Chloris,

Would raise a house about two stories; *Swift*.A lyrick ode would *slate*.SLATER. *n. f.* [from *slate*.] One who covers with slates or

tiles.

SLATERN. *n. f.* [*slatti*, Swedish.] A woman negligent;

not elegant or nice.

Without the raising of which sum,

You dare not be so troublesome

To pinch the *slatens* black and blue,For leaving you their work to do. *Hudibras*.We may always observe, that a gossip in politics is a *slat-*tern in her family. *Addison's Freeholder*.

The fallow skin is for the swarthy put,

And low can make a *slattern* of a slut. *Dryden*.

Beneath the lamp her tawdry ribbons glare,

The new-found mantleau and the *slattern* air. *Gay*.SLATY. *adj.* [from *slate*.] Having the nature of slate.All the stone that is *slaty*, with a texture long, and parallel

to the fite of the stratum, will split only lengthways, or hori-

zontally; and, if placed in any other position, 'tis apt to give

way, start, and burst, when any considerable weight is laid

upon it. *Woodward on Fossils*.SLAVE. *n. f.* [*esclave*, French.] It is said to have its originalfrom the *Slavi*, or *Slavonians*, subdued and sold by the *Ve-*

nicians.] One mancipiated to a master; not a freeman; a

dependent.

The banish'd Kent, who in disguise

Follow'd his enemy king, and did him service

Improper for a *slave*. *Shakespeare. King Lear*.

Thou elvish markt, abortive, rooting hog!

Thou that wast seal'd in thy nativity

The *slave* of nature, and the son of hell. *Shakespeare. R. III*.Of guests he makes them *slaves*Inhospitably. *Milton*.

Slaves to our passions we become, and then

It grows impossible to govern men. *Waller*.

The condition of servants was different from what it is

now, they being generally *slaves*, and such as were bought andsold for money. *South*.

Perspective a painter must not want; yet without subjeeting

ourselves to wholly to it, as to become *slaves* of it. *Dryden*.

To-morrow, should we thus express our friendship,

Each might receive a *slave* into his arms:

This fun perhaps, this morning sun's the last;

That e'er shall rise on Roman liberty. *Addison's Cato*.To SLAVE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To drudge; to toil; to

toil.

Had women been the makers of our laws,

The men should *slave* at cards from morn to night. *Swift*.SLAVER. *n. f.* [*saliva*, Latin; *slava*, *Islandick*.] Spittle

running from the mouth; drivel.

Mathiolus hath a passage, that a toad communicates its

venom not only by urine, but by the humidity and *slaver* of itsmouth, which will not consist with truth. *Brown*.

Of all mad creatures, if the leam'd are right,

It is the *slaver* kills, and not the bite. *Pope*.To SLAVER. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To be smeared with spittle.

Should I

Slaver with lips, as common as the stairs

That mount the capitol; join gripes with hands

Made hard with hourly fallhood as with labour. *Shakespeare*.

2. To emit spittle.

Miso came with scowling eyes to deliver a *slavering* good-morrow to the two ladies. *Shaksp.*Why must he pucker, spawl, and *slaver* it,In vain, against the people's fav'rite? *Swift*.To SLAVER. *v. a.* To smear with drivel.

Twit'ch'd by the slave he mouths it more and more,

'Till with white froth his gown is *slaver'd* o'er. *Dryden*.SLAVERER. *n. f.* [*slabbaerd*, Dutch; from *slaver*.] One who

cannot hold his spittle; a driveller; an idiot.

SLAVERY. *n. f.* [from *slave*.] Servitude; the condition of a

slave; the offices of a slave.

If my dissentings were out of error, weakness, or obtu-

sion in me, yet no man can think it other than the badge and

## SLE

method of *slavery*, by savage rudeness and importunate ob-

trusions of violence to have the milt of his error dispelled.

King Charles.

SLAUGHTER. *n. f.* [son-laught, Saxon, from *slagan*, *slagan*, to strike or kill.] Massacre; destruction by the sword.

Sinful Macduff,

They were all struck for thee!

Not for their own demerits, but for mine,



## SLE

calls a weaver's shuttle or reed a *slay*. To *slay* is to part a twist into single fibres.]

I on a fountain light,  
Whose brim with pinks was platted,  
The banks with daffodillies dight  
With grass like *seave* was matted. *Drayton's Cynthia.*

**SLEAZY.** *adj.* [often written *seazy*.] Weak; wanting substance. This seems to be of the same race with *seave*, or from to *slay*.

**SLED.** *n. s.* [*sled*, Danish; *sledde*, Dutch.] A carriage drawn without wheels.

The *sled*, the tumbrel, hurdles, and the sail,  
These all must be prepar'd. *Dryden.*

**SLEDDED.** *adj.* [from *sled*.] Mounted on a sled.  
So frown'd he once when in an angry parle,  
He smote the *sledged* Polack on the ice. *Shakespeare.*

**SLEGG.** *n. s.* [*sleeg*, Saxon; *sleggia*, Islandick.]

1. A large heavy hammer.

They him spying, both with greedy force,  
At once upon him ran, and him beset,  
With strokes of mortal steel, without remorse,  
And on his shield like iron *sledges* bet. *Fairy Queen.*

The painful smith, with force of fervent heat,  
The hardest iron soon doth mollify,

That with his heavy *sledge* he can it beat,  
And fashion to what he it list apply. *Spenser.*

The uphand *sledge* is used by workmen, when the work is not of the largest, yet requires help to batter and draw it out: they use it with both their hands before them, and seldom lift their hammer higher than their head.

Aristotle ascribes it unto the swiftness of that motion; but it would follow that the quick stroke of a light hammer should be of greater efficacy, than any foster and more gentle striking of a great *sledge*. *Wilkins's Mathematical Magick.*

2. A carriage without wheels, or with very low wheels; properly a *sled*. See **SLED**.

In Lancashire, they use a sort of *sledge* made with thick wheels, to bring their marl out, drawn with one horse. *Mort.*

**SLEEK.** *n. s.* [*sleek*, Dutch.] Smooth; nitid; glossy.

Let me have men about me that are fat,  
*Sleek-headed* men, and such as sleep a-nights. *Shakespeare.*

Envy!

How eagerly ye follow my disgrace,  
As if it fed ye; and how *sleek* and wanton  
Y' appear in ev'ry thing may bring my ruin. *Shakespeare.*

Yet are the men more loose than they,  
More kemb'd, and bath'd, and rub'd, and trim'd,  
More *sleek'd*, more soft, and slacker limb'd. *Ben. Jonson.*

What time the groves were clad in green,  
The fields all drest in flowers,  
And that the *sleek-hair'd* nymphs were seen,  
To seek them summer bowers. *Drayton.*

The purest pasteboard, with a *sleek* stone rub smooth, and as even as you can. *Peacham.*

As in gaze admiring, oft he bow'd  
His turret crest, and *sleek* enamel'd neck,  
Fawning. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

Those rugged names to our like mouths grow *sleek*,  
That would have made Quinilian stare and gasp. *Milton.*

Thy head and hair are *sleek*,  
And then thou kemb'st the tuzzes on thy cheek. *Dryden.*

So *sleek* her skin, so faultless was her make,  
Ev'n Juno did unwilling pleasure take  
To see so fair a rival. *Dryden.*

To **SLEEK.** *v. a.* [from the adjective.]

1. To comb smooth and even.

By dead Parthenope's dear tomb,  
And fair Ligea's golden comb,  
Wherewith the fits on diamond rocks,  
*Sleeking* her soft alluring locks. *Milton.*

2. To render soft, smooth, or glossy.

Gentle my lords, *sleek* o'er your rugged looks;  
Be bright and jovial 'mong your guests to night. *Shakefp.*

She does *sleek*  
With crumbs of bread and milk, and lies a-nights  
In her neat gloves. *Ben. Jonson's Catiline.*

A sheet of well *sleeked* marble paper did not cast any of its distinct colours upon the wall.

The persuasive rhetoric  
That *sleek'd* his tongue, and won so much on Eve,  
So little here, nay lost. *Milton.*

A cruise of fragrance, form'd of burnish'd gold,  
Odour divine! whose soft refreshing streams  
*Sleek* the smooth skin, and scent the snowy limbs. *Pope.*

**SLEEKLY.** *adv.* [from *sleek*.] Smoothly; glossily.

Let their heads be *sleekly* comb'd, and their blue coats brush'd. *Shakespeare's Taming of the Shrew.*

To **SLEEP.** *v. n.* [*slepan*, Gothick; *sleapan*, Saxon; *slapen*, Dutch.]

1. To take rest, by suspension of the mental powers.

I've watch'd and travell'd hard:  
Some time I shall *sleep* out; the rest I'll whistle. *Shakefp.*

2. A

## SLE

Where's the *Pede*?—go you, and where you find a maid,  
That, ere she *sleep*, hath thrice her prayers said. *id.*

Rein up the organs of her fantasy;  
*Sleep* the as found as careless infancy; *id.*

But those that *sleep*, and think not on their sins,  
Pinch them, arms, legs, backs, shoulders, sides, and shins. *Shakespeare's Merry Wives of Windsor.*

If the man be poor, thou shalt not *sleep* with his pledge. *id.*

*Sleep* on now, and take your rest; behold, the hour is at hand. *id.*

Peace, good reader! do not weep;  
Peace! the lovers are asleep:  
They, sweet turtles! folded lie,  
In the last knot that love could tie.  
Let them *sleep*, let them *sleep* on,  
Till this stormy night be gone,  
And the eternal morrow dawn,  
Then the curtains will be drawn,  
And they waken with that light,  
Whose day shall never *sleep* in night. *Cressida.*

Those who at any time *sleep* without dreaming, can never be convinced that their thoughts are for four hours busy without their knowing it.

2. To rest; to be motionless.

Steel, if thou turn thine edge, or cut not out the burling-bon'd clown in chimes of beef ere thou *sleep* in thy sheath, I beseech joye on my knees thou mayst be turned into hob-nails. *Shakespeare's Henry VI.*

How sweet the moonlight *sleeps* upon this bank!

Here will we sit, and let the sounds of music  
Creep in our ears. *Shakespeare's Merchant of Venice.*

The giddy ship, betwixt the winds and tides,  
Forc'd back and forwards, in a circle rides,  
Stunn'd with the different blows; then shoots amain,  
Till counterbuff'd the stops, and *sleeps* again. *Dryden.*

3. To live thoughtlessly.

We *sleep* over our happiness, and want to be roused into a quick thankful sense of it.

4. To be dead; death being a state from which man will come time awake.

If we believe that Jesus died and rose again, even so them also which *sleep* in Jesus will God bring with him. *1 Thess.*

A person is said to be dead to us, because we cannot raise from the grave; though he only *sleeps* unto God, who can raise from the chamber of death. *Ascham's Paragon.*

5. To be inattentive; not vigilant.

Heav'n will one day open  
The king's eyes, that so long have *sleep* upon  
This bold, bad man. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*

6. To be unnoticed, or unattended.

You ever  
Have with'd the *sleeping* of this business, never  
Desir'd it to be stir'd. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*

**SLEEP.** *n. s.* [from the verb.] Repose; rest; suspension of the mental powers; slumber.

Methought I heard a voice cry *sleep* no more!  
Macbeth doth murder *sleep*; the innocent *sleep*;  
*Sleep* that knits up the ravell'd sleeve of care;  
The birth of each day's life, fore labour's bath,  
Balm of hurt minds, great nature's second course,  
Chief nourisher in life's feast. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

Cold callest the spirits to succour; and therefore they cannot so well close and go together in the head, which is ever requisite to *sleep*. And for the same cause, pain and noise hinder *sleep*; and darkness furthereth *sleep*.

Beasts that *sleep* in winter, as wild bears, during their *sleep* wax very fat, though they eat nothing.

His fasten'd hands the rudder keep,  
And fix'd on heav'n, his eyes repel invading *sleep*. *Dryden.*

Hermes o'er his head in air appear'd,  
His hat adorn'd with wings dispos'd the god,  
And in his hand the *sleep* compelling rod. *Dryden.*

Infants spend the greatest part of their time in *sleep*, and are seldom awake but when hunger calls for the teat, or some pain forces the mind to perceive it.

**SLEEPER.** *n. s.* [from *sleep*.]

1. One who sleeps; one who is not awake.

Sound music; come my queen, take hand with me,  
And rock the ground whereon these *sleepers* be. *Shakefp.*

What's the business,  
That such an hideous trumpet calls to parley  
The *sleepers* of the house? *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

In some countries, a plant which shutteth in the night, openeth in the morning, and openeth wide at noon; the inhabitants say is a plant that *sleeps*. There be *sleepers* now then; for almost all flowers do the like.

Night is indeed the province of his reign;  
Yet all his dark exploits no more contain  
Than a spy taken, and a *sleeping* slain. *Dryden.*

He must be no great eater; drinker, nor *sleeping*, that will discipline his senses, and exert his mind: every worthy undertaking requires both.

2. A

## SLE

1. A lazy inactive drone.

2. That which lies dormant, or without effect.

3. Let penal laws, if they have been *sleepers* of long, or if grown unfit for the present time, be by wise judges confined in the execution. *Bacon.*

4. A fish. *Ainsworth.*

**SLEEPILY.** *adv.* [from *sleepy*.]

1. Drowsily; with desire to sleep.

2. Dully; lazily.

I rather chuse to endure the wounds of those darts, which envy casteth at novelty, than to go on safely and *sleepily* in the easy ways of ancient mistakings. *Ruleigh.*

3. Stupidly.

He would make us believe that Luther in these actions pretended to authority, forgetting what he had *sleepily* owned before. *Atterbury.*

**SLEEPINESS.** *n. s.* [from *sleepy*.] Drowsiness; disposition to sleep; inability to keep awake.

Watchfulness precedes too great *sleepiness*, and is the most ill-boding symptom of a fever. *Arbutnot.*

**SLEEPLESS.** *adj.* [from *sleep*.] Wanting sleep.

The field  
To labour calls us, now with sweat impos'd,  
Though after *sleepless* night. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

While penive poets painful vigils keep,  
*Sleepless* themselves to give their readers sleep. *Pope.*

**SLEEPY.** *adj.* [from *sleep*.]

1. Drowsy; disposed to sleep.

2. Not awake.

Why did you bring these daggers from the place?  
They must lie there. Go, carry them and smear  
The *sleepy* grooms with blood. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

And rising hasty, took a short adieu. *Dryden.*

3. Somniferous; somniferous; causing sleep.

We will give you *sleepy* drinks, that your senses unintelligent of our insufficiency, may, though they cannot praise us, as little accuse us. *Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.*

Let such bethink them, if the *sleepy* drench  
Of that forgetful lake benumb not still. *Milton.*

I *sleeped* about eight hours, and no wonder; for the physicians had mingled a *sleepy* potion in the wine. *Gulliver.*

**SLEET.** *n. s.* [perhaps from the Danish, *slet*.] A kind of smooth small hail or snow, not falling in flakes, but single particles.

Now van to van the foremost squadrons meet,  
The midmost battles hatching up behind,  
Who view, far off, the storm of falling *sleet*,  
And hear their thunder rattling in the wind. *Dryden.*

Perpetual *sleet* and driving snow  
Obscure the skies, and hang on herds below.  
Huge oxen stand inclos'd in wintry walls  
Of snow congeal'd. *Dryden.*

Rains would have been poured down, as the vapours became cooler; next *sleet*, then snow, and ice, and frost.

**SLEET.** *v. n.* [from the noun.] To snow in small particles, intermixed with rain.

**SLEETLY.** *adv.* [from the noun.] Bringing sleet.

**SLEEVE.** *n. s.* [*slep*, Saxon.]

1. The part of a garment that covers the arms.

Once my well-waiting eyes esp'd my treasure,  
With *sleeves* turn'd up, loose hair, and breast enlarged,  
Her father's corn, moving her fair limbs, measure. *Sidney.*

The deep smock *sleeve*, which the Irish women use, they say, was old Spanish; and yet that should seem rather to be an old English fashion: for in armory, the fashion of the Manche, which is given in arms, being nothing else but a *sleeve*, is fashioned much like to that *sleeve*. And knights, in ancient times, used to wear their mistress's or love's *sleeve* upon their arms; for Launcelot wore the *sleeve* of the fair maid of Asteloth in a tourney. *Spenser's Ireland.*

Your hose should be ungarter'd, your *sleeve* unbutton'd, your shoe untied, demonstrating a careless desolation. *Shakefp.*

You would think a smock a the-angel, he so chants to the *sleeve*-band, and the work about the square on't. *Shakespeare.*

He was clothed in cloth, with wide *sleeves* and a cape. *Bacon.*

In velvet white as snow the troop was gown'd,  
Their hoods and *sleeves* the same. *Dryden.*

2. *Sleeve*, in some provinces, signifies a knot or skein of silk, which is by some very probably supposed to be its meaning in the following passage. [See **SLEEVE**.]

Methought I heard a voice cry, *sleep* no more!  
Macbeth doth murder *sleep*; the innocent *sleep*;  
*Sleep* that knits up the ravell'd *sleeve* of care,  
The birth of each day's life. *Shakespeare.*

3. *Sleeve*, Dutch, signifies a cover; any thing spread over; which seems to be the sense of *sleeve* in the proverbial phrase: A brace of sharpers laugh at the whole roguery in their *sleeves*.

Men know themselves utterly void of those qualities which the impudent sycophant ascribes to them, and in his *sleeve* laughs at them for believing. *South's Sermons.*

4. Not

## SLE

John laughed heartily in his *sleeve* at the pride of the esquire, *Arbutnot's Hist. of John Bull.*

4. To hang on a *sleeve*; to make dependent.

It is not for a man which doth know, or should know what orders, and what peaceable government requireth, to ask why we should hang our judgment upon the church's *sleeve*, and why in matters of orders more than in matters of doctrine. *Hooker.*

5. [*Lalligo*, Latin.] A fish. *Ainsworth.*

**SLEEVED.** *adj.* [from *sleeve*.] Having sleeves.

**SLEEVELESS.** *adj.* [from *sleeve*.]

1. Wanting sleeves; having no sleeves.

His cloaths were strange, though coarse, and black, tho' bare;  
*Sleeveless* his jerkin was, and it had been  
Velvet, but 'twas now, so much ground was seen,  
Become tuffastaty. *Donne.*

They put on long *sleeveless* coats of home-spun cotton. *Sandys.*

Behold you idle by palmers, pilgrims trod,  
Grave mummings! *sleeveless* some, and shirtless others. *Pope.*

2. Wanting reasonableness; wanting propriety; wanting solidity. [This sense, of which the word has been long possessed, I know not well how it obtained; *Skinner* thinks it properly *liveless*, or *lifeless*: to this I cannot heartily agree, though I know not what better to suggest. Can it come from *sleeves*, a knot, or *skein*, and so signify *unconnected*, hanging ill together? or from *sleeve*, a cover; and therefore means *plainly* *alford*; foolish without palliation?]

This *sleeveless* tale of transubstantiation was brought into the world by that other fable of the multipresence. *Hall.*

My landlady quarrelled with him for sending every one of her children on a *sleeveless* errand, as she calls it. *Spektator.*

**SLEIGHT.** *n. s.* [*slegd*, cunning, Islandick.] Artful trick; cunning artifice; dexterous practice; as sleight of hand; the tricks of a juggler. This is often written, but less properly, *sight*.

He that exhorted to beware of an enemy's policy, doth not give counsel to be impolite; but rather to be all prudent foresight, lest our simplicity be over-reached by cunning *sleights*.

Fair Una to the red cross knight  
Betrothed is with joy;  
Though false Duessa it to bar,  
Her false *sleights* do employ. *Fairy Queen.*

Upon the corner of the moon,  
There hangs a vap'rous drop, profound;  
I'll catch it ere it come to ground;  
And that distill'd by magick *sleights*,  
Shall raise such artificial sprights,  
As, by the strength of their illusion  
Shall draw him on to his confusion. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

Out stept the ample size  
Of mighty Ajax, huge in strength; to him, Laertes' son,  
That crafty one as huge in *sleight*. *Chapman.*

She could not so convey  
The mally substance of that idol great,  
What *sleight* had she the warden to betray?  
What strength to heave the goddess from her seat? *Fairf.*

In the wily snake  
Whatever *sleights*, none would suspicious mark,  
As from his wit, and native subtilty  
Proceeding. *Milton.*

Doubtless the pleasure is as great  
Of being cheated, as to cheat;  
As lookers on feel most delight,  
That least perceive the juggler's *sleight*. *Hudibras.*

Good humour is but a *sleight* of hand, or a faculty making truths look like appearances, or appearances like truths. *L'Estrange.*

When we hear death related, we are all willing to favour the *sleight*, when the poet does not too grossly impose upon us. *Dryden.*

While innocent he scorns ignoble *sleight*,  
His honest friends preserve him by a *sleight*. *Swift.*

**SLEINE.** *n. s.* [This word is apparently misprinted for *seine*.] Is a net of about forty fathoms in length, with which they encompass a part of the sea, and draw the same on land by two ropes fastned at its ends, together with such fish as lighteth within his precinct.

**SLENDER.** *adj.* [*slinder*, Dutch.]

1. Thin; small in circumference compared with the length; not thick.

So thick the roses bushing round  
About her glow'd; half-rooping to support  
Each flow'r of slender stalk. *Milton.*

2. Small in the watu; having a fine shape.

What slender youth bedew'd with liquid odours,  
Courts thee on roses in some pleasant cave.  
Beauteous Helen thines among the rest,  
Tall, slender, straight, with all the graces blest. *Dryden.*

3. Not



## SLI

3. Not bulky; slight; not strong.  
Love in these labyrinths his slaves detains,  
And mighty hearts are held in *slender* chains. *Pope*.
4. Small; inconsiderable; weak.  
Yet they, who claim the general assent of the whole world  
unto that which they teach, and do not fear to give very  
hard and heavy sentence upon as many as refuse to embrace  
the same, must have special regard, that their first founda-  
tions and grounds be more than *slender* probabilities. *Hooker*.  
Where joy most revels, grief doth most lament;  
Grief joys, joy grieves, on *slender* accident. *Shakespeare*.  
Positively to define that season, there is no *slender* difficul-  
ty. *Brown's Vulgar Errors*.  
It is a very *slender* comfort that relies upon this nice distinc-  
tion, between things being troublesome, and being evils;  
when all the evil of affliction lies in the trouble it creates to  
us. *Tillotson*.  
5. Sparing; less than enough: as, a *slender* estate and *slender*  
parts.  
At my lodging,  
The worst is this, that at so *slender* warning,  
You're like to have a thin and *slender*ittance. *Shakespeare*.  
In obstructions inflammatory, the aliment ought to be cool,  
*slender*, thin, diluting. *Arbutnot*.  
6. Not amply supplied.  
The good Ostorius often deign'd  
To grace my *slender* table with his presence. *Philips*.  
SLENDERLY. *adv.* [from *slender*.]  
1. Without bulk.  
2. Slightly; meanly.  
If the debt be not just, we know not what may be deemed  
just, neither is it a sum to be *slenderly* regarded. *Hayward*.  
If I have done well, it is that which I desired; but if *slen-*  
*derly* and meanly, it is that which I could attain to. *2 Mac*.  
SLENDERNESS. *n. f.* [from *slender*.]  
1. Thinness; smallness of circumference.  
Small whistles give a sound because of their extreme *slen-*  
*derness*, whereby the air is more pent than in a wider pipe.  
Their colours arise from the thinness of the transparent  
parts of the feathers; that is from the *slenderness* of the very  
fine hairs or capillamenta, which grow out of the sides of the  
groffer lateral branches or fibres of those feathers. *Newton*.  
2. Want of bulk or strength.  
It is preceded by a spitting of blood, occasioned by its  
acrimony, and too great a projectile motion, with *slenderness*  
and weakness of the vessels. *Arbutnot on Diet*.  
3. Slightness; weakness; inconsiderableness.  
The *slenderness* of your reasons against the book, together  
with the inconveniences that must of necessity follow, have  
procured a great credit unto it. *Whitgift*.  
4. Want of plenty.  
SLEPT. The preterite of *sleep*.  
Silence! coeval with eternity,  
Thou wert ere nature first began to be,  
'Twas one vast nothing all, and all *slight* fast in thee. *Pope*.  
SLEW. The preterite of *slay*.  
He *slew* Hamet, a great commander among the Numidians,  
and chased Benchades and Amida, two of their greatest prin-  
ces, out of the country. *Knapton's History of the Turks*.  
TO SLEW. *v. n.* [See TO SLEAVE.] To part or twist into  
threads.  
Why art thou then exasperate, thou immaterial skein of  
sky'd silk? *Shakespeare*.  
TO SLICE. *v. n.* [Irish, Saxon.]  
1. To cut into flat pieces.  
Their cooks make no more ado, but *slicing* it into little  
gobbets, prick it on a prong of iron, and hang it in a fur-  
nace. *Sandy's Journey*.  
The residue were on foot, well furnished with jack and  
skull, pikes and *slicing* swords, broad, thin, and of an excel-  
lent temper. *Hayward*.  
2. To cut into parts.  
Nature lost one by thee, and therefore must  
*slice* one in two to keep her number just. *Cleveland*.  
3. To cut off.  
When hungry thou stood'st staring, like an oaf,  
I *slic'd* the luncheon from the barley loaf. *Gay*.  
4. To cut; to divide.  
Ambitious princes and tyrants *slice* the earth among them.  
*Burnet's Theory of the Earth*.  
SLICE. *n. f.* [Irish, Saxon; from the verb.]  
1. A broad piece cut off.  
Hacking of trees in their bark, both downright and across-  
so as you may make them rather in *slices* than in continued  
backs, doth great good to trees. *Bacon*.  
You need not wipe your knife to cut bread; because in  
cutting a *slice* or two it will wipe itself.  
He from out the chimney took,  
A hutch of bacon off the hook,  
And freely, from the fattest side,  
Cut out large *slices* to be fry'd. *Swift*.

## SLI

2. A broad piece.  
Then clap four *slices* of pilaster on't,  
That lac'd with bits of rustick, makes a front. *Pope*.  
3. A broad head fixed in a handle; a peel; a spatula.  
The pelican hath a beak broad and flat, much like the *slice*  
of apothecaries, with which they spread plaisters. *Hokewell*.  
When burning with the iron in it, with the *slice*, clap the  
coals upon the outside close together, to keep the heat in. *Mar*.  
SLICK. *adj.* [Dutch, Dutch.] See SLEEK.  
Glas attracts but weakly; some *slick* stones, and thick glas-  
ses indifferently. *Brown's Vulgar Errors*.  
SLID. The preterite of *slide*.  
At first the silent venom *slid* with ease,  
And seiz'd her cooler senses by degrees. *Dryden's Æneid*.  
SLID'DEN. The participle passive of *slide*.  
Why is this people *slidden* back, by a perpetual backslid-  
ing? *Jer. viii. 5*.  
TO SLID'DER. *v. n.* [Dutch, Dutch.] To slide with inter-  
ruption.  
Go thou from me to fate,  
Now die: with that he dragg'd the trembling fire,  
*Slid'd* ring through clotted blood. *Dryden*.  
TO SLIDE. *v. n.* *slid*, preterite; *slidden*, participle pass. [Irish,  
Icelandic, sliding, Saxon; *sliden*, Dutch; *sl-lithe*, Welsh.]  
1. To pass along smoothly; to slip; to glide.  
Sounds do not only *slide* upon the surface of a smooth body,  
but communicate with the spirits in the pores of the body.  
*Bacon's Natural History*.  
Ulysses, Stheniceus, Tifander *slide*  
Down by a rope, Machaon was their guide. *Dentham*.  
2. To move without change of the foot.  
Oh Ladon, happy Ladon, rather *slide* than run by her,  
lest thou shouldst make her legs slip from her. *Sidney*.  
Smooth *sliding* without step. *Milton*.  
He that once sins, like him that *slides* on ice,  
Goes swiftly down the slippery ways of vice:  
Though conscience checks him, yet thine rubs gone o'er,  
He *slides* on smoothly, and looks back no more. *Dryden*.  
3. To pass inadvertently.  
Make a door and a bar for thy mouth: beware thou *slide*  
not by it. *Eccles. xxviii. 26*.  
4. To pass unnoticed.  
In the prince's I could find no apprehension of what I  
said or did, but with a calm carelessness, letting every thing  
*slide* justly, as we do by their speeches, who neither in mat-  
ter nor person do any way belong unto us. *Sidney*.  
5. To pass along by silent and unobserved progression.  
Thou shalt  
Hate all, shew charity to none;  
But let the famish'd flesh *slide* from the bone,  
Ere thou relieve the beggar. *Shakespeare*.  
Then no day void of bliss, of pleasure leaving,  
Ages shall *slide* away without perceiving. *Dryden*.  
Rescue me from their ignoble hands:  
Let me kiss yours when you my wound begin,  
Then easy death will *slide* with pleasure in. *Dryden*.  
Their eye *slides* over the pages, or the words *slide* over their  
eyes, and vanish like a rhapsody of evening tales. *Watts*.  
6. To pass silently and gradually from good to bad.  
Nor could they have *slid* into those brutish immoralities of  
life, had they duly manured those first practical notions and  
dictates of right reason. *South*.  
7. To pass without difficulty or obstruction.  
Such of them should be retained as *slide* easily of themselves  
into English compounds, without violence to the ear. *Pope*.  
Begin with sense, of ev'ry art the soul,  
Parts answer'ing parts shall *slide* into a whole;  
Nature shall join you, time shall make it grow  
A work to wonder at. *Pope*.  
8. To move upon the ice by a single impulse, without change  
of feet.  
The gallants dancing by the river side,  
They bathe in summer, and in winter *slide*. *Waller*.  
9. To fall by error.  
The discovering and reprehension of these colours cannot  
be done but out of a very universal knowledge of things,  
which so cleareth man's judgment, as it is the less apt to  
*slide* into any error. *Bacon*.  
10. To be not firm.  
Ye fair!  
Be greatly cautious of your *sliding* hearts. *Thornson*.  
11. To pass with a free and gentle course or flow.  
TO SLIDE. *v. a.* To put imperceptibly.  
Little tricks of sophistry by *sliding* in, or leaving out such  
words as entirely change the question, should be abandoned  
by all fair disputants. *Watts*.  
SLIDE. *n. f.* [from the verb.]  
1. Smooth and easy passage.  
We have some *slides* or relishes of the voice or strings, con-  
tinued without notes, from one to another, rising or falling  
which are delightful. *Bacon's Natural History*.

## SLI

- Kings that have able men of their nobility shall find ease  
in employing them, and a better *slide* into their business; for  
people naturally bend to them. *Bacon*.  
2. Flow; even course.  
There be, whose fortunes are like Homer's verses, that have  
a *slide* and easiness more than the verses of other poets. *Bac*.  
SLIDER. *n. f.* [from *slide*.] He who slides.  
SLIGHT. *adj.* [Dutch, Dutch.]  
1. Small; worthless; inconsiderable.  
Is Caesar with Antonius priz'd to *slight*? *Shakespeare*.  
Their arms, their arts, their manners I disclose,  
*Slight* is the subject, but the praise not small,  
If heav'n assist, and Phebus hear my call. *Dryden*.  
*Slight* is the subject, but not so the praise;  
If the inspire, and he approve my lays. *Pope*.  
2. Not important; not cogent; weak.  
Some firmly embrace doctrines upon *slight* grounds, some  
upon no grounds, and some contrary to appearance. *Locke*.  
3. Negligent; not vehement; not done with effect.  
The shaking of the head is a gesture of *slight* refusal. *Bacon*.  
He in contempt  
At one *slight* bound high overleap'd all bound. *Milton*.  
4. Foolish; weak of mind.  
No beast ever was so *slight*  
For man, as for his God, to fight. *Hadibras*.  
5. Not strong; thin; as a *slight* silk.  
SLIGHT. *n. f.* [from the adjective.]  
1. Neglect; contempt; act of scorn.  
People in misfortune construe unavoidable accidents into  
*slights* or neglects. *Clarissa*.  
2. Artifice; cunning practice. See SLEIGHT.  
As boisterous a thing as force is, it rarely achieves any  
thing but under the conduct of fraud. *Slight* of hand has  
done that, which force of hand could never do. *South*.  
After Nic had bamboozled John a while, what with *slight*  
of hand, and taking from his own score, and adding to John's,  
Nic brought the balance to his own side. *Arbutnot*.  
TO SLIGHT. *v. a.* [from the adjective.]  
1. To neglect; to disregard.  
Beware lest they transgress and *slight* that sole command.  
*Milton*.  
You cannot expect your son should have any regard for  
one whom he sees you *slight*. *Locke*.  
2. To throw carelessly, unless in this passage to *slight* be the  
same with to *sling*.  
The rogues *slighted* me into the river, with as little  
remorse as they would have drowned puppies. *Shakespeare*.  
3. [Dutch, Dutch.] To overthrow; to demolish. *Junius*,  
*Skinner*, and *Ansforth*.  
4. To SLIGHTLY. To treat or perform carelessly.  
These men, when they have promised great matters, and  
failed most shamefully, if they have the perfection of bold-  
ness, will but *slight* it over, and no more ado. *Bacon's Essays*.  
His death and your deliverance  
Were themes that ought not to be *slighted* over. *Dryden*.  
SLIGHTLY. *n. f.* [from *slight*.] One who disregards.  
SLIGHTLY. *adv.* [from *slighting*.] Without reverence;  
with contempt.  
If my sceptick speaks *slightingly* of the opinions he opposes,  
I have done no more than became the part. *Boyle*.  
SLIGHTLY. *adv.* [from *slight*.]  
1. Negligently; without regard.  
Words, both because they are common, and do not so  
strongly move the fancy of man, are for the most part but  
*slightly* heard. *Hooker*.  
Leave nothing fitting for the purpose  
Untouch'd, or *slightly* handled in discourse. *Shakespeare*.  
You were to blame  
To part so *slightly* with your wife's first gift. *Shakespeare*.  
The letter-writer dissembles his knowledge of this restriction,  
and contents himself *slightly* to mention it towards the close of  
his pamphlet. *Atterbury*.  
2. Scornfully; contemptuously.  
Long had the Gallick monarch uncontroul'd,  
Enlarg'd his borders, and of human force  
Opponent *slightly* thought. *Philips*.  
3. Weakly; without force.  
Scorn not the facil gates of hell too *slightly* barr'd. *Milton*.  
4. Without worth.  
SLIGHTNESS. *n. f.* [from *slight*.]  
1. Weakness; want of strength.  
2. Negligence; want of attention; want of vehemence.  
Where gentry, title, wisdom,  
Cannot conclude but by the yea and no  
Of gen'ral ignorance, it must omit  
Real necessities, and give way the while  
To unstable *slightness*. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus*.  
What strong cries must they be that shall drown so loud a  
clamour of impieties? and how does it reproach the *slightness*  
of our sleepy heartless addressees? *Dryden of Piety*.  
SLIGHTLY. *adv.* [from *slight*.] Cunningly; with cunning secrecy;  
with subtle covertness.

## SLI

- Were there a serpent seen with forked tongue,  
That *slily* glided towards your majesty,  
It were but necessary you were wak'd. *Shakespeare*.  
He, closely false and *slily* wife,  
Cast how he might annoy them most from far. *Fairfax*.  
Satan, like a cunning pick-lock, *slily* robs us of our grand  
treasure. *Decay of Piety*.  
With this he did a herd of goats controul;  
Which by the way he met, and *slily* stole:  
Clad like a country swain *Dryden*.  
May hypocrites,  
That *slily* speak one thing, another think,  
Hateful as hell, pleas'd with the relish weak,  
Drink on unwarned, till by enchanting cups  
Infatuate, they their wily thoughts disclose,  
And through intemperance grow a while sincere. *Philips*.  
SLIM. *adv.* [A cant word as it seems, and therefore not to be  
used.] *Slender*; thin of shape.  
A thin *slim*-gutt'd fox made a hard shift to wriggle his body  
into a henroost; and when he had stuff'd his guts well, squeezed  
hard to get out again; but the hole was too little. *L'Estr*.  
I was jogg'd on the elbow by a *slim* young girl of seven-  
teen. *Addison*.  
SLIME. *n. f.* [Irish, Saxon; *sligm*, Dutch.] Viscous mire; any  
glutinous substance.  
The higher Nilus swells  
The more it promises: as it ebbs, the seedman  
Upon the *slime* and ooze scatters his grain. *Shakespeare*.  
Brick for stone, and *slime* for mortar. *Gen*.  
The vale of Siddim was full of *slime*-pits. *Gen. xiv. 10*.  
God, out of his goodness, caused the wind to blow, to  
dry up the abundant *slime* and mud of the earth, and make  
the land more firm, and to cleanse the air of thick vapours  
and unwholesome mists. *Raleigh*.  
Some plants grow upon the top of the sea, from some con-  
cretion of *slime* where the sun beateth hot, and the sea stir-  
reth little. *Bacon's Natural History*.  
And with Asphaltick *slime*, broad as the gate,  
Deep to the roots of hell, the gather'd beach  
They fasten'd. *Milton's Paradise Lost*.  
Now dragon grown; larger than whom the fun  
Engender'd in the Pythian vale on *slime*,  
Huge Python! *Milton's Paradise Lost*.  
O foul descent! I'm now constrain'd  
Into a beast, to mix with bestial *slime*,  
This effluence to incarnate and imbrute. *Milton*.  
SLIMINESS. *n. f.* [from *slimy*.] Viscosity; glutinous mat-  
ter.  
By a weak fermentation a pendulous *sliminess* is produced,  
which answers a pituitous state. *Floyer*.  
SLIMY. *adj.* [from *slimy*.]  
1. Overspread with *slime*.  
My bended hook shall pierce  
Their *slimy* jaws; and as I draw them up,  
I'll think them every one an Antony. *Shakespeare*.  
Some lay in dead men's skulls; and in those holes,  
Where eyes did once inhabit, there were crept,  
As 'twere in scorn of eyes, reflecting gems,  
That wou'd the *slimy* bottom of the deep,  
And mock'd the dead bones that lay scatter'd by. *Shak*.  
They have cobwebs about them, which is a sign of a *slimy*  
dryness. *Bacon*.  
The rest are all by bad example led,  
And in their father's *slimy* tract they tread. *Dryden*.  
Eels for want of exercise, are fat and *slimy*. *Arbutnot*.  
Shoals of slow house-bearing do snails creep  
O'er the ripe fruitage, paring *slimy* tracks  
In the sleek rind. *Philips*.  
The swallow sweeps  
The *slimy* pool to build his hanging house. *Thomson*.  
2. Viscous; glutinous.  
Then both from out hell-gates, into the waste,  
Wide anarchy of chaos, damp and dark,  
Hovering upon the waters, what they met  
Solid or *slimy*, as in raging sea,  
Toft up and down, together crowded drove. *Milton*.  
From their groins they shed  
A *slimy* juice by false conception bred. *Dryden*.  
The astrological undertakers would raise men like vege-  
tables, out of some fat and *slimy* soil, well digested by the  
kindly heat of the sun, and impregnated with the influence  
of the stars. *Bentley*.  
SLIMNESS. *n. f.* [from *slimy*.] Designing artifice.  
By an excellent faculty in mimicry, my correspondent can  
assume my air, and give my taciturnity a *slimness*, which di-  
verts more than any thing I could say. *Addison*.  
SLING. *n. f.* [Irish, Saxon; *slingen*, Dutch.]  
1. A missile weapon made by a strap and two strings; the  
stone is lodged in the strap, and thrown by loosing one of  
the strings.  
The arrow cannot make him see: *slings* stones are turned  
with him into rubble. *Jab. xli. 28*.  
24 H  
Dreads



## SLI

- Dreads he the twanging of the archer's string?  
Or flinging stones from the Phœnician sling? *Sandys.*  
*Slings* have so much greater swiftness than a stone thrown  
from the hand, by how much the end of the *slings* is farther off  
from the shoulder-joint, the center of motion. *Wilkins.*  
The Tuscan king  
Laid by the lance, and took him to the *slings*;  
Thrice whirl'd the thong around his head, and threw  
The heated lead, half melted as it flew. *Dryden's Æn.*  
Whirl'd from a *slings*, or from an engine thrown,  
Amidst the fœs, as flies a mighty stone,  
So flew the beast. *Dryden's Ovid.*  
2. A throw; a stroke.  
Till cram'd and gorg'd, nigh burst  
With fuck'd and glutted offal, at one *slings*  
Of thy victorious arm, well-pleasing son. *Milt. Par. Lost.*  
3. A kind of hanging bandage.  
To SLING. *v. a.* [from the noun.]  
1. To throw by a sling.  
2. To throw; to cast. Not very proper.  
Ætna's entrails fraught with fire,  
That now casts out dark fumes and pitchy clouds,  
Incens'd, or tears up mountains by the roots,  
Or *slings* a broken rock aloft in air. *Addison.*  
3. To hang loosely by a string.  
From rivers drive the kids, and *slings* your hook;  
Anon I'll wash 'em in the shallow brook. *Dryden.*  
4. To move by means of a rope.  
Cæcus I saw amidst the shouts  
Of mariners, and busy care to *slings*  
His horses soon ashore. *Dryden's Cleomenes.*  
They *slung* up one of their largest hogheads, then rolled  
it towards my hand, and beat out the top. *Gulliver's Travels.*  
SLINGER. *n. s.* [from *slings*.] One who slings or uses the sling.  
The *slingers* went about it, and smote it. *2 Kings iii. 25.*  
To SLINK. *v. n.* preter. *slunk*. [Jinglan, Saxon, to creep.] To  
sneak; to steal out of the way.  
We will *slink* away in supper-time, disguise us at my lodg-  
ing, and return all in an hour. *Shakspeare, Merch. of Venice.*  
As we do turn our backs  
From our companion, thrown into his grave,  
So his familiars from his buried fortunes  
*Slink* away. *Shakspeare, Timon of Athens.*  
He, after Eve seduc'd, unmind'd *slink*  
Into the wood fast by. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*  
Not far from hence doth dwell  
A cunning man, hight Sidrophel,  
To whom all people far and near  
On deep importances repair;  
When brass and pewter hap to stray,  
And linen *slinks* out of the way. *Hudibras.*  
She *sunk* into a corner, where she lay trembling 'till the  
company went their way. *L'Estrange.*  
He would pinch the children in the dark, and then *slink* into  
a corner, as if no body had done it. *Arbutnot, Hist. of J. Bull.*  
A weasel once made shift to *slink*  
In at a corn-loft through a chink;  
But having amply stuff'd his skin,  
Could not get out as he got in. *Pope's Epist. of Horace.*  
We have a suspicious, fearful, and constrained countenance,  
often turning back, and *sinking* through narrow lanes. *Swift.*  
To SLINK. *v. a.* To cast; to miscarry of. A low word.  
To prevent a mare's *sinking* her foal, in snowy weather  
keep her where she may have good spring-water to drink. *Mort.*  
To SLIP. *v. n.* [Jlipan, Saxon; *slippen*, Dutch.]  
1. To slide; not to tread firm.  
If a man walks over a narrow bridge, when he is drunk, it  
is no wonder that he forgets his caution while he overlooks his  
danger; but he who is sober, and views that nice separation  
between himself and the devouring deep, so that, if he should  
*slip*, he fees his grave gaping under him, surely must needs take  
every step with horror and the utmost caution. *South.*  
A skilful dancer on the ropes *slips* willingly, and makes a  
seeming stumble, that you may think him in great hazard,  
while he is only giving you a proof of his dexterity. *Dryden.*  
If after some distinguish'd leap  
He drops his pole, and seems to *slip*,  
Straight gath'ring all his active strength,  
He rises higher half his length. *Prior.*  
2. To slide; to glide.  
Oh Ladon, happy Ladon! rather slide than run by her, left  
thou shouldst make her legs *slip* from her. *Sidney.*  
They trim their feathers, which makes them oily and slip-  
pery, that the water may *slip* off them. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*  
3. To move or fly out of place.  
Sometimes the ankle-bone is apt to turn out on either side,  
by reason of relaxation, which though you reduce, yet, upon  
the least walking on it, the bone *slips* out again. *Wifeman.*  
4. To sneak; to slink.  
From her most beastly company  
I 'gan refrain, in mind to *slip* away,  
Soon as appear'd safe opportunity. *Spenser.*

## SLI

- When Judas saw that his host *slip* away, he was sore  
troubled. *1 Mac. ix. 7.*  
I'll *slip* down out of my lodging. *Dryden's Don Sebastian.*  
Thus one tradesman *slips* away,  
To give his partner fairer play. *Prior.*  
5. To glide; to pass unexpectedly or imperceptibly.  
The banks of either side seeming arms of the loving earth,  
that fain would embrace it, and the river a wanton nymph,  
which still would *slip* from it. *Sidney.*  
The blessing of the Lord shall *slip* from thee, without doing  
thee any good, if thou hast not ceased from doing evil. *Taylor.*  
*Slipping* from thy mother's eye thou went'st  
Alone into the temple; there was found  
Among the gravest rabbies disputant,  
On points and questions fitting Moses' chair. *Milton.*  
Thrice around his neck his arms he threw,  
And thrice the flitting shadow *slipp'd* away,  
Like winds or empty dreams that fly the day. *Dryden.*  
Though with pale cheeks, wet beard, and dropping hair,  
None but my Ceyx could appear so fair,  
I would have strain'd him with a strict embrace;  
But through my arms he *slipp'd*, and vanish'd from the place. *Dryden.*  
When a corn *slips* out of their paws, they take hold of it  
again. *Addison's Spectator.*  
Wife men watch every opportunity, and retrieve every  
mistaken hour which has *slipped* from them. *Rogers.*  
I will impute no defect to those two years which have *slipped*  
by since. *Swift to Pope.*  
6. To fall into fault or error.  
If he had been as you,  
And you as he, you would have *slipp'd* like him;  
But he, like you, would not have been so stern. *Shakspeare.*  
One *slippeth* in his speech, but not from his heart. *Eachus.*  
An eloquent man is known far and near; but a man of un-  
derstanding knoweth when he *slippeth*. *Eachus, xxi. 7.*  
7. To creep by oversight.  
Some mistakes may have *slipp'd* into it; but others will be pre-  
vented by the names being now set at length. *Adv. to Dancid.*  
8. To escape; to fall away out of the memory.  
By the hearer it is still presumed, that if they be let *slip* for  
the present, what good soever they contain is lost, and that  
without all hope of recovery. *Hooker.*  
The mathematician proceeds upon propositions he has once  
demonstrated; and though the demonstration may have *slipp'd*  
out of his memory, he builds upon the truth. *Addison.*  
Use the most proper methods to retain the ideas you have  
acquired; for the mind is ready to let many of them *slip*, un-  
less some pains be taken to fix them upon the memory. *Watts.*  
To SLIP. *v. a.*  
1. To convey secretly.  
In his officious attendance upon his mistress he tried to *slip*  
a powder into her drink. *Arbutnot, Hist. of John Bull.*  
2. To lose by negligence.  
You are not now to think what's best to do,  
As in beginnings; but what must be done,  
Being thus enter'd; and *slip* no advantage  
That may secure you. *Ben. Johnson's Catiline.*  
Let us not *slip* th' occasion, whether scorn  
Or satiate fury yield it from our foe. *Milton.*  
One ill man may not think of the mischief he could do, or  
*slip* the occasion. *L'Estrange.*  
To *slip* the market, when thus fairly offered, is great im-  
prudence. *Cadell.*  
For watching occasions to correct others in their discourses,  
and not to *slip* any opportunity of shewing their talents, scho-  
lars are most blamed. *Locke.*  
Thus far my author has *slipp'd* his first design; not a letter of  
what has been yet said promising any ways the trial. *Atterbury.*  
3. To part twigs from the main body by laceration.  
The runners spread from the inaster-roots, and have little  
sprouts or roots to them, which, being cut four or five inches  
long, make excellent sets: the branches also may be *slipped* and  
planted. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*  
4. To escape from; to leave sily.  
This bird you aim'd at, though you hit it not.  
—Oh, sir, Lucentio *slipp'd* me like his greyhound,  
Which runs himself, and catches for his master. *Shakspeare.*  
5. To let loose.  
On Eryx altars lays  
A lamb new fallen to the stormy seas;  
Then *slips* his haulers, and his anchors weighs. *Dryden.*  
6. To let a dog loose.  
The impatient greyhound, *slipp'd* from far,  
Bounds o'er the glebe, to court the fearful hare. *Dryden.*  
7. To throw off any thing that holds one.  
Forced to alight, my horse *slipp'd* his bridle, and ran  
away. *Swift.*  
8. To pass over negligently.  
If our author gives us a list of his doctrines, with what  
reason can that about indulgences be *slipped* over? *Atterbury.*

## SLI

- SLIP. *n. s.* [from the verb.]  
1. The act of slipping; false step.  
2. Error; mistake; fault.  
There put on him  
What forgeries you please: marry, none so rank  
As may dishonour him.  
But, sir, such wanton, wild, and usual *slips*,  
As are most known to youth and liberty. *Shakspeare.*  
Of the promise there made, our master hath failed us, by *slip*  
of memory, or injury of time. *Watson's Architecture.*  
This religious affection, which nature has implanted in  
man, would be the most enormous *slip* he could commit.  
*More's Antidote against Atheism.*  
One casual *slip* is enough to weigh down the faithful service  
of a long life. *L'Estrange.*  
Alonzo, mark the characters;  
And if th' impostor's pen have made a *slip*,  
That shews it counterfeit, mark that and save me. *Dryden.*  
Lighting upon a very easy *slip* I have made, in putting one  
seemingly indifferent word for another, that discovery opened  
me this present view. *Locke.*  
Any little *slip* is more conspicuous and observable in a  
good man's conduct than in another's, as it is not of a piece  
with his character. *Addison's Spectator.*  
3. A twig torn from the main stock.  
In truth, they are fewer, when they come to be discussed by  
reason, than otherwise they seem, when by heat of conten-  
tion they are divided into many *slips*, and of every branch an  
heap is made. *Hooker.*  
The *slips* of their vines have been brought into Spain. *Abb.*  
Adoption strives with nature, and choice breeds  
A native *slip* to us from foreign seeds. *Shakspeare.*  
Thy mother took into her blameful bed  
Some stern untutor'd churl, and noble stock  
Was graft with crab-tree *slip*, whose fruit thou art. *Shakspeare.*  
Trees are apparelled with flowers or herbs by boring holes  
in their bodies, and putting into them earth holpen with muck,  
and setting seeds or *slips* of violets in the earth. *Bacon.*  
So have I seen some tender *slip*,  
Sav'd with care from Winter's nip,  
The pride of her carnation train,  
Pluck'd up by some unheedy fawn. *Milton.*  
The labourer cuts  
Young *slips*, and in the soil securely puts.  
They are propagated not only by the seed, but many also by  
the root, and some by *slips* or cuttings. *Ray on the Creation.*  
4. A leath or string in which a dog is held.  
I see you stand like greyhounds in the *slips*,  
Straining upon the start. *Shakspeare, Henry V.*  
God is said to harden the heart permissively, but not ope-  
ratively, nor effectively; as he who only lets loose a grey-  
hound out of the *slip*, is said to hound him at the hare. *Bramb.*  
5. An escape; a desertion. I know not whether to give the *slip*,  
be not originally taken from a dog that runs and leaves the  
string or *slip* in the leader's hand.  
The more shame for her goodyship,  
To give to near a friend the *slip*. *Hudibras.*  
The daw did not like his companion, and gave him the *slip*,  
and away into the woods. *L'Estrange.*  
Their explications are not your's, and will give you the  
*slip*. *Locke.*  
6. A long narrow piece.  
Between these eastern and western mountains lies a *slip* of  
lower ground, which runs across the island. *Addison.*  
SLIPBOARD. *n. s.* [slip and board.] A board sliding in grooves.  
I ventured to draw back the *slipboard* on the roof, contrived  
on purpose to let in air. *Gulliver's Travels.*  
SLIPKNOT. *n. s.* [slip and knot.] A bowknot; a knot easily  
untied.  
They draw off so much line as is necessary, and fasten the  
rest upon the line-rowl with a *slipknot*, that no more line turn  
off. *Morton's Mech. Exerc.*  
In large wounds a single knot first; over this a little linen  
compress, on which is to be made another single knot, and  
then a *slipknot*, which may be loosened upon inflammation.  
*Sharp's Surgery.*  
SLIPPER, or Slipshoe. *n. s.* [from *slip*.] A shoe without lea-  
ther behind, into which the foot slips easily.  
A gown made of the finest wool,  
Which from our pretty lambs we pull;  
Fair lined *slippers* for the cold,  
With buckles of the purest gold;  
A belt of straw and ivy buds,  
With coral clasps and amber studs.  
If he went abroad too much, he'd use  
To give him *slippers*, and lock up his shoes.  
Thrice rung the bell, the *slipper* knock'd the ground,  
And the prest'd watch return'd a silver sound. *Pope.*  
SLIPPERY. *adj.* [Jlipun, Saxon.] Slippery; not firm. Ob-  
solete. Perhaps never in use but for poetical convenience.  
A trustless state of earthly things, and *slipper* hope  
Of mortal men, that twinkle and sweat for nought. *Spenser.*

## SLI

- SLIPPERINESS. *n. s.* [from *slippery*.]  
1. State or quality of being slippery; smoothness; glibness.  
We do not only fall by the *slipperiness* of our tongues, but  
we deliberately discipline them to mischief. *Gov. of the Tongue.*  
The schirrus may be distinguished by its want of inflamma-  
tion in the skin, its smoothness, and *slipperiness* deep in the  
breast. *Sharp's Surgery.*  
2. Uncertainty; want of firm footing.  
SLIPPERY. *adj.* [Jlipun, Saxon; *slipperig*, Swedish.]  
1. Smooth; glib.  
They trim their feathers, which makes them oily and slip-  
pery, that the water slips off. *Mortimer.*  
Oily substances only lubricate and make the bowels slip-  
pery. *Arbutnot.*  
2. Not affording firm footing.  
Did you know the art o' th' court,  
As hard to leave as keep; whose top to climb,  
Is certain falling; or so *slippery*, that  
The fear's as bad as falling. *Shakspeare, Cymbeline.*  
His promise to trust to as *slippery* as ice. *Tusser.*  
Their way shall be as *slippery* ways in the darkness. *Jer. xxiii.*  
The *slippery* tops of human state,  
The gilded pinacles of fate.  
The higher they are raised, the giddier they are; the more  
*slippery* is their standing, and the deeper the fall. *L'Estrange.*  
The highest hill is the most *slippery* place,  
And fortune mocks us with a smiling face. *Denham.*  
Beauty, like ice, our footing does betray;  
Who can tread sure on the smooth *slippery* way? *Dryden.*  
3. Hard to hold; hard to keep.  
Thus surely bound, yet be not overbold,  
The *slippery* god will try to loose his hold;  
And various forms assume, to cheat thy sight,  
And with vain images of beasts affright. *Dryden's Georg.*  
4. Not standing firm.  
When they fall, as being *slippery* flanders,  
The love that lean'd on them as *slippery* too,  
Doth one pluck down another, and together  
Die in the fall. *Shakspeare, Troilus and Cressida.*  
5. Uncertain; changeable; mutable; instable.  
Oh world, thy *slippery* turns! Friends now fast sworn,  
Whose double bosoms seem to wear one heart,  
Whose hours, whose bed, whose meal and exercise,  
Are still together; who twine, as 'twere, in love  
Unseparable, shall within this hour,  
On a dissension of a doir, break out  
To bitterest enmity. *Shakspeare.*  
He looking down  
With scorn or pity on the *slippery* state  
Of kings, will tread upon the neck of fate. *Denb. Sophy.*  
6. Not certain in its effect.  
One sure trick is better than a hundred *slippery* ones. *L'Estr.*  
7. [Lubrique, French.] Not chaste.  
My wife is *slippery*. *Shakspeare, Winter's Tale.*  
SLIPPERY. *adv.* [from *slip*.] Slippery; easily sliding. A bar-  
barous provincial word.  
The white of an egg is ropy, *slippery*, and nutritious. *Floyer.*  
SLIPSHOD. *adj.* [slip and shod.] Having the shoes not pulled  
up at the heels, but barely slipped on.  
The *slipshod* prentice from his master's door  
Had par'd the dirt, and sprinkled round the floor. *Swift.*  
SLIPSTOP. *n. s.* Bad liquor. A low word formed by redupli-  
cation of *slip*.  
SLISH. *n. s.* A low word formed by reduplicating *slash*.  
What! this a sleeve?  
Here's snip and nip, and *slish* and flash,  
Like to a censor in a barber's shop. *Shakspeare.*  
To SLIT. *v. a.* pret. and part. *sit* and *sitted*. [Jlitan, Saxon.]  
To cut longwise.  
To make plants medicinable *slit* the root, and infuse into it  
the medicine; as hellebore, opium, scammony, and then bind  
it up. *Bacon's Nat. History.*  
The deers of Arginusa had their ears divided, occasioned at  
first by *slitting* the ears. *Brown's Vugar Errors.*  
Had it hit  
The upper part of him, the blow  
Had *slit*, as sure as that below. *Hudibras.*  
We *slit* the preternatural body open. *Wifeman's Surgery.*  
A liberty might be left to the judges to inflict death, or some  
notorious mark, by *slitting* the nose, or brands upon the  
cheeks. *Temple.*  
If a tinned or plated body, which, being of an even thick-  
ness, appears all over of an uniform colour, should be *slit* into  
threads, or broken into fragments of the same thickness with  
the plate, I see no reason why every thread or fragment should  
not keep its colour. *Newton's Opt.*  
He took a freak  
To *slit* my tongue, and make me speak. *Swift.*  
SLIT. *n. s.* [Jlht, Saxon.] A long cut, or narrow opening.  
In St James's fields is a conduit of brick, unto which  
joineath a low vault, and at the end of that a round house of  
stone; and in the brick conduit there is a window, and in the  
round



## SLO

round house a *fit* or rift of some little breadth: if you cry out in the rift, it will make a fearful roaring at the window. *Bacon*.  
Where the tender rinds of trees disclose  
Their shooting gems, a swelling knot there grows:  
Jult in that place a narrow *fit* we make,  
Then other buds from bearing trees we take;  
Infered thus, the wounded mind we close. *Dryden*.  
I found, by looking through a *fit* or oblong hole, which was narrower than the pupil of my eyes, and held close to it parallel to the prism, I could see the circles much distinct, and visible to a far greater number, than otherwise. *Newton*.  
To SLIVE. *v. a.* [slip, Saxon.] To split; to divide  
To SLIVER. *v. a.* longwise; to tear off longwise.  
Liver of blaspheming Jew,  
Gall of goat, and slips of yew,  
Sliver'd in the moons eclipse. *Shakep. Macbeth*.  
SLIVER. *n. f.* [from the verb.] A branch torn off. *Sliver*, in Scotland, still denotes a slice cut off: as, he took a large *sliver* of the beef.  
There on the pendant boughs, her coronet weed  
Clambring to hang, an envious *sliver* broke,  
When down her weedy coronet and her self  
Fell in the weeping brook. *Shak. Hamlet*.  
SLOATS. *n. f.* Of a cart, are those underpieces which keep the bottom together. *Bailey*.  
SLOBER. *n. f.* [glav, rio, Welsh.] Slaver. See SLAVER.  
To SLOCK. *v. n.* [stock, to quench, Swedish and Scottish.] To flake; to quench.  
SLOB. *n. f.* [slo, Saxon; slane, Danish.] The fruit of the blackthorn, a small wild plum.  
The fair pomgranate might adorn the pine,  
The grape the bramble, and the *sloe* the vine. *Blackmore*.  
When you fell your underwoods, sow haws and *sloes* in them, and they will furnish you, without doing of your woods any hurt. *Mortimer's Husbandry*.  
SLOOP. *n. f.* A small ship.  
To SLOP. *v. a.* [from *slop*, *slop*, *slop*.] To drink grossly and greedily.  
SLOP. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Mean and vile liquor of any kind. Generally some nauseous or useless medicinal liquor.  
The sick husband here wanted for neither *slops* nor doctors.  
But thou, whatever *slops* she will have bought,  
Be thankful. *Dryden's Juvenal*.  
SLOP. *n. f.* [slop, Saxon; *sloove*, Dutch, a covering.] Trowers; open breeches.  
What said Mr. Dombledon about the fatten for my short cloak and *slops*? *Shakep. Henry IV*.  
SLOPE. *adj.* [This word is not derived from any satisfactory original. *Junius* omits it: *Skinner* derives it from *slop*, lax, Dutch; and derives it from the curve of a loose rope. Perhaps its original may be latent in *lopen*, Dutch, to run, *slope* being easy to the runner.] Oblique; not perpendicular. It is generally used of acclivity or declivity; forming an angle greater or less with the plane of the horizon.  
Where there is a greater quantity of water, and space enough, the water moveth with a *slower* rise and fall. *Bacon*.  
Murm'ring waters fall  
Down the *slope* hills, dispers'd, or in a lake,  
That to the fringed bank with myrtle crown'd  
Her crystal mirror holds, unite their streams. *Milton*.  
SLOPE. *n. f.* [from the adjective.]  
1. An oblique direction; any thing obliquely directed.  
2. Declivity; ground cut or formed with declivity.  
Growing upon *slopes* is caused for that moss, as it cometh of moisture, so the water must but slide, not be in a pool. *Bacon*.  
My lord advances with majestic mien,  
And when up ten steep *slopes* you've dragg'd your thighs,  
Just at his study door he'll bless your eyes. *Pope*.  
SLOPE. *adv.* Obliquely; not perpendicularly.  
Uriel  
Return'd on that bright beam, whose point now rais'd  
Bore him *slope* downward to the fun, now fall'n. *Milton*.  
To SLOPE. *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To form to obliquity or declivity; to direct obliquely.  
Though bladed corn be lodg'd, and trees blown down,  
Though palaces and pyramids do *slope*  
Their heads to their foundations. *Shakep. Macbeth*.  
On each hand the flames  
Driv'n backward *slope* their pointing spires, and rowl'd  
In billows, leave'th' midst a horrid vale. *Milt. Par. Lost*.  
The star, that rose at evening bright,  
Toward heav'n's descent had *slop'd* his westerling wheel. *Milt.*  
All night I slept, oblivious of my pain;  
Aurora dawn'd, and Phœbus shin'd in vain:  
Nor till oblique he *slop'd* his evening ray,  
Had Somnus dry'd the balmy dews away. *Pope's Odyssey*.  
To SLOPE. *v. n.* To take an oblique or declivous direction.  
Betwixt the midst and these the gods assign'd  
Two habitable seats for human kind;  
And cross their limits cut a *slipping* way,  
Which the twelve signs in beauteous order sway. *Dryden*.

## SLO

Uplifts a palace, lo! th' obedient base  
Slips at its foot, the woods its fence embrace. *Pope*.  
There is a ftrait hole in every ants nest half an inch deep, and then it goes down *sloping* into a place where they have their magazine. *Addison's Spectator*.  
SLO'PENESS. *n. f.* [from *slope*.] Obliquity; declivity; not perpendicularly.  
The Italians give the cover a graceful pence of *sloping*, dividing the whole breadth into nine parts, whereof two shall serve for the elevation of the highest ridge. *Wotton's Architect*.  
SLO'PEWISE. *adj.* [slope and wise.] Obliquely; not perpendicularly.  
The Wear is a frith, reaching *slopeside* through the Ose from the land to low water mark, and having in it a bent or cod with an eye-hook; where the fish entering, upon their coming back with the ebb, are stopped from issuing out again, forsaken by the water, and left dry on the Ose. *Carew*.  
SLO'PINGLY. *adv.* [from *sloping*.] Obliquely; not perpendicularly.  
These atoms do not descend always perpendicularly, but sometimes *slopingly*. *Digby on the Sand*.  
SLO'PPY. *adj.* [from *slop*.] Miry and wet: perhaps rather *slabby*. See SLAB.  
To SLOP. *v. a.* [sloppen, Dutch.] To strike or dash hard.  
SLOT. *n. f.* [sloot, Islandick.] The track of a deer.  
SLOTH. *n. f.* [sloth, Saxon.] It might therefore be not improperly written *sloth*, but that it seems better to regard the orthography of the primitive *slo*.  
1. Slowness; tardiness.  
These cardinals trifle with me: I abhor  
This dilatory *sloth* and tricks of Rome. *Shak. Henry VIII*.  
2. Laziness; sluggishness; idleness.  
False of heart, light of ear, bloody of hand,  
Hog in *sloth*, fox in stealth. *Shakep. King Lear*.  
They change their course to pleasure, ease, and *sloth*. *Milt*.  
Industry approach'd,  
And rous'd him from his miserable *sloth*. *Thomson's Autumn*.  
3. An animal.  
The *sloth* is an animal of so slow a motion, that he will be three or four days at least in climbing up and coming down a tree; and to go the length of fifty paces on plain ground, requires a whole day. *Grew*.  
SLO'THFUL. *adj.* [sloth and full.] Idle; lazy; sluggish; inactive; indolent; dull of motion.  
He that is *slothful* in his work, is brother to him that is a great waster. *Prov. xviii. 9*.  
The desire of the *slothful* killeth him; for his hands refuse to labour. *Prov. xxi. 25*.  
To vice industrious; but to nobler deeds  
Timorous and *slothful*. *Milton*.  
Flora commands those nymphs and knights,  
Who liv'd in *slothful* ease and loose delights,  
Who never acts of honour durst pursue,  
The men inglorious knights, the ladies all untrue. *Dryden*.  
The very foul of the *slothful* does effectually but lie-drowling in his body, and the whole man is totally given up to his senses. *L'Estrange*.  
SLO'THFULLY. *adv.* [from *slothful*.] With sloth.  
SLO'THFULNESS. *n. f.* [from *slothful*.] Idleness; laziness; sluggishness; inactivity.  
To trust to labour without prayer, argueth impiety and prophaneity; it maketh light of the providence of God: and although it be not the intent of a religious mind, yet it is the fault of those men whose religion wanteth light of a mature judgment to direct it, when we join with our prayer *slothfulness* and neglect of convenient labour. *Haker*.  
*Slothfulness* casteth into a deep sleep, and an idle soul shall suffer hunger. *Prov. xix. 15*.  
SLOUCH. *n. f.* [sloof, Danish, stupid.]  
1. A downcast look; a depression of the head. In Scotland, an ungainly gait, as also the person whose gait it is.  
Our doctor has every quality that can make a man useful; but, alas! he hath a sort of *slouch* in his walk. *Swift*.  
2. A man who looks heavy and clownish.  
Begin thy carols then, thou vaunting *slouch*;  
Pe thine the oaken staff, or mine the pouch. *Gay*.  
To SLOUCH. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To have a downcast clownish look.  
SLO'VEN. *n. f.* [sloef, Dutch; *sluven*, Welsh, nasty, slabby.] A man indecently negligent of cleanliness; a man dirtily dressed.  
The ministers came to church in handsome holiday apparel, and that himself did not think them bound by the law of God to go like *slovens*. *Haker*.  
Affect in things about these cleanlinesses,  
That all may gladly board thee as a flow'r:  
*Slovens* take up their stock of noisomeness  
Beforehand, and anticipate their last hour. *Herbert*.  
For as when *slovens* do amiss  
At others doors. *Hudibras*.  
Yc2

## SLO

You laugh, half beau, half *sloven* if I stand;  
My wig half powder, and all stuff my band. *Pope*.  
SLO'VENLINESS. *n. f.* [from *slovenly*.] Indecent negligence of dress; neglect of cleanlinesses.  
*Slovenliness* is the worst sign of a hard student, and civility the best exercise of the remiss; yet not to be exact in the phrase of compliment, or gestures of courtesy. *Wotton*.  
SLO'VENLY. *adj.* [from *sloven*.] Negligent of dress; negligent of neatness; not neat; not cleanly.  
*Slop* at last found out a *slovenly* lazy fellow, lolling at his ease, as if he had nothing to do. *L'Estrange*.  
SLO'VENLY. *adv.* [from *sloven*.] In a coarse inelegant manner.  
As I hang my cloaths on somewhat *slovenly*, I no sooner went in but he frowned upon me. *Pope*.  
SLO'VENRY. *n. f.* [from *sloven*.] Dirtiness; want of neatness.  
Our gaynels and our gilt are all besmirch'd  
With rainy marching in the painful field:  
There's not a piece of feather in our host,  
And time hath worn us into *slovenry*. *Shakep. H. V*.  
SLOUGH. *n. f.* [slog, Saxon.]  
1. A deep miry place; a hole full of dirt.  
The Scots were in a fallow field, whereinto the English could not enter, but over a cross ditch and a *slough*; in passing whereof many of the English horse were plunged, and some mired.  
The ways being foul, twenty to one,  
He's here stuck in a *slough*, and overthrow'n. *Milton*.  
A carter had laid his waggon fast in a *slough*. *L'Estrange*.  
2. The skin which a serpent casts off at his periodical renovation.  
Thy fates open their hands, let thy blood and spirit embrace them; and to insure thyself to what thou art like to be, cast thy humble *slough*, and appear fresh. *Shak. Twelfth Night*.  
When the mind is quicken'd,  
The organs, though defunct and dead before,  
Break up their drowsy grave, and newly move,  
With cast *slough* and fresh legerity. *Shakep.*  
As the snake, roll'd in a flow'ry bank,  
With shining checker'd *slough*, doth sting a child,  
That for the beauty thinks it excellent. *Shak. Hen. VI*.  
Oh let not sleep my closing eyes invade  
In open plains, or in the secret shade,  
When he, renew'd in all the speckl'd pride  
Of pompous youth, has cast his *slough* aside;  
And in his Summer liv'ry rolls along,  
Ere'd and brandishing his forked tongue. *Dryden*.  
The *slough* of an English viper, that is, the cuticula, they cast off twice every year, at spring and fall: the separation begins at the head, and is finished in twenty-four hours. *Grew*.  
The body, which we leave behind in this visible world, is as the womb or *slough* from whence we issue, and are born into the other. *Grew's Cephel*.  
3. The part that separates from a foul fore.  
At the next dressing I found a *slough* come away with the dressings, which was the fordes. *Wifeman on Ulcers*.  
SLO'VEHY. *adj.* [from *slough*.] Miry; boggy; muddy.  
That custom should not be allowed of cutting scraws in low grounds *sluggily* underneath, which turn into bog. *Swift*.  
SLOW. *adj.* [slo, Saxon; *steau*, Frisick.]  
1. Not swift; not quick of motion; not speedy; not having velocity; wanting celerity.  
Me thou think'st not *slow*,  
Who since the morning hour set out from heav'n,  
Where God resides, and on mid-day arriv'd  
In Eden, distance inexpressible. *Milton*.  
Where the motion is so *slow* as not to supply a constant train of fresh ideas to the senses, the sense of motion is lost. *Locke*.  
2. Late; not happening in a short time.  
These changes in the heav'ns, though *slow*, produc'd  
Like change on sea and land, sidereal blast. *Milton*.  
3. Not ready; not prompt; not quick.  
I am *slow* of speech, and a *slow* tongue. *Ex. iv. 10*.  
Mine ear shall not be *slow*, mine eye not shut. *Milton*.  
The *slow* of speech make in dreams unpremeditated harangues, or converse readily in languages that they are but little acquainted with. *Addison*.  
4. Dull; inactive; tardy; sluggish.  
Fix'd on defence, the Trojans are not *slow*  
To guard their shore from an expected foe. *Dryden*.  
5. Not hastily; acting with deliberation; not vehement.  
The Lord is merciful, and *slow* to anger. *Common Prayer*.  
He that is *slow* to wrath is of great understanding. *Prov*.  
6. Dull; heavy in wit.  
The politick and wife  
Are *slow* things with circumspective eyes. *Pope*.  
*Slow*, in composition, is an adverb, *slowly*.  
Thy *slow*-pac'd soul, which late did cleave  
A body, and went but by the body's leave,  
Twenty perchance or thirty mile a day,  
Dispatches in a minute all the way  
Twixt heav'n and earth. *Domne*.  
To the flame of *slow*-endeavouring art  
Thy early numbers flow. *Milton*.

## SLU

This day's death denounc'd, if ought I see,  
Will prove no sudden, but a *slow*-pac'd evil,  
A long day's dying to augment our pain. *Milton's Par. Lost*.  
For eight *slow*-circling years by tempests tost. *Pope*.  
Some demon urg'd  
To explore the fraud with guile oppos'd to guile,  
*Slow*-pacing thrice around th' insidious pile. *Pope*.  
To SLOW. *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To omit by dilatoriness; to delay; to procrastinate. Not in use.  
Now do you know the reason of this haste?  
—I would I knew not why it should be *slow'd*. *Shakespeare*.  
SLO'WLY. *adv.* [from *slow*.] Not with velocity.  
1. Not speedily; not with celerity; not with velocity.  
The gnome rejoicing bears her gift away,  
Spreads his black wings, and *slowly* mounts to day. *Pope*.  
2. Not soon; not early; not in a little time.  
The poor remnant of human feed peopled their country  
again *slowly*, by little and little. *Bacon*.  
Our fathers bent their baneful industry  
To check a monarchy that *slowly* grew;  
But did not France or Holland's fate foresee,  
Whose rising pow'r to swift dominion flew. *Dryden*.  
We oft our *slowly* growing works impart,  
While images reflect from art to art. *Pope*.  
3. Not hastily; not rashly.  
4. Not promptly; not readily.  
5. Tardily; sluggishly.  
The chapel of St. Laurence advances so very *slowly*, that 'tis not impossible but the family of Medicis may be extinct before their burial place is finished. *Addison on Italy*.  
SLO'WNESS. *n. f.* [from *slow*.]  
1. Slowness of motion; not speed; want of velocity; absence of celerity or swiftness.  
Providence hath confined these human arts, that what any invention hath in the strength of its motion, is abated in the *slowness* of it; and what it hath in the extraordinary quickness of its motion, must be allowed for in the great strength that is required unto it. *Wilkins's Math. Magic*.  
Motion is the absolute mode of a body, but swiftness or *slowness* are relative ideas. *Watts*.  
2. Length of time in which any thing acts or is brought to pass; not quickness.  
Tyrants use what art they can to increase the *slowness* of death. *Hooker*.  
3. Dulness to admit conviction or affection.  
Christ would not heal their infirmities, because of the hardness and *slowness* of their hearts, in that they believed him not. *Bentley's Sermons*.  
4. Want of promptness; want of readiness.  
5. Deliberation; cool delay.  
6. Dilatoriness; procrastination.  
SLO'WWORM. *n. f.* [slaym, Saxon.] The blind worm; a small viper, venomous, but scarcely mortal.  
Though we have found formed snakes in the belly of the Cecilia, or *slowworm*, yet may the viper emphatically bear the name. *Brown's Vulgar Errors*.  
To SLO'WBER. *v. a.* [Probably from *lubber*.]  
1. To do any thing lazily, imperfectly, or with idle hurry.  
Nature shew'd the doth not like men, who *slubber* up matters of mean account. *Sidney*.  
Bassanio told him, he would make some speed  
Of his return: he answer'd, do not so,  
*Slubber* not business for my sake. *Shakep. Merch. of Venice*.  
As they are *slubbered* over, the malignity that remains will show itself in some chronick disease, or in some species of the *lues venerea*. *Wifeman's Surgery*.  
2. To stain; to daub. [This seems to be from *slubber*, *slabber*, or *slaver*.]  
You must be content to *slubber* the glofs of your new fortunes, with this more stubborn and boisterous expedition. *Shak*.  
3. To cover coarsely or carelessly.  
A man of secret ambitious ends, and proportionate counsels, smothered under the habit of a scholar, and *slubbered* over with a certain rude and clownish fashion, that had the semblance of integrity. *Wotton*.  
SLU'BERDEGULLION. *n. f.* [I suppose a cant word without derivation.] A paltry, dirty, sorry wretch.  
Quoth she, although thou hast deserv'd,  
Bale *slubberdegullion*, to be serv'd  
As thou did'st vow to deal with me,  
If thou had'st got the victory. *Hudibras*.  
SLUDGE. *n. f.* [I suppose from *slog*, *slough*, Saxon.] Mire; dirt-mixed with water.  
The earth I made a mere soft *sludge* or mud. *Mortimer*.  
SLUG. *n. f.* [slug, Danish, and *slock*, Dutch, signify a glutton, and thence one that has the sloth of a glutton.]  
1. An idler; a drone; a slow, heavy, sleepy, lazy wretch.  
Fie, what a *slug* is Hastings, that he comes not! *Shakespeare*.  
2. An hindrance; an obstruction.  
Ufury dulls and damps all improvements, wherein money would be stirring, if it were not for this *slug*. *Bacon*.



## SLU

3. A kind of flow creeping snail.  
 4. [Sleg, an hammerhead, Saxon.] A cylindrical or oval piece of metal shot from a gun.  
 When fractures are made with bullets or *slugs*, there the scalp and cranium are driven in together. *Wise man's Surgery.*  
 As, forc'd from wind-guns, lead itself can fly,  
 And pond'rous *slugs* cut swiftly through the sky. *Pope.*  
 To *SLUG*. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To lie idle; to play the drone; to move slowly.  
 All he did was to deceive good knights,  
 And draw them from pursuit of praise and fame,  
 To *slug* in sloth and sensual delights,  
 And end their days with irrenowned fame. *Fairy Queen.*  
 He lay not all night *slugging* in a cabin under his mantle,  
 but used commonly to keep others waking to defend their lives. *Spenser.*  
 One went *slugging* on with a thousand cares. *L'Estrange.*  
 To *SLUGGARD*. *n. f.* [from *slug*.] An idler; a drone; an inactive lazy fellow.  
 Cry mercy, lords, and watchful gentlemen,  
 That you have ta'en a tardy *sluggard* here. *Shakespeare. R. III.*  
 Up, up, says avarice; thou snor'st again,  
 Stretchest thy limbs, and yawn'st, but all in vain:  
 The tyrant lucre no denial takes;  
 At his command th' unwilling *sluggard* wakes. *Dryden.*  
 Sprightly May commands our youth to keep  
 The vigils of her night, and breaks their *sluggard* sleep. *Dry.*  
 To *SLUGGARDISE*. *v. a.* [from *sluggard*.] To make idle; to make drowsy.  
 Rather see the wonders of the world abroad,  
 Than, living dully *sluggardiz'd* at home,  
 Wear out thy youth with shapeless idleness. *Shakespeare.*  
 To *SLUGGISH*. *adj.* [from *slug*.] Dull; drowsy; lazy; slothful; idle; insipid; slow; inactive; inert.  
*Sluggish* idleness, the nurse of sin,  
 Upon a slothful ass he chose to ride. *Fairy Queen.*  
 Whom neither wind out of their seat could force,  
 Nor tides did drive out of their *sluggish* source. *Spenser.*  
 One, bolder than the rest,  
 With his broad sword provok'd the *sluggish* beast. *Waller.*  
 Matter, being impotent, *sluggish*, and inactive, hath no power to stir or move itself. *Woodward.*  
 To *SLUGGISHLY*. *adv.* [from *sluggish*.] Dully; not nimbly; lazily; idly; slowly.  
 To *SLUGGISHNESS*. *n. f.* [from *sluggish*.] Dulness; sloth; laziness; idleness; inertness.  
 The most of mankind are inclined by her thither, if they would take the pains; no less than birds to fly, and horses to run; which, if they lose, it is thro' their own *sluggishness*, and by that means become her prodigies, not her children. *B. Johnson.*  
 It is of great moment to teach the mind to shake off its *sluggishness*, and vigorously employ itself about what reason shall direct. *Locke.*  
 To *SLUICE*. *n. f.* [*sluys*, Dutch; *eschuse*, French; *selusa*, Italian.] A watergate; a floodgate; a vent for water.  
 Two other precious drops that ready flood,  
 Each in their crystal *sluice*, he ere they fell  
 Kiss'd, as the gracious signs of sweet remorse,  
 And pious awe, that fear'd to have offended. *Milton.*  
 Divine Alpheus, who, by secret *sluice*,  
 Stole under seas to meet his Arethuse. *Milton.*  
 If we receive them all, they were more than seven; if only the natural *sluices*, they were fewer. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*  
 As waters from her *sluices*, flow'd  
 Unbounded sorrow from her eyes:  
 And sent her wailings to the skies. *Prior.*  
 To *SLUICE*. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To emit by floodgates.  
 Like a traitor coward,  
*Sluic'd* out his innocent soul through streams of blood. *Shak.*  
 Veins of liquid ore *sluic'd* from the lake. *Milton.*  
 You wrong me, if you think I'll sell one drop  
 Within these veins for pageants; but let honour  
 Call for my blood, I'll *sluice* it into streams;  
 Turn fortune loose again to my pursuit,  
 And let me hunt her through embattl'd foes  
 In dusty plains; there will I be the first. *Dryd. Span. Fryar.*  
 To *SLUICE*. *adj.* [from *sluice*.] Falling in streams as from a sluice or floodgate.  
 And oft whole sheets descend of *sluicy* rain,  
 Suck'd by the spongy clouds from off the main:  
 The lofty skies at once come pouring down,  
 The promis'd crop and golden labours down. *Dryden.*  
 To *SLUMBER*. *v. n.* [from *slumber*, Saxon; *slumieren*, Dutch.]  
 1. To sleep lightly; to be not awake nor in profound sleep.  
 He that keepeth Israel shall neither *slumber* nor sleep. *Pf.*  
 Confidence wakes despair that *slumber'd*. *Milton.*  
 2. To sleep; to repose. *Sleep* and *slumber* are often confounded.  
 God speaketh, yet man perceiveth it not: in a dream, in a vision of the night, when deep sleep falleth upon men, in *slumberings* upon the bed. *Job xxxiii. 15.*

## SLU

- Have ye chosen this place,  
 After the toil of battle, to repose  
 Your wearied virtue, for the use you find  
 To *slumber* here. *Milton.*  
 3. To be in a state of negligence and supineness.  
 To *SLUMBER*. *v. a.*  
 1. To lay to sleep.  
 2. To stupify; to stun.  
 Then up he took the *slumber'd* sentinels corse,  
 And ere he could out of his swoon awake,  
 Him to his castle brought. *Fairy Queen.*  
 To honest a deed after it was done, or to *slumber* his conscience in the doing, he studied other incentives. *Watson.*  
 To *SLUMBER*. *n. f.* [from the verb.]  
 1. Light sleep; sleep not profound.  
 And for his dreams, I wonder he's so fond  
 To trust the mock'ry of unquiet *slumbers*. *Shakespeare. R. III.*  
 From carelessness it shall fall into *slumber*, and from a *slumber* it shall settle into a deep and long sleep; 'till at last, perhaps, it shall sleep itself into a lethargy, and that such an one that nothing but hell and judgment shall awaken it. *Saunders.*  
 Labour and rest, that equal periods keep;  
 Obedient *slumbers* that can wake and weep. *Pope.*  
 2. Sleep; repose.  
 Boy! Lucius! fast asleep? It is no matter;  
 Enjoy the honey-heavy dew of *slumber*. *Shakespeare. Jul. Caf.*  
 Love denies  
 Rest to my soul, and *slumber* to my eyes:  
 Three days I promis'd to attend my doom,  
 And two long days and nights are yet to come. *Dryden.*  
 To *SLUMBEROUS*. *adj.* [from *slumber*.]  
 To *SLUMBERY*. *adj.* [from *slumber*.]  
 1. Inviting to sleep; soporiferous; causing sleep.  
 The timely dew of sleep,  
 Now falling with soft *slumberous* weight, inclines  
 Our eyelids. *Milton.*  
 While pensive in the silent *slumberous* shade,  
 Sleep's gentle pow'r his drooping eyes invade;  
 Minerva, life-like, on embodied air  
 Impres'd the form of Iphigenia. *Pope's Odyssey.*  
 There every eye with *slumberous* chains the bound,  
 And dash'd the flowing goblets to the ground. *Pope.*  
 2. Sleepy; not waking.  
 A great perturbation in nature! to receive at once the benefit of sleep, and do the effects of watching: in this *slumbery* agitation, what have you heard her say? *Shakespeare. Macbeth.*  
 To *SLUNG*. The preterite and participle passive of *slung*.  
 To *SLUNK*. The preterite and participle passive of *slunk*.  
 Silence accompany'd; for beast, and bird,  
 They to their grassy couch, these to their nests,  
 Were *slunk*. *Milton's Paradise Lost, l. vi.*  
 Back to the thicket *slunk*  
 The guilty serpent, and well might; for Eve,  
 Intent now wholly on her taste, nought else  
 Regarded. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*  
 To *SLUR*. *v. a.* [*sloriz*, Dutch; *slur*, Saxon; *slure*, a slur.]  
 1. To fully; to foil; to contaminate.  
 2. To pass lightly; to talk; to mislead.  
 The atheists laugh in their sleeves, and not a little triumph to see the cause of them thus betrayed by their professed friends, and the grand argument *slurred* by them, and so their work done to their hands. *Cudworth.*  
 Studious to please the genius of the times,  
 With periods, points, and tropes he *slurs* his crimes;  
 He robb'd not, but he borrow'd from the poor,  
 And took but with intention to restore. *Dryden.*  
 3. To cheat; to trick.  
 What was the publick faith found out for,  
 But to *slur* men of what they fought for?  
 Come, seven's the main,  
 Cries Ganymede: the usual trick:  
 Seven, *slur* a six; eleven, a nick. *Prior.*  
 To *SLUR*. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Faint reproach; slight disgrace.  
 Here's an ape made a king for shewing tricks; and the fox is then to put a *slur* upon him, in expoling him for sport to the scorn of the people. *L'Estrange.*  
 No one can rely upon such an one, either with safety to his affairs, or without a *slur* to his reputation; since he that trusts a knave has no other recompence, but to be accounted a fool for his pains. *South's Sermons.*  
 To *SLUT*. *n. f.* [*sedde*, Dutch.]  
 1. A dirty woman.  
 Cricket, to Wind for chimneys shalt thou leap:  
 Where fires thou find'st unrak'd, and hearths unwet;  
 There pinch the maids as blue as bilberry;  
 Our radiant queen hates *sluts* and flutters. *Shakespeare.*  
 The fallow skin is for the swarthy put,  
 And love can make a flatterer of a *slut*. *Dryden.*  
 The veal's all rags, the butter's turn'd to oil;  
 And thus I buy good meat for *sluts* to spoil. *King.*  
 2. A

## SMA

2. A word of slight contempt to a woman:  
 Hold up, you *sluts*,  
 Your aprons mount; you're not otable;  
 Although I know you'll swear. *Shakespeare. Timon.*  
 The frogs were ready to leap out of their skins for joy,  
 'till one crafty old *slut* in the company advis'd them to consider a little better on't. *L'Estrange.*  
 To *SLUTTERY*. *n. f.* [from *slut*.] The qualities or practice of a slut.  
*Slutty*, to such neat excellence oppos'd,  
 Should make desire vomit emptiness. *Shakespeare. Cymbeline.*  
 Where fires thou find'st unrak'd, and hearths unwet;  
 There pinch the maids as blue as bilberry;  
 Our radiant queen hates *sluts* and flutters. *Shakespeare.*  
 These make our girls their flutters rue,  
 By pinching them both black and blue;  
 And put a penny in their shoe,  
 The house for cleanly sweeping. *Drayton.*  
 A man gave money for a black, upon an opinion that his swarthy colour was rather *slutty* than nature, and the fault of his matter that kept him no cleaner. *L'Estrange.*  
 To *SLUTISH*. *adj.* [from *slut*.] Nasty; not nice; not cleanly; dirty; indecently negligent of cleanliness.  
 All preparations both for food and lodging such as would make one detest niggardiness, it is to *slutty* a vice. *Sidney.*  
 Albeit the mariners do covet store of cabins, yet indeed they are but *slutty* dens that breed sickness in peace, serving to cover fleaths, and in fight are dangerous to tear men with their splinters. *Raleigh's Essays.*  
 Fortune's displeasure is but *slutty*, if it smel so strongly as thou speak'st of: I will henceforth eat no fish of fortune's buttering. *Shakespeare. All's well that ends well.*  
 The naftiness of that nation, and *slutty* course of life, hath much promoted the opinion, occasioned by their servile condition at first, and inferior ways of parsimony ever since. *Brown.*  
 Slothful disorder fill'd his stable,  
 And *slutty* plenty deck'd her table. *Prior.*  
 To *SLUTTISHLY*. *adv.* [from *slutty*.] In a sluttish manner; nastily; dirtily.  
 To *SLUTTISHNESS*. *n. f.* [from *slutty*.] The qualities or practice of a slut; naftiness; dirtiness.  
 That is only fuitable in laying a foul complexion upon a filthy favour, setting forth both in *slutty*ness. *Sidney.*  
 I look on the instinct of this noisome and troublesome creature, the loue, of searching out foul and nasty clothes to harbour and breed in, as an effect of divine providence, designed to deter men and women from *slutty*ness and fordidness, and to provoke them to cleanliness and neatness. *Ray on the Creation.*  
 To *SLY*. *adj.* [*sliz*, Saxon; slippery and metaphorically deceitful; *seger*, Islandick.] Meanly artful; secretly invidious; cunning.  
 For my *slly* wyles and subtle craftiness,  
 The title of the kingdom I possesse. *Hubbard's Tale.*  
 And for I doubt the Greekish monarch *slly*,  
 Will use with him some of his wonted craft. *Fairfax.*  
 His proud step he scornful turn'd,  
 And with *slly* circumspection. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*  
 Envy is a curd plant: some fibres of it are rooted almost in every man's nature, and it works in a *slly* and imperceptible manner. *Watts.*  
 It is odious in a man to look *slly* and leering at a woman. *Clarissa.*  
 To *SLYLY*. *adv.* [from *slly*.] With secret artifice; insidiously.  
 To *SMACK*. *v. n.* [*smackan*, Saxon; *smacken*, Dutch.]  
 1. To have a taste; to be tinged with any particular taste.  
 2. To have a tincture or quality infused.  
 All sects, all ages, *smack* of this vice, and he  
 To die for it! *Shakespeare. Measure for Measure.*  
 He is but a bassard to the time,  
 That doth not *smack* of observation. *Shakespeare. King John.*  
 3. To make a noise by separation of the lips strongly pressed together, as after a taste.  
 4. To kiss with a close compression of the lips, so as to be heard when they separate.  
 She kiss'd with *smacking* lip the snoring lout;  
 For such a kiss demands a pair of gloves. *Gay.*  
 He gives a *smacking* buls. *Pope.*  
 To *SMACK*. *v. a.*  
 1. To kiss.  
 So careless flowers, strow'd on the waters face,  
 The curd whirlpools suck, *smack*, and embrace,  
 Yet drown them. *Donne.*  
 2. To make any quick smart noise.  
 To *SMACK*. *n. f.* [*smack*, Dutch; from the verb.]  
 1. Taste; favour.  
 2. Tincture; quality from something mixed.  
 The child, that sucketh the milk of the nurse, learns his first speech of her; the which, being the first infused to his tongue, is ever after most pleasing unto him, inasmuch, that though he afterwards be taught English, yet the *smack* of the first will always abide with him. *Spenser.*  
 Your lordship, though not clean past your youth, hath yet some *smack* of age in you, some relish of the fatness of time, and have a care of your health. *Shakespeare. Henry IV.*

## SMA

- It caused the neighbours to rue, that a petty *smack* only of popery opened a gap to the oppression of the whole. *Carew.*  
 As the Pythagorean soul  
 Runs through all beasts, and fish and fowl,  
 And has a *smack* of ev'ry one,  
 So love does, and has ever done. *Hudibras.*  
 3. A pleasing taste.  
 Stack peas upon hovel;  
 To cover it quickly let owner regard,  
 Left dove and the cadow there finding a *smack*,  
 With ill stormy weather do perish thy stack. *Thrift.*  
 4. A small quantity; a taste.  
 Trembling to approach  
 The little barrel, which he fears to broach,  
 H' essays the wimple, often draws it back,  
 And deals to thirsty servants but a *smack*. *Dryden's Pers.*  
 5. The act of parting the lips audibly, as after a pleasing taste.  
 6. A loud kiss.  
 He took  
 The bride about the neck, and kiss her lips  
 With such a clamorous *smack*, that at the parting  
 All the church echo'd. *Shakespeare. Taming of the Shrew.*  
 I saw the lecherous citizen turn back  
 His head, and on his wife's lip steal a *smack*. *Donne.*  
 7. [Snacca, Saxon; *smackra*, Islandick.] A small ship.  
 To *SMALL*. *adj.* [small, Saxon; *smal*, Dutch; *smoor*, Islandick.]  
 1. Little in quantity; not great.  
 For a *small* moment have I forsaken thee, but with great mercies will I gather thee. *Jf. liv. 7.*  
 Death only this mysterious truth unfolds,  
 The mighty soul how *small* a body holds. *Dryden's Juven.*  
 All numeration is but still the adding of one unit more, and giving to the whole together a distinct name, whereby to distinguish it from every *smaller* or greater multitude of units. *Lee.*  
 The ordinary *smallest* measure we have is looked on as an unit in number. *Locke.*  
 The danger is less when the quantity of the fluids is too *small*, than when it is too great; for a *smaller* quantity will pass where a larger cannot, but not contrariwise. *Arbutnot.*  
 Good cooks cannot abide fiddling work: such is the dressing of *small* birds, requiring a world of cookery. *Swift.*  
 2. Slender; exile; minute.  
 After the earthquake a fire, and after the fire a still *small* voice. *1 Kings xix. 12.*  
 Your sin and calf I burnt, and ground it very *small*, 'till it was as *small* as dust. *Deut. ix. 21.*  
 Those wav'd their limber fans  
 For wings, and *smallest* lineaments exact. *Milton.*  
*Small* grained sand is esteemed the best for the tenant, and the large for the landlord and land. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*  
 3. Little in degree.  
 There arose no *small* stir about that way. *AEs xix. 23.*  
 4. Little in importance; petty; minute.  
 Is it a *small* matter that thou hast taken my husband? *Gen.*  
 Narrow man being fill'd with little shares,  
 Courts, city, church, are all shops of *small* wares;  
 All having blown to sparks their noble fire,  
 And drawn their found gold ingot into wire. *Donne.*  
 Some mens behaviour is like a verse, wherein every syllable is measured: how can a man comprehend great matters that breaketh his mind too much to *small* observations? *Bacon.*  
 5. Little in the principal quality, as *small* beer; not strong; weak.  
 Go down to the cellar to draw ale or *small* beer. *Swift.*  
 To *SMALL*. *n. f.* [from the adjective.] The small or narrow part of any thing. It is particularly applied to the part of the leg below the calf.  
 Her garment was cut after such a fashion, that though the length of it reached to the ancles, yet in her going one might sometimes discern the *small* of her leg. *Sidney.*  
 Into her legs I'd have love's itness fall,  
 And all her calf into a gouty *small*. *Suckling.*  
 His excellency, having mounted on the *small* of my leg, advanced forwards. *Gulliver's Travels.*  
 To *SMALLAGE*. *n. f.* [from *small* age, because it soon withers. *Skinner.*] A plant. It is a species of parley, and a common weed by the sides of ditches and brooks. *Miller.*  
*Smallage* is raised by slips or seeds, which is redish, and pretty big, of a roundish oval figure, a little more full and rising on one side than the other, and break'd from one end to the other. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*  
 To *SMALLCOAL*. *n. f.* [*small* and *coal*.] Little wood coals used to light fires.  
 A *smallcoal* man, by waking one of these distressed gentlemen, saved him from ten years imprisonment. *Spectator.*  
 When *smallcoal* murmurs in the hoarser throat,  
 From smutty dangers guard thy threaten'd coat. *Gay.*  
 To *SMALLCRAFT*. *n. f.* [*small* and *craft*.] A little vessel below the denomination of ship.  
 Shall he before me sign, whom t'other day  
 A *smallcraft* vessel hither did convey;  
 Where stain'd with prunes, and rotten figs, he lay. *Dryd. }  
 SMALLFOX.*



## S M A

- SMALLPOX**. *n. f.* [*small* and *pox*.] An eruptive distemper of great malignity; *variole*.  
He fell sick of the *smallpox*. *Wise*.
- SMALLY**. *adv.* [from *small*.] In a little quantity; with minuteness; in a little or low degree.  
A child that is still, and somewhat hard of wit, is never chosen by the father to be made a scholar, or else when he cometh to the school, is *smally* regarded. *Ajcham*.
- SMALNESS**. *n. f.* [from *small*.]  
1. Littleness; not greatness.  
The parts in glass are evenly spread, but are not so close as in gold; as we see by the easy admission of light, and by the *smallness* of the weight. *Bacon's Natural History*.  
2. Littleness; want of bulk; minuteness; exility.  
Whatsoever is invisible, in respect of the fineness of the body, or the *smallness* of the parts, or subtilty of the motion, is little enquired. *Bacon's Natural History*.  
The *smallness* of the rays of light may contribute very much to the power of the agent by which they are refracted. *Newt*.  
3. Want of strength; weakness.
- SMALT**. *n. f.*  
A beautiful blue substance, produced from two parts of zaffre being fused with three parts common salt, and one part potash. *Hill on Fossils*.  
To make a light purple, mingle ceruse with logwood water; and moreover turnsoil with lac mingled with *smalt* of bice. *Peacocks*.
- SMARAGDINE**. *adj.* [*smaragdinus*, Latin.] Made of emerald; resembling emerald.
- SMART**. *n. f.* [*smarta*, Saxon; *smart*, Dutch; *smarta*, Swedish.]  
1. Quick, pungent, lively pain.  
Then her mind, though too late, by the *smart*, was brought to think of the disease. *Sidney*.  
2. Pain, corporal or intellectual.  
Mistakes are made by advice discreet,  
And counsel mitigates the greatest *smart*. *Fairy Queen*.  
It increased the *smart* of his present sufferings, to compare them with his former happiness. *Atterbury*.  
To *SMART*. *v. n.* [*smarten*, Saxon; *smarten*, Dutch.]  
1. To feel quick lively pain.  
When a man's wounds cease to *smart*, only because he has lost his feeling, they are nevertheless mortal. *South*.  
Human blood, when first let, is mild, and will not make the eye or a fresh wound *smart*. *Arbutnot*.  
2. To feel pain of body or mind.  
He that is surly for a stranger shall *smart* for it. *Prvo*.  
No creature *smarts* so little as a fool.  
Let pearls of laughter, Codrus! round thee break,  
Thou unconcern'd can't hear the mighty crack. *Pope*.  
**SMART**. *adj.* [from the noun.]  
1. Pungent; sharp; causing smart.  
How *smart* a lash that speech doth give my conscience? *Shakespeare*.  
To the fair he fain would quarter show,  
His tender heart recoils at every blow;  
If unawares he gives too *smart* a stroke,  
He means but to correct, and not provoke. *Granville*.  
2. Quick; vigorous; active.  
That day was spent in *smart* skirmishes, in which many fell.  
This found proceeded from the nimble and *smart* percussions of the ambient air, made by the swift and irregular motions of the particles of the liquors. *Boyle*.  
3. Producing any effect with force and vigour.  
After show'rs,  
The stars shine *smarter*, and the moon adorns,  
As with unborrow'd beams, her sharpen'd horns. *Dryden*.  
4. Acute; witty.  
It was a *smart* reply that Augustus made to one that ministered this comfort of the fatality of things: this was so far from giving any ease to his mind, that it was the very thing that troubled him. *Tillotson*.  
5. Brisk; vivacious; lively.  
You may see a *smart* rhetorician turning his hat in his hands, during the whole course of his harangue. A deaf man would think he was cheapening a beaver. *Addison*.  
**SMART**. *n. f.* A fellow affecting briskness and vivacity. A cant word.  
**SMARTLY**. *adv.* [from *smart*.] After a smart manner; sharply; briskly; vigorously; wittily.  
The art, order, and gravity of those proceedings, where short, severe, constant rules were set, and *smartly* pursued, made them less taken notice of. *Clarendon*.  
**SMARTNESS**. *n. f.* [from *smart*.]  
1. The quality of being smart; quickness; vigour.  
What interest such a *smartness* in striking the air hath in the production of sound, may in some measure appear by the motion of a bullet, and that of a switch or other wand, which produce no sound, if they do but slowly pass through the air; whereas if the one do smartly strike the air, and the other be shot out of a gun, the celerity of their percussions on

## S M E

- the air puts it into an undulating motion, which, reaching the ear, produces an audible noise. *Boyle*.
2. Liveliness; briskness; wittiness.  
I defy all the clubs to invent a new phrase, equal in wit, humour, *smartness* or politeness, to my set. *Swift*.
- SMATCH**. *n. f.* [corrupted from *smack*.]  
1. Taste; tincture; twang.  
Thou art a fellow of a good respect;  
Thy life hath had some *smatch* of honour in't. *Shakespeare*.  
Some nations have a peculiar guttural or nasal *smatch* in their language. *Holder's Elements of Speech*.  
These salts have somewhat of a nitrous taste, but mixt with a *smatch* of a vitriolick. *Grew*.  
2. [Ceruleus, Latin.] A bird.  
To *SMATCH*. *v. n.* [It is supposed to be corrupted from *smack* or *taste*.]  
1. To have a slight taste; to have a slight, superficial, and imperfect knowledge.  
Such a practice gives a slight *smatching* of several sciences, without any solid knowledge. *Watts*.  
Since, by a little *smatching* in learning, and great conceit of himself, he has lost his religion, may he find it again by harder study and a humbler mind. *Deady*.  
2. To talk superficially or ignorantly.  
In proper terms, such as men *smatter*,  
When they throw out and miss the matter. *Hudibras*.  
Of state affairs you cannot *smatter*;  
Are awkward when you try to flatter. *Swift*.  
**SMATTER**. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Superficial or slight knowledge.  
All other sciences were extinguished during this empire, excepting only a *smatter* of judicial astrology. *Temple*.  
**SMATTERER**. *n. f.* [from *smatter*.] One who has a slight or superficial knowledge.  
These few who preserve any rudiments of learning, are, except one or two *smatterers*, the clergy's friends. *Swift*.  
To *SMEAR*. *v. a.* [*smearjan*, Saxon; *smieren*, Dutch.]  
1. To overspread with something viscous and adhesive; to be smeared.  
If any such be here, that love this painting,  
Wherein you see me *smeared*,  
If any think brave death outweighs bad life,  
Let him wave thus. *Shakespeare's Othello*.  
Then from the mountain hewing timber tail,  
Began to build a vessel of huge bulk,  
*Smeared* round with pitch. *Milton*.  
*Smeared* as she was with black Gorgonian blood,  
The fury sprang above the Stygian flood. *Dryden*.  
2. To soil; to contaminate.  
Why had I not, with charitable hand,  
Took up a beggar's issue at my gates?  
Who *smeared* thus, and mir'd with infamy,  
I might have laid no part of it mine. *Shakespeare*.  
**SMEARY**. *adj.* [from *smeary*.] Dawby; adhesive.  
A *smeary* foam works o'er my grinding jaws,  
And utmost anguish shakes my lab'ring frame. *Rosa*.  
**SMEATH**. *n. f.* A sea fowl.  
To *SMEETH*. *v. a.* [*smiðe*, Saxon.] To smoke; to blacken with smoke.  
**SMEGMATICK**. *adj.* [*σμεγματικ*.] Soapy; detergent. *Di*.  
To *SMELL*. *v. n.* [Of this word the etymology is very obscure. *Skinner*, the most acute of all etymologists, derives it from *smool*, warm, Dutch; because smells are encreased by heat.]  
1. To perceive by the nose.  
Their neighbours hear the same musick, or *smell* the same perfumes with themselves: for here is enough. *Collins*.  
2. To find out by mental sagacity.  
The horse *smelt* him out, and presently a crochec came in his head how to countermine him. *L'Estrange*.  
To *SMELL*. *v. n.*  
1. To strike the nostrils.  
The king is but a man as I am: the violet *smells* to him as it doth to me; all his senses have but human conditions. *Shak*.  
The daintiest smells of flowers are out of those plants whose leaves *smell* not. *Bacon's Natural History*.  
2. To have any particular scent.  
Honey in Spain *smelleth* apparently of the rosemary or orange, from whence the bee gathereth it.  
A work of this nature is not to be performed upon one leg, and should *smell* of oil if duly handled.  
If you have a silver faucepan, and the butter *smells* of smock, lay the fault upon the coals. *Swift*.  
3. To have a particular tincture or smack of any quality.  
My unsold name, the austereness of my life,  
Will fo your accusation overweigh,  
That you shall flite in your own report, *Shakespeare*.  
And *smell* of calumny.  
Down with the nose, take the bridge quite away  
Of him that his particular to forefend,  
*Smells* from the general weal. *Shakespeare*.

## S M I

- A man fo *smelling* of the people's lee,  
The court receiv'd him first for charity. *Dryden*.  
To practise the act of smelling.  
4. Whofover shall make like unto that, to *smell* thereto, shall be cut off.  
I had a mind to know, whether they would find out the treasure, and whether *smelling* enabled them to know what is good for their nourishment. *Addison's Spectator*.  
**SMELL**. *n. f.* [from the verb.] The sense of which the nose is the organ.  
Next, in the nostrils the doth use the *smell*,  
As God the breath of life in them did give;  
So makes he now this pow'r in them to dwell,  
To judge all airs, whereby we breathe, and live. *Davies*.  
2. Scent; power of affecting the nose.  
The sweetest *smell* in the air is the white double violet, which comes twice a-year.  
All sweet *smells* have joined with them some earthy or crude odours.  
Pleasant *smells* are not confined unto vegetables, but found in divers animals. *Brown's Vulgar Errours*.  
There is a great variety of *smells*, though we have but a few names for them: the *smell* of a violet and of musk, both sweet, are as distinct as any two *smells*. *Locke*.  
**SMELLER**. *n. f.* [from *smell*.] He who smells.  
**SMELFEAST**. *n. f.* [*smell* and *feast*.] A parasite; one who haunts good tables.  
The ant lives upon her own, honestly gotten; whereas the fly is an intruder, and a common *smelfeast* that spunges upon other people's trenchers. *L'Estrange*.  
**SMELT**. The preterite and participle pass. of *smell*.  
**SMELT**. *n. f.* [*smelt*, Saxon.] A small sea fish.  
Of round fish there are bris, sprat, barn, *smelts*. *Carew*.  
To *SMELT*. *v. a.* [*smalta*, Islandick; *smelten*, Dutch.] To melt oar, so as to extract the metal.  
A fort of earth, of a dusky red colour, found chiefly in iron mines. Some of this earth contains as much iron as to render it worth *smelting*. *Woodward*.  
**SMELTER**. *n. f.* [from *smelt*.] One who melts oar.  
The *smelters* come up to the alchymists. *Woodward on Fossils*.  
To *SMEKE*. *v. a.* [*smerean*, Saxon.] To smile wantonly.  
Certain gentlemen of the gown, whose awkward, spruce, prim, freezing, and *smirking* countenances have got good preference by force of cringing. *Swift*.  
**SMEKKY**. *adj.* Nice; smart; jaunty.  
**SMEKE**.  
Seef, how bragg yon bullock bears,  
So *smirky*, so smooth his pricked ears:  
His horns been as brade as rainbow bent,  
His dew-lap as lish as lals of Kent. *Spenser*.  
**SMEELIN**. *n. f.* A fish.  
**SMICKET**. *n. f.* [Diminutive of *smack*, *smacket*, *smicket*.] The under garment of a woman.  
To *SMIGHT*. For *smite*.  
As when a griffin, seized of his prey,  
A dragon fierce encount'reth in his flight,  
Through widest air making his idle way,  
That would his rightful ravin rend away:  
With hideous horror both together *smight*,  
And fouce fo *smite* that they the heavens alray. *Fa. Queen*.  
To *SMILE*. *v. n.* [*smaylen*, Dutch.]  
1. To contract the face with pleasure; to express gladness by the countenance.  
I would, while it was *smiling* in my face,  
Have plucked my nipple from his boneless gums. *Shakespeare*.  
The goddess of the mountain *smiled* upon her votaries, and cheered them in their passage to her palace. *Tatler*.  
'Twas what I said to Crags and Child,  
Who prais'd my modesty, and *smil'd*. *Pope*.  
2. To express slight contempt.  
Our king replied, which some will *smile* at now, but according to the learning of that time. *Camden*.  
3. To look gay or joyous.  
Let their heirs enrich their time  
With *smiling* plenty and fair prosperous days. *Shakespeare*.  
All things *smil'd*,  
Birds on the branches warbling. *Milton*.  
4. To be favourable; to be propitious.  
Then let me not let pass  
Occasion which now *smiles*. *Milton*.  
**SMILE**. *n. f.* [from the verb.] A slight contraction of the face; a look of pleasure, or kindness.  
I frown upon him, yet he loves me still —  
— Oh that your frowns would teach my *smiles* such skill. *Shakespeare's Midsummer Night's Feast*.  
No man marks the narrow space  
Twixt a prison and a *smile*. *Wotton*.  
Sweet intercourse  
Of looks and *smiles*: for *smiles* from reason flow,  
To brute denied, and are of love the food. *Milton*.  
**SMILINGLY**. *adv.* [from *smiling*.] With a look of pleasure.

## S M I

- His flaw'd heart,  
Twixt two extremes of passion, joy and grief,  
Burst *smilingly*. *Shakespeare's King Lear*.  
Carnades stopping him *smilingly*, told him, we are not so forward to lose good company. *Boyle*.  
To *SMILT*. *v. n.* [corrupted from *smelt*, or *melt*.]  
Having too much water, many corns will *smilt*, or have their pulp turned into a substance like thick cream. *Mortimer*.  
To *SMIRCH*. *v. a.* [from *mark* or *murky*.] To cloud; to dusk; to soil.  
I'll put myself in poor and mean attire,  
And with a kind of umber *smirch* my face. *Shakespeare*.  
Like the shaven Hercules in the *smirch* worm-eaten tapestry. *Shakespeare*.  
To *SMIRK*. See *SMEKE*.  
**SMIT**. The participle passive of *smite*.  
Fir'd with the views this glittering scene displays,  
And *smit* with passion for my country's praise,  
My artless reed attempts this lofty theme,  
Where sacred Isis rolls her ancient stream. *Tickell*.  
To *SMITE*. *v. a.* preterite *smote*; participle pass. *smitten*, *smitten*. [*smitean*, Saxon; *smijten*, Dutch.]  
1. To strike; to reach with a blow.  
So sweet a kiss the golden sun gives not  
To those fresh morning drops upon the rose,  
As thy eye beams, when their fresh rays have *smote*. *Shak*.  
The night of dew that on my cheeks down flows. *Ezek*.  
I have *smitten* mine hand at thy dishonest gain.  
2. To kill; to destroy.  
The servants of David had *smitten* of Benjamin's men, so that three hundred and threecore died. *2 Sam. ii. 31*.  
God *smote* him for his error, and he died. *2 Sam. vi*.  
3. To afflict; to chasten. A scriptural expression.  
Let us not mistake God's goodness, nor imagine, because he *smites* us, that we are forsaken by him. *Wake*.  
4. To blast.  
5. To affect with any passion.  
I wander where the muses haunt,  
Clear spring, or shady grove, or sunny hill,  
*Smite* with the love of sacred song. *Milton*.  
See what the charms that *smite* the simple heart,  
Not touch'd by nature, and not reach'd by art. *Pope*.  
*Smite* with the love of sister arts we came,  
And met congenial, mingling flame with flame. *Pope*.  
To *SMITE*. *v. n.* To strike; to collide.  
The heart melteth, and the knees *smite* together. *Nabum*.  
**SMITER**. *n. f.* [from *smite*.] He who smites.  
I gave my back to the *smitters*, and my cheeks to them that pluck off the hair. *Isa. l. 6*.  
**SMITH**. *n. f.* [*smið*, Saxon; *smith*, German; *smid*, Dutch; from *smitean*, Saxon, to beat.]  
1. One who forges with his hammer; one who works in metals.  
He doth nothing but talk of his horse, and can shoe him. I am afraid, my lady, his mother, played false with a *smith*. *Shakespeare's Merchant of Venice*.  
Lawless man, the anvil dares profane,  
And forge that steel by which a man is slain:  
Which earth at first for plough shares did afford;  
Nor yet the *smith* had learn'd to form a sword. *Tate*.  
The ordinary qualities observable in iron, or a diamond, that make their true complex idea, a *smith* or a jeweler commonly knows better than a philosopher. *Locke*.  
2. He that makes or effects any thing.  
The doves repented, though too late,  
Become the *smiths* of their own foolish fate. *Dryden*.  
**SMITHCRAFT**. *n. f.* [*smiðcraft*, Sax.] The art of smithing. Inventors of pastorage, *smithcraft*, and musick. *Raleigh*.  
**SMITHERY**. *n. f.* [from *smith*.] The shop of a smith.  
**SMITHING**. *n. f.* [from *smith*.] *Smithing* is an art manual, by which an irregular lump, or several lumps of iron is wrought into an intended shape. *Moxon's Mechanical Exercise*.  
**SMITHY**. *n. f.* [*smiðe*, Saxon.] The shop of a smith.  
His blazing locks sent forth a crackling sound,  
And his'd, like red hot iron, within the *smithy* drown'd. *Dryden*.  
**SMITT**. *n. f.* The finest of the clayey ore, made up into balls, they use for marking of sheep, and call it *smitt*. *Woodward*.  
**SMITTEN**. The participle passive of *smite*. Struck; blasted; killed; affected with passion.  
And the flax and the barley was *smitten*, but the wheat and the rye not. *Exod. ix. 31*.  
How agree the kettle and the earthen pot together? for if the one be *smitten* against the other, it shall be broken. *Ecclus*.  
The third part of the sun was *smitten*. *Rev. viii. 12*.  
We did esteem him stricken, *smitten* of God and afflicted. *Isa. liii. 4*.  
Tempt not the Lord thy God, he said, and stood:  
But satan *smitten* with amazement fell. *Milton*.  
By the advantages of a good person and a pleasing conversation, he made such an impression in her heart as could not be effaced: and he was himself no less *smitten* with Constantia. *Addison*.  
24 K *Smock*.



## S M O

SMOCK. *n. f.* [smoc, Saxon.]

1. The under garment of a woman; a shift.  
Her body covered with a light taffeta garment; so cut, as the wrought *smock* came through it in many places. *Sidney*.  
How do'st thou look now? oh ill-farr'd wench!  
Pale as thy *smock*! when we shall meet at compt;  
This look of thine will hurl my soul from heav'n. *Shakefp.*  
Their apparel was linnen breeches, and over that a *smock* close girt unto them with a towel. *Sandys*.

Though Artemisia talks by fits,  
Of counells, classicks, fathers, wits;  
Reads Malbranche, Boyle, and Locke:  
Yet in some things, methinks, she fails,  
'Twere well, if she would pair her nails,  
And wear a cleaner *smock*. *Swift*.

2. *Smock* is used in a ludicrous kind of composition for any thing relating to women.

At *smock* treat n, matron, I believe you;  
And if I were your husband; but when I  
Trust to your cob-web bosoms any other,  
Let me there die a fly, and feast you, spiter. *Ben. Johnson*.  
Plague on his *smock*-loyalty!

I hate to see a brave bold fellow fotted,  
Made four and senseless, turn'd to whey by love. *Dryden*.  
Old chiefs reflecting on their former deeds,  
Disdain to rust with batter'd invalids;  
But active in the foremost ranks appear,  
And leave young *smock*-faced beaux to guard the rear. *Fenton*.

SMOCKFACED. *adj.* [*smock* and *face*.] Palefaced; maidenly.]

Old chiefs reflecting on their former deeds,  
Disdain to rust with batter'd invalids;  
But active in the foremost ranks appear,  
And leave young *smock*-faced beaux to guard the rear. *Fenton*.

SMOKE. *n. f.* [smoc, Saxon; smoc, Saxon; *smock*, Dutch.] The visible effluvia, or sooty exhalation from any thing burning.

She might utter out some *smoke* of those flames wherewith  
else she was not only burned, but smothered. *Sidney*.

May you a better feast never behold,  
You knot of mouth-friends: *smoke*, and lukewarm water,  
Is your perfection. *Shakespeare*.

Stand off, and let me take the air,  
Why should the *smoke* pursue the fair? *Cleveland*.

He knew 'twas caused by *smoke*, but not by flame. *Cowley*.

All involv'd with stench and *smoke*.

As *smoke* that rises from the kindling fires, *Milton*.

Is seen this moment, and the next expires. *Prior*.

*Smoke* passing through flame cannot but grow red hot, and  
red hot *smoke* can appear no other than flame. *Newton*.

To SMOKE. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To emit a dark exhalation by heat.

When the sun went down, a *smoking* furnace and a burn-  
ing lamp passed between those pieces. *Gen. xv. 17*.

Brave Macbeth

Disclaiming fortune, with his brandish'd steel,  
Which *smok'd* with bloody execution,  
Like valour's minion carved out his passage,  
'Till he had fac'd the slaves. *Shakespeare's Macbeth*.

Queen Margaret saw  
Thy murder's faultion *smoking* in his blood. *Shakespeare*.

To him no temple flood nor altar *smok'd*. *Milton*.

For Venus, Cytherea was invoc'd,  
Altars for Pallas to Athena *smok'd*. *Grawville*.

2. To burn; to be kindled. A scriptural term.

The anger of the Lord shall *smoke* against that man. *Deut*.

3. To move with such swiftness as to kindle; to move very  
fast so as to raise dust like *smoke*.

Aventinus drives his chariot round;  
Proud of his steeds he *smokes* along the field;  
His father's hydra fills the ample shield. *Dryden's Æn*.

With hasty hand the ruling reins he drew,  
He lash'd the courfers, and the courfers flew;  
Beneath the bending yoke alike they held  
Their equal pace, and *smok'd* along the field. *Pope*.

4. To smell, or hunt out.

He hither came to observe and *smoke*  
What courses other riskers took. *Hudibras*.

I began to *smoke* that they were a parcel of mummers, and  
wonder'd that none of the Middlesex justices took care to lay  
some of them by the heels. *Addison's Freeholder*.

5. To use tobacco.

To suffer to be punished.

Maugre all the world will I keep safe,  
Or some of you shall *smoke* for it in Rome. *Shakespeare*.

6. To scent by *smoke*, or dry in *smoke*.

Frictions of the back-bone with flamm'd, *smoked* with pene-  
trating aromatical substances, have proved effectual. *Arbutnot*.

7. To smell out; to find out.

He was first *smok'd* by the old lord Lafe; when his dis-  
guise and he is parted, tell me what a sprat you shall find him?  
*Shakespeare's All's well that ends well*.

Tom Tattle passes for an impertinent, and Will Trippet  
begs to be *smoked*, in case I continue this paper. *Addison's Spect*.

8. To sneer; to ridicule to the face.

*Smoke* the fellow there. *Congreve*.

To SMOKE-dry. *v. a.* [*smoke* and *dry*.] To dry by *smoke*.

*Smoke-dry* the fruit, but not if you plant them. *Martiner*.

SMOKER. *n. f.* [from *smoke*.]

1. One that dries or perfumes by *smoke*.

2. One that uses tobacco.

SMOKELESS. *adj.* [from *smoke*.] Having no *smoke*.

Tenants with sighs the *smokeless* tow'rs survey,  
And turn th' unwilling steed another way. *Pope*.

SMOKY. *adj.* [from *smoke*.]

1. Emitting *smoke*; fumid.

O he's as tedious  
As a tir'd horse, or as a railing wife,  
Worse than a *smoky* house. *Shakespeare*.

Victorious to the top aspires,  
Involving all the wood in *smoky* fires. *Dryden*.

2. Having the appearance or nature of *smoke*.

London appears in a morning drowned in a black cloud,  
and all the day after smothered with *smoky* fog, the conse-  
quence whereof proves very offensive to the lungs. *Harvey*.

If blast septentrional with brushing wings,  
Sweep up the *smoky* mists, and vapours damp,  
Then woe to mortals. *Philips*.

3. Noisome with *smoke*.

Courtesy

Is sooner found in lowly sheds,  
With *smoky* rafters, than in tap'stry halls  
And courts of princes. *Milton*.

Morpheus, the humble god, that dwells  
In cottages and *smoky* cells,  
Hates gilded roofs and beds of down;  
And though he fears no prince's frown,  
Flies from the circle of a crown. *Denham*.

SMOOTH. [smoeth, smoceth, Saxon; *smuth*, Welsh.]

1. Even on the surface; not rough; level; having no asperities.

Behold Esaus my brother is a hairy man, and I am a *smooth*  
man. *Gen. xxvii. 11*.

Missing thee, I walk unseen,  
On the dry *smooth*-thaven green,  
To behold the wandering moon,  
Riding near her highest noon.

The outlines must be *smooth*, imperceptible to the touch, and  
even without eminences or cavities. *Dryden*.

Nor box nor limes, without their use,  
*Smooth*-grain'd, and proper for the turner's trade:  
Which curious hands may carve and steel with ease invade. *Dryden*.

2. Evenly spread; glossy.

He for the promis'd journey bids prepare  
The *smooth*-hair'd horses, and the rapid car. *Pope*.

3. Equal in pace; without starts or obstruction.

By the hand he took me rais'd,  
And over fields and waters, as in air,  
*Smooth*-gliding without sleep.

The fair-hair'd queen of love  
Descends *smooth*-gliding from the courts above. *Pope*.

4. Flowing; soft; not harsh.

*Smooth* Adonis from his rock  
Ran purple to the sea. *Milton*.

When sage Minerva rose,  
From her sweet lips *smooth* elocution flows. *Gay*.

So, Dick adept, tuck back thy hair;  
And I will pour into thy ear  
Remarks, which none did e'er disclose,  
In *smooth*-pac'd verse or hobling prose. *Prior*.

5. Bland; mild; adulatory.

The subtle fiend,  
Though inly stung with anger and disdain,  
Dissembled, and this answer *smooth* return'd. *Milt. Par. Reg*.

This *smooth* discourse and mild behaviour oft  
Conceal a traitor. *Addison*.

He was *smooth*-tongued, gave good words, and seldom lost  
his temper. *Arbutnot's Hist. of J. Bull*.

The madding monarchs to compose  
The Pylion prince, the *smooth*-speech'd Nestor, rose. *Tickel*.

To SMOOTH. *v. a.* [from the adjective.]

1. To level; to make even on the surface.

This man's a flatt'rer? if one be,  
So are they all; for every greeze of fortune  
Is *smooth'd* by that below. *Shakespeare*.

The carpenter encouraged the goldsmith, and he that *smooth'd*  
with the hammer him that smote the anvil. *J. A. xii*.

Now on the wings of winds our course we keep;  
For God had *smooth'd* the waters of the deep. *Pope's Ohss*.

2. To work into a soft uniform mass.

It brings up again into the mouth that which it had swal-  
lowed, and chewing it, grinds and *smooths* it, and afterwards  
swallows it into another stomach. *Ray on the Creation*.

The board on which we sit  
Is not so *smooth* as are thy verses, *Swift*.

3. To make easy; to rid from obstructions.

Thou, Abelard! the last sad office pay,  
And *smooth* my passage to the realms of day. *Pope*.

4. To

## S M O

## S M O

4. To make flowing; to free from harshness.

In their motions harmony divine  
So *smooths* her charming tones. *Milton*.

All your muse's softer art display;  
Let Carolina *smooth* the tuneful lay;  
Lull with Amelia's liquid name the Nine,  
And sweetly flow through all the royal line. *Pope*.

5. To palliate; to soften.

Had it been a stranger, not my child,  
To *smooth* his fault, I would have been more mild. *Shakefp.*

6. To calm; to mollify.

Now breathe we, lords; good fortune bids us pause,  
And *smooth* the frowns of war with peaceful looks. *Shakefp.*

Each perturbation *smooth'd* with outward calm. *Milton*.

Smiling the fec'd, and full of pleasing thought,  
From ocean as the first began to rise,  
And *smooth'd* the ruffled seas, and clear'd the skies. *Dryden*.

7. To ease.

Restor'd it soon will be; the means prepar'd,  
The difficulty *smooth'd*, the danger shar'd:  
Be but yourself. *Dryden*.

8. To flatter; to soften with blandishments.

Because I cannot flatter and look fair,  
Smile in men's faces, *smooth*, deceive and cog,  
Duck with French nods, and apish courtesy,  
I must be held a rancorous enemy. *Shakespeare*.

To SMOOTHEN. *v. a.* [A bad word among mechanicks for  
*smooth*.] To make even and smooth.

With edged grooving tools they cut down and *smoothen* the  
extraneous left. *Maxon's Mech. Exer*.

SMOOTHFACED. *adj.* [*smooth* and *face*.] Mild looking;  
having a soft air.

O, shall I say I thank you, gentle wife?  
—Not so, my lord; a twelve-month and a day,  
I'll mark no words that *smoothfac'd* woeers say. *Shakespeare*.

Let their heirs  
Enrich their time to come with *smoothfac'd* peace,  
With smiling plenty, and fair prosp'rous days. *Shak. R. III*.

SMOOTHLY. *adv.* [from *smooth*.]

1. Not roughly; evenly.

2. With even glide.

The musick of that murmur spring  
Is not so mournful as the strains you sing;  
Nor rivers winding through the vales below  
So sweetly warble, or so *smoothly* flow. *Pope*.

3. Without obstruction; easily; readily.

Had Joshua been mindful, the fraud of the Gibeonites could  
not so *smoothly* have pass'd unespied 'till there was no help. *Hook*.

4. With soft and bland language.

SMOOTHNESS. *n. f.* [from *smooth*.]

1. Evenness on the surface; freedom from asperity.

The purling, which proceeds of inequality, is bred between  
the *smoothness* of the inward surface of the pipe, which is wet,  
and the rest that remaineth dry. *Bacon's Natural History*.

A countryman feeding his flock by the seaside, it was so de-  
licate a fine day, that the *smoothness* of the water tempted him  
to set up for a merchant. *L'Estrange*.

The nymph is all into a laurel gone,  
The *smoothness* of her skin remains alone. *Dryden*.

2. Softness or mildness on the palate.

Fallacious drink! ye honest men beware,  
Nor trust thy *smoothness*; the third circling glass  
Suffices virtue. *Philips*.

3. Sweetness and softness of numbers.

As French has more fineness and *smoothness* at this time, so  
it had more compass, spirit, and force in Montaigne's age. *Temp*.

Virgil, though smooth, where *smoothness* is required, is so  
far from affecting it, that he rather disdains it; frequently  
using synalephas, and concluding his sense in the middle of his  
verse. *Dryden*.

4. Blandness and gentleness of speech.

She is too subtle for thee; and her *smoothness*,  
Her very silence, and her patience,  
Speak to the people, and they pity her. *Shakespeare*.

SMOTE. The preterite of *smite*.

Death with a trident *smote*. *Milton*.

To SMOOTHER. *v. a.* [from *smother*.]

1. To suffocate with *smoke*, or by exclusion of the air.

She might give passage to her thoughts, and so as it were utter  
out some *smoke* of those flames, wherewith else she was not  
only burned but *smothered*. *Sidney*.

We *smother'd*  
The most replenish'd (sweet work of nature,  
That from the prime creation e'er she fram'd. *Shakespeare*.

We are now yet living in the field,  
To *smother* up the English in our throngs. *Shakefp. Hen. V*.

She was warm'd with the graceful appearance of the hero:  
the *smothered* those sparkles out of decency, but conversation  
blew them up into a flame. *Dryden's Æn. Dedication*.

The helpless traveller, with wild surprise,  
Sees the dry desert all around him rise,  
And *smother'd* in the dusty whirlwind dies. *Addison's Cato*.

SMOTHER. *v. a.* [from *smother*.]

1. To suffocate with *smoke*, or by exclusion of the air.

2. To smother with *smoke*, or by exclusion of the air.

3. To smother with *smoke*, or by exclusion of the air.

4. To smother with *smoke*, or by exclusion of the air.

5. To smother with *smoke*, or by exclusion of the air.

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37. To smother with *smoke*, or by exclusion of the air.

38. To smother with *smoke*, or by exclusion of the air.

39. To smother with *smoke*, or by exclusion of the air.

40. To smother with *smoke*, or by exclusion of the air.

## S M U

2. To suppress.

Lewd and wicked custom, beginning perhaps at the first  
amongst few, afterwards spreading into greater multitudes;  
and so continuing; from time may be of force, even in plain  
things, to *smother* the light of natural understanding. *Hooker*.

SMOTHER. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. A state of suppression.



## SNA

SMUTTYNESS. *n. f.* [from *smutty*.]

1. Soil from smoke.

My vines and peaches, upon my best south walls, were apt  
to a foot or *smuttiness* upon their leaves and upon their fruits,  
which were good for nothing. *Temple.*

2. Obsceneness.

SMUTTY. *adj.* [from *smut*.]

1. Black with smoke or coal.

The *smutty* grain,  
With sudden blaze diffus'd, inflames the air. *Milton.*  
The *smutty* waifcot full of cracks, *Swift.*  
He was a *smutty* dog yesterday, and cost me near two hours  
to wash the ink off his face. *Pope.*

2. Tainted with mildew.

*Smutty* corn will sell dearer at one time than the clean at  
another. *Locke.*

3. Obscene; not modest.

The place is a censure of a profane and *smutty* passage in the  
Old Batchelor. *Collier.*

SNACK. *n. f.* [from *snatch*.] A share; a part taken by compact.

If the master gets the better on't, they come in for their  
*snack*. *L'Estrange.*

For four times talking, if one piece thou take,  
That must be cantled, and the judge go *snack*. *Dryden.*

All my demurs but double his attacks;  
At last he whispers, "Do, and we go *snacks*." *Pope.*

SNA'COOT. *n. f.* A fish.SNA'FFLE. *n. f.* [from *snaffle*, Dutch, the nose.] A bridle which crosses the nose.

The third o' th' world is your's, which with a *snaffle*  
You may pace easy; but not such a wife. *Shakespeare.*

Sooth him with praise;  
This, from his weanings, let him well be taught,  
And then betimes in a soft *snaffle* wrought. *Dryden's Georg.*

To SNA'FFLE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To bridle; to hold in  
a bridle; to hold; to manage.

SNAG. *n. f.* [Of this word I know not the etymology or original.]

1. A jag, or sharp protuberance.

The one her other leg had lame,  
Which with a staff, all full of little *snags*,  
She did disport, and impotence her name. *Fairy Queen.*

The coat of arms,  
Now on a naked *snag* in triumph born,  
Was hung on high. *Dryden's Æn.*

2. A tooth left by itself, or standing beyond the rest.

In China none hold women sweet,  
Except their *snags* are black as jet:  
King Chihu put nine queens to death,  
Convict on statute, iv'ry teeth. *Prior.*

SNA'GGED. *adj.* [from *snag*.] Full of snags; full of sharpSNA'GGY. *s.* protuberances; shooting into sharp points.

His stalking steps are stay'd  
Upon a *snaggy* oak, which he had torn  
Out of his mother's bowels, and it made  
His mortal mace, wherewith his foemen he did snay'd. *Spens.*

Naked men belabouring one another with *snagged* sticks, or  
dully falling together by the ears at fifty-cuffs. *More.*

SNAIL. *n. f.* [from *snail*, Saxon; *snigel*, Dutch.]

1. A slimy animal which creeps on plants, some with shells on their backs.

I can tell why a *snail* has a house.—Why?—Why, to put's  
head in; not to give it away to his daughters, and leave his  
horns without a case. *Shakespeare King Lear.*

Fearful commenting  
Is leaden servitor to dull delay;  
Delay leads impotent and *snail* pac'd beggary. *Shak. R. III.*

The patch is kind enough, but a huge feeder:  
*Snail* flow in profit, but he sleeps by day  
More than the wild cat. *Shakespeare.*

Seeing the *snail*, which every where doth roam,  
Carrying his own house still, still is at home,  
Follow, for he is easy-pac'd, this *snail*  
Be thine own palace, or the world's thy goal. *Domne.*

A river *snail*-shell decayed, threw spar within. *Woodward.*  
There may be as many ranks of beings in the invisible  
world superior to us, as we ourselves are superior to all  
the ranks of being beneath us in this visible world, even though  
we descend below the *snail* and the oyster. *Watts.*

2. A name given to a drone from the slow motion of a snail.

Why prat't thou to thyself, and answer'st not?  
Dromio, thou drone, thou *snail*, thou slug, thou sot! *Shak.*

SNA'IL-CLAY, or *Snail-trifol*. *n. f.* An herb. *Ainsworth.*SNAKE. *n. f.* [from *snaca*, Saxon; *snake*, Dutch.] A serpent of the

oviparous kind, distinguished from a viper. The snake's bite  
is harmless. *Snake* in poetry is a general name for a viper.

Gloster's shew beguiles him;  
As the *snake*, roll'd in a bow'ry bank,  
With shining checker'd dough, doth sting a child,  
That for the beauty thinks it excellent. *Shakespeare Hen. VI.*

We have scotch'd the *snake*, not kill'd it:  
She'll close, and be herself; whilst our poor malice  
Remains in danger of her former teeth. *Shakespeare Macbeth.*

The parts must have their outlines in waves, resembling the  
gliding of a *snake* upon the ground: they must be smooth and  
even. *Dryden's Dufresny.*

Nor chalk, nor crumbling stones, the food of *snakes*  
That work in hollow earth their winding tracks. *Dryden.*

SNA'KEROOT. *n. f.* [*Snake* and *root*.] A species of birthwort  
growing in Virginia and Carolina. See RATTLE-SNAKE-  
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SNA'KESHEAD Iris. *n. f.* [*hermodactylus*, Latin.] A plant.

The characters are: it hath a lily-shaped flower, of one  
leaf, shaped exactly like an iris; but has a tubercle root,  
divided into two or three dugs, like oblong bulbs. *Miller.*

SNA'KEWEED, or *B. fort.* *n. f.* [*biflora*, Latin.] A plant.

It flowers in May; and, if the season proves moist, will  
continue to produce new spikes of flowers 'till August: it  
may be propagated by planting the roots in a moist shady bor-  
der, and will soon furnish the ground with plants. *Miller.*

SNA'KEWOOD. *n. f.* [from *snake* and *wood*.]

What we call *snakewood* is properly the smaller branches of  
the root of a tall strait tree growing in the island of Timor,  
and other parts of the East. It has no remarkable smell; but  
is of an intensely bitter taste. The Indians are of opinion,  
that it is a certain remedy for the bite of the hooded serpent,  
and from thence its name of *lignum colubrinum*, or *snakewood*.  
We very seldom use it. *Hill's Mat. Med.*

SNA'KY. *adj.* [from *snake*.]

1. Serpentine; belonging to a snake; resembling a snake.

Venomous tongue, tip with vile adder's fang,  
Of that self kind with which the furies fell.  
Their *snaky* heads do comb. *Spenser.*

The true lovers knot had its original from *nodus Hercula-*  
*neus*, or Hercules's knot, resembling the *snaky* complication in  
the caduceus, or rod of Hermes. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

So to the coast of Jordan he directs  
His easy steps, girded with *snaky* wiles. *Milton's Par. Reg.*

2. Having serpents.

Look, look unto this *snaky* rod,  
And stop your ears against the charming god. *Ben. Johnson.*

In his hand  
He took caduceus, his *snaky* wand. *Hubbard's Tale.*

What was that *snaky*-headed gorgon shield  
That wife Minerva wore, unconquer'd virgin,  
Wherewith the freez'd her foes to congeal'd stone? *Milton.*

His flying hat was fasten'd on his head;  
Wings on his heels were hung, and in his hand  
He holds the virtue of the *snaky* wand. *Dryden.*

To SNAP. *v. a.* [The same with *knap*.]

1. To break at once; to break short.

If the chain of necessity be no stronger, but that it may be  
*snapped* so easily in sunder; if his will was no otherwise deter-  
mined from without himself, but only by the signification of  
your desire, and my modest intreaty, then we may conclude,  
human affairs are not always governed by absolute necessity.  
*Branth. against Hobbs.*

Light is broken like a body, as when 'tis *snapped* in pieces  
by a tougher body.  
Dauntless as death, away he walks;  
Breaks the doors open, *snaps* the locks;  
Searches the parlour, chamber, study,  
Nor stops 'till he has culprit's body. *Prior.*

2. To strike with a knocking noise, snap, or sharp snap.

The bowzy fire  
First shook from out his pipe the seeds of fire,  
Then *snapt* his box. *Dunciad.*

3. To bite.

A gentleman passing by a coach, one of the horses *snapt* off  
the end of his finger. *Wifman's Surgery.*

All mungrel curs bawl, snarl, and *snaps*, where the foe flies  
before him. *L'Estrange.*

A notion generally received, that a lion is dangerous to all  
women who are not virgins, may have given occasion to a  
foolish report, that his lion's jaws are so contrived as to *snap*  
the hands of any of the female sex, who are not thus qua-  
lified. *Addison's Spectator.*

He *snaps* deceitful air with empty jaws,  
The subtle hare darts swift beneath his paws. *Gay.*

4. To catch suddenly and unexpectedly.

Sir Richard Graham tells the marquis he would *snap* one of  
the kids, and make some shift to carry him close to their  
lodgings. *Wotton.*

Some with a noise and greasy light  
Are *snapt*, as men catch larks at night.  
You should have thought of this before you was taken;  
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Belated seem on watch to lie,  
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5. [Snapper,

## SNA

5. [Snapper, Dutch.] To treat with sharp language.

Capoch'd your rabbins of the synod,  
And *snapp'd* their canons with a why not. *Hudibras.*

A furly ill-bred lord  
That chides and *snaps* her up at every word. *Granville.*

To SNAP. *v. n.*

1. To break short; to fall asunder.

Note the ship's sicknesses, the mast  
Shak'd with an ague, and the hold and waist  
With a salt droply clogg'd; and our tacklings  
*Snapping*, like to too high-stretch'd treble strings. *Donne.*

The backbone is divided into so many vertebrae for com-  
modious bending, and not one intire rigid bone, which, being  
of that length, would have been often in danger of *snapping* in  
sunder. *Ray on the Creation.*

If your steel be too hard, that is, too brittle, if it be a  
spring, it will not bow; but with the least bending it will  
*snap* asunder. *Moson's Mech. Exer.*

The makers of these needles should give them a due tem-  
per; for if they are too soft they will bend, and if they  
are too brittle they *snap*. *Sharp's Surgery.*

2. To make an effort to bite with eagerness.

If the young dace be a bait for the old pike, I see no rea-  
son but I may *snap* at him. *Shakespeare Henry IV.*

We *snaps* at the bait without ever dreaming of the hook  
that goes along with it. *L'Estrange.*

Towzer *snaps*  
At people's heels with frothy chaps. *Swift.*

SNAP. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. The act of breaking with a quick motion.

2. A greedy fellow.  
He had no sooner said out his say, but up rises a cunning  
*snaps*, then at the board. *L'Estrange.*

3. A quick eager bite.

With their bills, thwarted crosswise at the end, they would  
cut an apple in two at one *snaps*. *Carew.*

4. A catch; a theft.

SNA'PDRAGON, or *Calf's snout*. *n. f.* [*antirrhinum*, Latin.]

1. A plant.

2. A kind of play, in which brandy is set on fire, and raisins  
thrown into it, which those who are unused to the sport are  
afraid to take out; but which may be safely snatched by a quick  
motion, and put blazing into the mouth, which being closed,  
the fire is at once extinguished.

SNA'PPER. *n. f.* [from *snaps*.] One who snaps.

My father named me Autolucus, being letter'd under Mer-  
cury; who, as I am, was likewise a *snapper* up of uncon-  
fess'd trifles. *Shakespeare Winter's Tale.*

SNA'PPISH. *adj.* [from *snaps*.]

1. Eager to bite.

The *snappish* cur, the passenger's annoy,  
Close at my heel with yelping treble flies. *Swift.*

They lived in the temple; but were such *snappish* curs, that  
they frighted away most of the votaries. *Spektator.*

2. Peevish; sharp in reply.

SNA'PPISHLY. *adv.* [from *snappish*.] Peevishly; tartly.

SNA'PPISHNESS. *n. f.* [from *snappish*.] Peevishness; tartness.SNA'PSACK. *n. f.* [*snappack*, Swedish.] A soldier's bag.SNAPE. *n. f.* [*snaras*, Swedish and Icelandic; *snare*, Danish;

*snaps*, Dutch.]

1. Any thing set to catch an animal; a gin; a net.

O poor hapless nightingale, thought I,  
How sweet thou sing'st, how near the deadly *snare*. *Milton.*

2. Any thing by which one is intrapped or entangled.

This I speak for your own profit, not that I may cast a  
*snare* upon you. *1 Cor. vii. 35.*

A fool's mouth is his destruction, and his lips are the *snare*  
of his soul. *Prov. xviii. 7.*

Propound to thyself a constant rule of living, which though  
it may not be fit to observe scrupulously, lest it become a *snare*  
to thy conscience, or endanger thy health, yet let not thy rule  
be broken. *Taylor's Rule of living holy.*

For these ordain'd a help, became thy *snare*. *Milton.*

Beauty, wealth, and wit,  
And proves, to the pow'r of love submit;  
The spreading *snare* for all mankind is laid,  
And lovers all betray, or are betray'd. *Dryden.*

To SNAPE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To intrap; to in-

angle.

Gloster's shew  
Beguiles him, as the mournful crocodile  
With sorrow *snaps* relenting passengers. *Shakespeare H. VI.*

The wicked is *snared* in the work of his own hands. *Pf. ix.*

Warn all creatures from thee  
Henceforth, lest that too heav'nly form, pretended  
To hellish falsehood, *snare* them. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

To SNARL. *v. n.* [*snarren*, Dutch.]

1. To growl as an angry animal; to gnarl.

What! were you *snarling* all before I came,  
Ready to catch each other by the throat,  
And turn you all your hatred now on me? *Shakespeare R. III.*

He is born with teeth!  
And so I was; which plainly signify'd  
That I should *snarl*, and bite, and play the dog. *Shak. H. VI.*

The she's even of the savage herd are safe:  
All, when they *snarl* or bite, have no return  
But courtship from the male. *Dryden's Don Sebastian.*

Now, for the bare pick'd bone of majesty,  
Doth dogged war bristle his angry crest,  
And *snarls* in the gentle eyes of peace. *Shakespeare K. John.*

An angry cur



## SNE

5. A quip; a shuffling answer.  
Come, leave your *snatches*, and yield me a direct answer.  
*Shakel. Measure for Measure.*  
SNA'TCHER. *n. f.* [from *snatch*.] One that snatches, or takes any thing in haste.

They of those marches  
Shall be a wall sufficient to defend  
Our inland from the pilfering borderers.  
—We do not mean the courting *snatchers* only,  
But fear the main intendment of the Scot. *Shakel. H. V.*  
SNA'TCHINGLY. *adv.* [from *snatching*.] Hastily; with interruption.

To SNEAK. *v. n.* [from *snack*, Saxon; *snige*, Danish.]  
1. To creep sily; to come or go as if afraid to be seen.  
Once the eagle, England, being in prey,  
To her unguarded nest the weazel, Scot,  
Comes *snaking*, and so sucks her princely eggs. *Shakespeare.*  
*Snack* not away, fir; for the friar and you  
Must have a word anon: lay hold on him. *Shakespeare.*  
Discover'd, and defeated of your prey,  
You skulk'd behind the fence, and *snack'd* away. *Dryden.*  
I ought not to turn my back, and to *snack* off in silence,  
and leave the truth to lie baffled, bleeding, and slain. *Watts.*  
He *snack'd* into the grave,  
A monarch's half and half a harlot's slave. *Dunciad.*  
Are you all ready? Here's your music here:  
Author, *snack* off; we'll tickle you, my dear. *Moore.*

2. To behave with meanness and servility; to crouch; to truckle.  
I need salute no great man's threshold, *snack* to none of his  
friends to speak a good word for me to my conscience. *South.*  
Nothing can support minds drooping and *snacking*, and inwardly  
reproaching them, from a sense of their own guilt, but  
to see others as bad. *South's Sermons.*  
When int'rest calls off all her *snacking* train,  
When all th' oblig'd desert, and all the vain,  
She waits, or to the scaffold, or the cell,  
When the last ling'ring friend has bid farewell. *Pope.*  
Tom struts a soldier, open, bold, and brave;  
Will *snacks* a scriv'ner, an exceeding knave. *Pope.*

SNEAKER. *n. f.* A large vessel of drink.  
I have just left the right worshipful and his myrmidons about  
a *snacker* of five gallons. *Spectator.*  
SNEAKING. *participial adj.* [from *snack*.]  
1. Servile; mean; low.  
2. Covetous; niggardly; meanly parcimonious:  
SNEAKINGLY. *adv.* [from *snacking*.] Meanly; servilely.  
Do all things like a man, not *snackingly*:  
Think the king fees thee still. *Herbert.*

While you *snackingly* submit,  
And beg our pardon at our feet,  
Discourag'd by your guilty fears  
To hope for quarter for your ears. *Hudibras.*  
SNEAKUP. *n. f.* [from *snack*.] A cowardly, creeping, insidious  
scoundrel. Obsolete.  
The prince is a jack, a *snackup*; and, if he were here, I  
would cudgel him like a dog, if he would say so. *Shak. H. IV.*  
To SNEAP. *v. a.* [This word seems a corruption of *snit*, or of  
*snap*, to reprimand. Perhaps *snap* is in that sense from *snit*,  
*snibbe*, Danish.  
Men shulde him *snibbe* bitterly. *Chaucer.*

1. To reprimand; to check.  
2. To nip.  
What may  
Breed upon our absence, may there blow  
No *snapping* winds at home. *Shakespeare.*  
SNEAP. *n. f.* [from the verb.] A reprimand; a check.  
My lord, I will not undergo this *snear* without reply: you  
call honourable boldness impudent sauciness: if a man will  
court'ly and say nothing, he is virtuous. *Shakel. Henry IV.*  
To SNEB. *v. a.* [Properly to *snib*. See SNEAP.] To check;  
to chide; to reprimand.  
Which made this foolish briar wax so bold,  
That on a time he cast him to scold,  
And *snibbe* the good oak, for he was old. *Spenser.*

To SNEER. *v. n.* [This word is apparently of the same family  
with *snare* and *snart*.]  
1. To show contempt by looks: *naso sustinere aduerso*.  
2. To insinuate contempt by covert expressions.  
The wolf was by, and the fox in a *snearing* way advised him  
not to irritate a prince against his subjects. *L'Estrange.*  
I could be content to be a little *snear'd* at in a line, for the  
sake of the pleasure I should have in reading the rest. *Pope.*  
If there has been any thing expressed with too much severity,  
it will fall upon those *snearing* or daring writers of the  
age against religion, who have left reason and decency. *Watts.*

3. To utter with grimace.  
I have not been *snearing* fulsome lies, and nauseous flattery,  
at a little tawdry whore. *Congreve.*  
4. To show awkward mirth.  
I had no power over one muscle in their faces, though they  
*snear'd* at every word spoken by each other. *Taylor.*

## SNI

- SNEER. *n. f.* [from the verb.]  
1. A look of contemptuous ridicule.  
Did not the *snear* of more impartial men  
At sense and virtue, balance all agens. *Pope.*  
2. An expression of ludicrous scorn.  
Socrates or Cæsar might have a fool's coat clapt upon them,  
and in this disguise neither the wisdom of the one nor the  
majesty of the other could secure them from a *snear*. *Watts.*  
To SNEEZE. *v. n.* [from *snien*, Saxon; *niezen*, Dutch.] To emit  
wind audibly by the nose.

If one be about to *sneeze*, rubbing the eyes 'till tears run  
will prevent it; for that the humour descending to the nostrils  
is diverted to the eyes. *Bacon.*  
If the pain be more intense and deeper within amongst  
the membranes, there will be an itching in the palate and no-  
strils, with frequent *snearing*. *Wise man's Surgery.*  
To thee Cupid *sneez'd* aloud;  
And every lucky omen sent before,  
To meet thee landing on the Spartan shore. *Dryden.*  
If any thing oppresses the head, it hath a power to free itself  
by *snearing*. *Ray on the Creation.*

Violent *snearing* produceth convulsions in all the muscles of  
respiration: so great an alteration can be produced only by  
the tickling of a feather; and if the action of *snearing* should  
be continued by some very acrid substance, it will produce head-  
ach, universal convulsions, fever, and death. *Arbutnot.*  
An officer put the sharp end of his half-pike a good way up  
into my nostril, which tickled my nose like a straw, and made  
me *sneeze* violently. *Gulliver's Travels.*

SNEEZE. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Emission of wind audibly by  
the nose.

I heard the rack  
As earth and sky would mingle; but  
These flaws, though mortals fear them  
As dangerous to the pillar'd frame of heav'n,  
Are to the main as wholesome as a *sneeze*  
To man's less universe, and soon are gone. *Milt. Par. Reg.*  
We read in Godignus, that upon a *sneeze* of the emperor of  
Monomotapa, there past exclamations successively through the  
city. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

SNEEZEWORD. *n. f.* [from *sniezen*, Latin.] A plant.  
It hath radiated flowers, whose disk consists of many florets;  
but the borders are composed of half florets: the embryos  
are lodged in the flowercup, which is scaly, each of which  
becomes one slender feed. *Miller.*

SNET. *n. f.* [Among hunters.] The fat of a deer. *Di.*  
SNEW. The old preterite of *to snow*. *Di.*  
To SNIB. *v. a.* [from *snibbe*, Danish. See SNEAP.] To check; to  
nip; to reprimand.

Asked for their pats by every squid,  
That list at will them to revile or *snib*. *Hudibras's Tale.*  
SNICK and SNEE. *n. f.* A combat with knives.  
Among the Dunkirkers, where *snick* and *snee* was in fashion,  
a boatswain with some of our men drinking together, became  
quarrellous: one of our men beat him down; then kneeling  
upon his breast, he drew out a knife, sticking in his side, and  
cut him from the ear towards the mouth. *Wise man's Surgery.*  
To SNICKER, or SNIGGER. *v. n.* To laugh sily, wantonly, or  
contemptuously; to laugh in one's sleeve. *Di.*  
To SNIFF. *v. n.* [from *sniffa*, Swedish.] To draw breath audibly up  
the nose.

So then you look'd scornful, and *snift* at the dean,  
As, who should say, now am I skinny and lean? *Swift.*

To SNIFFLE. *v. n.*  
*Sniffing* is thus performed: in a warm day, when the wa-  
ter is lowest, take a strong small hook, tied to a string about a  
yard long; and then into one of the holes, where an eel may  
hide herself, with the help of a short stick put in your bait  
leisurely, and as far as you may conveniently: if within the  
fight of it, the eel will bite instantly, and as certainly gorge  
it: pull him out by degrees. *Watson's Angler.*  
To SNIP. *v. a.* [from *snippen*, Dutch.] To cut at once with  
scissors.

The sinus should be laid open, which was *snift* up about  
two inches with a pair of probe-scissors, and the incised lips  
dressed. *Wise man's Surgery.*  
When tradesmen brought extravagant bills, fir Roger used  
to bargain to cut off a quarter of a yard: he wore a pair of  
scissors for this purpose, and would *snip* it off nicely. *Arbutnot.*  
Putting one blade of the scissors up the gut, and the other up  
the wound, *snip* the whole length of the fistula. *Sharp.*

SNIP. *n. f.* [from the verb.]  
1. A single cut with scissors.  
What! this a sleeve?  
Here's *snip* and *snip*, and cut, and snit and snit, and snit.  
Like to a conifer in a barber's shop. *Shakespeare.*  
The ulcer would not cure farther than it was laid open;  
therefore with one *snip* more I laid it open to the very end. *Wise.*  
2. A small thread.  
Those we keep within compass by small *snips* of emphasis  
hoping to defend the parts about; but, in spite of all, they  
will spread farther. *Wise man's Surgery.*

## SNO

3. A share; a snack. A low word.  
He found his friend upon the mending hand, which he was  
glad to hear, because of the *snip* that he himself expected upon  
the dividend. *L'Estrange.*  
SNIPE. *n. f.* [from *snippe*, German; *snite*, Saxon; *snit*, Welsh.]  
1. A small fen fowl with a long bill.  
The external evident causes of the atra bilis are a high fer-  
menting diet; as old cheese, birds feeding in fens, as geese,  
ducks, woodcocks, *snipes*, and swans. *Floyer.*

2. A fool; a blockhead.  
Thus do I ever make my fool my purse;  
For I mine own gain'd knowledge should profane,  
If I should time expend with such a *snipe*,  
But for my sport and profit. *Shakespeare. Othello.*

SNIPPER. *n. f.* [from *snip*.] One that snips.  
SNIPT. *n. f.* [from *snip*.] A small part; a share.  
Witches simpling, and on gibbets  
Cutting from malefactors *snippets*;  
Or from the pill'ry tips of ears. *Hudibras.*

SNIPSNAP. *n. f.* [A cant word formed by reduplication of *snip*.]  
Tart dialogue.

Dennis and dissonance, and capious art,  
And *snipsnap* short, and interruption smart. *Pope's Dunciad.*  
SNITE. *n. f.* [from *snite*, Saxon.] A snipe. This is perhaps the  
true name; but *snipe* prevails.  
Of tame birds Corn-wal hath doves, geese, and ducks: of  
wild, quail, rail, *snite*, and wood-dove. *Carew.*

To SNITE. *v. a.* [from *snite*, Saxon.] To blow the nose.  
Nor would any one be able to *snite* his nose, or to *sneeze*;  
in both which the passage of the breath through the mouth,  
being intercepted by the tongue, is forced to go through the  
nose. *Grew's Cosmol.*

SNIVEL. *n. f.* [from *snivel*, German.] Snot; the running  
of the nose.

To SNIVEL. *v. n.* [from the noun.]  
1. To run at the nose.  
2. To cry as children.

Funeral tears are hired out as mourning cloaks; and whe-  
ther we go to our graves *sniveling* or singing, 'tis all mere  
form. *L'Estrange.*  
Away goes he *sniveling* and yelping, that he had dropt his  
ax into the water. *L'Estrange.*

SNIVELLER. *n. f.* [from *snivel*.] A weeper; a weak lamenter.  
He'd more lament when I was dead,  
Than all the *snivellers* round my bed. *Swift.*

To SNORE. *v. n.* [from *snorcken*, Dutch.] To breathe hard through  
the nose, as men in sleep.

I did unreverently blame the gods,  
Who wake for thee, though thou *snore* for thyself. *B. John's.*  
Whose railing heroes, and whose wounded gods,  
Makes some suspect he *snores* as well as nods. *Rowland's.*  
He may lie quietly in his shades, and *snore* on to doomday  
for me; unless I see farther reason of disturbing his repose. *Stillingfleet.*

Is not yonder Proteus' cave?  
It is; and in it lies the god asleep;  
And *snoring* by  
We may defy  
The monsters of the deep. *Dryden's Albion.*

'Twas Acme's and Septimius' life;  
The lady sigh'd, the lover *snor'd*. *Prior.*  
The giant, gorg'd with flesh, and wine, and blood,  
Lay stretch'd at length, and *snoring* in his den,  
Belching raw gobbets from his maw, o'ercharg'd  
With purple wine and crudd'd gore confus'd. *Addison.*  
SNORE. *n. f.* [from *snore*, Saxon; from the verb.] Audible respira-  
tion of sleepers through the nose.

The surfeited grooms  
Do mock their charge with *snores*: I've drugg'd their pockets.  
*Shakespeare's Macbeth.*  
To SNORT. *v. n.* [from *snorcken*, Dutch.] To blow through the  
nose as a high mettled horse.

The *snoring* of his horses was heard. *Jer. viii. 16.*  
The fiery war-horse paws the ground,  
And *snorts* and trembles at the trumpet's sound. *Addison.*  
From their full racks the gen'rous steeds retire,  
Dropping ambrosial foams and *snorting* fire. *Addison's Ovid.*  
He with wide nostrils, *snorting*, skims the wave. *Thomson.*  
SNOT. *n. f.* [from *snote*, Saxon; *snut*, Dutch.] The mucus of  
the nose.

Thus, when a greedy sloven once has thrown  
His *snot* into the mews, 'tis all his own. *Swift.*  
SNOTTY. *adj.* [from *snot*.] Full of snot.  
This quire South my husband took in a dirty *snotty*-nosed  
boy. *Arbutnot.*

SNOUT. *n. f.* [from *snout*, Dutch.]  
1. The nose of a beast.  
His nose in the air, his *snout* in the skies.  
In shape a beagle's whelp throughout,  
With broader forehead, and a sharper *snout*. *Dryden.*

## SNU

2. The nose of a man, in contempt.  
Her subtle *snout*  
Did quickly wind his meaning out. *Hudibras.*  
But when the date of Nock was out,  
Off dropt the sympathetick *snout*. *Hudibras.*  
What Ethiop lips he has,  
How foul a *snout*, and what a hanging face! *Dryd. Juven.*  
Charm'd with his eyes, and chin, and *snout*,  
Her pocket-glass drew sily out;  
And grew enamour'd with her phiz,  
As just the counterpart of his. *Swift.*

1. The nosel or end of any hollow pipe.  
SNU'UTED. *adj.* [from *snout*.] Having a snout.  
*Snouted* and tailed like a boar, and footed like a goat. *Grew.*  
SNOW. *n. f.* [from *snaw*, Saxon; *sniet*, Dutch.] The small par-  
ticles of water frozen before they unite into drops. *Locke.*  
Benaiah slew a lion in a pit, in time of *snow*. *2 Sa. xxiii.*  
Drought and heat consume *snow* waters. *Job xxiv. 19.*  
He gives the Winter's *snow* her airy birth,  
And bids her virgin fleeces clothe the earth. *Sandys.*

To SNOW. *v. n.* [from *snaw*, Saxon; *sneuewen*, Dutch.] To have  
snow fall.

To SNOW. *v. a.* To scatter like snow.  
If thou be't born to see strange sights,  
Ride ten thousand days and nights,  
'Till age *snow* white hairs on thee. *Donne.*

SNO'WBALL. *n. f.* [from *snow* and *ball*.] A round lump of con-  
gelated snow.  
They passed to the east-riding of Yorkshire, their company  
daily increasing, like a *snowball* in rolling. *Hayward.*

His bulky folly gathers as it goes,  
And, rolling o'er you, like a *snowball* grows. *Dryden.*  
A *snowball* having the power to produce in us the ideas of  
white, cold, and round, the powers, as they are in the *snow*-  
balls, I call qualities; and as they are sensations in our under-  
standings, ideas. *Locke.*

SNO'WBROTH. *n. f.* [from *snow* and *broth*.] Very cold liquor.  
Angelo, a man whose blood  
Is very *snowbroth*, one who never feels  
The wanton flings and motions of the sense. *Shakespeare.*

SNO'WDROP. *n. f.* [from *snare* and *drop*, Latin.] An early flower.  
The flower is, for the most part, composed of six leaves,  
in form of a lily, which are sometimes equal, and sometimes  
unequal and pendulous: the empalement becomes a roundish  
fruit, which is divided into three cells, and full of roundish  
seeds: to which may be added, it hath a bulbous root. *Miller.*  
When we tried the experiment with the leaves of those  
purely white flowers that appear about the end of Winter,  
called *snowdrops*, the event was not much unlike that newly  
mentioned. *Boyle on Colours.*

The little shape, by magic pow'r,  
Grew less and less, contracted to a flow'r;  
A flow'r, that first in this sweet garden smil'd,  
To virgins sacred, and the *snowdrop* styl'd. *Tickell.*

SNOW-WHITE. *adj.* [from *snow* and *white*.] White as snow.  
A *snow-white* bull shall on your shore be slain;  
His offer'd entrails cast into the main. *Dryden's Æn.*

SNO'WY. *adj.* [from *snow*.]  
1. White like snow.

So shews a *snowy* dove trooping with crows,  
As yonder lady o'er her fellows shews. *Shakespeare.*  
Now I see thy jolly train:  
*Snowy* headed Winter leads,  
Spring and Summer next succeeds;  
Yellow Autumn brings the year;  
Thou art father of the year.  
The blushing ruby on her *snowy* breast,  
Render'd its panting whiteness more confest. *Prior.*

2. Abounding with snow.  
These first in Crete  
And Ida known; thence on the *snowy* top  
Of cold Olympus rul'd the middle air. *Milton's Par. Lost.*  
As when the Tartar from his Russian foe,  
By Astracan, over the *snowy* plains,  
Retires. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

SNUB. *n. f.* [from *snubbe*, Dutch, a nose, or *knubbe*, a joint of  
the finger.] A jag; a snag; a knot in wood.  
Lifting up his dreadful club on high,  
All arm'd with ragged *snubs* and knotty grain,  
Him thought at first encounter to have slain. *Fairy Queen.*

To SNUB. *v. a.* [Rather to *snub*. See SNEAP, SNEB, SNIB.]  
1. To check; to reprimand.

2. To nip.  
Near the seashores the heads and boughs of trees run out  
far to landward; but toward the sea are so *snubbed* by the  
winds, as if their boughs had been pared or thaven off. *Ray.*

To SNUB. *v. n.* [from *snuffen*, Dutch.] To sob with convulsion.  
To SNUDGE. *v. n.* [from *snuger*, Danish.] To lie idle, close, or  
snug.

Now



## SNU

Now he will fight it out, and to the wars;  
Now eat his bread in peace,  
And snuff in quiet; now he scorns increase;  
Now all day spares. *Herbert.*

SNUFF. *n. f.* [*snuff*, Dutch, *snoot*.]  
1. Snot. In this sense it is not used.

2. The useless excrement of a candle: whence *moucher la chandelle*.

My great affliction,  
If I could bear longer, and not fall  
To quarrel with your opposite wills,  
My *snuff* and loathed part of nature should  
Burn itself out. *Shakespeare. King Lear.*

But dearest heart, and dearer image, flay!  
Alas! true joys at best are dreams enough:

Though you stay here, you pass too fast away;  
For even at first life's taper is a *snuff*. *Donna.*

The *snuff*-dishes shall be of pure gold. *Ex. xxv. 38.*

If the liquor be of a close and glutinous consistency, it may  
burn without any *snuff*, as we see in camphire, and some other  
bituminous substances; and most of the ancient lamps were of  
this kind, because none have been found with such wicks. *Wilk.*

3. A candle almost burnt out.

Lamentable!  
To hide me from the radiant sun, and solace  
I th' dungeon by a *snuff*. *Shakespeare. Cymbeline.*

4. The fired wick of a candle remaining after the flame.

A torch, *snuff* and all, goes out in a moment, when dipped  
into the vapour. *Addison on Italy.*

5. Repentment expressed by sniffling; perverse repentment.

What hath been seen  
Either in *snuff* or packings of the duke's,  
Or the hard rein which both of them have borne  
Against the old kind king. *Shakespeare. King Lear.*

Jupiter took *snuff* at the contempt, and punished him: he  
sent him home again. *L'Estrange.*

6. Powdered tobacco taken by the nose.

Just where the breath of life his nostrils drew,  
A charge of *snuff* the wily virgin threw;  
The gnomes direct to ev'ry atom just  
The pungent grains of titillating dust. *Pope.*

7. *SNUFF. v. a.* [*snuffen*, Dutch.]

1. To draw in with the breath.

A heifer will put up her nose, and *snuff* in the air against  
rain. *Bacon.*

With delight he *snuff'd* the smell  
Of mortal change on earth. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

He *snuffs* the wind, his heels the sand excite;  
But when he stands collected in his might,  
He roars and promises a more successful fight. *Dryden.*

The youth,

Who holds the nearest station to the light,  
Already seems to *snuff* the vital air,  
And leans just forward on a shining spear. *Dryden's Æn.*

My troops are mounted; their Numidian steeds  
*Snuff* up the wind, and long to scour the desert. *Addison.*

My nag's greatest fault was *snuffing* up the air about Brack-  
denlow, whereby he became such a lover of liberty, that I  
could scarce hold him in. *Swift.*

2. To scent.

The cow looks up, and from afar can find  
The change of heav'n, and *snuffs* it in the wind. *Dryden.*

For thee the bulls rebellow through the groves,  
And tempt the stream, and *snuff* their absent loves. *Dryden.*

O'er all the blood-hound boasts superior skill,  
To scent, to view, to turn, and boldly kill!

His fellows vain alarms reject with scorn,  
True to the master's voice, and learned horn:

His nostrils oft, if ancient fame sing true,  
Trace the fly felon through the tainted dew:

Once *snuff'd*, he follows with unalter'd aim,  
Nor odours lure him from the chosen game;

Deep-mouth'd he thunders, and inflam'd he views,  
Springs on relentless, and to death pursues. *Tickell.*

3. To crop the candle.

The late queen's gentlewoman!  
To be her mistress' mistress!

This candle burns not clear: 'tis I must *snuff* it,  
And out it goes. *Shakespeare. Henry VIII.*

Against a communion-day our lamps should be better  
dressed, and our lights *snuffed*, and our religion more active.

Taylor's worthy Communicant.

You have got  
An office for your talents fit,  
To *snuff* the lights, and stir the fire,  
And get a dinner for your hire. *Swift.*

4. To snort; to draw breath by the nose.

The fury fires the pack, they *snuff*, they vent,  
And feed their hungry nostrils with the scent. *Dryden's Æn.*

## SO

Says Humpus, sir, my master bad me pray  
Your company to dine with him to-day:  
He *snuffs*, then follows, up the stairs he goes;  
Never pulls off his hat, nor cleans his shoes. *King.*

2. To snift in contempt.

Ye said, what a weariness is it, and ye have *snuff'd* at it.  
*Mal. ii. 13.*

SNUFFBOX. *n. f.* [*snuff* and *box*.] The box in which *snuff* is  
carried.

If a gentleman leaves a *snuffbox* on the table, and goeth  
away, lock it up as part of your vails. *Swift.*

Sir Plume, of amber *snuffbox* justly vain,  
And the nice conduct of a clouded cane. *Pope.*

SNUFFERS. *n. f.* [from *snuff*.] The instrument with which  
the candle is clipped.

When you have snuffed the candle, leave the *snuffers* open.  
*Swift's Directions to the Butler.*

3. To SNUFFLE. *v. n.* [*snufflen*, Dutch.] To speak through  
the nose; to breath hard through the nose.

A water-spaniel came down the river, shewing that he  
hunted for a duck; and with a *snuffling* grace, disdainful that  
his smelling force could not as well prevail through the water  
as through the air, waited with his eye to see whether he could  
spy the duck's getting up again. *Sidney.*

Bagpipes of the loudest drones,  
With *snuffling* broken-winded tones,  
Whose blasts of air in pockets flut,  
Sound filthier than from the gut. *Hudibras.*

It came to the ape to deliver his opinion, who smelt and  
*snuffed*, and considered on't. *L'Estrange.*

One clad in purple,  
Eats and recites some lamentable rhyme;  
Some senseless Phillis in a broken note,  
*Snuffing* at noise, and croaking in his throat. *Dryden.*

4. To SNUG. *v. n.* [*sniger*, Dutch.] To lie close; to snudge.

There *snugging* well, he well appear'd content,  
So to have done amiss, so to be flent. *Sidney.*

As the loving couple lay *snugging* together, Venus, to try if  
the cat had changed her manners with her shape, turned a  
mouse loose into the chamber. *L'Estrange.*

5. To SNUG. *adj.* [from the verb.]

1. Close; free from any inconvenience.

They spy'd a country farm,  
Where all was *snug*, and clean, and warm;  
For woods before, and hills behind,  
Secur'd it both from rain and wind. *Prior.*

2. Close; out of notice.

At Will's  
Lie *snug*, and hear what critics say. *Swift.*

3. Slyly or insidiously close.

Did I not see you, rascal, did I not!

When you lay *snug* to snap young Damon's goat? *Dryden.*

4. To SNUGGLE. *v. n.* [from *snug*.] To lie close; to lie warm.

So. *adv.* [*rya*, Saxon; *soo*, Dutch; *so*, German.]

1. In like manner. It answers to *as* either preceding or follow-  
ing. Noting comparison.

As whom the fables feign of monstrous size,  
Titanian or earthborn that war'd on Jove,  
So stretch'd out huge in length the arch fiend lay. *Milton.*

2. Thick as autumnal leaves that strew the brooks  
In Valambrosa, where th' Etrurian shades  
High over-arch'd embow'r, so thick bestrewn *Milton.*

3. As if at first sight with what the muse imparts,  
In fearless youth we tempt the heights of arts;  
So pleas'd at first the tow'ring Alps we try,  
Mount o'er the vales, and seem to tread the sky. *Pope.*

4. As into air the purer spirits flow,  
And separate from their kindred dregs below,  
So flew her soul to its congenial place. *Pope.*

2. To such a degree.

Why is his chariot *so* long in coming?  
Can nothing great, and at the height,  
Remain *so* long, but its own weight  
Will ruin it? Or is't blind chance  
That still defies new states t' advance. *Ben. Johnson's Catiline.*

Amoret, my lovely foe,  
Tell me where thy strength does lie;  
Where the pow'r that charms us *so*,  
In thy soul, or in thy eye? *Waller.*

I viewed in my mind, *so* far as I was able, the beginning  
and progress of a rising world. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

Since then our Arcite is with honour dead,  
Why should we mourn that he *so* soon is freed. *Dryden.*

Upon our first going into a company of strangers, our be-  
nevolence or aversion rises towards several particular persons,  
before we have heard them speak, or *so* much as know who  
they are. *Addison's Spectator.*

3. We think our fathers fools, *so* wife we're grown:  
Our wiser sons, no doubt, will think us *so*. *Pope.*

3. In

## SO

3. In such a manner.

4. It is regularly answered by *as* or *that*, but they are sometimes  
omitted.

So frown'd the mighty combatants, that hell  
Grew darker at their frown. *Milton.*

There's no such thing, as that we beauty call,  
It is meer coynage all;  
For though some long ago

Lik'd certain colours mingl'd *so* and *so*,  
That doth not tie me now from chusing new. *Suckling.*

There is something equivalent in France and Scotland; *so* ex-  
as 'tis a very hard calumny upon our soil to affirm that *so* ex-  
cellent a fruit will not grow here. *Temple.*

We may be certain that man is not a creature that hath  
wings; because this only concerns the manner of his existence;  
and we seeing what he is, may certainly know that he is not  
*so* or *so*. *Locke.*

I shall minutely tell him the steps by which I was brought  
into this way, that he may judge whether I proceeded ratio-  
nally, if *so* be any thing in my example is worth his notice. *Locke.*

This gentleman is a person of good sense, and knows that  
he is very much in Sir Roger's esteem, *so* that he lives in the  
family rather as a relation than dependent. *Addison.*

5. In the same manner.

Of such examples add me to the roll;  
Me easily indeed mine may neglect,  
But God's propos'd deliverance not *so*. *Milton.*

To keep up the tutor's authority, use him with great respect  
yourself, and cause all your family to do *so* too. *Locke.*

According to the multifariousness of this immutability, *so*  
are the possibilities of being. *Norris.*

6. Thus; in this manner.

Not far from thence the mournful fields appear,  
So call'd from lovers that inhabit there. *Dryden.*

Does this deserve to be rewarded *so*?

Did you come here a stranger or a foe? *Dryden.*

It concerns every man, with the greatest seriousness, to  
enquire into those matters whether they be *so* or not. *Tillotson.*

No nation ever complained they had too broad, too deep,  
or too many rivers; they understand better than *so*, how to  
value those incalculable gifts of nature. *Bentley.*

So when the first bold vessel dar'd the seas,  
High on the stern the Thracian rais'd his strain. *Pope.*

Whether this be from an habitual motion of the animal spi-  
rits, or from the alteration of the constitution, by some more  
unaccountable way, this is certain that *so* it is. *Locke.*

7. Therefore; for this reason; in consequence of this.

The gods, though loth, yet was constrain'd Tobey;  
For longer time th' that, no living wight,  
Below the earth, might suffer'd to be stay:

So back again him brought to living light. *Fairy Queen.*

If he set industriously and sincerely to perform the com-  
mands of Christ, he can have no ground of doubting but it  
shall prove successful to him, and *so* all that he hath to do is to  
endeavour by prayer and use of the means, to qualify him-  
self for this blessed condition. *Hammond's Fundamentals.*

Some are fall'n, to disobedience fall'n;  
And *so* from heav'n to deepest hell. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

God makes him in his own image an intellectual creature,  
and *so* capable of dominion. *Locke.*

8. On these terms; noting a conditional petition: answered by  
*an*.

O goddese! tell what I would say,  
Thou know'st it, and I feel too much to pray,  
So grant my suit, as I enforce my might,  
In love to be thy champion. *Dryden's Knight's Tale.*

Here then exchange we mutually forgiveness:  
So may the guilt of all my broken vows,  
My perjuries to thee be all forgotten;  
As here I part without an angry thought. *Rowe.*

So may kind rains their vital moisture yield,  
And swell the future harvest of thy field. *Pope.*

9. Provided that; on condition that; *such*.

Be not sad:  
Evil into the mind of God or man  
May come and go, *so* unprov'd, and leave  
No spot or blame behind. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

So the doctrine be but wholesome and edifying, though there  
should be a want of exactness in the manner of speaking or  
reasoning, it may be overlooked. *Atterbury.*

Too much of love thy hapless friend has prov'd,  
Too many giddy foolish hours are gone;  
May the remaining few know only friendship:  
So thou, my dearest, truest, best Alicia,  
Vouchsafe to lodge me in thy gentle heart,  
A partner there; I will give up mankind. *Rowe.*

10. In like manner; noting concession of one proposition and  
assumption of another, answering to *as*.

As a war should be undertaken upon a just motive, *so* a  
prince ought to consider the condition he is in when he enters  
on it. *Swift.*

## SOA

11. It sometimes answers to the word or sentence going before,  
and returns the sense.

Who thinks his wife is virtuous, though not *so*,  
Is pleas'd and patient till the truth he know. *Denham.*

Angling is something like poetry, men are to be born *so*.  
*Warton's Angler.*

One may as well say, that the conflagration shall be only  
national, as to say that the deluge was *so*. *Burnet.*

However soft within themselves they are,  
To you they will be valiant by despair;

For having once been guilty, well they know  
To a revengeful prince they fill are *so*. *Dryden.*

He was great ere fortune made him *so*. *Dryden.*

I laugh at every one, said an old cynick, who laughs at  
me. Do you *so*? replied the philosopher; then you live the  
merriest life of any man in Athens. *Addison.*

They are beautiful in themselves, and much more *so* in that  
noble language peculiar to that great poet. *Addison.*

Common-place books have been long used by industrious  
young divines, and still continue *so*. *Swift.*

As to his using ludicrous expressions, my opinion is, that  
they are not *so*. *Pope.*

The blest to-day is as completely *so*,  
As who began a thousand years ago. *Pope.*

12. Thus it is; this is the state.

How sorrow shakes him!  
So, now the tempest tears him up by th' roots,  
And on the ground extends the noble ruin. *Dryden.*

13. At this point; at this time.

When  
With wild wood-leaves and weeds I ha' strew'd his grave,  
And on it laid a century of prayers,  
Such as I can, twice o'er, I'll weep and sigh;

And, leaving *so* his service, follow you. *Shakespeare.*

14. It notes a kind of abrupt beginning. Well.

O, *so*, and had you a council  
Of ladies too? who was your speaker,  
Madam? *Ben. Johnson's Catiline.*

15. It sometimes is little more than an expletive, though it im-  
plies some latent or furd comparison.

An astringent is not quite *so* proper, where relaxing the  
urinary passages is necessary. *Arbutnot.*

16. A word of assumption; thus be it.

There is Percy; if your father will do me any honour, *so*;  
if not, let him kill the next Percy himself. *Shakespeare.*

I will never bear a base mind: if it be my destiny, *so*: if  
it be not, *so*. No man is too good to serve his prince. *Shak.*

17. A form of petition.

Ready are th' appellants and defendants,  
The armourer and his man, to enter the lists,  
So please your highness to behold the fight. *Shakespeare.*

18. So much as. However much. This is, I think, an irregular  
expression.

So much as you admire the beauty of his verse, his prose  
is full as good. *Pope.*

19. So *so*. An exclamation after some thing done or known.

I would not have thee linger in thy pain:  
So *so*. *Shakespeare's Othello.*

So *so*; it works: now mistress, fit you fast. *Dryden.*

20. So *so*. [*sofi sofi*, Italian.] Indifferently; not much amiss nor  
well.

He's not very tall; yet for his years he's tall;  
His leg is but *so so*: and yet 'tis well. *Shakespeare.*

Deliver us from the nauseous repetition of *As* and *So*, which  
some *so so* writers, I may call them *so*, are continually found-  
ing in our ears. *Felton on the Classics.*

21. So then. Thus then it is that; therefore.

So then the Volcians stand; but as at first  
Ready, when time shall prompt them, to make road  
Upon's again. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

To a war are required a just quarrel, sufficient forces, and  
a prudent choice of the designs: *so then*, I will first justify the  
quarrel, balance the forces, and propound variety of designs.  
*Bacon's War with Spain.*

22. To soak. *v. n.* [*jocian*, Saxon.]

1. To lie steeped in moisture.

For thy conceit in *soaking* will draw in  
More than the common blocks. *Shakespeare.*

2. To enter by degrees into pores.

Lay a heap of earth in great frosts upon a hollow vessel,  
putting a canvas between, and pour water upon it, so as to  
soak through: it will make a harder ice in the vessel, and less  
apt to dissolve than ordinarily. *Bacon.*

Rain *soaking* into the strata, which lie near the surface,  
bears with it all such moveable matter as occurs. *Woodward.*

3. To drink gluttonously and intemperately. This is a low term.

Let a drunkard see that his health decays, his estate wastes,  
yet the habitual thirst after his cups drives him to the tavern,  
though he has in his view the loss of health and plenty; the  
least of which he confesses is far greater than the tickling of  
his palate with a glass of wine, or the idle chat of a *soaking*  
club. *Locke.*

24 M

To



## SOB

TO SOAK, *v. a.*

1. To macerate in any moisture; to steep; to keep wet till moisture is imbibed; to drench.

Many of our princes  
Lie drown'd and *soak'd* in mercenary blood;  
So do our vulgar drench their peasant limbs  
In blood of princes. *Shakespeare's Hen. V.*  
Their land shall be *soak'd* with blood. *Ibid.*  
There deep Galeus *soaks* the yellow sands. *Dryden.*  
Thou whose life's a dream of lazy pleasure:  
'Tis all thy bus'ness, bus'ness how to shun  
To bask thy naked body in the sun;  
Suppling thy stiffen'd joints with fragrant oil;  
Then in thy spacious garden walk a while,  
To suck the moisture up and *soak* it in. *Dryden.*

Wormwood, put into the brine you *soak* your corn in, prevents the birds eating it. *Mortimer.*  
2. To drain; to exhaust. This seems to be a cant term.  
Plants that draw much nourishment from the earth, and *soak* and exhaust it, hurt all things that grow by them. *Bacon.*  
A greater sparer than a faver; for though he had such means to accumulate, yet his forts, and his garisons, and his featings, wherein he was only sumptuous, could not but *soak* his exchequer. *Watson.*

SOAP, *n. f.* [*sapo*, Saxon; *sapo*, Latin.] A substance used in washing, made of a lixivium of vegetable alkaline ashes and any unctuous substance.

Soap is a mixture of a fixed alkaline salt and oil; its virtues are cleansing, penetrating, attenuating, and resolving; and any mixture of any oily substance with salt may be called a *soap*. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

He is like a refiner's fire, and like fullers *soap*. *Malachi.*  
A bubble blown with water, first made tenacious by dissolving a little *soap* in it, after a while will appear tinged with a great variety of colours. *Newton's Opticks.*

Soap-earth is found in great quantity on the land near the banks of the river Hermus, seven miles from Smyrna. *Woodw.*  
Soap-ashes are much commended, after the soap-boilers have done with them, for cold or four lands. *Mortimer.*

As rain-water diminishes their salt, so the moistening of them with chamber-lee or *soap*-suds adds thereto. *Mortimer.*  
SOAPBOILER, *n. f.* [*soap* and *boil*.] One whose trade is to make *soap*.

A *soapboiler* condoles with me on the duties on cattle-soap. *Addison's Spectator.*

SOAPWORT, *n. f.* Is a species of campion. *Miller.*  
TO SOAR, *v. n.* [*ferare*, Italian.]

1. To fly aloft; to tower; to mount; properly to fly without any visible action of the wings.

Feather'd foon and fledg'd,  
They summ'd their pens, and *soaring* th' air sublime,  
With clang depis'd the ground. *Milton.*

2. To mount intellectually; to tower with the mind.

'Tis but a base ignoble mind  
That mounts no higher than a bird can *soar*. *Shakespeare.*  
How high a pitch his resolution *soars*. *Shakespeare.*

Valour *soars* above  
What the world calls misfortune and afflictions. *Addison.*

3. To rise high.

Who aspires must down as low  
As high he *soar'd*. *Milton.*  
Flames rise and sink by fits; at last they *soar*  
In one bright blaze, and then descend no more. *Dryden.*

When swallows *soar* high, and sport in air,  
He told us that the welkin would be clear. *Gay.*

SOAR, *n. f.* [from the verb.] Towering flight.  
Within *soar*  
Of tow'ring eagles, to all the fowls he seems  
A phoenix. *Milton.*

TO SOB, *v. n.* [*reob*, *geob*, complaining, Saxon. Perhaps it is a mere *onomatopoeia* copied from the sound.] To heave audibly with convulsive sorrow; to sigh with convulsion.

When thy warlike father, like a child,  
Told the sad story of my father's death,  
He twenty times made pause to *sob* and weep. *Shakespeare.*

As if her life and death lay on his saying,  
Some tears she shed, with sighs and *sobbing* mixt,  
As if her hopes were dead through his delaying. *Fairfax.*

She sigh'd, she *sob'd*, and furious with despair,  
She rent her garments, and she tore her hair. *Dryden.*

When children have not the power to obtain their desire,  
they will, by their clamour and *sobbing*, maintain their title to it. *Locke on Education.*

He *sobbing* fees  
The glades, mid-opening to the golden day. *Thomson.*

SOB, *n. f.* [from the verb.] A convulsive sigh; a convulsive act of respiration obstructed by sorrow.

Break heart, or *sob* with *sobs* my hated breath;  
Do thy own work, admit no foreign death. *Dryden.*

There oft are heard the notes of infant woe,  
The short thick *sob*, loud scream, and shrill squall. *Swift.*

## SOB

A wond'rous bag with both her hands she binds:  
There she collects the force of female lungs,  
Sighs, *sobs*, and passions, and the war of tongues. *Pope.*

TO SOB, *v. a.* To *sob*. A cant word.  
The tree being *sobbed* and wet, swells. *Mortimer.*

SOBER, *adj.* [*sobrius*, Latin; *sobre*, French.]  
1. Temperate, particularly in liquours; not drunken.  
Live a *sober*, righteous, and godly life. *Common Prayer.*

The vines give wine to the drunkard as well as to the *sober* man. *Taylor's Holy Communion.*

No *sober* temperate person, whatsoever other sins he may be guilty of, can look with complacency upon the drunkenness and sottishness of his neighbour. *South's Sermons.*

2. Not overpowered by drink.  
A law there is among the Grecians, whereof Pittacus is author; that he which being overcome with drink did then strike any man, should suffer punishment double, as much as if he had done the same being *sober*. *Hooker.*

3. Not mad; right in the understanding.  
Another, who had a great genius for tragedy, following the fury of his natural temper, made every man and woman in his plays stark raging mad; there was not a *sober* person to be had; all was tempestuous and blustering. *Dryden.*

No *sober* man would put himself into danger, for the applause of escaping without breaking his neck. *Dryden.*

4. Regular; calm; free from inordinate passion.  
This same young *sober*-blooded boy a man cannot make him laugh. *Shakespeare.*

Cicero travelled all over Peru, and is a grave and *sober* writer. *Abbot's Description of the World.*

Young men likewise exhort to be *sober* minded. *Tit. ii. 6.*  
The governor of Scotland being of great courage, and *sober* judgment, amply performed his duty both before the battle and in the field. *Heyward.*

These confusions disposed men of any *sober* understanding to wish for peace. *Clarendon.*

Among them some *sober* men confessed, that as his majesty's affairs then stood, he could not grant it. *Clarendon.*

To these, that *sober* race of men, whose lives Religious, titled them the sons of God,  
Shall yield up all their virtue, all their fame  
Ignobly to the trains and to the smiles  
Of these fair atheists. *Milton.*

5. Serious; solemn; grave.  
Petruccio shall  
Offer me, disguis'd in *sober* robes,  
To old Baptista as a schoolmaster. *Shakespeare.*

Come, civil night,  
Thou *sober*-suited matron, all in black. *Shakespeare.*

Twilight grey  
Had in her *sober* liv'ry all things clad.  
What parts gay France from *sober* Spain,  
A little rising rocky chain:  
Of men born south or north th' hill,  
Those seldom move; these ne'er stand still.  
Swift and he depis'd the farce of state,  
The *sober* follies of the wife and great. *Pope.*

See her *sober* over a fampler, or gay over a jointed baby. *Pope.*  
TO SOBER, *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To make *sober*.

A little learning is a dangerous thing;  
Drink deep, or taste not the Pierian spring;  
There shallow draughts intoxicate the brain,  
And drinking largely *sober* us again. *Pope.*

SOBERLY, *adv.* [from *sober*.]

1. Without intemperance.
2. Without madness.
3. Temperately; moderately.

Let any prince think *soberly* of his forces, except his militia of natives be valiant soldiers. *Bacon.*

4. Coolly; calmly.  
Whenever children are chastised, let it be done without passion, and *soberly* laying on the blows slowly. *Locke.*

SOBERNESS, *n. f.* [from *sober*.]

1. Temperance in drink.

Keep my body in temperance, *soberness*, and chastity. *Common Prayer.*

2. Calmness; freedom from enthusiasm; coolness.  
A person noted for his *soberness* and skill in spagyric preparations, made Helmont's experiment succeed very well. *Boyle.*

The *soberness* of Virgil might have shewn him the difference. *Dryden's Dunciad.*

SOBRIETY, *n. f.* [from *sobrietas*, French; *sobrius*, Latin.]

1. Temperance in drink; sobriety.

Drunkenness is more uncharitable to the soul, and in scripture is more declaimed against than gluttony; and *sobriety* hath obtained to signify temperance in drinking. *Taylor.*

2. Present freedom from the power of strong liquour.

3. General temperance.  
In setting down the form of common prayer, there was no need that the book should mention either the learning of a fit, or the unfitness of an ignorant minister, more than that he which

## SOC

which describeth the manner how to pitch a field, should speak of moderation and *sobriety* in diet. *Hooker.*

Freedom from inordinate passion.  
The libertine could not prevail on men of virtue and *sobriety* to give up their religion. *Rogers.*

5. Calmness; coolness.  
We will acquire with all *sobriety* and severity, whether there be in the footsteps of nature, any such transmutation of immaterial virtues and what the force of imagination is. *Bacon's Natural History.*

*Sobriety* in our riper years is the effect of a well concocted warmth; but where the principles are only phlegm, what can be expected but an insipid manhood, and stupid old infancy? *Dryden.*

If sometimes Ovid appears too gay, there is a secret gracefulness of youth which accompanies his writings, though the *sobriety* and *sobriety* of age be wanting. *Dryden.*

6. Seriousness; gravity.  
Mirth makes them not mad;  
Not *sobriety* sad. *Denham.*

SOCAGE, *n. f.* [*soc*, French, a ploughshare; *socagium*, barbarous Latin.] In law, is a tenure of lands for certain inferior or husbandry services to be performed to the lord of the fee. All services due for land being knight's service, or *socage*; so that whatever is not knight's service, is *socage*. This *socage* is of three kinds; a *socage* of free tenure, where a man holdeth by free service of twelve pence a year for all manner of services. *Socage* of ancient tenure is of land of ancient demesne, where no writ original shall be sued, but the writ *seu domini consuetudinem manerit*. *Socage* of base tenure is where those that hold it may have none other writ but the *monstraverunt*; and such socmen hold not by certain service. *Cruet.*

The lands are not holden at all of her majesty, or not holden in chief, but by a mean tenure in *socage*, or by knight's service. *Bacon.*

SOCIABLE, *adj.* [*sociable*, French; *sociabilis*, Latin.]

1. Fit to be conjoined.

Another law toucheth them as they are *sociable* parts united into one body; a law which bindeth them each to serve unto other's good, and all to prefer the good of the whole before whatsoever their own particular. *Hooker.*

2. Ready to unite in a general interest.  
To make man mild, and *sociable* to man;  
To cultivate the wild licentious savage  
With wisdom, discipline. *Addison's Cato.*

3. Friendly; familiar; conversible.  
Them thus employ'd, behold  
With pity heav'n's high King, and to him call'd  
Raphael, the *sociable* spirit, that design'd  
To travel with Tobias. *Milton.*

4. Inclined to company.  
In children much solitude and silence I like not, nor any thing born before his time, as this must needs be in that *sociable* and exposed age. *Watson.*

SOCIABLENESS, [from *sociable*.]

1. Inclination to company and converse.

Such as would call her friendship love, and feign  
To *sociableness* a name profane. *Downe.*

The two main properties of man are contemplation and *sociableness*, or love of converse. *Mare.*

2. Freedom of conversation; good fellowship.  
He always used courtesy and modesty, disliked of none; sometimes *sociableness* and fellowship well lik'd by many. *Haywood.*

SOCIABLY, *adv.* [from *sociable*.] Conversibly; as a companion.

Yet not terrible,  
That I should fear; not *sociably* mild,  
As Raphael, that I should much confide;  
But solemn and sublime. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

SOCIAL, *adj.* [*socialis*, Latin.]

1. Relating to a general or publick interest; relating to society.

To love our neighbour as ourselves is such a fundamental truth for regulating human society, that by that alone one might determine all the cases in *social* morality. *Locke.*

2. Easy to mix in friendly gaiety; companionable.  
Thy martial spirit or thy *social* love. *Pope.*

3. Confining in union or converse with another.  
Thou in thy secrecy although alone,  
Best with thy self accompany'd, seek'st not  
*social* communication. *Milton.*

SOCIABLENESS, [from *social*.] The quality of being *social*.

SOCIETY, *n. f.* [*societas*, French; *societas*, Latin.]

1. Union of many in one general interest.

2. Numbers united in one interest; community.  
As the practice of piety and virtue is agreeable to our reason, so is it for the interest of private persons and publick *societies*. *Tillotson.*

3. Company; converse.  
To make *society*  
The sweeter welcome, we will keep ourself  
Till supper-time alone. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

## SOD

Whilst I was big in clamour, came there a man,  
Who having seen me in my worser state,  
Shunn'd my abhor'd *society*. *Shakespeare's K. Lear.*

Soitude sometimes is best *society*,  
And short retirement urges sweet return. *Milton.*

4. Partnership; union on equal terms  
Among unequals what *society* can fort? *Milton.*

Heav'n's greatness no *society* can bear;  
Servants he made, and those thou want'st not here. *Dryden.*

SOCK, *n. f.* [*socus*, Latin; *sock*, Saxon; *socle*, Dutch.]

1. Something put between the foot and shoe.  
Ere I lead this life long, I'll sow nether *socks*, and mend them, and foot them too. *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*

A physician, that would be mystical, prescribeth for the rheum to walk continually upon a camomile alley; meaning he should put camomile within his *socks*. *Bacon.*

2. The shoe of the ancient comic actors, taken in poems for comedy, and opposed to buskin or tragedy.  
Then to the well trod stage anon,  
If Johnson's learned *sock* be on,  
Or sweetest Shakespeare, fancy's child,  
Warble his native wood-notes wild. *Milton.*

Great Fletcher never treads in buskins here,  
Nor greater Johnson dares in *socks* appear;  
But gentle Simkin just reception finds. *Dryden.*

Amidst the monument of vanish'd minds.  
On two figures of actors in the villa Mathei at Rome, we see the fashion of the old *sock* and larva. *Addison.*

SOCKET, *n. f.* [*souchette*, French.]

1. Any hollow pipe; generally the hollow of a candlestick.  
Two goodly beacons set in watches stead,  
Therein gave light, and flam'd continually;  
For they of living fire most subtilly  
Were made, and set in silver *sockets* bright. *Fairy Queen.*

She at your flames would foon take fire,  
And like a candle in the *socket*  
Dissolve. *Hudibras.*

The nightly virgin fees  
When sparkling lamps their spurt'ring light advance,  
And in the *sockets* oily bubbles dance. *Dryden.*

The stars amaz'd ran backward from the fight,  
And, thrunk within their *sockets*, lost their light. *Dryden.*

Two dire comets  
In their own plague, and fire have breath'd their last,  
Or dimly in their sinking *sockets* frown. *Dryden.*

To nurse up the vital flame as long as the matter will last,  
is not always good husbandry; it is much better to cover it with an extinguisher of honour, than let it consume till it burns blue, and lies agonizing within the *socket*, and at length goes out in no perfume. *Collier.*

2. The receptacle of the eye.  
His eye-balls in their hollow *sockets* sink;  
Bereft of sleep he loaths his meat and drink;  
He withers at his heart, and looks as wan  
As the pale spectre of a murder'd man. *Dryden.*

3. Any hollow that receives something inserted.  
The *sockets* and supporters of flowers are figured; as in the five brethren of the rose, and *sockets* of gillyflowers. *Bacon.*

Gomphosis is the connection of a tooth to its *socket*. *Wife.*  
As the weight leans wholly upon the axis, the grating and rubbing of these axes against the *sockets* wherein they are placed, will cause some inaptitude and reluctancy to that rotation of the cylinder which would otherwise ensue. *Wilkins.*

On either side the head produce an ear,  
And sink a *socket* for the shining share. *Dryden.*

SOCKETHISEL, *n. f.*  
Carpenters, for their rougher work, use a stronger sort of chisels, and distinguish them by the name of *socketchisels*; their shank made with a hollow socket a-top, to receive a strong wooden sprig made to fit into the socket. *Mason.*

SOCLE, *n. f.* [With architects.] A flat square member, under the bases of pedestals of statues and vases; it serves as a foot or stand. *Bailey.*

SOCMAN, or SOCCAGER, *n. f.* [*roccarman*, Saxon.] A sort of tenant that holds lands and tenements by soccage tenure, of which there are three kinds. See SOCCAGE. *Cowel.*

SOCOME, *n. f.* [In the old law, and in Scotland.] A custom of tenants being obliged to grind their corn at their lord's mill. *Bailey.*

SOD, *n. f.* [*sod*, Dutch.] A turf; a clod.  
The sexton shall green *sods* on these bestow;  
Alas the sexton is thy banker now. *Swift.*

Here fame shall dress a sweeter *sod*,  
Than fancy's feet have ever trod. *Collins.*

SOD, The preterite of *sodde*.  
Never caldron *sod*  
With so much fervour, fed with all the store  
That could enrage it. *Chapman.*

Jacob *sod* pottage, and Esau came from the field faint. *Gen. xxv. 29.*

SODALITY, *n. f.* [*sodalitas*, Latin.] A fellowship; a fraternity.

A new



## SOF

A new confraternity was instituted in Spain, of the slaves of the blessed virgin, and this *sofality* established with large indulgencies.

*So'DDEN.* [The participle passive of *soothe*.] Boiled; seethed. Can *sodden* water, their barley broth, *Shakespeare*.

*Sodden* business! there's a few'd pirate indeed. *Shakespeare*. Thou *sodden*-witted lord; thou hast no more brain than I have in my elbows. *Shakespeare's Troilus and Cressida*.

Try it with milk *sodden*, and with cream. *Bacon*. Mix it with *sodden* wines and raisins. *Dryden*.

To *So'DDER.* *v. a.* [*souder*, French; *souderen*, Dutch. It is generally written *solder*, from *so'dare*, Italian; *solidare*, Latin.] To cement with some metallick matter.

He that smootheth with the hammer, encourageth him that smote the anvil, saying, it is ready for *soddering*. *Isa. xli.* *So'DDER.* *n. f.* Metallick cement.

Still the difficulty returns, how these hooks were made: what is it that fastens this *soder*, and links these first principles of bodies into a chain? *Collier on Pride*.

*Soe.* *n. f.* [*sae*, Scottish.] A large wooden vessel with hoops, for holding water; a cowl.

A pump grown dry will yield no water; but pouring a little into it first, for one bafon full you may fetch up as many *soe*-fills. *Mora*.

*Soe'VER.* *adv.* [*so* and *ever*.] A word properly joined with a pronoun or adverb, as *whosoever*; *whatsoever*; *howsoever*. What great thing *soe'ever* a man proposed to do in his life, he should think of achieving it by fifty. *Temple*.

What love *soe'ever* by an heir is shown, *Dryden*. Or you could ne'er suspect my loyal love.

*So'FA.* *n. f.* [I believe an eastern word.] A splendid seat covered with carpets.

The king leaped off from the *sofa* on which he sat, and cried out, 'tis my Abdallah! *Guardian*.

*SoFT.* *adj.* [*softe*, Saxon; *soft*, Dutch.]

1. Not hard.

Hard and *soft* are names we give things, only in relation to the constitutions of our own bodies; that being called hard, which will put us to pain sooner than change figure, by the pressure of any part of our bodies; and that *soft*, which changes the situation of its parts upon an easy touch. *Locke*.

Some bodies are hard, and some *soft*: the hardness is caused by the jejuneness of the spirits, which if a greater degree, make them not only hard, but fragile. *Bacon*.

Hot and cold were in one body fixt, *Dryden*. And *soft* with hard, and light with heavy mixt.

2. Not rugged; not rough.

What went ye out for to see? a man clothed in *soft* raiment? behold, they that wear *soft* raiment are in kings houses. *Matth.*

3. Ductile; not unchangeable of form.

Spirits can either fix assume; *soft* And uncompounded is their essence pure. *Milton*.

4. Facile; flexible; not resolute; yielding.

A few divines of *soft* and fervile tempers as disposed them to *so* sudden acting and compliance. *K. Charles*.

One king is too *soft* and easy; another too fiery. *LeStrange*.

5. Tender; timorous.

What he hath done famously, he did it to that end; tho' *soft* conscience men can be content to say, it was for his country. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus*.

However *soft* within themselves they are, *Dryden*. To you they will be valiant by despair.

Curst be the verse, how well foe'er it flow, That tends to make one worthy man my foe; Give virtue scandal, innocence a fear, Or from the *soft* ey'd virgin steal a tear. *Pope*.

6. Mild; gentle; kind; not severe.

Would my heart were flint like Edward's; Or Edward's *soft* and pitiful like mine. *Shakespeare*.

Our torments may become as *soft* as now severe. *Milton*. Yet *soft* his nature, though severe his lay,

His anger moral, and his wisdom gay. *Pope*.

7. Meek; civil; complaisant.

Say, Thou art their soldier, and being bred in broils, Hast not the *soft* way, which thou do'st confess Were fit for thee to use, as they to claim In asking their good loves. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus*.

8. Placid; still; easy.

On her *soft* axle while she paces even, She bears thee *soft* with the smooth air along. *Milton*.

There *soft*-extended, to the murmuring sound Of the high porch, Ulysses sleeps profound. *Pope*.

9. Effeminate; viciously nice.

This fence is also mistress of an art Which to *soft* people sweet perfumes doth sell; Though this dear art doth little good impart, Since they smell best, that do of nothing smell. *Davies*.

An idle and *soft* course of life is the source of criminal pleasures. *Notes on the Odyssey*.

## SOF

10. Delicacy; elegantly tender.

Her form more *soft* and feminine *Milton*. Let's winning *soft*, let's amiably mild. *Milton*.

11. Weak; simple.

The deceiver soon found this *soft* place of Adam's, and innocency itself did not secure him. *Glauville*.

12. Gentle; not loud; not rough.

Her voice was ever *soft*, Gentle and low, an excellent thing in women. *Shakespeare*. The Lorian mood of flutes and *soft* recorders. *Milton*.

When some great and gracious monarch dies, *Soft* whispers fill, and mournful murmurs rise Among the sad attendants; then the found Soon gathers voice. *Dryden*.

*Soft* whispering thus to Nestor's son, His head reclin'd, young Ithacus begun. *Pope*.

13. Smooth; flowing.

The solemn nightingale tun'd her *soft* lays. *Milton*. *Soft* were my numbers, who could take offence, When smooth description held the place of sense. *Pope*.

Hark, the numbers *soft* and clear Gently steal upon the ear. *Pope*.

14. Not forcible; not violent.

Sleep falls with *soft* slumb'rous weight. *Milton*. *SoFT.* *interj.* Hold; stop; not to fast.

But *soft*, I pray you; did King Richard then Proclaim my brother. *Shakespeare's Hen. IV.*

Oh, come in Emilia; *Soft*, by and by, let me the curtains draw. *Shakespeare*.

But *soft*, my muse, the world is wide, And all at once was not decry'd. *Suckling*.

To *SoFTEN.* *v. a.* [from *soft*.]

1. To make *soft*; to make less hard.

Bodies, into which the water will enter, long seething will rather *soften* than indurate. *Bacon's Natural History*.

Their arrow's point they *soften* in the flame, And founding hammers break its barbed frame. *Gay*.

2. To intenerate; to make less fierce or obstinate; to mollify.

I will *soften* stony hearts. *Milton*. Our friends see not our faults, or conceal them, or *soften* them by their representation. *Ascham*.

I would correct the harsh expressions of one party by *softening* and reconciling methods. *Watts*.

3. To make easy; to compose; to make placid; to mitigate; to palliate; to alleviate.

Call round her tomb each object of desire, Bid her be all that cheers or *softens* life, The tender sister, daughter, friend, and wife. *Pope*.

Musick the fiercest griefs can charm; Musick can *soften* pain to ease, And make despair and madness please. *Pope*.

4. To make less harsh.

He bore his great commission in his look, But sweetly temper'd awe, and *soften'd* all he spoke. *Dryd.*

To *SoFTEN.* *v. n.*

1. To grow less hard.

Many bodies, that will hardly melt, will *soften*; as iron in the forge. *Bacon's Natural History*.

2. To grow less obdurate, cruel, or obstinate.

He may *soften* at the sight of the child; The silence often of pure innocence Persuades, when speaking fails. *Shakespeare*.

*SoFTLY.* *adv.* [from *soft*.]

1. Without hardness.

Solid bodies, if very *sofly* percussed, give no sound; as when a man treadeth very *sofly* upon boards. *Bacon*.

2. Not violently; not forcibly.

Ahab rent his cloaths, and went *sofly*. *1 Kings xxi. 27.* In this dark silence *sofly* leave the town, And to the general's tent direct your steps. *Dryden*.

3. Gently; placidly.

Death will dismiss me, And lay me *sofly* in my native dust, To pay the forfeit of ill-manag'd trust. *Dryden*.

She with a wreath of myrtle crowns the head, And *sofly* lays him on a flow'ry bed. *Dryden's Amind.*

5. Mildly; tenderly.

The king must die; Though pity *sofly* plead within my soul, Yet he must die, that I may make you great. *Dryden*.

*SoFTNER.* *n. f.* [from *soft*.]

1. That which makes *soft*.

2. One who palliates.

Those *softners*, and expedient-mongers, shake their heads so strongly, that we can hear their pockets jingle. *Swift*.

*SoFTNESS.* *n. f.* [from *soft*.]

1. The quality of being *soft*.

2. Quality contrary to hardness.

*Softness* cometh by the greater quantity of spirits, which ever induce yielding and cession; and by the more equal spread-

## SOI

ing of the tangible parts, which thereby are more sliding and following; as in gold. *Bacon's Natural History*.

3. Mildness; kindness.

A wife man, when there is a necessity of expressing any evil actions, should do it by a word that has a secondary idea of kindness or *sofness*; or a word that carries in it rebuke and fe-

verity. *Watts's Logic*.

4. Civility; gentleness.

Improve these virtues, with a *sofness* of manners, and a sweetness of conversation. *Dryden*.

5. Effeminacy; vicious delicacy.

So long as idleness is quite shut out from our lives, all the sins of wantonness, *sofness*, and effeminacy are prevented; and there is but little room for temptation. *Taylor*.

He was not delin'd, or suffering, if with reason, is virtue: if without it, is *sofness*, or obliquity. *Grew*.

6. Timorousness; pusillanimity.

This virtue could not proceed out of fear or *sofness*; for he was valiant and active. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

Saving a man's self, or suffering, if with reason, is virtue: if without it, is *sofness*, or obliquity. *Grew*.

7. Quality contrary to harshness.

*Sofness* of sounds is distinct from the exility of sounds. *Bac.*

8. Facility; gentleness; candour; easiness to be affected.

Such was the ancient simplicity and *sofness* of spirit, which sometimes prevailed in the world, that they whole words were even as oracles amongst men, seem'd evermore loth to give sentence against any thing publicly received in the church of God. *Hooker*.

9. Mildness; meekness.

For contemplation he and valour form'd, For *sofness* the and sweet attractive grace. *Milton*.

This *sofness* from thy finger took. *Waller*.

*SOHO.* *interj.* A form of calling from a distant place.

To *SOIL.* *v. a.* [*soil*, Saxon; *soelen*, old German; *soiller*, French.]

1. To soil; to dirt; to pollute; to stain; to foully.

A silly man in simple weeds forlorn, And *soiled* with dust of the long dried way. *Fairy Queen*.

Although some heretics have abused this text, yet the sun is not *soiled* in passage. *Bacon's Holy War*.

If I *soil*

Myself with sin, I then but vainly toil. *Sandys*.

I would not *soil* these pure ambrosial weeds, With the rank vapours of this sin-worm mould. *Milton*.

Bad fruit of knowledge, if this be to know, Which leaves us naked thus, of honour void, Of innocence, of faith, of purity, Our wonted ornaments now *soil'd* and stain'd. *Milton*.

One who cou'd n't for a taste o' th' flesh come in, Licks the *soil'd* earth, While reeking with a mangled Ombit's blood. *Tate*.

If the eye-glass be tinted faintly with the smoke of a lamp or torch, to obscure the light of the star, the fainter light in the circumference of the star ceases to be visible, and the star, if the glass be sufficiently *soiled* with smoke, appears something more like a mathematical point. *Newton*.

An absent hero's bed they fought to *soil*, An absent hero's wealth they made their spoil. *Pope*.

2. To dung; to manure.

Men now present, just as they *soil* their ground, not that they love the dirt, but that they expect a crop. *South*.

*SOIL.* *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. Dirt; spot; pollution; foulness.

By indirect ways I met this crown; and I myself know well How troublesome it fate upon my head: To thee it shall descend with better quiet; For all the *soil* of the achievement goes With me into the earth. *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*

That would be a great *soil* in the new glofs of your marriage. *Shakespeare*.

Vexed I am with passions, Which give some *soil* perhaps to my behaviour. *Shakespeare*.

I would have the *soil* of her fair rape Wip'd off. *Shakespeare*.

A lady's honour must be touch'd, Which, nice as crimes, will not bear a *soil*. *Dryden*.

2. [*Soil*, French; *solum*, Latin.] Ground; earth, considered with relation to its vegetative qualities.

Judgment may be made of waters by the *soil* whereupon they run. *Bacon's Natural History*.

Her spots thou see'st As clouds, and clouds may rain, and rain produce Fruits in her *soften'd* *soil*. *Milton's Paradise Lost*.

The first cause of a kingdom's thriving is the fruitfulness of the *soil*, to produce the necessities and conveniences of life; not only for the inhabitants, but for exportation. *Swift*.

3. Land; country.

Dorset, that with a fearful soul Leads discontented steps in foreign *soil*, *Soil*.

## SOL

This fair alliance shall call home To high promotions. *Shakespeare*.

O unexpected stroke, worse than of death! Must I thus leave thee, paradise! thus leave thee, native *soil*! these happy walks and shades; Fit haunts of gods. *Milton*.

4. Dung; compost.

The haven has been stopp'd up by the great heaps of dirt that the sea has thrown into it; for all the *soil* on that side of Ravenna has been left there intentially by the sea. *Addis.*

Improve land by manure, dung, and other sort of *soils*. *Mortimer's Husbandry*.

*SO'LINESS.* *n. f.* [from *soil*.] Stain; foulness.

Make proof of the incorporation of silver and tin, whether it yield no *soiliness* more than silver. *Bacon*.

*SO'LURE.* *n. f.* [from *soil*.] Stain; pollution.

He merits well to have her, Not making any scruple of her *soilure*. *Shakespeare*.

To *SO'JOURN.* *v. n.* [*sojourner*, French; *segiornare*, Italian.] To dwell any where for a time; to live as not at home; to inhabit as not in a settled habitation. Almost out of use.

If, till the expiration of your month, You will return and *sojourn* with my sister, Dismissing half your train, come then to me. *Shakespeare*.

Th' advantage of his absence took the king, And in the mean time *sojourn'd* at my father's. *Shakespeare*.

How comes it he is to *sojourn* with you? how creeps acquaintance? *Shakespeare's Cymbeline*.

Here dwells he; though he *sojourn* every where In progress, yet his standing house is here. *Donne*.

The *sojourning* of Israel, who dwelt in Egypt, was four hundred and thirty years. *Exod. xii. 40.*

The soldiers first assembled at Newcastle, and there *sojourn'd* three days. *Hayward*.

To *sojourn* in that land

He comes invited. *Milton's Paradise Lost*.

He who *sojourns* in a foreign country, refers what he sees abroad to the state of things at home. *Atterbury*.

*SO'JOURN.* *n. f.* [*sojour*, French, from the verb.] A temporary residence; a casual and no settled habitation. This word was anciently accented on the last syllable: *Milton* accents it indifferently.

The princes, France and Burgundy, Long in our court have made their am'rous *sojourn*. *Shakespeare*.

Thence I revisit now, Escap'd the Stygian pool, though long detain'd In that obscure *sojourn*. *Milton's Paradise Lost*.

Scarce view'd the Galilean towns, And once a-year Jerusalem, few days Short *sojourn*. *Milton's Paradise Regain'd*.

*SO'JOURNER.* *n. f.* [from *sojourn*.] A temporary dweller.

We are strangers and *sojourners*, as were all our fathers: our days on earth are as a shadow. *1 Ch. on. xxix. 16.*

Waves o'erthrew Buziris, and his Memphian chivalry, While with perfidious hatred they purfue'd The *sojourners* of Goshen. *Milton's Paradise Lost*.

Not for a night, or quick revolving year, Welcome an owner, not a *sojourner*. *Dryden*.

To *SO'LACE.* *v. a.* [*solacier*, old French; *solazzare*, Italian; *solatium*, Latin.] To comfort; to cheer; to amuse.

We will with some strange pastime *solace* them. *Shakespeare*.

The birds with song *Solac'd* the woods. *Milton*.

To *SOLACE.* *v. n.* To take comfort; to be recreated. The neutral sense is obsolete.

Give me leave to go; Sorrow would *solace*, and my age would ease. *Shak. H. VI.*

One poor and loving child, But one thing to rejoice and *solace* in, And cruel death hath catch'd it from my sight. *Shakespeare*.

Were they to be rul'd, and not to rule, This sickly land might *solace* as before. *Shakespeare. R. III.*

*SO'LACE.* *n. f.* [*solatium*, Latin. Comfort; pleasure; alleviation; that which gives comfort or pleasure; recreation; amusement.

If we have that which is meet and right, although they be glad, we are not to envy them this their *solace*; we do not think it a duty of ours to be in every such thing their tormentors. *Hooker*.

Therein sat a lady fresh and fair, Making sweet *solace* to herself alone; Sometimes the fang as loud as lark in air, Sometimes the laugh'd, that nigh her breath was gone. *F. 2.*

Great joy he promis'd to his thoughts, and new *S*



## SOL

Though fight be lost,  
Life yet hath many *solaces*, enjoy'd  
Where other senses want not their delights,  
At home in leisure and domestic ease,  
Exempt from many a care and chance, to which  
Eye-light exposes daily men abroad. *Milton's Agonistes.*  
Through waters, and through flames I'll go,  
Suff'r and *solace* of thy woe. *Prior.*

*SOL'ANDER*. *n. f.* [*soulandres*, Fr.] A disease in horses. *Dill.*  
*SOL'AR*. *adj.* [*solaire*, French; *solaris*, Latin.]  
*SOL'ARY*. *adj.* [*solaire*, French; *solaris*, Latin.]

1. Being of the sun.  
The corpuscles that make up the beams of light be *solary*  
effluvia, or minute particles of some ethereal substance,  
thruffing on one another from the lucid body. *Boyle.*

Instead of golden fruits,  
By genial show'rs and *solar* heat supply'd,  
Unflattering Winter hath defac'd  
Earth's blooming charms, and made a barren waste. *Blackm.*

2. Belonging to the sun.  
They denominate some herbs *solar*, and some lunar. *Bacon.*  
Scripture hath been punctual in other records, concerning  
*solary* miracles. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

3. Born under or in the predominant influence of the sun.  
The cock was pleas'd to hear him speak so fair,  
And proud beside, as *solar* people are. *Dryden.*

4. Measured by the sun.  
The rule to find the moon's age, on any day of any *solar*  
month, cannot shew precisely an exact account of the moon,  
because of the inequality of the motions of the sun and moon,  
and the number of days of the *solar* months. *Holder on Time.*

*SOLD*. The preterite and participle passive of *sell*.  
*SOLD*. *n. f.* [*soldes*, old French. *Trevoux*.] Military pay;  
warlike entertainment.

But were your will her *sold* to entertain,  
And number'd be amongst knights of maidenhead,  
Great guerdon, well I wot, should you remain,  
And in her favour high be reckoned. *Fairy Queen.*

*SOLDAN*. *n. f.* [*sultan*.] The emperor of the Turks.  
They at the *soldan's* chair defy'd the best. *Milton.*

*SOLDANEL*. *n. f.* [*soldanella*, Latin.] A plant.  
It grows on the Alps, and several other mountainous places  
of Italy, Germany, and Hungary. They are plants of humble  
growth, seldom rising above six or eight inches high: their  
round leaves grow close to the ground, from between which  
the flower-stems arise, each of which have four or five flowers,  
of a fine blue colour; or of a snow-white, which hang down,  
and are shaped like bells. *Miller.*

To *SOLDER*. *v. a.* [*solder*, Fr. *soldare*, Ital. *solidare*, Latin.]  
See *SODER*.

1. To unite or fasten with any kind of metallick cement.  
A concave sphere of gold, filled with water, and *soldered* up,  
has, upon pressing the sphere with great force, let the water  
squeeze through it, and stand all over its outside in multitudes  
of small drops like dew, without bursting or cracking the body  
of the gold. *Newton's Opt.*

2. To mend; to unite any thing broken.  
It booteth them not thus to *solder* up a broken caufe, where-  
of their first and last discourses will fall asunder. *Hooker.*

Wars 'twixt you twain would be  
As if the world should cleave, and that slain men  
Should *solder* up the rift. *Shakep. Ant. and Cleopatra.*

Thou visible god,  
That *solder'st* close impossibilities,  
And mak'st them kifs! *Shakep. Timon.*

Learn'd he was in med'nal lore;  
For by his side a pouch he wore,  
Replete with strange hermetick powder,  
That wounds nine miles point-blank would *solder*. *Hudibras.*

The naked cynick's jar ne'er flames; if broken,  
'Tis quickly *solder'd*, or a new bespoken. *Dryd. hum. juv.*

At the Restoration the presbyterians, and other sects, did all  
unite and *solder* up their several schemes, to join against the  
church. *Swift.*

*SOL'DER*. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Metallick cement.  
Goldsmiths say, the coarsest stuff  
Will serve for *solder* well enough. *Swift.*

*SOL'DERER*. *n. f.* [from *solder*.] One that *solders* or mends.  
*SOLDIER*. *n. f.* [*soldat*, Fr. from *solidarius*, low Latin, of *solidus*,  
a piece of money, the pay of a soldier; *souldés*, French.]

1. A fighting man; a warrior. Originally one who served for pay.  
Your sifter is the better *soldier*. *Shakep. King Lear.*

Good Siward,  
An older and a better *soldier* none. *Shakep. Macbeth.*

A *soldier*,  
Full of strange oaths, and bearded like a pard,  
Jealous in honour, sudden and quick in quarrel,  
Seeking the bubble reputation  
Ev'n in the cannon's mouth. *Shakep. Henry V.*

This attempt  
I'm *soldier*, and will abide it with  
A prince's courage. *Shakep. Cymbeline.*

## SOL

I have not yet forgot I am a king:  
If I have wrong'd thee, charge me face to face;  
I have not yet forgot I am a *soldier*. *Dryd. Don Sebastian.*  
2. It is generally used of the common men, as distinct from the  
commanders.

It were meet that any one, before he came to be a captain,  
should have been a *soldier*. *Spenser on Ireland.*

*SOLDIERLIKE*. *adj.* [*soldier* and *like*.] Martial; warlike;  
*SOLDIERLY*. *adj.* military; becoming a soldier.

Although at the first they had fought with beastly fury rather  
than any *soldierly* discipline, practice had now made them com-  
parable to the best. *Sidney.*

I will maintain the word with my sword to be a *soldierlike*  
word, and a word of good command. *Shakep. Henry IV.*

They according to a *soldierly* custom, in cases of extremity,  
by interchange of a kifs by every of them upon the swords of  
others, sealed a resolution to maintain the place. *Hayward.*

Enemies as well as friends confessed, that it was as *soldierly*  
an action as had been performed on either side. *Clarendon.*

*SOLDIERSHIP*. *n. f.* [from *soldier*.] Military character; mar-  
tial qualities; behaviour becoming a soldier.

Thy father and myself in friendship  
First tried our *soldiership*: he did look far  
Into the service of the time, and was  
Disciple of the bravest. *Shak. All's well that ends well.*

By sea you throw away  
The absolute *soldiership* you have by land,  
Disfract your army, which doth most confit  
Of war-mark'd footmen. *Shakep. Henry V.*

*SOLDIERY*. *n. f.* [from *soldier*.]  
1. Body of military men; soldiers collectively.

The Memphian *soldiers*,  
That swell'd the Erythrean wave, when wall'd,  
The unfroze waters marvellously flood. *Philipp.*

I charge not the *soldiers* with ignorance and contempt of  
learning, without allowing exceptions. *Swift.*

2. Soldiership; martial skill.  
Offering him, if he would exercise his courage in *soldiers*,  
he would commit some charge unto him under his lieutenant  
Philanax. *Sidney.*

*SOLE*. *n. f.* [*solum*, Latin.]  
1. The bottom of the foot.

I will only be bold with Benedic't for his company; for  
from the crown of his head to the *sole* of his foot he is all  
mirth. *Shakep. Much Ado about Nothing.*

Tickling is most in the *soles* of the feet: the cause is the  
rareness of being touched there. *Bacon's Nat. History.*

The *soles* of the feet have great affinity with the head and  
the mouth of the stomach; as going wet-shod, to those that  
use it not, affecteth both. *Bacon's Natural History.*

Such resting found the *sole* of unblest feet. *Milton.*  
In the make of the camel's foot, the *sole* is flat and broad,  
being very fleshy, and covered only with a thick, soft, and  
somewhat callous skin; but very fit to travel in sandy places.  
*Ray on the Creation.*

2. The foot.  
To redeem thy woful parent's head  
From tyrant's rage and ever-dying dread,  
Hast wander'd through the world now long a day,  
Yet cease not thy weary *soles* to lead. *Fairy Queen.*

3. The bottom of the shoe.  
Nay, gentle Romeo, we must have you dance.  
—Not I, believe me: you have dancing shoes,  
With nimble *soles*. *Shakep. Romeo and Juliet.*

A trade that, I hope, I may use with a safe conscience;  
which is, indeed, fir, a mender of bad *soles*. *Shakep. Julius Caesar.*

On fortune's cap we are not the very button.—Nor the *soles*  
of her shoe. *Shakep. Hamlet.*

The caliga was a military shoe, with a very thick *sole*, tied  
above the instep with leather thongs. *Arbutnot on Caim.*

4. The part of any thing that touches the ground.  
The strike-block is a plane shorter than the jointer, having  
its *sole* made exactly flat and straight, and is used for the shoot-  
ing of a short joint. *Moxon's Mach. Exp.*

Elm is proper for mills, *soles* of wheels, and pipes. *Mortim.*  
5. A kind of sea-fish.  
Of flat fish, rays, thornbacks, *soles*, and flowks. *Carew.*

To *SOLE*. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To furnish with *soles*: as,  
to *sole* a pair of shoes.  
His feet were *soled* with a treble tuft of a close short tawney  
down. *Greene's Mischance.*

*SOLE*. *adj.* [*sol*, old French; *solus*, Latin.]  
1. Single; only.

Take not upon thee to be judge alone: there is no *sole* judge  
but only one: say not to others, receive my sentence, when  
their authority is above thine. *Hooker.*

Orpheus every where expressed the infinite end *sole* power of  
one God, though he used the name of Jupiter. *Raleigh.*

To me shall be the glory *sole* among  
Th' infernal pow'rs. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

A rattling

## SOL

A rattling tempest through the branches went,  
That stripp'd them bare, and one *sole* way they rent. *Dryd.*  
He, *sole* in power, at the beginning said,  
Let sea and air, and earth and heav'n be made:  
And it was so; and when he shall ordain  
In other sort, has but to speak again,  
And they shall be no more. *Prior.*

2. [In law.] Not married.  
Some others are such as a man cannot make his wife,  
though he himself be *sole* and unmarried. *Ayliffe.*

*SOLECISM*. *n. f.* [*solécisme*.] Unfitness of one word to  
another; impropriety in language. A barbarism may be in  
one word, a solecism must be of more.

There is scarce a *solecism* in writing which the best author is  
not guilty of, if we be at liberty to read him in the words of  
some manuscript. *Addison.*

*SOLELY*. *adv.* [from *sole*.] Singly; only.  
You knew my father well, and in him me,  
Left *solely* heir to all his lands. *Shak. Taming of the Shrew.*

This night's great business  
Shall to all our nights and days to come  
Give *solely* sovereign sway and masterydom. *Shakep. Henry V.*

That the intemperate heat of the climate *solely* occasions this  
complexion, experience admits not. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

This truth is pointed chiefly, if not *solely*, upon sinners of  
the first rate, who have cast off all regard for piety. *Atterbury.*

*SOLEMN*. *adj.* [*solemnis*, French; *solemnis*, Latin.]  
1. Anniversary; observed once a year with religious ceremonies.  
The worship of this image was advanced, and a *solemn* sup-  
plication observed every year. *Stillingfleet.*

2. Religiously grave.  
His holy rites and *solemn* feasts profan'd. *Milton.*

3. Awful; striking with seriousness.  
Then 'gan he loudly through the house to call,  
But no one care to answer to his cry;  
There reign'd a *solemn* silence over all. *Fairy Queen.*

To 'wage with *solemn* touches troubled thoughts. *Milt.*  
Nor then the *solemn* nightingale ceas'd warbling. *Milton.*

4. Grave; affectedly serious.  
When Steele reflects upon the many *solemn* strong barriers  
to our succession of laws and oaths, he thinks all fear vanish-  
eth: so do I, provided the epithet *solemn* goes for nothing;  
because though I have heard of a *solemn* day, and a *solemn* con-  
comit, yet I can conceive no idea of a *solemn* barrier. *Swift.*

*SOLENNITY*. *n. f.* [*solemnitas*, French; from *solemn*.]  
1. Ceremony or rite annually performed.  
Great was the cause; our old *solemnities*  
From no blind zeal or fond tradition rise;  
But, fav'd from death, our Argives yearly pay  
These grateful honours to the god of day. *Pope.*

2. Religious ceremony.  
3. Awful ceremony or procession.

The lady Constance,  
Some speedy messenger bid repair  
To our *solemnity*. *Shakep. King John.*

The moon, like to a silver bow,  
New bent in heaven, shall behold the night  
Of our *solemnities*. *Shakep. Henry V.*

There may be great danger in using such compositions in  
churches, at arraignments, plays, and *solemnities*. *Bacon.*

What fun'ral pomp shall floating Tiber see,  
When rising from his bed he views the sad *solemnity*? *Dryd.*

Though the forms and *solemnities* of the last judgment may  
bear some resemblance to those we are acquainted with here,  
yet the rule of proceeding shall be very different. *Atterbury.*

4. Manner of acting awfully serious.  
With much more skillful cruelty, and horrible *solemnity*, he  
caused each thing to be prepared for his triumph of tyranny. *Sid.*

5. Gravity; steady seriousness.  
The stateliness and gravity of the Spaniards shews itself in  
the *solemnity* of their language. *Addison's Spectator.*

6. Awful grandeur; grave stateliness; sober dignity.  
A diligent decency was in Polycletus, above others; to whom  
though the highest praise be attributed by the most, yet some  
think he wanted *solemnities*. *Watson's Architecture.*

7. Affecting gravity.  
Prythee, Virgilia, turn thy *solemnities* out o' door,  
And go along with us. *Shakep. Coriolanus.*

This speech ended with a *solemnity* of accent. *Pem. Quixote.*  
*SOLENNIZATION*. *n. f.* [from *solemnize*.] The act of *solemn-*  
nizing; celebration.

Soon followed the *solemnization* of the marriage between  
Charles and Anne dutches of Bretagne, with whom he re-  
ceived the duchy of Bretagne. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

To *SOLENNIZE*. *v. a.* [*solemnizer*, French; from *solemn*.]  
1. To dignify by particular formalities; to celebrate.  
Dorlaus in a great battle was deprived of life; his obsequies  
being no more *solemnized* by the tears of his partakers than the  
blood of his enemies. *Sidney.*

Baptism to be administered in one place, and marriage *solemn-*  
ized in another. *Hooker.*

## SOL

Then 'gan they sprinkle all the parts with wine,  
And made great feast to *solemnize* that day. *Fairy Queen.*  
The multitude of the celestial host were heard to *solemnize*  
his miraculous birth. *Boyle's Seraphick Love.*

Their choice nobility and flower  
Met from all parts to *solemnize* this feast. *Milton's Agonist.*

2. To perform religiously once a year.  
What commandment the Jews had to celebrate their feast  
of dedication is never spoken of in the law, yet *solemnized*  
even by our Saviour himself. *Hooker.*

*SOLENNLY*. *adv.* [from *solemn*.]  
1. With annual religious ceremonies.  
2. With formal gravity and stateliness.

There are, in points of wisdom and sufficiency, that do  
nothing or little very *solemnly*. *Bacon's Essays.*

3. With formal state.  
Let him land,  
And *solemnly* see him set on to London. *Shakep. H. V.*

4. With affected gravity.  
The ministers of state, who gave us law,  
In corners, with select'd friends, withdraw;  
There in deaf murmurs *solemnly* are wise,  
Whispering like winds, ere hurricanes arise. *Dryden.*

5. With religious seriousness.  
To demonstrate how much men are blinded by their own  
partiality, I do *solemnly* assure the reader, that he is the only  
person from whom I ever heard that objection. *Swift.*

To *SOLICIT*. *v. a.* [*solicito*, Latin.]  
1. To importune; to intreat.  
If you bethink yourself of any crime,  
Unreconcil'd as yet to heav'n and grace,  
Solicit for it straight. *Shakep. Othello.*

We heartily *solicit*  
Your gracious self to take on you the charge  
And kingly government of this your land. *Shak. R. III.*

How he *solicits* heav'n  
Himself best knows; but strangely visited people,  
The mere despair of surgery, he cures. *Shakep. Hamlet.*

This in obedience hath my daughter shewn me,  
And, more above, hath his *soliciting*,  
As they fell out by time, by means and place,  
All given to mine ear. *Shakep. Hamlet.*

Did I request thee, Maker! from my clay,  
To mold me man? Did I *solicit* thee  
From darkness to promote me? *Milt. Par. Lost, b. x.*

The guardian of my faith so false did prove,  
As to *solicit* me with lawless love. *Dryden's Aurengzebe.*

2. To call to action; to summon; to awake; to excite.  
This supernatural *soliciting*  
Cannot be ill, cannot be good. *Shakep. Macbeth.*

*Solicit* Henry with her wondrous praise;  
Bethink thee on her virtues that surmount  
Her nat'ral graces, that extinguish art. *Shakep. H. VI.*

That fruit *solicited* her longing eye.  
Sounds and some tangible qualities *solicit* their proper senses,  
and force an entrance to the mind. *Locke.*

He is *solicited* by popular custom to indulge himself in for-  
bidden liberties. *Rogers's Sermons.*

3. To implore; to ask.  
With that she wept again, 'till he again *soliciting* the conclu-  
sion of her story, then must you, said she, know the story of  
Amphialus. *Sidney.*

4. To attempt; to try to obtain.  
I view my crime, but kindle at the view,  
Repent old pleasures, and *solicit* new. *Pope.*

5. To disturb; to disquiet. A Latinism.  
*Solicit* not thy thoughts with matters hid.  
I find your love, and would reward it too;  
But anxious fears *solicit* my weak breast. *Dryd. Span. Fryar.*

*SOLICITATION*. *n. f.* [from *solicit*.]  
1. Importunity; act of importuning.  
I can produce a man  
Of female feed, far abler to resist  
All his *solicitations*, and at length  
All his vast force, and drive him back to hell. *Parad. Reg.*

2. Invitation; excitement.  
Children are surrounded with new things, which, by a con-  
stant *solicitation* of their senses, draw the mind constantly to  
them. *Locke.*

*SOLICITOR*. *n. f.* [from *solicit*.]  
1. One who petitions for another.  
Be merry, Caffio;  
For thy *solicitor* shall rather die,  
Than give thy cause away. *Shakep. Othello.*

Honest minds will consider poverty as a recommendation in  
the person who applies himself to them, and make the justice  
of his cause the most powerful *solicitor* in his behalf. *Addison.*

2. One who does in Chancery the business which is done by  
attorneys in other courts.  
For the king's attorney and *solicitor* general, their continual  
use for the king's service requires men every way fit. *Bacon.*

SOLICITOUS.



## SOL

**SOLICITOUS**, *adj.* [*solicitus*, Latin.] Anxious; careful; concerned. It has commonly about before that which causes anxiety; sometimes for or of. For is proper before something to be obtained.

Our hearts are pure, when we are not *solicitous* of the opinion and censures of men, but only that we do our duty. *Tayl.*  
Enjoy the present, whatsoever it be, and be not *solicitous* for the future. *Taylor's Rule of living holy.*

The colonel had been intent upon the fortifications. *Clarendon.*  
In providing money for disbarring the armies, upon which they were marvelously *solicitous*, there arose a question. *Clarend.*

They who were in truth zealous for the preservation of the laws, were *solicitous* to preserve the king's honour from any indignity, and his regal power from violation. *Clarendon.*  
Laud attended on his majesty, which he would have been excused from, if that design had not been in view, to accomplish which he was *solicitous* for his advice. *Clarendon.*

There kept their watch the legions, while the grand  
In council sat, *solicitous* what chance  
Might intercept their emperor's tent. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

Without sign of boast, or sign of joy,  
*Solicitous* and blank, he thus began. *Milton's Par. Reg.*

No man is *solicitous* about the event of that which he has in his power to dispose of. *South's Sermons.*

You have not only been careful of my fortune, the effect of your nobleness, but you have been *solicitous* of my reputation, which is that of your kindness. *Dryden.*

The tender dame, *solicitous* to know  
Whether her child should reach old age or no,  
Consults the sage Tiresias. *Addison.*

**SOLICITOUSLY**, *adv.* [*soliciteus*.] Anxiously; carefully.  
The medical art being conversant about the health and life of man, doctrinal errors in it are to be *soliciteously* avoided. *Boyle.*

He would surely have as *soliciteously* promoted their learning, as ever he obstructed it. *Decay of Piety.*

**SOLICITUDE**, *n. f.* [*solicitude*, Latin.] Anxiety; carefulness.

In this, by comparison, we behold the many cares and great labours of worldly men, their *solicitude* and outward shews, and publick ostentation, their pride, and vanities. *Raleigh.*

If they would but provide for eternity with the same *solicitude*, and real care, as they do for this life, they could not fail of heaven. *Tillotson's Sermons.*

They are to be known by a wonderful *solicitude* for the reputation of their friends. *Tatler.*

**SOLICITRESS**, *n. f.* [*Feminine of solicitor.*] A woman who petitions for another.

I had the most earnest *solicitr-ess*, as well as the fairest; and nothing could be refused to my lady Hyde. *Dryden.*

**SOLID**, *adj.* [*solidus*, Latin; *solide*, French.]

1. Not liquid; not fluid.  
Land that ever burn'd  
With *solid*, as the lake with liquid fire. *Milton.*

2. Not hollow; full of matter; compact; dense.  
I hear his thund'ring voice resound,  
And trampling feet that shake the *solid* ground. *Dryden.*

3. Having all the geometrical dimensions.  
In a *solid* foot are 1728 *solid* inches, weighing 76 pound of rain water. *Arbutnot on Coins.*

4. Strong; firm.  
The duke's new palace is a noble pile built after this manner, which makes it look very *solid* and majestic. *Addison.*

5. Sound; not weakly.  
If persons devote themselves to science, they should be well assured of a *solid* and strong constitution of body, to bear the fatigue. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

6. Real; not empty; true; not fallacious.  
This might satisfy sober and wife men, not with soft and specious words, but with pregnant and *solid* reasons. *K. Charles.*

The earth may of *solid* good contain  
More plenty than the sun. *Milton.*

7. Not light; not superficial; grave; profound.  
These, wanting wit, affect gravity, and go by the name of *solid* men; and a *solid* man is, in plain English, a *solid* solemn fool. *Dryden.*

**SOLID**, *n. f.* [*In physics.*] The part containing the fluids.  
The first and most simple *solids* of our body are perhaps merely terrestrial, and incapable of any change or disease. *Arb.*

**SOLIDITY**, *n. f.* [*soliditas*, Fr. *soliditas*, Lat. from *solus*.]

1. Fullness of matter; not hollowness.  
Firmness; hardness; compactness; density.

That which hinders the approach of two bodies, when they are moving one towards another, I call *solidity*. *Locke.*

The stone itself, whether naked or invested with earth, is not by its *solidity* secured, but washed down. *Woodward.*

3. Truth; not fallaciousness; intellectual strength; certainty.

The most known rules are placed in so beautiful a light, that they have all the graces of novelty; and make the reader, who was before acquainted with them, still more convinced of their truth and *solidity*. *Addison's Spectator.*

**SOLIDLY**, *adv.* [*from solid.*]

1. Firmly; densely; compactly.  
Truly; on good grounds.

A complete brave man ought to know *solidly* the main end he is in the world for.

I look upon this as a sufficient ground for any rational man to take up his religion upon, and which I defy the subtlest atheist in the world *solidly* to answer; namely, that it is good to be sure. *South.*

**SOLIDNESS**, *n. f.* [*from solid.*] Solidity; firmness; density.  
It beareth mislapse: the cause may be the closeness and *solidness* of the wood and pith of the oak. *Bacon.*

It is built with that unusual *solidness*, that it seems he intended to make a sacrifice to perpetuity, and to contend with the iron teeth of time. *Howell's Vocal Vase.*

**SOLIDUNGULOUS**, *adj.* [*solidus and ungula*, Latin.] Whole-hoofed.

It is set down by Aristotle and Pliny, that an horse and all *solidungulous* or whole-hoofed animals have no gall, which we find repugnant unto reason. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

**SOLIFIDIAN**, *n. f.* [*solus and fides*, Latin.] One who supposes only faith, not works, necessary to justification.

It may be justly feared, that the title of fundamentals, being ordinarily confined to the doctrines of faith, hath occasioned that great scandal in the church of God, at which so many myriads of *solifidians* have stumbled, and fallen irreversibly, by conceiving heaven a reward of true opinions. *Hammond.*

**SOLILOQUY**, *n. f.* [*soliloquy*, Fr. *solus and loquer*, Lat.] A discourse made by one in solitude to himself.

The whole poem is a *soliloquy*: Solomon is the person that speaks: he is at once the hero and the author; but he tells us very often what others say to him. *Prior.*

He finds no respite from his anxious grief,  
Then seeks from his *soliloquy* relief. *Garth's Dispensary.*

If I should own myself in love, you know lovers are always allowed the comfort of *soliloquy*. *Spectator.*

**SOLIPED**, *n. f.* [*solus and pedes*, Lat.] An animal whose feet are not cloven.

*Solipeds*, or firm footed animals, as horses, asses, and mules, are in mighty number. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

**SOLITAIRE**, *n. f.* [*solitaire*, French.]

1. A recluse; a hermit.

Often have I been going to take possession of tranquillity, when your conversation has spoiled me for a *solitaire*. *Pope.*

2. An ornament for the neck.

**SOLITARILY**, *adv.* [*from solitary.*] In solitude; with loneliness; without company.

How should that subside *solitarily* by itself, which hath no substance, but individually the very same whereby others subsist with it. *Foster.*

Feed thy people with thy rod, the flock of thine heritage, which dwell *solitarily* in the wood. *Mic. vii. 14.*

**SOLITARINESS**, *n. f.* [*from solitary.*] Solitude; forbearance of company; habitual retirement.

There is no cause to blame the prince for sometimes hearing them: the blame-worthiness is, that to hear them he rather goes to *solitariness* than makes them come to company. *Sidney.*

You subject yourself to *solitariness*, the fly enemy that doth most separate a man from well doing. *Shubyn.*

At home in wholeness *solitariness*,  
My piteous soul began the wretchedness  
Of suitors at the court to mourn. *Dennis.*

**SOLITARY**, *adj.* [*solitarius*, French; *solitarius*, Latin.]

1. Living alone; not having company.  
Those rare and *solitary*, these in flocks,  
Satan explores his *solitary* flight. *Milton.*

Him fair Lavinia  
Shall breed in groves to lead a *solitary* life. *Dryden's Est.*

2. Retired; remote from company.  
In respect that it is *solitary*, I like it very well; but in respect that it is private, it is a very vile life. *Shakespeare.*

3. Gloomy; dismal.  
Let that night be *solitary*, let no joyful voice come therein. *Job.*

Nor did a *solitary* vengeance serve: the cutting off one head is not enough; the eldest son must be involved. *K. Charles.*

Relations alternately relieve each other, their mutual concurrences supporting their *solitary* infirmities. *Bacon.*

**SOLITARY**, *n. f.* [*from the adjective.*] One that lives alone; an hermit.

You describe so well your heremetic state of life, that a none of the ancient anchorites could go beyond you, for a cave, with a spring, or any of the accommodations that best a *solitary*. *Pope's Letter.*

**SOLITUDE**, *n. f.* [*solitude*, French; *solitudo*, Latin.]

1. Lonely life; state of being alone.  
It had been hard to have put more truth and untruth together, in few words, than in that speech; whoever is delighted with *solitude*, is either a wild beast or a god. *Bacon.*

3

## SOL

His fellow-peers have attended to his eloquence, and have been convinced by the *solidity* of his reasoning. *Prior.*

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3

## SOL

What call'st thou *solitude*? Is not the earth  
With various living creatures, and the air,  
Replenish'd, and all these at thy command  
To come, and play before thee? *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

Such only can enjoy the country who are capable of thinking when they are there: then they are prepared for *solitude*, and in that *solitude* is prepared for them. *Dryden.*

2. A lonely place; a desert.

**SOLLAR**, *n. f.* [*sollarium*, low Latin.] A garret.  
Some skillful drieth their hops on a kel,  
And some on a *sollar*, oft turning them wel. *Tusser.*

**SOLLO**, *n. f.* [*Italian.*] A tune played by a single instrument.

**SOLLOMON'S Leaf**, *n. f.* [*polygonatum*, Lat.] A plant.

**SOLSTICE**, *n. f.* [*solstice*, French; *solstitium*, Latin.]

1. The point beyond which the sun does not go; the tropical point; the point at which the day is longest in Summer, or shortest in Winter.

2. It is taken of itself commonly for the Summer solstice.  
The sun, ascending unto the northern signs, begetteth first a temperate heat in the air, which by his approach unto the *solstice* he intendeth, and by continuation increaseth the same even upon declination. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

Let the plowmen's prayer  
Be for moist *solstices*, and Winters fair. *May's Virgil.*

**SOLSTITIAL**, *adj.* [*solstitial*, French; from *solstice*.]

1. Belonging to the solstice.  
Observing the dog-days ten days before and after the equinoctial and *solstitial* points, by this observation alone, are exempted a hundred days. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

2. Happening at the solstice.  
From the North to call  
Decrepid Winter; from the South to bring  
*Solstitial* Summer's heat. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

The fields labour'd with thirst; Aquarius had not shed  
His wonted showers, and Sirius parch'd with heat  
*Solstitial* the green herbs. *Philips.*

**SOLUBLE**, *adj.* [*from solvo*.] Possible to be cleared by reason or inquiry.

Intellective memory I call an act of the intellective faculty, because it is wrought by it, though I do not inquire how or where, because it is not *solvable*. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

**SOLUBLE**, *adj.* [*solubilis*, Latin.] Capable of dissolution or separation of parts.

Sugar is a *soluble* substance, being *soluble* in water and fusible in fire. *Arbutnot.*

**SOLUBILITY**, *n. f.* [*from soluble*.] Susceptibility of separation of parts.

This cannot account for the indissoluble coherence of some bodies, and the fragility and *solubility* of others. *Glanv. Scpf.*

To SOLVE, *v. a.* [*solvo*, Latin.] To clear; to explain; to untie an intellectual knot.

He would solve high dispute  
With conjugal caresses. *Milton.*

Do thou, my soul, the destined period wait,  
When God shall solve the dark decrees of fate;  
His now unequal dispensations clear,  
And make all wife and beautiful appear. *Tickell.*

It is mere trifling to raise objections, merely for the sake of answering and *solving* them. *Watts.*

**SOLVENT**, *n. f.* [*from solvent*.] Ability to pay.

**SOLVENT**, *adj.* [*solvens*, Latin.]

1. Having the power to cause dissolution.  
When dissolved in water, it is not by the eye distinguishable from the *solvent* body, and appears as fluid. *Boyle.*

2. Able to pay debts contracted.

**SOLUND-GOOSE**, *n. f.* A fowl.

A *solund-goose* is in bigness and feather very like a tame goose, but his bill longer, and somewhat pointed; his wings also much longer, being two yards over. *Greiv.*

A Scot, when from the gallow-tree let loose,  
Drops into Styx, and turns a *solund-goose*. *Cleveland.*

**SOLUTION**, *n. f.* [*solution*, French; *soluti*, Latin.]

1. Disruption; breach; disjunction; separation.  
In all bodies there is an appetite of union, and evitation of *solution* of continuity. *Bacon's Nat. History.*

2. Matter dissolved; that which contains anything dissolved.  
Aretæus, to procure sleep, recommends a *solution* of opium in water to foment the forehead. *Arbutnot on Coins.*

When salt of Tartar per deliquium, poured into the *solution* of any metal, precipitates the metal, and makes it fall down to the bottom of the liquor in the form of mud, does not this argue that the acid particles are attracted more strongly by the salt of tartar than by the metal, and by the stronger attraction go from the metal to the salt of tartar? *Newton's Opt.*

3. Resolution of a doubt; removal of an intellectual difficulty.  
Something yet of doubt remains,  
Which only thy *solution* can resolve. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

They give the reins to wand'ring thoughts,  
Till by their own perplexities involv'd  
They ravel more, still less resolv'd,  
But never find self-satisfying *solution*. *Milton's A. on Peter.*

24

## SOM

With hope and fear  
The woman did the new *solution* hear;  
The man diffides in his own augury. *Dryden.*

And doubts.  
This will instruct you to give a plainer *solution* of any difficulties that may attend the theme, and refute objections. *Watts.*

**SOLUTIVE**, *adj.* [*from solvo*, Latin.] Laxative; causing relaxation.

Though it would not be so absterfve, opening, and *solutive* as mead, yet it will be more lenitive in sharp diseases. *Bacon.*

**SOMATOLOGY**, *n. f.* [*σῶμα and λόγος*.] The doctrine of bodies.

SOME. A termination of many adjectives, which denote quality or property of any thing. It is generally joined with a substantive: as *game-some*. [*jaam*, Dutch.]

SOME, *adj.* [*from sum*, Saxon; *sumis*, Gothick; *sum*, Germ. *sem*, Danish; *sem*, *sonnis*, Dutch.]



## SOM

SOMETHING. *n. f.* [rum'ding, Saxon.]

1. Not nothing, though it appears not what; a thing or matter indeterminate.

When fierce Bavar  
Did from afar the British chief behold,  
Betwixt despair and rage, and hope and pain,  
Something within his warring bosom roll'd.  
The force of the air upon the pulmonary artery is but  
small, in respect of that of the heart; but it is still some-  
thing.

You'll say the whole world has something to do, something to  
talk of, something to wish for, and something to be employed  
about; but pray put all these somethings together, and what is  
the sum total but just nothing.

Here the beholds the chaos dark and deep,  
Where nameless somethings in their causes sleep.

2. More or less.  
Something yet of doubt remains.  
Years following years steal something ev'ry day,  
At least they steal us from ourselves away.

3. Part.  
Something of it arises from our infant state.

4. Distance not great.  
I will acquaint you with the perfect spy o' th' time; for't  
must be done to-night, and something from the palace.

SOMETHING. *adv.* In some degree.  
The pain went away upon it; but he was something dis-  
couraged by a new pain falling some days after upon his elbow  
on the other side.

SOMETIME. *adv.* [some and time.] Once; formerly.  
What art thou that usurp'st this time of night,  
Together with that fair and warlike form,  
In which the majesty of buried Denmark  
Did sometime march?

SOMETIMES. *adv.* [some and times.]  
Good sometime queen, prepare thee hence for France. Sh.

1. Not never; now and then; at one time or other.  
I will render me more equal, sometime superior. Milton.

It is good that we sometimes be contradicted, and that we  
always bear it well; for perfect peace cannot be had in this  
world.

2. At one time, opposed to sometimes, or to another time.  
The body passive is better wrought upon at sometimes than  
at others.

Sometimes the one, and sometimes the other, may be glanced  
upon in these scripture descriptions.

He writes not always of a piece, but sometimes mixes trivial  
things with those of greater moment: sometimes also, though  
not often, he runs riot, and knows not when he has said  
enough.

SOMEWHAT. *n. f.* [some and what.]  
1. Something; not nothing, though it be uncertain what.  
Upon the sea somewhat methought did rise  
Like blueish mists.

He that shuts his eyes against a small light, on purpose to  
avoid the sight of somewhat that displeases him, would, for  
the same reason, shut them against the sun.

2. More or less.  
Concerning every of these, somewhat Christ hath com-  
manded, which must be kept till the world's end: on the con-  
trary side, in every of them somewhat there may be added, as  
the church judges it expedient.

These fals have somewhat of a nitrous taste, but mixt with  
a smatch of vitriolick.

3. Part greater or less.  
Somewhat of his good sense will suffer in this transfusion,  
and much of the beauty of his thoughts will be lost.

SOMEWHAT. *adv.* In some degree.  
Holding of the breath doth help somewhat to cease the hic-  
cough.

He is somewhat arrogant at his first entrance, and is too in-  
quisitive through the whole; yet these imperfections hinder  
not our compassion.

SOMEWHERE. *adv.* [some and where.] In one place or other;  
not nowhere.

Hopeless and forelorn  
They are return'd, and somewhere live obscurely. Denham.

Compressing two primas hard together, that their sides,  
which by chance were a very little convex, might somewhere  
touch one another, I found the place in which they touched to  
become absolutely transparent, as if they had there been one  
continued piece of glass.

Does something still, and somewhere yet remain,  
Reward or punishment?

Of the dead we must speak gently; and therefore, as Mr.  
Dryden says somewhere, peace be to its manes.

SOMEWHERE. *n. f.* [some and where.] Once; for a time. Out  
of use.

Though under colour of the shepherds somewhere,  
There crept in wolves full of fraud and guile,  
That often devoured their own sheep,  
And often the shepherd that did 'em keep.

SOMNIFEROUS. *adj.* [somniafero, Fr. somnifer, Latin.] Causing  
sleep; procuring sleep; soporiferous; dormitive.

I wish for some somniferous potion, that might force me to  
sleep away the intermitted time, as it does with men in for-  
row.

SOMNIFICK. *adj.* [somnia and facio, Latin.] Causing sleep.  
SOMNOLENCY. *n. f.* [somnia, Latin.] Sleepiness; incli-  
nation to sleep.

SON. *n. f.* [sonus, Gothick; runa, Saxon; son, German;  
son, Swedish; sone, Dutch; syn, Slavonian.]

1. A male born of one or begotten by one; correlative to father  
or mother.  
She had a son for her cradle, ere she had a husband for her  
bed.

2. Descendant however distant: as, the sons of Adam.  
I am the son of the wife, the son of ancient kings. If xix.

3. Compellation of an old to a young man, or of a confessor to  
his penitent.  
Be plain, good son, and homely in thy drift;  
Riddling confession finds but riddling thrift.

4. Native of a country.  
Britain then  
Sees arts her savage sons controul.

5. The second person of the Trinity.  
If thou be the son of God, come down. Mat. xxvii. 40.

6. Product of any thing.  
Our imperfections prompt our corruption, and loudly tell  
us we are sons of earth.

7. In scripture, sons of pride, and sons of light, denoting some  
quality. 'Tis a Hebraism.  
Of heav'n, this man of clay, son of despite. Milton.

## SON

SON-IN-LAW. *n. f.* One married to one's daughter.  
If virtue no benighted beauty lack,  
Your son-in-law is far more fair than black.

A foreign son-in-law shall come from far,  
Whole race shall bear aloft the Latian name.

SONSHIP. *n. f.* [from son.] Filiation; the character of a son.  
The apostle to the Hebrews makes afflictions not only in-  
cident but necessary to Christianity, the badge and cognizance  
of sonship.

SONATA. *n. f.* [Italian.] A tune.  
He whistled a Scotch tune, and an Italian sonata.

SONATA. *n. f.* [Italian.] A tune.  
Could Pedro, think you, make no trial  
Of a sonata on his viol.

SONG. *n. f.* [from geyngen, Saxon.]  
1. Any thing modulated in the utterance.  
Noise other than the sound of dance and song.

2. A poem to be modulated by the voice; a ballad.  
Pardon, goddess of the night,  
Those that flew thy virgin knight;  
For the which, with songs of woe,  
Round about his tomb they go!

3. Poetry; poesy.  
The merry songs of peace to all his neighbours. Sh. H. VIII.

4. Poetry; poesy.  
Tun'd to his British lyre this ancient song.

5. Notes of birds.  
The lark, the messenger of day,  
Saluted in her song the morning grey.

6. An old song. A trifle.  
I do not intend to be thus put off with an old song.

7. A song; a song; a song.  
The pretty songsters of the Spring with their various notes  
did seem to welcome him as he passed.

8. A song; a song; a song.  
Some songsters can no more sing in any chamber but their  
own, than some clerks read in any book but their own.

9. A song; a song; a song.  
Either songster holding out their throats,  
And folding up their wings, renew'd their notes.

SONNET. *n. f.* [sonnet, French; sonnetto, Italian.]  
1. A short poem consisting of fourteen lines, of which the  
rhymes are adjusted by a particular rule. It is not very suit-  
able to the English language, and has not been used by any  
man of eminence since Milton.

2. A small poem.  
Let us into the city presently,  
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SONGSTER. *n. f.* [from song.] A female singer.  
Through the soft silence of the listening night,  
The sober-suited songsters trills her lay. Thomson's Summer.

SONNET. *n. f.* [sonnet, French; sonnetto, Italian.]  
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## SOO

5. Soon as. Immediately; at the very time.  
As soon as he came nigh unto the camp, he saw the calf and  
the dance. Ex. xxxii. 19.

Nor was his virtue poison'd, soon as born,  
With the too early thoughts of being king. Dryden.

SOONLY. *adv.* [from soon.] Quickly; speedily. This word I  
remember in no other place; but if soon be, as it seems once  
to have been, an adjective, soonly is proper.

A mason meets with a stone that wants no cutting, and,  
soonly approving of it, places it in his work. More.

SO'OPBERRY. *n. f.* [scopindus, Latin.] A plant.  
It hath a flower, which for the most part is composed of  
four leaves, expanding in form of a rose; from whose four-  
leaved empalement arises the pointal, which afterward becomes  
a spherical fruit, inclosing a nut of the same form. Miller.

SOOT. *n. f.* [soot, Saxon; soot, Islandick; soot, Dutch.] Con-  
densed or embodied smoke.

Soot, though thin spread in a field, is a very good com-  
post. Bacon.

If the fire be not kept within the tunnel of the chimney,  
and some appointed to sweep down the soot, the house will be in  
danger of burning. Howell.

Of they assay'd,  
Hunger and thirst constringing; drugg'd as oft  
With hatefullest distill'd, with'd their jaws,  
With soot and cinders fill'd. Milton's Paradise Lost.

Our household gods, that droop upon our hearths,  
Each from his venerable face shall brush  
The Macedonian soot, and shine again. Dryd. Cleomenes.

SO'OTED. *adj.* [from soot.] Smeared, manured, or covered with  
soot.

The land was sooted before. Mortimer.

SO'OTERKIN. *n. f.* A kind of false birth fabled to be produced  
by the Dutch women from sitting over their stoves.

When Jove was, from his teeming head,  
Of wit's fair goddess brought to-bed,  
There follow'd at his lying-in,  
For after-birth, a sooterkin. Swift.

SOOTH. *n. f.* [sooth, Saxon.] Truth; reality. Obsolete.

Sir, understand you this of me in sooth,  
Th' youngest daughter, whom you hearken for,  
Her father keeps from all access of suitors,  
Until the eldest sister first be wed. Shakespeare.

That e'er this tongue of mine,  
That laid the sentence of dread banishment  
On yond proud man, should take it off again  
With words of sooth. Shakespeare. Richard II.

He looks like sooth: he says he loves my daughter;  
I think so too; for never gaz'd the moon  
Upon the water, as he'll stand and read  
My daughter's eyes. Shakespeare. Winter's Tale.

If I have any skill in soothsaying, as in sooth I have none,  
it doth prognosticate that I shall change caps. Camden's Rem.

The very sooth of it is, that an ill habit has the force of an  
ill fate. L'Estrange.

I did not mean to chide you;  
For, sooth to say, I hold it noble in you  
To cherish the distress'd. Rowe.

SOOTH. *adj.* [sooth, Saxon.] Pleasing; delightful.

Some other means I have,  
Which once of Melibæus old I learn'd,  
The soothsayer shepherd that e'er pip'd on plains. Milton.

TO SOOTH. *v. a.* [sooth, Saxon.] To soothe.

1. To flatter; to please with blandishments.  
In soothsaying them, we nourish 'gainst our senate  
The cockle of rebellion, insolence, sedition. Shakespeare.

Can I sooth tyranny?  
Seem pleas'd to see my royal master murder'd,  
His crown usurp'd, a distaff in the throne? Dryden.

By his fair daughter is the chief confid'd,  
Who sooths to dear delight his anxious mind;  
Successful all her soft caresses prove,  
To banish from his breast his country's love. Pope's Odyssey.

Thinks he that Memnon, soldier as he is,  
Thoughtless and dull, will listen to his soothsaying? Rowe.

I've try'd the force of every reason on him,  
Sooths'd and care's'd, been angry, sooths'd again;  
Laid safety, life, and interest in his light;  
But all are vain, he scorns them all for Cato. Addison. Cato.

2. To calm; to soften; to mollify.  
The beladame  
Sooths her with blandishments, and frights with threats. Dry.

3. To gratify; to please.  
This calm'd his cares; sooths'd with his future fame,  
And pleas'd to hear his propagated name. Dryden.

SO'OTHER. *n. f.* [from sooth.] A flatterer; one who gains by  
blandishments.

I cannot flatter: I defy  
The tongues of soothers. Shakespeare. Henry IV.

TO SOOTHSA'Y. *v. n.* [sooth and say.] To predict; to foretell.

A damsel, possessed



# SOP

**SOOTHSAYER.** *n. f.* [from *soothsay*.] A foreteller; a predictor; a prognosticator.  
 Scarce was Muldorus made partaker of this oft blinding light, when there were found numbers of *soothsayers* who affirmed strange and incredible things should be performed by that child. *Sidney.*  
 A *soothsayer* bids you beware the ideo of March. *Shaksp.*  
 He was animated to expect the papacy by the prediction of a *soothsayer*, that one should succeed pope Leo, whose name should be Adrian, an aged man of mean birth, and of great learning and wisdom. *Bacon's Henry VII.*  
**SOOTINESS.** *n. f.* [from *sooty*.] The quality of being sooty; fuliginousness.  
**SOOTY.** *adj.* [from *soot*.]  
 1. Breeding foot.  
 By fire of *sooty* coal th' alchymist turns Metals to gold. *Milton.*  
 2. Consisting of foot; fuliginous.  
 There may be some chymical way so to defecate this oil, that it shall not spend into a *sooty* matter. *Wilkins.*  
 3. Black; dark; dusky.  
 All the grisly legions that troop Under the *sooty* flag of Acheron; Harpies and hydras and all monstrous forms. *Milton.*  
 Swift on his *sooty* pinions flits the gnome, And in a vapour reach'd the gloomy dome. *Pope.*  
**SOP.** *n. f.* [Grop, Saxon; *sopa*, Spanish; *soppe*, Dutch.]  
 1. Any thing steeped in liquor to be eaten.  
 The bounded waters Would lift their bosoms higher than the shores, And make a *sop* of all this solid globe. *Shakspere.*  
 Draw, you rogue; for though it be night, yet the moon shines: I'll make a *sop* o' th' moonshine of you. *Shakspere.*  
*Sops* in wine, quantity for quantity, inebriate more than wine of itself. *Bacon's Natural History.*  
 The prudent Sibyl had before prepar'd A *sop*, in honey steep'd, to charm the guard, Which mix'd with powerful drugs, the cast before His greedy grinning jaws, just op'd to roar. *Dryden.*  
 Ill nature is not to be cured with a *sop*; but quarrellome men, as well as quarrellome curs, are worse for fair usage. *L'Estrange.*  
 2. Any thing given to pacify, from the *sop* given to Cerberus.  
 To Cerberus they give a *sop*, His tripple barking mouth to stop. *Swift.*  
**TO SOP.** *v. a.* To steep in liquor.  
**SOPH.** *n. f.* [See SOAP.]  
**SOPH.** *n. f.* [from *sophista*, Latin.] A young man who has been two years at the university.  
 Three Cambridge *sophs*, and three pert templars came, The fame their talents, and their tastes the fame; Each prompt to query, answer and debate, And smit with love of poetry and prate. *Pope's Dunciad.*  
**SOPH.** *n. f.* [Persian.] The emperor of Persia.  
 By this scimitar That slew the *sophi* and a Persian prince. *Shakspere.*  
 A fig for the fultan and *sophi*. *Congreve.*  
**SOPHISM.** *n. f.* [from *sophisma*, Latin.] A fallacious argument; an unfound subtilty; a fallacy.  
 When a false argument puts on the appearance of a true one, then it is properly called a *sophism* or fallacy. *Watts.*  
**SOPHIST.** *n. f.* [from *sophista*, Latin.] A professor of philosophy.  
 The court of Cæsar is said to have been much reformed by the *sophists* of Greece in the happy beginning of his reign. *Tenn.*  
**SOPHISTER.** *n. f.* [from *sophiste*, French; *sophista*, Latin.]  
 1. A disputant fallaciously subtle; an artful but insidious logician.  
 A subtle traitor needs no *sophister*. *Shakspere's Hen. VI.*  
 If a heathen philosopher bring arguments from reason, which none of our atheistical *sophisters* can confute, for the immortality of the soul, I hope they will so weigh the consequences, as neither to talk, nor live, as if there was no such thing. *Denham.*  
 Not all the subtle objections of *sophisters* and rabbies, against the gospel, so much prejudiced the reception of it, as the reproach of those crimes with which they aspersed the assemblies of christians. *Rogers's Sermons.*  
 2. A professor of philosophy; a sophist. This sense is antiquated.  
 Alcimus the *sophister* hath many arguments to prove, that voluntary and extemporal far excelleth premeditated speech. *Hooker.*  
**SOPHISTICAL.** *adj.* [from *sophisticus*, Fr. from *sophist*.] Fallaciously subtle; logically deceitful.  
 Neither know I whether I should prefer for madness, and *sophistical* conzenge, that the same body of Christ should be in a thousand places at once of this fabulous world. *Hall.*  
 When the state of the controversy is well understood, the difficulty will not be great in giving answers to all his *sophistical* cavils. *Stillingfleet.*  
 That may seem a demonstration for the present, which to posterity will appear a more *sophistical* knot. *Mere.*

# SOR

**SOPHISTICALLY.** *adv.* [from *sophistical*.] With fallacious subtilty.  
 Bolingbroke argues most *sophistically*. *Swift.*  
**TO SOPHISTICATE.** *v. a.* [from *sophisticare*, Fr. from *sophist*.] To adulterate; to corrupt with something spurious.  
 If the passions of the mind be strong, they easily *sophisticate* the understanding, they make it apt to believe upon every slender warrant, and to imagine infallible truth, where scarce any probable thew appeareth. *Hooker.*  
 Here's three of us are *sophisticated*. *Shakspere.*  
 Divers experiments succeeded not, because they were at one time tried with genuine materials, and at another time with *sophisticated* ones. *Bacon.*  
 The only persons amongst the heathens, who *sophisticated* nature and philosophy, were the Stoicks; who affirmed a fatal, unchangeable concatenation of causes, reaching even to the elicit acts of man's will. *Bacon's Sermons.*  
 Yet the rich cullies may their boasting fare; They purchase but *sophisticated* ware: 'Tis prodigality that buys deceit, Where both the giver and the taker cheat. *Dryden.*  
 The eye hath its coats and humours transparent and colourless, left it should tinge and *sophisticate* the light that it lets in by a natural jaundice. *Newton.*  
**SOPHISTICATE.** *part. adj.* [from the verb.] Adulterate; not genuine.  
 Since then a great part of our scientific treasure is most likely to be adulterate, though all bears the image and superscription of truth; the only way to know what is *sophisticate* and what is not so, is to bring all to the examen of the touchstone.  
 So truth, when only one supply'd the state, Grew scarce and dear, and yet *sophisticate*. *Dryden.*  
**SOPHISTICATOR.** *n. f.* [from *sophisticare*, Fr. from *sophist*.] Adulterator; not genuineness.  
*Sophistication* is the act of counterfeiting or adulterating any thing with what is not so good, for the sake of unlawful gain. *Quincy.*  
 The drugs and simples sold in shops, generally are adulterated by the fraudulent avarice of the sellers, especially if the preciousness may make their *sophistication* very beneficial. *Boyle.*  
 Besides easy submission to *sophistications* of sense, we have inability to prevent the miscarriages of our junior reasoners. *G. a. v.*  
**SOPHISTICAL.** *n. f.* [from *sophisticare*.] Adulterator; one that makes things not genuine.  
**SOPHISTRY.** *n. f.* [from *sophist*.] Fallacious ratiocination.  
 His *sophistry* prevailed; his father believed. *Stdney.*  
 These men have obscured and confounded the nature of things, by their false principles and wretched *sophistry*; tho' an act be never so sinful, they will strip it of its guilt. *South.*  
**TO SOPORATE.** *v. n.* [from *soporare*, Latin.] To lay asleep.  
**SOPORIFEROUS.** *adj.* [from *sopor* and *ferre*.] Productive of sleep; causing sleep; narcotick; opiate; dormitive; somniferous; anodyne; sleepy.  
 The particular ingredients of those magical ointments are opiate and *soporiferous*; for anointing of the forehead, neck, feet, and back-bone, procures dead sleeps. *Bacon.*  
 While the whole operation was performing, I lay in a profound sleep, by the force of that *soporiferous* medicine infused into my liquor. *Gulliver's Travels.*  
**SOPORIFEROUSNESS.** *n. f.* [from *soporiferous*.] The quality of causing sleep.  
**SOPORIFICK.** *adj.* [from *sopor* and *facio*.] Causing sleep; opiate; narcotick.  
 The colour and taste of opium are, as well as its *soporifick* or anodyne virtues, mere powers depending on its primary qualities. *Locke.*  
**SOPPER.** *n. f.* [from *sop*.] One that sleeps any thing in liquor.  
**SORBILE.** *adj.* [from *sorbere*, Latin.] That may be drunk or sipped.  
**SORBITION.** *n. f.* [from *sorbere*, Latin.] The act of drinking or sipping.  
**SORBS.** *n. f.* [from *sorbere*, Lat.] The berries of the forb or service-tree.  
**SORCERER.** *n. f.* [from *sorter*, French; *sortarius*, low Latin.] A conjurer; an enchanter; a magician.  
 They say this town is full of cozenage, As nimble jugglers that deceive the eye, Drug-working *sorters* that change the mind, Soul-killing witches that deform the body, And many such like libertines of sin. *Shakspere.*  
 The weakness of the power of witches upon kings and magistrates may be ascribed to the weakness of imagination; for it is hard for a witch or a *sorter* to put on a belief that they can hurt such. *Bacon's Natural History.*  
 He saw a fable *sorter* e- arife, All sudden gorgon's hiss and dragon's glare, And ten horrid fiends. *Pope.*  
 The Egyptian *sorters* contended with Moses; but the wonders which Moses wrought did so far transcend the power of magicians, as made them confess it was the finger of God. *Watts's Logic.*  
**SORCRESS.** *n. f.* [Female of *sorter*.] A female magician; an enchantress.  
 Bring forth that *sortress* condemn'd to burn. *Shaksp.*  
 Divers witches and *sortresses* have fed upon man's flesh, to aid their imagination with high and foul vapours. *Bacon.*  
 The snaky *sortress* that sat Just by hell-gate, and kept the fatal key, Ris'n, and with hideous outcry rush'd between. *Milton.*  
 How cunningly the *sortress* displays Her own transgressions, to upbraid me, mine. *Milton.*  
**SORCERY.** *n. f.* Magic; enchantment; conjuration; witchcraft; charms.  
 This witch Sycorax, For mischiefs manifold, and *sorteries* terrible, Was banish'd. *Shakspere.*  
 Adders wisdom I have learn'd To fence my ear against thy *sorteries*. *Milton.*  
 Actæon has long tracks of rich soil; but had the misfortune in his youth to fall under the power of *sortery*. *Tatler.*  
**SORD.** *n. f.* [from *sordid*.] Turf; grassy ground.  
 This is the prettiest low-born lair that ever ran on the green *sord*. *Shakspere's Winter's Tale.*  
**SORDES.** *n. f.* [Latin.] Foulness; dregs.  
 The sea washes off the *sord* and *sordes* wherein mineral mofes were involved and concealed, and thereby renders them more conspicuous. *Woodward.*  
**SORDID.** *n. f.* [from *sordidus*, French; *sordina*, Italian.] A small *sordid* pipe put into the mouth of a trumpet to make it found lower or shriller. *Bailey.*  
**SORDID.** *adj.* [from *sordidus*, Latin.]  
 1. Foul; gross; filthy; dirty.  
 There Charon stands A *sordid* god, down from his hoary chin A length of beard defends, uncomb'd, unclean. *Dryden.*  
 2. [from *sordidus*, French.] Intellectually dirty; mean; vile; base.  
 It is strange since the priests office heretofore was always splendid, that it is now looked upon as a piece of religion, to make it low and *sordid*. *South's Sermons.*  
 3. [from *sordidus*, French.] Covetous; niggardly.  
 He may be old, And yet not *sordid*, who refuses gold. *Denham.*  
 If one should cease to be generous and charitable, because another is *sordid* and ungrateful, it would be much in the power of vice to extinguish christian virtues. *L'Estrange.*  
**SORDIDLY.** *adv.* [from *sordid*.] Meanly; poorly; covetously; *SORDIDNESS.* *n. f.* [from *sordid*.]  
 1. Meanness; baseness.  
 I omit the madneses of Caligula's delights, and the execrable *sordidness* of those of Tiberius. *Cowley.*  
 2. Nastiness; not neatness.  
 Providence deters people from stuttishness and *sordidness*, and provokes them to cleanliness. *Ror.*  
**SORE.** *n. f.* [Sran, Saxon; *saur*, Danish.] A place tender and painful; a place excoriated; an ulcer. It is not used of a wound, but of a breach of continuity, either long continued or from internal cause: to be a *sore*, there must be an excoriation; a tumour or bruise is not called a *sore* before some disrupcion happen.  
 Let us hence provide A salve for any *sore* that may betide. *Shakspere's Hen. VI.*  
 It is a bad exchange to wound a man's own conscience, to salve state *sore*. *King Charles.*  
 Receipts abound; but searching all thy store, The best is still at hand to launce the *sore*, And cut the head; for till the core be found The secret vice is fed and gathers ground. *Dryden.*  
 By these all festring *sore*s her councils heal, Which time or has disclos'd, or shall reveal. *Dryden.*  
 Lice and flies, which have a most wonderful instinct to find out convenient places for the hatching and nourishment of their young, lay their eggs upon *sore*s. *Bentley.*  
**SORE.** *adj.* [from the noun.]  
 1. Tender to the touch.  
 We can ne'er be sure, Whether we pain or not endure; And just to far are *sore* and griev'd, As by the fancy is believ'd. *Hudibras.*  
 While *sore* of battle, while our wounds are green, Why should we tempt the doubtful dye again. *Dryden.*  
 It was a right answer of the physician to his patient, that had *sore* eyes, if you have more pleasure in the taste of wine than in the use of your sight, wine is good; but if the pleasure of seeing be greater to you than that of drinking, wine is naught. *Locke.*  
 2. Tender in the mind; easily vexed.  
 Malice and hatred are very fretting and vexatious; and apt to make our minds *sore* and uneasy; but he that can moderate these affections will find ease in his mind. *Tillotson.*  
 Laugh at your friends, and if your friends are *sore*, So much the better, you may laugh the more. *Pope.*

# SOR

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# SOR

3. Violent with pain; afflictively vehement. See **SORE.** *adverb.*  
 Threecore and ten I can remember well, Within the volume of which time I've seen Hours dreadful, and things strange; but this *sore* night Hath trifled former knowings. *Shakspere.*  
 I will persevere in my course of loyalty, though the conflict be *sore* between that and my blood. *Shakspere's K. Lear.*  
 My loins are filled with a *sore* disease; and there is no whole part in my body. *Common Prayer.*  
*Sore* hath been their fight, As likelest was, when two such foes met arm'd. *Milton.*  
 Gentle lady, may thy grave Peace and quiet ever have; After this day's travel *sore* Sweet rest seize thee evermore. *Milton.*  
 They are determin'd to live up to the holy rule, though *sore* evils and great temporal inconveniences should attend the discharge of their duty. *Atterbury.*  
 4. Criminal. Out of use.  
 To lapse in fullness Is *sore* than to lie for need; and fallhood Is worse in kings than beggars. *Shakspere's Cymbeline.*  
 5. [From *saur*, French.]  
 The buck is called the first year a fawn; the second, a pricket; the third, a forel; and the fourth year, a *sore*. *Shak.*  
**SORE.** *adv.* [This the etymologists derive from *sier*, Dutch; but *sier* means only an intenseness of any thing; *sore* almost always includes pain.] With painful or dangerous vehemence; a very painful degree; with afflictive violence or pertinacity. It is now little used.  
 Thine arrows stick fast in me, and thy hand presseth me *sore*. *Common Prayer.*  
 The knight, then lightly leaping to the prey, With mortal steel him smote again *sore*, That headless his unweildy body lay. *Fairy Queen.*  
 He this and that, and each man's blow Doth eye, defend, and shift, being laid to *sore*. *Daniel.*  
 Though iron hew and mangle *sore*, Would wounds and bruises honour more. *Hudibras.*  
 Distrust hook *sore* their minds. *Milton.*  
 So that Palamon were wounded *sore*, Arcite was hurt as much. *Dryden's Knights Tale.*  
*Sore*-fig'd the knights, who this long sermon heard: At length, considering all, his heart he cheer'd. *Dryden.*  
 How, Didius, shall a Roman *sore* repul'd Greet your arrival to this distant isle?  
 How bid you welcome to these flatter'd legions? *A. Phillips.*  
**SOREN.** *n. f.* [Irish and Scottish.] A kind of arbitrary exaction or servile tenure, formerly in Scotland, as likewise in Ireland; whenever a chieftain had a mind to revel, he came down among the tenants with his followers, by way of contempt called in the lowlands gillivittis, and lived on free quarters; so that ever since, when a person obtrudes himself upon another, stays at his house, and hangs upon him for bed and board, he is said to *sore*, or be a *sore*. *Macbean.*  
 They exact upon them all kind of services; yea, and the very wild exactions, coignie, livery, and *sore*; by which they poll and utterly undo the poor tenants and freeholders under them. *Spenser's Ireland.*  
**SORELY.** *n. f.* [Diminutive of *sore*.]  
 The buck is called the first year a fawn; the second, a pricket; the third, a *sorel*. *Shakspere.*  
**SORELY.** *adv.* [from *sore*.]  
 1. With a great degree of pain or distress.  
 Here's the smell of the blood still; all the perfumes of Arabia will not sweeten this little hand. Oh! oh! oh!—What a sigh is there? the heart is *sorely* overcharged. *Shakspere.*  
 The warrior train, Though most were *sorely* wounded, none were slain. *Dryden.*  
 2. With vehemence dangerous or afflictive.  
 I have done ill, Of which I do accuse myself *sorely*, That I will enjoy no more. *Shakspere.*  
**SORENESS.** *n. f.* [from *sore*.] Tenderness of a hurt.  
 He that, whilst the *soreness* of his late pangs of conscience remains, finds himself a little indisposed for sin, presently concludes repentance hath had its perfect work. *Decay of Piety.*  
 My foot began to swell, and the pain asswaged, though it left such a *soreness*, that I could hardly suffer the cloaths of my bed. *Tenple.*  
**SORITES.** *n. f.* [from *sortes*.] Properly an heap. An argument where one proposition is accumulated on another.  
 Chrylippus the Stoick invented a kind of argument, consisting of more than three propositions, which is called *sortes*, or a heap. *Dryden.*  
*Sorites* is when several middle terms are chosen to connect one another successively in several propositions, till the last proposition connects its predicate with the first subject. Thus, all men of revenge have their souls often uneasy; uneasy souls are a plague to themselves; now to be one's own plague is folly in the extreme. *Watts's Logic.*  
**SORICIDE.**



# SOR

**SOROCIDE.** *n. f.* [*sor* and *cido*.] The murder of a sister.  
**SORRAGE.** *n. f.* The blades of green wheat or barley. *Dia.*  
**SORRANCE.** *n. f.* [*In fairyry.*] Any disease or sore in horses. *Dia.*  
**SORREL.** *n. f.* [*ruje*, Saxon; *forel*, French.] This plant agrees with the dock in all its characters, and only differs in having an acid taste. *Miller.*  
 Of all roots of herbs the root of *sorrel* goeth the farthest into the earth. It is a cold and acid herb that loveth the earth, and is not much drawn by the sun. *Bacon.*  
 Acid austere vegetables contract and strengthen the fibres, as all kinds of *sorrel*, the virtues of which lie in acid astringent salt, a sovereign antidote against the putrescent bilious alkali. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*  
**SORRILY.** *adv.* [*from sorry.*] Meanly; poorly; despicably; wretchedly; pitably.  
 Thy pipe, O Pan, shall help though I sing *sorribly*. *Sidney.*  
**SORRINESS.** *n. f.* [*from sorry.*] Meanness; wretchedness; pitableness; despicableness.  
**SORROW.** *n. f.* [*sorg*, Danish.] Grief; pain for something past; sadness; mourning. Sorrow is not commonly understood as the effect of present evil, but of lost good.  
*Sorrow* is uneasiness in the mind, upon the thought of a good lost, which might have been enjoyed longer; or the sense of a present evil. *Locke.*  
*Sorrow* on thee, and all the pack of you;  
 That triumph thus upon my misery!  
 A world of woe and *sorrow*. *Shakespeare.*  
 Some other hour I will to tears allow;  
 But having you, can flow no *sorrow* now. *Dryden.*  
**TO SORROW.** *v. n.* [*saurgan*, Gothick; *rongan*, Sax.] To grieve; to be sad; to be dejected.  
 The miserable change, now at my end,  
 Lament, nor *sorrow* at. *Shakespeare.*  
 Where-ever sorrow is relief would be,  
 If you do *sorrow* at my grief in love,  
 By giving love, your sorrow and my grief  
 Were both extermin'd. *Shakespeare.*  
 Now I rejoice, not that ye were made sorry, but that ye  
*sorrowed* to repentance. *2 Cor. vii. 9.*  
 I neither fear to die nor desire to live; and having mastered  
 all grief in myself, I desire no man to *sorrow* for me. *Hayw.*  
 Send them forth, though *sorrowing*, yet in peace. *Milton.*  
 Sad the prince explores  
 The neighb'ring main, and *sorrowing* treads the shores. *Pope.*  
**SORROWED.** *adj.* [*from sorrow.*] Accompanied with sorrow.  
 Out of use.  
 Now the publick body, which doth seldom  
 Play the recanter, feeling in itself  
 A lack of Timon's aid, hath sense withal  
 Of its own fall, refraining aid to Timon;  
 And sends forth us to make their *sorrowed* tender. *Shakespeare.*  
**SORROWFUL.** *adj.* [*sorrow* and *full*.]  
 1. Sad for something past; mournful; grieving.  
 Blessed are they which have been *sorrowful* for all thy  
 scourges; for they shall rejoice for thee, when they have seen  
 all thy glory. *Tob. xiii. 14.*  
 2. Deeply serious. Not in use.  
 Hannah said, no, my lord, I am a woman of a *sorrowful*  
 spirit: I have poured out my soul before the Lord. *1 Sam.*  
 3. Expressing grief; accompanied with grief.  
 The things that my soul refused to touch are as my *sorrow-*  
*ful* meat. *Job. vi. 7.*  
**SORRY.** *adj.* [*raniz*, Saxon.]  
 1. Grieved for something past. It is generally used of slight or  
 casual misadventures or vexations, but sometimes of greater  
 things. It does not imply any long continuance of grief.  
 O, forget  
 What we are *sorry* for ourselves in thee. *Timon of Athens.*  
 The king was *sorry*; nevertheless for the oath's sake he  
 commanded the Baptist's head to be given her. *Matth. xiv. 9.*  
 I'm *sorry* for thee, friend; 'tis the duke's pleasure. *Shak.*  
 We are *sorry* for the satire interperfed in some of these pieces,  
 upon a few people, from whom the highest provocations have  
 been received. *Swift.*  
 2. [*From saur*, filth, Islandick.] Vile; worthless; vexatious.  
 A salt and *sorry* rheum offends me:  
 Lend me thy handkerchief. *Shakespeare's Othello.*  
 How now, why do you keep alone?  
 Of *sorry* fancies your companions making,  
 Using those thoughts, which should, indeed, have died  
 With them they think on. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*  
 If the union of the parts consist only in rest, it would seem  
 that a bag of dust would be of as firm a consistence as that of  
 marble; and Bajazet's cage had been but a *sorry* prison. *Glanv.*  
 Coarse complexions,  
 And cheeks of *sorry* grain will serve to ply  
 'I be famper, and to teize the housewife's wool. *Milton.*  
 How vain were all the ensigns of his power, that could not  
 support him against one slighting look of a *sorry* slave! *L'Estr.*  
 If this innocent had any relation to his Thebais, the poet

# SOR

might have found some *sorry* excuse for detaining the reader.  
 If such a slight and *sorry* business as that could produce one  
 organical body, one might reasonably expect, that now and  
 then a dead lump of dough might be leavened into an animal.  
*Bentley's Sermons.*  
**SORT.** *n. f.* [*sorte*, French.]  
 1. A kind; a species.  
 Disfigur'd more than spirit of happy *sort*. *Milton.*  
 A substantial and unaffected piety, not only gives a man a  
 credit among the sober and virtuous, but even among the vi-  
 cious *sort* of men. *Tillotson.*  
 These three *sorts* of poems should differ in their numbers,  
 designs, and every thought. *Walsh.*  
 Endeavouring to make the signification of specifick names  
 clear, they make their specifick ideas of the *sorts* of substances  
 of a few of those simple ideas found in them. *Locke.*  
 2. A manner; a form of being or acting.  
 Flowers in such *sort* worn, can neither be smelt nor seen  
 well by those that wear them. *Hooker.*  
 That I may laugh at her in equal *sort*  
 As she doth laugh at me, and makes my pain her sport.  
 Rheum and Shimshai wrote after this *sort*. *Spenser's Sonnet.*  
 To Adam in what *sort* shall I appear? *Ezra iv. 8.*  
 3. A degree of any quality.  
 I have written the more boldly unto you, in some *sort*, as  
 putting you in mind. *Rom. xv. 15.*  
 I shall not be wholly without praise, if in some *sort* I have  
 copied his file. *Dryden.*  
 4. A class, or order of persons.  
 The one being a thing that belongeth generally unto all,  
 the other, such as none but the wiser and more judicious *sort*  
 can perform. *Hooker.*  
 I have bought  
 Golden opinions from all *sorts* of people. *Shakespeare.*  
 Hospitality to the better *sort*, and charity to the poor, two  
 virtues that are never exercised so well as when they accompa-  
 ny each other. *Atterbury's Sermons.*  
 5. A company; a knot of people.  
 Mine eyes are full of tears: I cannot see;  
 And yet salt water blinds them not so much,  
 But they can see a *sort* of traitors here. *Shakespeare.*  
 6. Rank; condition above the vulgar.  
 Is signior Montanto returned from the wars?—I know none  
 of that name, lady; there was none such in the army of any  
*sort*. *Shakespeare's Much ado about Nothing.*  
 7. [*Sort*, Fr. *sortes*, Latin.] A lot. Out of use.  
 Make a lottry,  
 And by decree, let blockish Ajax  
 Draw the *sort* to fight with Hector. *Shakespeare.*  
 8. A pair; a set.  
 The first *sort* by their own suggestion fell. *Milton.*  
**TO SORT.** *v. a.* [*Sortiri*, Lat. *assortire*, Italian.]  
 1. To separate into distinct and proper classes.  
 These *sorts* sorted into their several times and places; some  
 to begin the service of God with, and some to end; some to  
 be interlac'd between the divine readings of the law and pro-  
 phets. *Hooker.*  
 I come to thee for charitable licence,  
 To *sort* our nobles from our common men. *Shakespeare.*  
 A piece of cloth made of white and black threads though  
 the whole appear neither white nor black, but grey; yet each  
 remains what it was before, if the threads were pulled asunder,  
 and *sorted* each colour by itself. *Boyle.*  
 Shell-fish have been, by some of the ancients, compared  
 and *sorted* with the insects. *Bacon's Natural History.*  
 With this desire, the hath a native might  
 To find out every truth, if he had time;  
 Th' innumerable effects to *sort* aright,  
 And by degrees from cause to cause to climb. *Davies.*  
 The number of simple ideas, that make the nominal essence  
 of the lowest species, or first *sorting* of individuals, depends  
 on the mind of man. *Locke.*  
 The rays which differ in refrangibility may be parted and  
*sorted* from one another, and that either by refraction, or by  
 reflexion. *Newton's Opticks.*  
 But grant that actions best discover man,  
 Take the most strong and *sort* them as you can;  
 The few that glare, each character must mark:  
 You balance not the many in the dark. *Pope.*  
 2. To reduce to order from a state of confusion.  
 Let me not be light;  
 For a light wife doth make a heavy husband;  
 And never be Bassanio so from me;  
 But God *sort* all! *Shakespeare's Merch. of Venice.*  
 3. To conjoin; to put together in distribution.  
 For, when the *sorts* things present with things past,  
 And thereby things to come doth off foresee;  
 When the doth doubt at first, and chuse at first,  
 These acts her own, without her body be. *Davies.*  
 4. To

# SOT

4. To cull; to chuse; to select.  
 Send his mother to his father's house,  
 That he may *sort* her out a worthy spouse. *Chapman.*  
**TO SORT.** *v. n.*  
 1. To be joined with others of the same species.  
 Nor do metals only *sort* and herd with metals in the earth,  
 and minerals with minerals; but both in common together. *Woodward.*  
 2. To consort; to join.  
 The illiberality of parents towards their children, makes  
 them base and *sort* with any company. *Bacon.*  
 3. To suit; to fit.  
 A man cannot speak to a son but as a father; whereas a  
 friend may speak as the case requires, and not as it *sorteth*  
 with the person. *Bacon.*  
 They are happy whose natures *sort* with their vocations. *Bacon.*  
 Among unequals, what society  
 Can *sort*, what harmony, or true delight?  
 Which must be mutual, in proportion due,  
 Given, and receiv'd. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*  
 The Creator calling forth by name  
 His mighty angels, gave them several charge,  
 As *sorted* best with present things. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*  
 For diff'rent files with diff'rent subjects *sort*,  
 As several garbs with country, town, and court. *Pope.*  
 4. To terminate; to issue.  
 It *sorted* not to any fight of importance, but to a retreat.  
*Bacon's War with Spain.*  
 5. To have success.  
 The slips of their vines have been brought into Spain, but  
 they have not *sorted* to the same purpose as in their native  
 country. *Abbot's Description of the World.*  
 It was tried in a blown bladder, whereunto flesh and a  
 flower were put, and it *sorted* not; for dry bladders will not  
 blow, and new bladders further putrefaction. *Bacon.*  
 6. To fall out. [*from sort*, a lot, or *sortir*, to issue, French.]  
 And so far am I glad it did *sort*,  
 As this their jangling I esteem a sport.  
 Princes cannot gather this fruit, except they raise some per-  
 sons to be companions; which many times *sorteth* to incon-  
 venience. *Bacon.*  
**SORTAL.** *adj.* A word formed by *Locke*, but not yet received.  
 As things are ranked under names, into *sorts* or species only  
 as they agree to certain abstract ideas, the essence of each *sort*  
 comes to be nothing but that idea which the *sortal*, if I may  
 so call it from *sort*, as I do general from *genus*, name stands  
 for. *Locke.*  
**SORTANCE.** *n. f.* [*from sort*.] Suitableness; agreement.  
 I have received  
 New dated letters from Northumberland;  
 Their cold intent, thus:  
 Here doth he with his person, with such power  
 As might hold *sortance* with his quality,  
 The which he could not levy. *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*  
**SORTILEGE.** *n. f.* [*sortilege*, Fr. *sortilegium*, Latin.] The act  
 or practice of drawing lots.  
**SORTIMENT.** *n. f.* [*from sort*.]  
 1. The act of sorting; distribution.  
 2. A parcel sorted or distributed.  
**TO S-S.** *v. n.* [*A cant word.*] To sit lazily on a chair; to fall  
 at once into a chair.  
 The winter sky began to frown,  
 Poor Stella must pack off to town;  
 From wholesome exercise and air,  
 To *s-sing* in an easy chair. *Swift.*  
**SOT.** *n. f.* [*for*, Saxon; *soi*, French; *soi*, Dutch.]  
 1. A blockhead; a dull ignorant stupid fellow; a dolt.  
 Of Gloster's treachery,  
 And of the loyal service of his son,  
 When I inform'd him, then he call'd me *sot*;  
 And told me I had turn'd the wrong side out. *Shakespeare.*  
 This by his tongue being made his mistress's picture,  
 And then a mind put in't, either our brags  
 Were crack'd of kitchen trulls, or his description  
 Prov'd us unspeaking *sots*. *Shakespeare.*  
 Tell him that no history or antiquity can match his con-  
 duct; and presently the *sot*, because he knows neither history  
 nor antiquity, shall begin to measure himself by himself, which  
 is the only sure way for him not to fall short. *Saut's Sermons.*  
 2. A wretch stupified by drinking.  
 Every sign  
 That calls the staring *sots* to nasty wine.  
 A furly ill-bred lord,  
 That chides and snaps her up at every word:  
 A brutal *sot*; who while she holds his head,  
 With drunken filth bedaubs the nuptial bed. *Granville.*  
**TO SOT.** *v. a.* To stupify; to besot.  
 Pox on his loyalty!  
 I hate to see a brave bold fellow *sotted*,  
 Made four and senseless, turn'd to whey by love;  
 A driveling hero, fit for a romance. *Dryden's Span. Friar.*

# SOV

The potion  
 Turns his brain and stupifies his mind;  
 The *sotted* moon-calf gapes. *Dryden.*  
**TO SOT.** *v. n.* To tipple to stupidity.  
**SOTTISH.** *adj.* [*from sot*.]  
 1. Dull; stupid; senseless; infatuate; doltish.  
 All's but naught:  
 Patience is *sottish*, and impatience does  
 Become a dog that's mad. *Shakespeare's Ant. and Cleopatra.*  
 Upon the report of his approach, more than half fell away  
 and disperfed; the residue, being more desperate or more *sottish*,  
 did abide in the field, of whom many were slain. *Hayward.*  
 He gain'd a king  
 Ahaz his *sottish* conqueror. *Milton.*  
 'Tis *sottish* to offer at things that cannot be brought about. *L'Estrange.*  
 How ignorant are *sottish* pretenders to astrology. *Swift.*  
 2. Dull with intemperance.  
**SOTTISHLY.** *adv.* [*from sottish*.] Stupidly; dully; sense-  
 lessly.  
 Northumberland *sottishly* mad with over great fortune, pro-  
 cured the King by his letters patent under the great seal, to  
 appoint the lady Jane to succeed him in the inheritance of  
 the crown. *Hayward.*  
 Atheism is impudent in pretending to philosophy, and su-  
 perstition *sottishly* ignorant in fancying that the knowledge of  
 nature tends to irreligion. *Glanville.*  
 So *sottishly* to lose the purest pleasures and comforts of this  
 world, and forego the expectation of immortality in another;  
 and so desperately to run the risk of dwelling with everlasting  
 burnings, plainly discovers itself to be the most pernicious  
 folly and deplorable madness in the world. *Bentley.*  
**SOTTISHNESS.** *n. f.* [*from sottish*.] Dullness; stupidity; in-  
 sensibility.  
 Few consider what a degree of *sottishness* and confirmed ig-  
 norance men may sin themselves into. *South's Sermons.*  
 No sober temperate person can look with any complacency  
 upon the drunkenness and *sottishness* of his neighbour. *South.*  
 The first part of the text, the folly and *sottishness* of Atheism,  
 will come home to their care; since they make such a noisy  
 pretence to wit and sagacity. *Bentley's Sermons.*  
**SOVEREIGN.** *adj.* [*souverain*, French; *souvrano*, Spanish.]  
 1. Supreme in power; having no superior.  
 As teaching bringeth us to know that God is our supreme  
 truth; so prayer tellifieth that we acknowledge him our sove-  
 reign good. *Hooker.*  
 You, my sovereign lady,  
 Causeless have laid disgraces on my head. *Shakespeare. Hen. IV.*  
 None of us who now thy grace implore,  
 But held the rank of sovereign queen before,  
 Till giddy chance, whose malice never bears  
 That mortal bliss should last for length of years,  
 Cast us headlong from our high estate. *Dryden.*  
 Whether Esau, then, were a vassal to Jacob, and Jacob his  
 sovereign prince by birth right, I leave the reader to judge. *Locke.*  
 2. Supremely efficacious.  
 A memorial of their fidelity and zeal, a sovereign preserva-  
 tive of God's people from the venomous infection of heresy.  
 Hooker.  
 The most sovereign prescription in Galen is but empirick;  
 and to this preservative of no better report than a horse drench.  
*Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*  
 Love-wounded Protheus,  
 My bosom, as a bed,  
 Shall lodge thee, till thy wound be throughly heal'd,  
 And thus I search it with a *sovereign* kiss. *Shakespeare.*  
 A water we call water of paradise, by that we do to it,  
 is made very *sovereign* for health. *Bacon.*  
 Like the scum starv'd men did draw  
 From parboil'd shoes and boots, and all the rest  
 Which were with any *sovereign* fatness blest.  
 Be cool, my friend, and hear my muse dispense  
 Some *sovereign* comforts drawn from common sense. *Dryden.*  
**SOVEREIGN.** *n. f.* Supreme lord.  
 O, let my *sovereign* turn away his face,  
 And bid his ears a little while be deaf.  
 By my *sovereign*, and his fate, I swear,  
 Renown'd for faith in peace, for force in war,  
 Oft our alliance other lands desir'd. *Dryden.*  
**SOVEREIGNLY.** *adv.* [*from sovereign*.] Supremely; in the  
 highest degree.  
 He was *sovereignly* lovely in himself. *Boyle.*  
**SOVEREIGNTY.** *n. f.* [*souverainete*, French.] Supremacy; high-  
 est place; supreme power; highest degree of excellence.  
 Give me pardon,  
 That I, your vassal, have employed and pain'd  
 Your unknown *sovereignty*. *Shakespeare.*  
 Happy were England, would this virtuous prince  
 Take on his grace the *sovereignty* thereof. *Shakespeare.*  
 To give laws unto a people, to institute magistrates and of-  
 ficers over them; to punish and pardon malefactors; to have  
 the



the sole authority of making war and peace, are the true marks of sovereignty. *Davies.*

A mighty hunter thence he shall be fill'd  
Before the Lord; as in despite of heav'n,  
Or from heav'n, claiming second sovereignty. *Milton.*  
Nothing does so gratify a haughty humour, as this piece  
of usurped sovereignty over our brethren. *Govern. of the Tongue.*  
Jove's own tree,

That holds the woods in awful sovereignty,  
Requires a depth of lodging in the ground;  
High as his t' most boughs to heav'n ascend,  
So low his roots to hell's dominion tend. *Dryden.*

I well foresee, when'er thy suit I grant,  
That I my much lov'd sovereignty shall want.  
And her new beauty may thy heart invade. *Dryden.*  
Let us above all things possess our souls with awful apprehensions  
of the majesty and sovereignty of God. *Rogers.*

Alexander's Grecian colonies in the Indies were almost exterminated  
by Sanderottus; Seleucus recovered the sovereignty in some degree,  
but was forced to abandon to him the country along the Indus. *Artabrat on Coins.*

*Souche*. *n. f.* [from *sous*, French.] A subterraneous drain.  
Yet could not such mines, without great pains, and charges,  
if at all, be wrought; the dells would be so flown with waters,  
it being impossible to make any addits or foughs to drain  
them, that no gins or machines could suffice to lay and keep  
them dry. *Ray on the Creation.*

Another of like sort, was found in sinking a fough-pit at  
Haigh in Lancashire. *Woodward.*

*Souche*. *n. f.* The preterite and participle pass. of *seek*.  
I am *sought* of them that asked not for me: I am found of  
them that sought me not. *Isa. lxx. 1.*

The works of the Lord are great, sought out of all them  
that have pleasure therein. *Psal. cxi. 2.*

*Soul*. *n. f.* [Heb. *nephesh*, Sax. *saeh*, Dan. *saal*, Islandic *saal*; *sel*, Dutch.]  
1. The immaterial and immortal spirit of man.  
When death was overcome, he opened heaven as well to  
the believing Gentiles as Jews: heaven till then was no receptacle  
to the souls of either. *Hooker.*

Be, he, unrepentant tongue! to call her bad,  
Whose sovereignty so oft thou hast preferred.  
With twenty thousand soul-confirming oaths. *Shakespeare.*

Perhaps, for want of food, the soul may pine;  
But that were strange, since all things bad and good;  
Since all God's creatures, mortal and divine;  
Since God himself is her eternal food. *Davies.*

He remembered them of the promises, seals and oaths, which  
by public authority had passed for concluding this marriage,  
that these being religious bonds betwixt God and their souls,  
could not by any perjur'd act of state be dissolved. *Hayward.*

Eloquence the soul, song charms the sense. *Milton.*

2. Vital principle.  
They lay this town is full of cozenage,  
Drug-working forerisers that change the mind;  
Soul-killing witches that deform the body;  
And many such like libertines of sin. *Shakespeare.*

Thou almost mak'st me waver in my faith,  
To hold opinion with Pythagoras,  
That souls of animals infuse themselves  
Into the trunks of men. *Shakespeare. Merch. of Venice.*

Thou fun, of this great world both eye and soul. *Milton.*  
Join voices all ye living souls! ye birds,  
That singing up to heav'n gate ascend,  
Bear on your wings, and in your notes his praise. *Milton.*

In common discourse and writing, we leave out the words  
vegetative, sensitive, and rational; and make the word *soul*  
serve for all these principles. *Watts.*

3. Spirit; essence; quintessence; principal part.  
He has the very soul of bounty.  
Charity the soul of all the rest. *Shakespeare.*

4. Interior power.  
There is some soul of goodness in things evil,  
Would men observingly distil it out. *Shakespeare.*

5. A familiar appellation expressing the qualities of the mind.  
Three wenches where I stood, cry'd:  
"Alas, good soul!" *Shakespeare's Julius Caesar.*

This is a poor mad soul; and she says up and down the town,  
that her eldest son is like you. *Shakespeare. Hen. IV.*

The poor soul sat singing by a sycamore tree,  
Sing all a green willow:  
Her hand on her bosom, her head on her knee. *Shakespeare.*

Unenlarged souls are disgusted with the wonders of the microscope,  
discovering animals which equal not a peppercorn. *Watts.*

6. Human being.  
The moral is the case of every soul of us. *Estrange.*  
Keep the poor soul no longer in suspense,  
Your change is such as does not need defence. *Dryden.*

It is a republic; there are in it a hundred bourgeois, and  
about a thousand souls. *Addison's Italy.*  
My state of health none care to learn;  
My life is here no soul's concern. *Swift.*

7. Active power.  
Earth, air and seas, through empty space would row,  
And heav'n would fly before the driving soul. *Dryden.*

8. Spirit; fire; grandeur of mind.  
Intelligent being in general.  
Every soul in heav'n shall bend the knee. *Milton.*

*Soul*. *adj.* [from *soul*.] Furnished with mind.  
Gripping, and still tenacious of thy hold,  
Wou'd'st thou the Grecian chiefs, though largely soul'd,  
Shou'd give the prizes they had gain'd before. *Dryden.*

*Soulless*. *adj.* [from *soul*.] Mean; low; spiritless.  
Slave, soulless villain, dog, O rarely base! *Shakespeare.*

*Soulshot*. *n. f.* [from *soul* and *shot*.] Something paid for a soul's requiem  
among the Romanists.  
In the Saxon times there was a funeral duty to be paid,  
called *pecunia sepulchralis* & *symbolum animae*, and a Saxon *soulshot*.  
*Ayliffe's Parergon.*

*Sound*. *adj.* [runb, Saxon.]  
1. Healthy; hearty; not morbid; not diseased; not hurt.  
I am fall'n out with my more headier will,  
To take the indispo'd and sickly fit  
For the sound man. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

He hath a heart as sound as a bell, and his tongue is the clapper;  
for what his heart thinks, his tongue speaks. *Shakespeare.*  
He hath received him safe and sound. *Luke xv. 27.*

We can preserve  
Unhurt our minds, and understanding sound. *Milton.*  
The king visits all around,  
Comforts the sick, congratulates the sound;  
Honours the princely chiefs. *Dryden.*

But Cyprius, and the rest of sounder mind,  
The fatal present to the flames design'd,  
Or to the deep. *Dryden.*

When a word, which originally signifies any particular object,  
is attributed to several other objects, on account of some evident  
reference or relation to the original idea, this is peculiarly called an  
analogical word; so a *sound* or healthy pulse, a *sound* digestion, *sound* sleep, are all so called, with reference  
to a *sound* and healthy constitution; but if you speak of *sound*  
doctrine, or *sound* speech, this is by way of resemblance to  
health, and the words are metaphorical. *Watts's Logic.*

2. Right; not erroneous.  
Whom although to know he life, and joy to make mention  
of his name; yet our soundest knowledge is to know that we  
know him not as indeed he is, neither can know him; and  
our safest eloquence concerning him is silence. *Hooker.*

Let my heart be sound in thy statutes, that I be not ashamed. *Psal. cxix. 80.*

The rules are sound and useful, and may serve your devotion.  
*Watts.*

3. Stout; strong; lusty.  
The men are very strong and able of body; and therefore  
either give *sound* strokes with their clubs wherewith they  
fight, or else shoot strong shots with their bows. *Abbot.*

4. Valid; not failing.  
They reserved their titles, tenures, and signories whole  
and sound to themselves. *Spenser's Ireland.*

5. Fast; hearty. It is applied to sleep.  
New wak'd from soundest sleep,  
Soft on the flow'ry herb I found me laid  
In balmy sweat. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

*Sound*. *adv.* Soundly; heartily; completely fast.  
The messenger approaching to him spake,  
But his waste words return'd to him in vain;  
So sound he slept that nought might him awake. *Fa. Queen.*

*Sound*. *n. f.* [from *soud*, French.] A shallow sea, such as may be  
sounded.  
The sound of Denmark, where ships pay toll. *Candem.*

Behold I come, sent from the Stygian sound,  
As a dire vapour that had cleft the ground,  
T'ingender with the night, and blast the day. *Ben. Johnson.*

His young Thooofa bore, the bright increase  
Of Phorcys, dreaded in the sounds and seas. *Pope.*

*Sound*. *n. f.* [from *soud*, Fr.] A probe, an instrument used by  
surgeons to feel what is out of reach of the fingers.  
The patient being laid on a table, pass the sound till it meet  
with some resistance. *Sharp's Surgery.*

*To sound*. *v. a.*  
1. To search with a plummet; to try depth.  
In this secret there is a gulf, which while we live we shall  
never sound. *Hooker.*

You are, Hastings, much too shallow  
To sound the bottom of the after-times. *Shakespeare. Hen. IV.*

2. To try; to examine.  
Has he never before sounded you in this business. *Shakespeare.*  
Invites these lords, and those he meant to sound. *Daniel.*

I was in jest,  
And by that offer meant to sound your breast. *Dryden.*  
I've sounded my Numidians, man by man,  
And find 'em ripe for a revolt. *Addison's Cain.*

*To sound*. *v. n.* To try with the sounding line.  
The shipmen deemed that they drew near to some country  
and sounded and found it near twenty fathoms. *Aët. xxvii.*

Beyond this we have no more a positive distinct notion of  
infinite space than a mariner has of the depth of the sea, where  
having let down a large portion of his sounding-line, he reaches  
no bottom. *Locke.*

*Sound*. *n. f.* The cattle-fish.  
*Sound*. *n. f.* [from *son*, French; *sonus*, Latin.]  
1. Any thing audible; a noise; that which is perceived by the ear.

Heaps of huge words uphoarded hideously  
With horrid sound, though having little sense,  
And thereby wanting due intelligence,  
Have marred the face of goodly poetry. *Spenser.*

And made a monster of their fantasy.  
Come, sisters, cheer we up his frights,  
And shew the best of our delights;  
I'll charm the air to give a sound,  
While you perform your antic round. *Shakespeare. Macbeth.*

Dash a stone against a stone in the bottom of the water,  
and it maketh a sound: so a long pole struck upon gravel in  
the bottom of the water, maketh a sound. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

The warlike sound of trumpets loud.  
When'er he spoke his voice was heard around,  
Loud as a trumpet with a silver sound. *Dryden.*

That which is conveyed into the brain by the ear is called  
*sound*; though, 'till it affect the perceptive part, it be nothing  
but motion. *Locke.*

2. Mere empty noise opposed to meaning.  
He contented himself with doubtful and general terms,  
which might make no ill sound in mens ears. *Locke.*

Let us consider this proposition as to its meaning; for it is  
the sense and not *sound* that must be the principle. *Locke.*  
*To sound*. *v. n.*

1. To make a noise; to emit a noise.  
From you sounded out the word of the Lord. *Thes. i. 8.*  
I trumpet once more to sound at general doom. *Milton.*

That with one blast through the whole house does bound,  
And first taught speaking-trumpets how to sound. *Dryden.*

Thither the silver sounding lyres  
Shall call the smiling loves and young desires. *Pope.*

2. To exhibit by likeness of sound.  
Why do you start, and seem to fear  
Things that do sound to fair?  
They being told there was small hope of ease  
To be expected to their evils from hence,  
Were willing at the first to give an ear  
To any thing that sounded liberty. *Ben. Johnson's Catiline.*

This relation sounds rather like a chymical dream than a  
philosophical truth. *Wilkins's Math. Magic.*

*To sound*. *v. a.*  
1. To cause to make a noise; to play on.  
And many nymphs about them flocking round,  
And many tritons, which their horns did sound. *Spenser.*

Michael bid sound  
Th' archangel trumpet.  
Mifenus lay; none so renown'd  
The warrior trumpet in the field to sound;  
With breathing brass to kindle fierce alarms,  
And rouse to dare their fate in honourable arms. *Dryden.*

2. To betoken or direct by a sound.  
Once Jove from Ida did both hosts survey,  
And, when he pleas'd to thunder, part the fray;  
Here heav'n in vain that kind retreat should sound;  
The louder cannon had the thunder drown'd. *Waller.*

3. To celebrate by sound.  
Sun, sound his praise. *Milton.*

*Soundboard*. *n. f.* [from *soud* and *board*.] Board which propa-  
gates the sound in organs.  
Try it without any soundboard along, only harpwise at one  
end of the string. *Bacon's Natural History.*

As in an organ, from one blast of wind,  
To many a row of pipes the soundboard breathes. *Milton.*

*Soundings*. *adj.* [from *sound*.] Sonorous; having a magni-  
ficent sound.  
Obsolete words may then be revived, when more sounding  
or more significant than those in practice. *Dryden.*

*To sound*. *v. a.*  
1. Healthily; heartily.  
2. Lustily; stoutly; strongly.  
When Duncan is asleep,  
Whereto the rather shall this hard day's journey  
Soundly invite him. *Shakespeare. Macbeth.*

They did play  
My feet and hands with cords, and to the mast  
With other halfers made me soundly fast. *Chapman's Odyssey.*

Who had so often in your aid  
So many ways been soundly paid;  
Came in at last for better ends.  
Have no concern,  
Provided Punch, for there's the jest,  
Be soundly maul'd, and plague the rest. *Swift.*

Their nobility and gentry are one half ruined, banished, of  
converted: they all soundly feel the smart of the last Irish  
war. *Swift.*

3. Truly; rightly.  
The wisest are always the readiest to acknowledge, that  
soundly to judge of a law is the weightiest thing which any man  
can take upon him. *Hooker.*

The doctrine of the church of England, expressed in the  
thirty-nine articles, is so soundly and orthodoxly settled, as  
cannot be questioned without extreme danger to our re-  
ligion. *Bacon.*

4. Fast; closely.  
Now when that idle dream was to him brought,  
Unto that elfen knight he bad him fly,  
Where he slept soundly, void of evil thought. *Fairy Queen.*

When the succession of ideas ceases, our perception of du-  
ration ceases with it, which every one experiments whilst he  
sleeps soundly. *Locke.*

*Soundness*. *n. f.* [from *sound*.]  
1. Health; heartiness.  
I would I had that corporal soundness now;  
As when thy father and myself in friendship  
First tried our soldiership. *Shakespeare.*

2. Truth; rectitude; incorrupt state.  
In the end, very few excepted, all became subject to the  
sway of time: other odds there were none amongst them, saving  
only that some fell sooner away, and some later from the sound-  
ness of belief. *Hooker.*

Lelly is misled in his politics; but he hath given proof of  
his soundness in religion. *Swift.*

3. Strength; solidity.  
This presupposed, it may stand then very well with strength  
and soundness of reason, even thus to answer. *Hooker.*

*Soup*. *n. f.* [from *soupe*, French.] Strong decoction of flesh for  
the table.  
Spongy morells in strong ragouts are found,  
And in the soup the slimy snail is drown'd. *Gay's Trivia.*

Let the cook daub the back of the footman's new livery, or,  
when he is going up with a dish of soup, let her follow him  
softly with a ladle-full. *Swift.*

*Sour*. *n. f.* [run, runy, Saxon; *sur*, Welsh.]  
1. Acid; austere; pungent on the palate with astringency, as  
vinegar, or unripe fruit.  
All four things, as vinegar, provoke appetite. *Bacon.*

Their drink is sour. *Hof. iv. 18.*  
But let the bounds of licences be fix'd,  
Not things of disagreeing natures mix'd,  
Not sweet with sour, nor birds with serpents join'd. *Dryden.*

2. Harsh of temper; crabbed; peevish; morose; severe.  
He was a scholar,  
Lofty and sour to them that lov'd him not. *Shakespeare. H. VIII.*

A man of pleasant and popular conversation, rather free than  
sour and reserved. *Watson's Life of the Duke of Buckingham.*

Tiberius, otherwise a very sour man, would punctually per-  
form this rite unto others, and expect the same. *Brown.*  
He said a sour thing to Laura the other day.  
Sullen and sour, with discontented mien. *Taite.*

3. Afflictive; painful.  
Let me embrace these four adversities;  
For wife men say it is the wisest course. *Shakespeare. H. VI.*

4. Expressing discontent.  
The lord treasurer often looked on me with a sour coun-  
tenance. *Gulliver's Travels.*

*Sour*. *n. f.* [from the adjective.] Acid substance.  
A thousand saurs to temper with one sweet,  
To make it seem more dear and dainty. *Spenser.*

*To sour*. *v. a.*  
1. To make acid.  
His angelick nature had none of that carnal leven which  
ferments to the souring of ours. *Decay of Piety.*

Thus kneaded up with milk, the new made man  
His kingdom o'er his kindred world began;  
'Till knowledge misapplied, misunderstood,  
And pride of empire, sour'd his balmy blood. *Dryden.*

One passion, with a different turn,  
Makes wit inflame or anger burn:  
So the sun's heat, with different pow'rs,  
Ripens the grape, the liquor saurs. *Swift.*

2. To make harsh.  
Tufts of grass sour land. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

3. To make uneasy; to make less pleasing.  
Hail, great king!  
To sour your happiness, I must report  
The queen is dead. *Shakespeare. Cymbeline.*

He brought envy, malice, and ambition into Paradise, which  
soured to him the sweetness of the place. *Dryden.*

4. To make discontented.  
Not my own disgrace  
Hath ever made me sour my patient cheek,  
Or bend one wrinkle on my sovereign's face. *Shakespeare.*



SOU

Three crabbed mouths had *sour'd* themselves to death,  
 Ere I could make thee open thy white hand. *Shakespeare.*  
 To *SOUR*. *v. n.*  
 1. To become acid.  
 Affes milk, when it *sours* in the stomach, and whey, turned  
 sour, will purge strongly. *Arbutnot on Diet.*  
 2. To grow peevish or crabbed.  
 They keep out melancholy from the virtuous, and hinder  
 the hatred of vice from *souring* into feverity. *Addison.*  
 If I turn my eyes from them, or seem displeased, they *sour*  
 upon it. *Spectator.*  
*SOURCE*. *n. f.* [*source*, French.]  
 1. Spring; fountain; head.  
 Kings that rule  
 Behind the hidden *sources* of the Nile. *Addison's Cato.*  
 2. Original; first cause.  
 This second *source* of men, while yet but few,  
 With some regard to what is just and right,  
 Shall lead their lives. *Milton's Parad. Lost.*  
 This is the true *source* and original of this mischief. *South.*  
 Of himself is none;  
 But that eternal Infinite, and One,  
 Who never did begin, who ne'er can end,  
 On him all beings, as their *source*, depend. *Dryden.*  
 3. First producer.  
 Famous Greece,  
 That *source* of art and cultivated thoughts,  
 Which they to Rome, and Romans hither brought. *Waller.*  
*SO'URISH*. *adj.* [from *ur*.] Somewhat sour.  
 By distillation we obtain a *sourish* spirit, which will dissolve  
 coral. *Boyle.*  
*SO'URLY*. *adv.* [from *sour*.]  
 1. With acidity.  
 2. With acrimony.  
 The stern Athenian prince  
 Then *sourly* smil'd. *Dryden's Knight's Tale.*  
*SO'URNESS*. *n. f.* [from *sour*.]  
 1. Acidity; acuteness of taste.  
*Sourness* consisteth in some grossness of the body, and incor-  
 poration doth make the mixture of the body more equal,  
 which induceth a milder taste. *Bacon's Natural History.*  
 T' Spring, like youth, it yields an acid taste;  
 But Summer doth, like age, the *sourness* waste. *Denham.*  
 He knew  
 For fruit the grafted pear-tree to dispoise,  
 And tame to plums the *sourness* of the flocks. *Dryd. Virgil.*  
 Of acid or sour one has a notion from taste, *sourness* being  
 one of those simple ideas which one cannot describe. *Arbutnot.*  
 Has life no *sourness*, drawn so near its end? *Pope.*  
 2. Asperity; harshness of temper.  
 Pelagius carped at the curious neatness of mens apparel in  
 those days, and, through the *sourness* of his disposition, spoke  
 somewhat too harshly thereof. *Hooker.*  
 He was never thought to be of that superstitious *sourness*,  
 which some men pretend to in religion. *King Charles.*  
 Her religion is equally free from the weakness of superstition  
 and the *sourness* of enthusiasm: it is not of an uncom-  
 fortable melancholy nature. *Addison's Freeholder.*  
*SO'URSOR*. *n. f.* [*sourisor*, Latin.] Custard-apple.  
 It grows in several parts of the Spanish West-Indies, where  
 it is cultivated for its fruits. *Millet.*  
*SOUS*. *n. f.* [*sous*, French.] A small denomination of money.  
*SOUSE*. *n. f.* [*sous*, Dutch.]  
 1. Pickle made of salt.  
 2. Any thing kept parboiled in salt-pickle.  
 And he that can rear up a pig in his house,  
 Hath cheaper his bacon, and sweeter his *souse*. *Tusser.*  
 All fairs, do lay for pork and *souse*,  
 For sprats and spurlings for your house. *Tusser.*  
 To *SOUSE*. *v. a.* [from the noun.]  
 1. To parboil, and steep in pickle.  
 Oyl, though it stink, they drop by drop impart;  
 But *souse* the cabbage with a bounteous heart. *Pope.*  
 2. To throw into water. A ludicrous sense.  
 They *soused* me into the Thames with as little remorse as  
 they drown blind puppies. *Shakespeare.*  
 Who those were that run away,  
 And yet gave out th' had won the day;  
 Although the rabble *soused* them for't,  
 O'er head and ears in mud and dirt. *Butler.*  
 They *soused* me over head and ears in water when a boy,  
 so that I am now one of the most case-hardened of the Iron-  
 sides. *Addison's Guardian.*  
 To *SOUSE*. *v. n.* [Of this word I know not the original.] To  
 fall as a bird on its prey.  
 Thus on some silver swan, or tim'rous hare,  
 Jove's bird comes *sousing* down from upper air;  
 Her crooked talons truss the fearful prey, *Dryden's Æn.*  
 Then out of sight the fowls,  
 Jove's bird will *souse* upon the tim'rous hare,  
 And tender kids with his sharp talons tear. *Dryden's Jew.*  
 To *SOUSE*. *v. a.* To strike with sudden violence, as a bird  
 strikes his prey. *Locke.*

SOU

The gallant monarch is in arms;  
 And like an eagle o'er his airy towers,  
 To *souse* annoyance that comes near his nest. *Shakespeare.*  
*SOUSE*. *adv.* With sudden violence. A low word.  
*SO'UTERRAIN*. *n. f.* [*souterrain*, French.] A grotto, or cavern  
 in the ground. Not English.  
 Defences against extremities of heat, as shade, grottoes,  
 or *souterrains*, are necessary preservatives of health. *Arbutnot.*  
*SOUTH*. *n. f.* [*yud*, Saxon; *syd*, Dutch; *sud*, French.]  
 1. The part where the sun is to us at noon.  
 East and West have no certain points of heaven, but North  
 and South are fixed; and seldom the far southern people have  
 invaded the northern, but contrariwise. *Bacon.*  
 2. The southern regions of the globe.  
 The queen of the South. *Bible.*  
 From the North to call  
 Decrepid Winter, from the South to bring  
 Solstitial Summer's heat. *Milton.*  
 3. The wind that blows from the South.  
 All the contagion of the South light on you,  
 You flames of Rome, you! *Shakespeare, Coriolanus.*  
 The North-east spends its rage, and now  
 Th' effusive South warms the wide air. *Thomson's Spring.*  
*SOUTH*. *adj.* [from the noun.] Southern; meridional.  
 One inch of delay more is a *south* sea off discovery. *Shakespeare.*  
 How thy garments are warm, when he quieteth the earth  
 by the *south* wind. *Job xxxvii. 17.*  
 Mean while the *south* wind rose, and with black wings  
 Wide hovering, all the clouds together drove. *Milton.*  
*SOUTH*. *adv.*  
 1. Towards the South.  
 His regiment lies half a mile  
 South from the mighty power of the king. *Shak. R. III.*  
 2. From the South.  
 Such fruits as you appoint for long keeping, gather in a fair  
 and dry day, and when the wind bloweth not *south*. *Bacon.*  
*SO'UTHING*. *adj.* [from the noun.] Going towards the South.  
 I will conduct thee on thy way,  
 When next the *southing* fun inflames the day. *Dryden.*  
 Not far from hence, if I observ'd aright  
 The *southing* of the stars and polar light,  
 Sicilia lies. *Dryden's Æn.*  
*SOUTHEAST*. *n. f.* [*South and East*.] The point between the  
 East and South; the point of Winter sunrise.  
 The planting of trees warm upon a wall against the South,  
 or *southeast* sun, doth hasten their ripening; and the *southeast*  
 is found better than the *southwest*. *Bacon.*  
 The three seas of Italy, the Inferiour towards the *southeast*,  
 the Ionian towards the South, and the Adriatick on the North-  
 east side, were commanded by three different nations. *Arbutnot.*  
*SO'UTHERLY*. *adj.* [from *South*.]  
 1. Belonging to any of the points denominated from the South;  
 not absolutely southern.  
 2. Lying towards the South.  
 Unto such as live under the Pole that is only north which is  
 above them, that is only *southerly* which is below them. *Brown.*  
 Two other country bills give us a view of the most easterly,  
 westerly, and *southerly* parts of England. *Grant.*  
 3. Coming from about the South.  
 I am but mad north, northwest: when the wind is *southerly*,  
 I know a hawk from a handfaw. *Shakespeare, Hamlet.*  
*SO'UTHERN*. *adj.* [*sudenne*, Saxon; from *South*.]  
 1. Belonging to the South; meridional.  
 Why mourn I not for thee,  
 And with the *southern* clouds contend in tears? *Shak. HVI.*  
 2. Lying towards the South.  
 3. Coming from the South.  
 Mens bodies are heavier when *southern* winds blow than  
 when northern. *Bacon's Natural History.*  
 Frowning Ausfer seeks the *southern* sphere,  
 And rots with endless rain th' unwholesome year. *Dryden.*  
*SO'UTHERNWOOD*. *n. f.* [*sudennpuu*, Saxon; *abrotanum*, Lat.]  
 This plant agrees in most parts with the wormwood, from  
 which it is not easy to separate it. *Millet.*  
*SO'UTHMOST*. *adj.* [from *South*.] Farthest toward the South.  
 Next Chemos, th' obscene dread of Moab's sons,  
 From Aroar to Nebo, and the wild  
 Of *southmost* Abarim. *Milton.*  
*SO'UTHSAY*. *n. f.* [Properly *southsay*.] Prediction.  
 All those were idle thoughts and fantasies,  
 Devices, dreams, opinions unfound,  
 Shews, visions, *southsays*, and prophecies,  
 And all that feigned is, as leasings, tales, and lies. *Pa. 2.*  
 To *SO'UTHSAY*. *v. n.* [See *SOOTH SAY*.] To predict.  
 Young men, hovering between hope and fear, might easily  
 be carried into the superstition of *southsaying* by names. *Camden.*  
*SOUTHSAYER*. *n. f.* [Properly *southsayer*. See *SOOTH SAYER*.]  
 A predictor.  
*SOUTHWARD*. *adv.* [from *South*.] Towards the South.  
 Countries are more fruitful to the *southward* than in the  
 northern parts. *Raleigh's History of the World.*  
 A prisoner in a room twenty foot square, is at liberty to  
 walk twenty foot *southward*, but not northward. *Locke.*  
 Every

SOW

Every life, from the dreary months,  
 Flies conscious *southward*. *Thomson's Winter.*  
*SOUTHWEST*. *n. f.* [*South and West*.] Point between the South  
 and West; Winter sun-set.  
 Phenice is an haven of Crete, and lieth toward the *south-  
 west*. *Acts xxvii. 12.*  
 The planting of trees warm upon a wall against the South,  
 or *southeast* sun, doth hasten their coming on and ripening;  
 and the *southeast* is found to be better than the *southwest*, tho'  
 the *southwest* be the hotter coast. *Bacon's Natural History.*  
*SO'UVENANCE*. *n. f.* [French.] Remembrance; memory.  
 A French word which with many more is now happily disused.  
 If thou wilt renounce thy misfortune,  
 Life will I grant thee for thy valiance,  
 And all thy wrongs will wipe out of my *souvenance*. *Spenser.*  
 Gave wondrous great countenance to the knight,  
 That of his way he had no *souvenance*,  
 Nor care of vov'd revenge. *Spenser.*  
*SOW*. *n. f.* [*sugon*, Saxon; *soeg*, *sow*, Dutch.]  
 1. A female pig; the female of a boar.  
 Boars have great fangs, *sows* much less. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*  
 A *sow* beneath an oak shall lie along,  
 And white herself, and white her thirty young. *Dryden.*  
 For which they scorn and hate them worse  
 Than dogs and cats do *sow* gelders. *Hudibras.*  
 The *sow* gelder's horn has something musical in it, but this  
 is seldom heard. *Addison's Spectator.*  
 2. Perhaps from *sow* might come *sovine*, *pyina*, Saxon.  
 And was't thou fair  
 To hovel thee with *sovine*, and rogues forlorn,  
 In short and musty straw? *Shakespeare, King Lear.*  
 3. An oblong mass of lead. *Antiquary.*  
 4. An insect; a millepede. *Antiquary.*  
*SO'WBREAD*. *n. f.* [*cyelamen*, Latin.] A plant.  
 It hath a thick round fleshy root: the flowers arise singly  
 upon pedicles from the root, which consist of one leaf divided  
 into five or six segments, which are reflexed almost to the bot-  
 tom, where they are divided: the point of the flower be-  
 comes a round membranaceous fruit, which contains roundish  
 seeds. *Millet.*  
 To *SOW*. *v. n.* [*saian*, Gothick; *sapan*, Saxon; *saegen*,  
 Dutch.] To scatter seed in order to a harvest.  
 The one belongeth unto them that seek, the other unto them  
 that have found happiness: they that pray do but yet *sow*, they  
 that give thanks declare they have reaped. *Hooker.*  
 The vintage shall reach unto the *sowing* time. *Lev. xxvi. 5.*  
 They that *sow* in tears, shall reap in joy. *Pf. cxxvi. 5.*  
 He that *soweth* to his flesh, shall reap corruption; but he  
 that *soweth* to the spirit, shall reap life everlasting. *Gal. vi. 8.*  
*Sow* to yourselves in righteousness, and reap in mercy. *Hof.*  
 To *SOW*. *v. a.* part. pass. *sown*.  
 1. To scatter in the ground in order to growth; to propagate by  
 seed.  
 Like was not to be found,  
 Save in that soil where all good things did grow,  
 And freely sprung out of the fruitful ground  
 As incorrupted nature did them *sow*. *Fairy Queen.*  
 From Ireland come I with my strength,  
 And reap the harvest which that rascal *sow'd*. *Shakespeare, H. VI.*  
 I *sow* my law in you, and it shall bring fruit in you. *2 Esdr.*  
 Many plants, which grow in the hotter countries, being set  
 in the colder, will, being *sown* of seeds late in the Spring,  
 come up and abide most part of the Summer. *Bacon.*  
 The intellectual faculty is a goodly field, capable of great  
 improvement; and it is the worst husbandry in the world to  
*sow* it with trifles or impertinencies. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*  
 When to turn  
 The fruitful soil, and when to *sow* the corn,  
 Thing, Mecenas. *Dryden's Georg.*  
 The proud mother views her precious brood,  
 And happier branches, which she never *sow'd*. *Dryden.*  
 2. To spread; to propagate.  
 Frowardness is in his heart: he deviseth mischief continual-  
 ly, he *soweth* discord. *Prov. vi. 14.*  
 To *sow* a jangling noise of words unknown. *Milton.*  
 Since then they stand secur'd by being join'd:  
 It were worthy a king's head, to *sow* division,  
 And seeds of jealousy, to loose those bonds.  
 Born to afflict my Marcia's family,  
 And *sow* dissension in the hearts of brothers. *Addison's Cato.*  
 3. To impregnate or stock with seed.  
 He shall give the rain of thy seed, that thou shalt *sow* the  
 ground withal. *Is. xxx. 23.*  
 4. To besprinkle.  
 He *sow'd* with stars the heav'n thick as a field. *Milton.*  
 Morn' new *sow'd* the earth with orient pearl. *Milton.*  
 To *SOW*. *v. a.* For *sow*.  
 Some trees, whose broad smooth leaves together *sow'd*,  
 And girded on, may cover round. *Milton.*  
 To *SOWCE*. *v. a.* To throw into the water. See *SOUSE*.  
 He *sowced* me up to the middle in the pond. *L'Estrange.*

SPA

*SO'WER*. *n. f.* [from *sow*.]  
 1. He that sprinkles the seed.  
 A *sower* went forth to *sow*. *Mat. xiii. 3.*  
 It is thrown round, as grain by a skilful *sower*. *Derham.*  
 2. A scatterer.  
 Terming Paul and his doctrine a *sower* of words, a very bab-  
 bler or trifler. *Hakewill on Providence.*  
 3. A breeder; a promoter.  
 They are *sowers* of fruits, which make the court swell, and  
 the country pine. *Bacon.*  
*SO'WINS*. *n. f.* Flummery, somewhat four'd and made of oatmeal.  
 These *sowins*, that is, flummery, being blended together,  
 produce good yeast. *Martimer's Husbandry.*  
 See where Norah with the *sowins* comes. *Swift.*  
 To *SOWL*. *v. a.* [from *sow*, as hogs are pulled by dogs, Skinner;  
 from *sole*, a strap, a rein, *Kennet*.] To pull by the ears.  
 He'll go and *sowl* the porter of Rome-gates by th' ears. *Shak.*  
*SOWN*. The participle of *sow*. It is barbarously used by Swift  
 for *sowd*.  
 An hundred and fifty of their beds, *sown* together, made up  
 the breadth and length. *Gulliver.*  
*SO'WTHISTLE*. *n. f.* A weed.  
*Sowthistles* though coney eat, yet flieep and cattle will not  
 touch; the milk of which rubbed on warts weareth them  
 away, which sheweth it is corrosive. *Bacon.*  
*SPAAD*. *n. f.* A kind of mineral.  
 English talc, of which the coarser sort is called plaster or  
 parget; the finer, *spaad*, earth-flux, or salamander's hair.  
*Woodward's Met. Foss.*  
*SPACE*. *n. f.* [*spatium*, Latin.]  
 1. Room; local extension.  
*Space* is the relation of distance between any two bodies or  
 points. *Locke.*  
 Oh, undistinguish'd *space* of woman's wit!  
 A plot upon her virtuous husband's life,  
 And the exchange my brother. *Shak. King Lear.*  
 This which yields or fills all *space*. *Milton.*  
 Pure *space* is capable neither of resistance nor motion. *Locke.*  
*Space* and motion can never be actually infinite: they have  
 a power only and a capacity of being increased without end;  
 so that no *space* can be assigned so vast, but still a larger may  
 be imagined; no motion so swift or languid, but a greater ve-  
 locity or slowness may still be conceived. *Bentley.*  
 2. Any quantity of place.  
 I would not be the villain that thou think'st  
 For the whole *space* that's in the tyrant's grasp,  
 And the rich Earth to boot. *Shakespeare, Macbeth.*  
 There was but two ways to escape; the one through the  
 woods about ten miles *space* to Walpo. *Knollys.*  
 In such a great ruin, where the fragments are great and  
 hard, it is not possible they should be so adjusted in their fall,  
 but that they would lie hollow, and many unfilled *spaces* would  
 be intercepted amongst them. *Burnet.*  
 Measuring first with careful eyes  
 The *space* his spear could reach, aloud he cries. *Dryden.*  
 3. Quantity of time.  
 Nine times the *space* that measures day and night  
 To mortal men, he with his horrid crew  
 Lay vanquish'd, rolling in the fiery gulph,  
 Confounded, though immortal. *Milton.*  
 In a lever the motion can be continued only for so short a  
*space*, as may be answerable to that little distance betwixt the  
 fulcrum and the weight. *Wilkins's Math. Mag.*  
 God may defer his judgments for a time, and give a people  
 a longer *space* of repentance: he may stay 'till the iniquities of  
 a nation be full; but sooner or later they have reason to expect  
 his vengeance. *Tillotson's Sermons.*  
 The lives of great men cannot be writ with any tolerable  
 degree of elegance or exactness, within a short *space* after their  
 decease. *Addison's Freeholder.*  
 4. A small time; a while.  
 Sit for me ye fight, to me this grace  
 Both yield, to stay your deadly strife a *space*. *Fairy Queen.*  
 Compassion quell'd  
 His best of man, and gave him up to tears  
 A *space*, 'till firmer thoughts restrain'd excess. *Milton.*  
*SPACIOUS*. *adj.* [*spacicus*, Fr. *spatiosus*, Latin.] Wide;  
 extensive; roomy; not narrow.  
 The former buildings, which were but mean, contented  
 them not: *spacious* and ample churches they erected through-  
 out every city. *Hooker.*  
 Convey your pleasures in a *spacious* plenty;  
 And yet seem cold. *Shakespeare.*  
 Merab with *spacious* beauty fills the fight,  
 But too much awe chafin'd the bold delight.  
 Like an English gen'ral will I die,  
 And all the ocean make my *spacious* grave:  
 Women and cowards on the land may lie;  
 The sea's a tomb that's proper for the brave. *Dryden.*  
*SPACIOUSNESS*. *n. f.* [from *spacious*.] Roominess; wide ex-  
 tension. *SPADDLE.*



## SPA

- SPA'DDLE**. *n. f.* [Diminutive of *spade*.] A little spade.  
Others destroy moles with a *spaddie*, waiting in the mortu-  
ings and evenings for them. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*
- SPADE**. *n. f.* [span, Saxon; *spade*, Islandick and Dutch.]  
1. The instrument of digging.  
Take the air of the earth new turned up, by digging with  
the *spade*, or standing by him that diggeth. *Bacon.*  
Many learned men affirm, that some isthmes have been eat  
through by the sea, and others cut by the *spade*. *Brown.*  
His next advance was to the soldier's trade,  
Where if he did not nimble ply the *spade*,  
His furly officer ne'er fail'd to crack  
His knotty cudgel on his tougher back. *Dryden.*  
Here nature never diff'rence made  
Between the sceptre and the *spade*. *Swift.*  
2. A deer three years old. *Ainsworth.*  
3. A suit of cards.  
**SPADICEOUS**. *adj.* [*spadicus*, Latin.]  
Of those five Scalliger beheld, though one was *spadicous*, or  
of a light red, and two inclining to red, yet was there not  
any of this complexion among them. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*
- SPADILLE**. *n. f.* [*spadille*, or *spadille*, French.] The ace of  
spades at ombre.
- SPAGYRICK**. *adj.* [*spagyricus*, Lat.] A word coined by Para-  
celsus from *spaher*, a teacher, Teutonic. Chymical.
- SPAGYRIST**. *n. f.* A chymist.  
This change is so unexampled, that though among the more  
curious *spagyrist* it is very well known, yet many naturalists  
cannot easily believe it. *Boyle.*
- SPAKE**. The old preterite of *speak*.  
So *spake* the archangel Michael, then paus'd. *Milton.*
- SPALL**. *n. f.* [*espaule*, French.] Shoulder. Out of use.  
Their mighty strokes their haberdashers dimm'd,  
And naked made each others manly *spolles*. *Fairfax.*
- SPALTY**, or *Spelt*. *n. f.* A white, scaly, shining stone, frequently  
used to promote the fusion of metals. *Bailey.*
- SPAN**. *n. f.* [span, rponne, Saxon; *spanna*, Ital. *span*, Dutch.]  
1. The space from the end of the thumb to the end of the little  
finger extended.  
A foot, the length of it, is a sixth part of the statute; a  
*span*, one eighth; a palm, or hand's breadth, one twenty-fourth;  
a thumb's breadth, or inch, one seventy-second; and a fore-  
finger's breadth one ninety-sixth. *Holder on Time.*  
Will you with counters sum  
The vast proportion of his infinite?  
And buckle in a waste most fathomless,  
With *spans* and inches so diminutive  
As fears and reasons? *Shakespeare. Troilus and Cressida.*  
Sum how brief the life of man  
Runs his erring pilgrimage,  
That the stretching of a *span*  
Buckles in his sum of age. *Shakespeare.*  
When I removed the one, although but at the distance of  
a *span*, the other would stand like Hercules's pillar. *Brown.*  
2. Any short duration.  
You have scarce time  
To steal from spiritual leisure a brief *span*,  
To keep your earthly audit. *Shakespeare. Henry VIII.*  
The virgin's part, the mother and the wife,  
So well she acted in this *span* of life. *Waller.*  
Then conscience, unrestrain'd by fears, began  
To stretch her limits, and extend the *span*. *Dryden.*  
Life's but a *span*, I'll ev'ry inch enjoy. *Farquhar.*
- TO SPAN**. *v. a.*  
1. To measure by the hand extended.  
Oft on the well-known spot I fix my eyes,  
And *span* the distance that between us lies. *Tickell.*  
2. To measure.  
My surveyor is false; the o'er great cardinal  
Hath shew'd him gold; my life is *spann'd* already. *Shakespeare.*  
This foul doth *span* the world, and hang content  
From either pole unto the centre;  
Where in each room of the well-furnish'd tent  
He lies warm, and without adventure. *Herbert.*  
Harry, whose tuneful and well-measur'd song  
First taught our English musick how to *span*  
Words with just note and accent, not to scan  
With Midas' ears, counting short and long. *Milton.*
- SPAN**. The preterite of *spin*. See *SPIN*.  
Together furiously they ran,  
That to the ground came horse and man;  
The blood out of their helmets *span*,  
So sharp were their encounters. *Dryden's Nymphid.*
- SPAN'NCOUNTER**. *n. f.* [from *span*, counter and *farthing*.] A  
*span'nfaring*. *n. f.* play at which money is thrown within a  
*span* or mark.  
Tell the king, that for his father's sake, Henry V. in whose  
time boys went to *spancounter* for French crowns, I am content  
he shall reign. *Shakespeare's Henry VI.*  
Boys shall not play  
At *spancounter* or blowpoint, but shall pay  
Toll to some courtier. *Donne.*

## SPA

- His chief solace is to steal down, and play at *spanfaring*  
with the page. *Swift.*
- SPANG**. *n. f.* [*spange*, Dutch.] This word seems to have sig-  
nified a cluster of shining bodies.  
The colours that shew best by candlelight are white, carna-  
tion, and a kind of sea-water green; and ouches of *spange*,  
as they are of no great cost, so they are of most glory. *Bacon.*
- SPANGLE**. *n. f.* [*spange*, German, a buckle, a locket: whence  
*uber spangen*, ear-rings.]  
1. A small plate or bolt of shining metal.  
2. Any thing sparkling and shining.  
As hoary frost with *spangles* doth attire  
The mossy branches of an oak half dead. *Fairy Queen.*  
Thus in a starry night fond children cry  
For the rich *spangles* that adorn the sky. *Waller.*  
The twinkling *spangles*, the ornaments of the upper world,  
lose their beauty and magnificence: vulgar spectators see them  
but as a confused huddle of petty illuminants. *Clavell.*  
That now the dew with *spangles* deck'd the ground,  
A sweeter spot of earth was never found. *Dryden.*
- TO SPANGLE**. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To besprinkle with  
*spangles* or shining bodies.  
They never meet in grove or green,  
By fountain clear, or *spangled* starlight sheen. *Shakespeare.*  
What stars do *spangle* heaven with such beauty,  
As those two eyes become that heavenly face. *Shakespeare.*  
Unpin that *spangled* breakfast which you wear,  
That th' eyes of busy fools may be slept there. *Donne.*  
Four faces each  
Had, like a double Janus, all their shape  
*Spangled* with eyes, more numerous than those  
Of Argus. *Milton's Par. Lost.*
- Then appear'd  
*Spangling* the hemisphere, then first adorn'd  
With the bright luminaries, that set and rose. *Milton.*  
The spacious firmament on high,  
With all the blue etherial sky,  
And *spangl'd* heav'n's, a shining frame,  
Their great Original proclaim. *Addison's Spectator.*
- SPANIEL**. *n. f.* [*bispaniulus*, Latin; *espagneu*, French.]  
1. A dog used for sports in the field, remarkable for sagacity and  
obedience.  
Divers days I followed his steps 'till I found him, having  
newly met with an excellent *spaniel* belonging to his dead  
companion. *Sidney.*  
There are arts to reclaim the wildest men, as there are  
to make *spaniels* fetch and carry: chide 'em often, and feed 'em  
seldom. *Dryden's Spanish Fryar.*  
2. A low, mean, sneaking fellow; a courtier; a dedicatior; a  
pensioner; a dependant; a placeman.  
I mean sweet words,  
Low crooked curtesies, and base *spaniel* fawning. *Shakespeare.*  
I am your *spaniel*; and, Demetrius,  
The more you beat me I will fawn on you. *Shakespeare.*
- TO SPANIEL**. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To fawn on; to play  
the *spaniel*.  
The hearts  
That *spaniel'd* me at heels, to whom I gave  
Their wishes, do diffandy and melt their sweets  
On blossoming Cæsar. *Shakespeare.*
- SPANISH BROOM**. *n. f.* [*genista juncea*, Lat.] A plant so called,  
as being a native of Spain: it hath plant branches, leaves placed  
alternately, flowers of the pea-bloom kind, succeeded by  
smooth pods, containing several kidney-shaped seeds in each.  
*Miller.*
- SPANISH NAT**. *n. f.* [*ssyrinchium*, Latin.] A plant.  
It hath a flower resembling the iris, from whence it differs  
in having a double root, one lying over another, after the  
same manner as those of crocus and gladiolus. *Miller.*
- SPAN'KER**. *n. f.* A small coin.  
Your cure too costs you but a *spanker*. *Denham.*
- SPA'NNER**. *n. f.* The lock of a fusée or carbine.  
My prince's court is now full of nothing but buff-coats,  
*spanners*, and musket-rests. *Howell.*
- SPAR**. *n. f.*  
1. Marcalite.  
*Spar* is a mixed body, consisting of crystal incorporated  
sometimes with *læ luna*, and sometimes with other minerals,  
stony, earthy, or metallic matter. *Woodward.*  
Some stones, as *spar* of lead, dissolved in proper men-  
struums, become salts. *Newton's Opt.*  
2. [*Sparre*, Dutch.] A small beam; the bar of a gate.  
**TO SPAR**. *v. n.* To fight with plessive strokes.  
**TO SPAR**. *v. a.* [spanyan, Saxon; *sparran*, German.] To  
shut; to close; to bar.  
And if he chance come when I am abroad,  
*Sparre* the yate fast for fear of fraud;  
Ne for all his worst, nor for his best,  
Open the door at his request. *Spenser's Pastoral.*  
Six gates i' th' city with mussy staples,  
And correspondence and fulfilling bolts,  
*Spar* up the fons of Troy. *Shakespeare.*  
Yet

## SPA

- Yet for the yode thereat half agost,  
And Kiddie the door *sparred* after her fast. *Spenser.*
- SPARABLE**. *n. f.* [spanyan, Saxon, to fasten.] Small nails.  
**SPARADRAP**. *n. f.* [In pharmacy.] A cereseth.  
With application of the common *sparadrap* for issues, this  
ulcer was by a fontanel kept open. *Wise's Surgery.*
- TO SPARE**. *v. a.* [spanyan, Saxon; *sparen*, Dutch; *espargue*,  
French.]  
1. To use frugally; not to waste; not to consume.  
Thou thy father's thunder didst not *spare*. *Milton.*  
2. To have unemployed; to save from any particular use.  
All the time he could *spare* from the necessary cares of his  
weighty charge he bestowed on prayer, and serving of God:  
he oftentimes spent the night alone in church-praying, his  
head-piece, gorget, and gauntlets lying by him. *Keble.*  
He had no bread to *spare*. *W. Strange.*  
Only the foolish virgins entertained this foolish conceit, that  
there might be an overplus of grace sufficient to supply their  
want; but the wife knew not of any that they had to *spare*,  
but supposed all that they had little enough. *Tillotson.*  
Let a pamphlet come in a proper juncture, and every one  
who can *spare* a shilling shall be a subscriber. *Swift.*  
3. To omit; to forebear.  
I could have better *spar'd* a better man. *Shak. Hen. IV.*  
For his mind, I do not care,  
That's a toy that I could *spare*;  
Let his title be but great,  
His clothes rich, and band fit neat.  
Sense of pleasure we may well  
*Spare* out of life perhaps, and not repine;  
But pain is perfect misery. *Milton.*  
Now the might *spare* the ocean, and oppose  
Your conduct to the heretofore of her foes. *Waller.*  
The fair blessing we vouchsafe to lend;  
Nor can we *spare* you long, tho' often we may lend. *Dryd.*  
4. To omit; to forebear.  
We might have *spar'd* our coming. *Milton.*  
Be pleas'd your politics to *spare*;  
I'm old enough, and can myself take care. *Dryden.*  
5. To use tenderly; to forebear; to treat with pity; not to  
afflict; not to destroy; to use with mercy.  
*Spare* us, good Lord. *Common Prayer.*  
Who will let the discipline of wisdom over mine heart,  
That they *spare* me not for my ignorances? *Eccles. xxxiii. 2.*  
Doth not each look a flash of lightning feel?  
Which *sparre* the body's flesh, but melts the steel. *Clavel.*  
Dim sadness did not *spare*  
Celestial villages. *Milton.*  
Less pleasure take brave minds in battles won  
Than in restoring such as are undone;  
Tigers have courage, and the rugged bear;  
But man alone can whom he conquers *spare*. *Waller.*  
*Spare* me one hour! O *spare* me but a moment. *Irene.*  
6. To grant; to allow; to indulge.  
Set me in the remotest place,  
That Neptune's frozen arms embrace;  
Where angry Jove did never *spare*  
One breath of kind and temperate air. *Reformoon.*  
7. To forebear to inflict or impose.  
*Spare* my remembrance; 'twas a guilty day;  
And still the blush hangs here. *Dryd. All for Love.*  
O *spare* this great, this good, this aged king,  
And *spare* your foul the crime! *Dryden's Spanish Fryar.*  
*Spare* my light the pain  
Of seeing what a world of tears it costs you. *Dryden.*
- TO SPARE**. *v. n.*  
1. To live frugally; to be parsimonious; to be not liberal.  
H' has wherewithal: in him  
*Sparing* would show a worse sin than ill doctrine. *Shakespeare.*  
Those wants, which they rather feared than felt, would  
well enough be overcome by *sparing* and patience. *Kneller.*  
Our labours late and early every morning,  
Midst Winter frosts, then clad and fed with *sparing*, *Osway.*  
Rise to our toils.  
God has not been so *sparing* to men to make them barely  
two-legged creatures, and left it to Aristotle to make them  
rational. *Locke.*  
When they discover the passionate desire of fame in the am-  
bitious man, they become *sparing* and saving in their commen-  
dations; they envy him the satisfaction of an applause. *Addis.*  
Now a reservoir to keep and *spar*,  
The next a fountain spouting through his heir. *Pope.*  
No statue in his favour stays  
How free or frugal I shall pass my days;  
Who at some times spend, at others *spar*,  
Divided between carelessness and care. *Pope.*  
2. To forebear; to be scrupulous.  
His soldiers *sparred* not to say that they should be unkindly  
dealt with, if they were defrauded of the spoil. *Kneller.*  
In these relations, although he be more *sparing*, his prede-  
cessors were very numerous. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*  
To pluck and eat my fill I *spar'd* not. *Milton.*

## SPA

3. To use mercy; to forgive; to be tender.  
Their king, out of a princely feeling, was *sparing* and com-  
passionate towards his subjects. *Bacon.*
- SPARE**. *adj.*  
1. Scanty; not abundant; parsimonious.  
He was *spare*, but discreet of speech; better conceiving than  
delivering; equally stout and kind. *Carew's Surv. of Cornwall.*  
Men ought to beware, that they use not exercise and a *spare*  
diet both. *Bacon's Natural History.*  
Join with thee calm peace and quiet;  
*Spare* a fast, that oft with gods doth diet. *Milton.*  
The matters of the world were bred up with *spare* diet;  
and the young gentlemen of Rome felt no want of strength,  
because they ate but once a day. *Locke.*  
2. Superfluous; unwanted.  
If that no *spare* cloths he had to give,  
His own coat he would cut, and it distribute glad. *F. 2.*  
As any of our sock waxed well, he might be removed; for  
which purpose there were set forth ten *spare* chambers. *Bacon.*  
Learning seems more adapted to the female world than to  
the male, because they have more *spare* time upon their hands;  
and lead a more sedentary life. *Addison's Spectator.*  
In my *spare* hours you've had your part;  
Ev'n now my servile hand your sovereign will obeys. *Norr.*  
3. Lean; wanting flesh; macilent.  
O give me your *spare* men, and spare me the great ones. *Sh.*  
If my name were liable to fear,  
I do not know the man I should avoid  
So soon as that *spare* Cassius. *Shakespeare. Julius Cæsar.*  
His visage drawn he felt to sharp and *spare*,  
His arms clung to his ribs. *Milton's Parod. Lost.*
- SPARE**. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Parsimony; frugal use; husbandry.  
Not in use.  
Our victuals failed us, though we had made good *spare* of  
them. *Bacon.*
- SPARER**. *n. f.* [from *sparare*.] One who avoids expence.  
By nature far from profusions, and yet a greater *sparer* than  
a savor; for though he had such means to accumulate, yet his  
forts, garbions, and his feelings, wherein he was only sumptu-  
ous, could not but soak his Exchequer. *Watson.*
- SPARERIB**. *n. f.* [*sparre* and *rib*.] Some part cut off from the  
ribs; as, a *sparerib* of pork.
- SPARGEMENT**. *n. f.* [*spargo*, Lat.] The act of sprinkling.
- SPARING**. *adj.* [from *sparare*.]  
1. Scarce; little.  
Of this there is with you *sparing* memory or none; but we  
have large knowledge thereof. *Bacon.*  
2. Scanty; not plentiful.  
If much exercise, then use a plentiful diet; and if *sparing*  
diet, then little exercise. *Bacon.*  
Good air, solitary groves, and *sparing* diet, sufficient to  
make you fancy yourself one of the fathers of the desert. *Pope.*  
3. Parsimonious; not liberal.  
Virgil being so very *sparing* of his words, and leaving so  
much to be imagined by the reader, can never be translated as  
he ought in any modern tongue. *Dryden.*  
Though *sparing* of his grace, to mischief bent,  
He seldom does a good with good intent. *Dryden.*
- SPARINGLY**. *adv.* [from *sparing*.]  
1. Not abundantly.  
Give us leave freely to render what we have in charge;  
Or shall we *sparingly* shew you far off  
The dauphin's meaning? *Shakespeare. Henry V.*  
The borders whereon you plant fruit-trees should be large,  
and set with fine flowers; but thin and *sparingly*, lest they de-  
ceive the trees. *Bacon's Essays.*  
2. Frugally; parsimoniously; not lavishly.  
Speech of touch towards others should be *sparingly* used;  
for discourse ought to be as a field, without coming home to  
any man. *Bacon's Essays.*  
High titles of honour were in the king's minority *sparingly*  
granted, because dignity then waited on desert. *Hayward.*  
Commend but *sparingly* whom thou do'st love;  
But less condemn whom thou do'st not approve. *Denham.*  
The morality of a grave sentence, affected by Lucan, is  
more *sparingly* used by Virgil. *Dryden.*  
3. With abstinence.  
Christians are obliged to taste even the innocent pleasures of  
life but *sparingly*. *Autenbury.*  
4. Not with great frequency.  
Our sacraments, which had been frequented with so much  
zeal, were approached more *sparingly*. *Atterbury's Sermons.*  
5. Cautiously; tenderly.
- SPARK**. *n. f.* [spanyan, Saxon; *sparks*, Dutch.]  
1. A small particle of fire, or kindled matter.  
If any marvel how a thing, in itself so weak, could import  
any great danger, they must consider not so much how small  
the *spark* is that sleeth up, as how apt things about it are to take  
fire. *Hooker.*  
I am about to weep; but thinking that  
We are a queen, my drops of tears I'll turn  
To sparks of fire. *Shakespeare.*  
I was



## SPA

I was not forgetful of the *sparks* which some mens dissenters formerly studied to kindle in parliaments. *K. Charles.*  
In this deep quiet, from what source unknown,  
Those seeds of fire that fatal birth disclose:  
And first, few scatt'ring *sparks* about were blown,  
Big with the flames that to our ruin rose.  
Oh, may some *spark* of your celestial fire  
The last, the meanest of your sons inspire. *Pope.*

2. Any thing shining.  
We have, here and there, a little clear light, some *sparks* of bright knowledge. *Locke.*

3. Any thing vivid or active.  
If any *spark* of life be yet remaining,  
Down, down to hell, and say, I sent thee thither. *Shaksp.*  
4. A lively, showy, splendid, gay man. It is commonly used contempt.

How many huffing *sparks* have we seen, that in the same day have been both the idols and the scorn of the same slaves? *L'Estrange.*

A *spark* like thee, of the mankilling trade  
Fell sick. *Dryden.*  
As for the disputes of sharpers, we don't read of any provisions made for the honours of such *sparks*. *Collier.*

The finest *sparks*, and cleanest beaux  
Drip from the shoulders to the toes. *Prior.*

I who have been the poet's *spark* to day,  
Will now become the champion of his play. *Granville.*  
Unlucky as Fungoso in the play,  
These *sparks* with awkward vanity display

What the fine gentlemen wore yesterday. *Pope.*  
To *SPARK*. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To emit particles of fire; to sparkle. Not in use.

Fair is my love,  
When the rose in her cheek appears,  
Or in her eyes the fire of love doth *spark*. *Spenser.*

*SPARKFUL*. *adj.* [*spark* and *full*.] Lively; brisk; airy.  
Hitherto will our *sparkful* youth laugh at their great grandfather's English, who had more care to do well than to speak minion-like. *Camden's Remains.*

*SPARKISH*. *adj.* [from *spark*.]  
1. Airy; gay. A low word.  
Is any thing more *sparkish* and better humour'd than Venus's accosting her son in the deserts of Libya? *Walsh.*

2. Showy; well dressed; fine.  
A daw, to be *sparkish*, trick'd himself up with all the gay feathers he could muster. *L'Estrange.*

*SPARKLE*. *n. f.* [from *spark*.]  
1. A *spark*; a small particle of fire.

He with repeated strokes  
Of clashing flints, their hidden fires provokes;  
Short flame succeeds, a bed of wither'd leaves  
The dying *sparkles* in their fall receives:  
Caught into life, in fiery fumes they rise,  
And, fed with stronger food, invade the skies. *Dryden.*

2. Any luminous particle.  
To detract from the dignity thereof, were to injure ev'n God himself, who being that light which none can approach unto, hath sent out these lights wherof we are capable, even as so many *sparkles* resembling the bright fountain from which they rise. *Hosker.*

When reason's lamp, which, like the sun in sky,  
Throughout man's little world her beams did spread,  
Is now become a *sparkle* which doth lie  
Under the ashes, half extinct and dead. *Davies.*

Ah then! thy once lov'd Eloisa see!  
It will be then no crime to gaze on me,  
See from my cheek the transient roses die,  
See the last *sparkle* languish in my eye. *Pope.*

To *SPARKLE*. *v. n.* [from the noun.]  
1. To emit sparks.  
2. To issue in sparks.

The bold design  
Pleas'd highly those infernal states, and joy  
*Sparkled* in all their eyes. *Milton.*

3. To shine; to glitter.  
A hair seen in a microscope loses its former colour, and is in a great measure pellucid, with a mixture of some bright *sparkling* colours, such as appear from the refraction of diamonds. *Locke.*

Politulus is a fine young gentleman, who *sparkles* in all the shining things of dress and equipage. *Watts.*

*SPARKLINGLY*. *adv.* [from *sparkling*.] With vivid and twinkling lustre.

Diamonds sometimes would look more *sparklingly* than they were wont, and sometimes far more dull than ordinary. *Boyle.*

*SPARKLINGNESS*. *n. f.* [from *sparkling*.] Vivid and twinkling lustre.

I have observed a manifestly greater clearness and *sparklingness* at some times than at others, though I could not refer it to the superficial clearness or foulness of the stone. *Boyle.*

*SPARROW*. *n. f.* [*spearra*, Saxon.] A small bird.

## SPA

Disinay'd not this  
Macbeth and Banquo? Yes,  
As *sparrows*, eagles; or the hare, the lion. *Shaksp.*

There is great probability that a thousand *sparrows* will fly away at the sight of a hawk among them. *Watts.*

*SPARROWHAWK*, or *sparhawk*. *n. f.* [*spearra*, Saxon.] The female of the musket hawk. *Hamner.*

*SPARROWGRASS*. *n. f.* [Corrupted from *asparagus*.] Your infant pease to *sparrowgrass* prefer,  
Which to the upper you may best defer. *King.*

*SPARRY*. *adj.* [from *spar*.] Consisting of spar.  
In which manner spar is usually found herein, and other minerals; or such as are of some observable figure; of which sort are the *sparry* strice, or icicles called *stalactites*. *Watts.*

*SPASM*. *n. f.* [*spasme*, Fr. *σπασμος*.] Convulsion; violent and involuntary contraction of any part.

All the maladies  
Of ghastly *spasm*, or racking torture, qualms  
Of heart sick agony. *Milton.*

Wounds are subject to pain, inflammation, *spasm*, *Wijeman*.  
Carminative things dilute and relax; because wind occasions a *spasm* or convulsion in some part. *Arbutnot.*

*SPASMODICK*. *adj.* [*spasmodique*, Fr. from *spasme*.] Convulsive.  
*SPAT*. The preterite of *spit*.

And when he had *spat* on the ground, he anointed his eyes. *Gospel.*

*SPAT*. *n. f.* The young shell-fish.  
A reticulated film found upon sea-shells, and usually supposed to be the remains of the vessels of the *spat* of some sort of shell-fish. *Woodward on Poffils.*

To *SPATULATE*. *v. n.* [*spatior*, Latin.] To rove; to range; to ramble at large.

Wonder causeth astonishment, or an immoveable posture of the body, caused by the fixing of the mind upon one cogitation, whereby it doth not *spatulate* and transfer. *Bacon.*

Confined to a narrow chamber, he could *spatulate* at large through the whole universe. *Bentley.*

To *SPATTER*. *v. a.* [*spatz*, spit, Saxon.]  
1. To sprinkle with dirt, or any thing offensive.  
The pavement swam in blood, the walls around  
Were *spattered* o'er with brains. *Addison.*

2. To throw out any thing offensive.  
His forward voice now is to speak well of his friend; his backward voice is to *spatter* foul speeches, and to detract. *Shak.*

3. To asperse; to defame.  
To *SPATTER*. *v. n.* To spit; to spatter as at any thing nauseous taken into the mouth.

They fondly thinking to allay  
Their appetite with guff, instead of fruit  
Chew'd bitter ashes, which th' offended taste  
With *spattering* noise rejected. *Milton.*

*SPATTERDASHES*. *n. f.* [*spatter* and *dash*.] Coverings for the legs by which the wet is kept off.

*SPATTING*. *n. f.* White behen. A plant which is a species of campion.

*SPATULA*. *n. f.* [*spatha*, *spatula*, Latin.] A spatte or lice. *Spatula* is an instrument used by apothecaries and surgeons in spreading plaisters or stirring medicines together. *Quincy.*

In raising up the hairy scalp smooth with my *spatula*, I could discover no fault in the bone. *Wijeman's Surgery.*

*SPAVIN*. *n. f.* [*spavento*, Fr. *spavanz*, Italian.] his distile in horses is a bony excrescence or crustas hard as a bone, that grows on the inside of the hough, not far from the elbow, and is generated of the same matter by which the bones or ligaments are nourished: it is at first like a tender gristle, but by degrees comes to hardness. *Farrar's Dict.*

They've all new legs and lame ones; one would take it, That never saw them pace before, the *spavin*, *Shaksp.*

And springhalt reign'd among them.  
If it had been a *spavin*, and the ass had petitioned for another farrier, it might have been reasonable. *L'Estrange.*

*SPAW*. *n. f.* [from *Spaw* in Germany.] A place famous for mineral waters; any mineral water.

To *SPAWL*. *v. n.* [*spechlan*, to spit, Saxon.] To throw moisture out of the mouth.

He who does on iv'ry tables dine,  
His marble floors with drunken *spawlings* shine. *Dryden.*

What mischief can the dean have done him,  
That Traulus calls for vengeance on him?  
Why must he sputter, *spawl*, and flaver it,  
In vain against the people's fav'rite. *Swift.*

*SPAWL*. *n. f.* [*spawl*, Saxon.] Spitte; moisture ejected from the mouth.

Of spittle the lustration makes;  
Then in the *spawl* her middle finger dips,  
Anoints the temple, forehead, and the lips. *Dryden.*

*SPAWN*. *n. f.* [*spene*, *spenne*, Dutch.]  
1. The eggs of fish, or of frogs.  
Masters of the people,  
Your multiplying *spawn* how can he flatter  
That's thousand to one good one? *Shakspere's Coriolanus.*

## SPE

God said, let the waters generate  
Reptile, with *spawn* abundant, living soul! *Milton.*  
These ponds, in spawning time abounded with frogs, and  
a great deal of *spawn*. *Ray on the Creation.*

2. Any product or offspring. In contempt.  
'Twas not the *spawn* of such as these  
That dy'd with Punick blood the conquer'd seas, *Reformation.*  
And quaff'd the steen *Æacides*. *Tillotson.*

This atheistical humour was the *spawn* of the gro's superstitious of the Romish church and court.

To *SPAWN*. *v. a.* [from the noun.]  
1. To produce as fishes do eggs.  
Some report a sea-maid *spawn'd* him. *Shakspere.*

2. To generate; to bring forth. In contempt.  
What practices such principles as these may *spawn*, when they are laid out to the sun, you may determine. *Swift.*

To *SPAWN*. *v. n.*  
1. To issue as eggs from fish.  
2. To issue, to proceed. In contempt.

It is ill a quality, and the mother of so many ill ones that it is ill a child should be brought up in the greatest *spawn* from it, that a child should be brought up in the greatest abhorrence of it. *Locke.*

*SPAWNER*. *n. f.* [from *spawn*.] The female fish.  
The barrel, for the preservation of their seed, both the *spawner* and the meller cover their *spawn* with sand. *Walton.*

To *SPAY*. *v. a.* [*spatz*, Latin.] To castrate female animals.  
Be dumb you beggars of the rhyiming trade,  
Geld your loose wits, and let your mugs be *spay'd*. *Cleavel.*

The males must be geld, and the fows *spay'd*, they esteem as the most profitable, because of the great quantity of fat upon the inwards. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

To *SPEAK*. *v. n.* [Preterite, *spake* or *spoke*; participle passive, *spoken*; *speccan*, Saxon; *spoken*, Dutch.]

1. To utter articulate sounds; to express thoughts by words.  
*Speaking* is nothing else than a sensible expression of the notions of the mind, by several determinations of utterance of voice, used as signs, having by consent several determinate significances. *Holder.*

Hannah *spoke* in her heart, only her lips moved, but her voice was not heard. *1 Sam. i. 13.*

2. To harangue; to make a speech.  
Many of the nobility made themselves popular by *speaking* in parliament, against those things which were most grateful to his majesty, and which still passed notwithstanding their contradiction. *Clarendon.*

Therites, though the most presumptuous Greek,  
Yet durst not for Achilles' amour *speake*. *Dryden.*

3. To talk for or against; to dispute.  
A knave should have some countenance at his friend's request. An honest man, fir, is able to *speake* for himself when a knave is not. *Shakspere's Henry IV.*

The general and his wife are talking of it;  
And the *speaks* for you stoutly. *Shakspere's Othello.*

When he had no power,  
He was your enemy; still *spoke* against  
Your liberties and charters. *Shakspere's Coriolanus.*

4. To discourse; to make mention.  
Were such things here as we do *speake* about?  
Or have we eaten of the insane root,  
That takes the reason prisoner. *Shakspere's King Lear.*

Lot went out and *spoke* unto his sons in law. *Gen. xix. 14.*

The fire you *speake* of,  
If any flames of it approach my fortunes,  
I'll quench it not with water, but with ruin. *Ben. Johnson.*

They could never be lost, but by an universal deluge which has been *spoken* to already. *Tillotson's Sermons.*

Lucan *speaks* of a part of Cæsar's army that came to him, from the Leman-lake, in the beginning of the civil war. *Addison.*

Had Luther *spoke* up to this accusation, yet Chrysolomus's example would have been his defence. *Atterbury.*

5. To give found.  
Make all your trumpets *speake*, give them all breath,  
Those clam'rous harbingers of blood and death. *Shaksp.*

To *SPEAK*. *with.* To address; to converse with.  
Thou can't not fear us, Pompey, with thy fails,  
We'll *speake* with thee at sea. *Shaksp. Ant. and Cleopatra.*

I *spoke* with one that came from thence,  
That freely render'd me these news for true. *Shakspere.*

Nicholas was by a herald sent for to come into the great bass; Solyman disdain'd to *speake* with him himself. *Knolles.*

To *SPEAK*. *v. a.*  
1. To utter with the mouth; to pronounce.  
Saul *spoke* not any thing that day. *1 Sam. xx. 26.*

Mordecai had *spoken* good. *Ezra. vii. 1.*  
Consider of it, take advice, and *speake* your minds. *Judges.*

They fat down with him upon the ground, and none *spoke* a word. *Job ii. 13.*

When divers were hardened, and believed not, but *spoke* evil of that way before the multitude, he departed. *Mt. xix. 9.*  
You, from your youth,  
Have known and try'd me, *speake* I more than truth? *Sandys.*

## SPE

What you keep by you, you may change and mend,  
But words once *spoke* can never be recall'd. *Waller.*

Under the tropick is our language *spoke*, *Waller.*  
And part of Flanders hath receiv'd our yoke.  
He no where *speaks* it out, or in direct terms calls them  
substances. *Locke.*

Colours *speake* all languages, but words are understood only by such a people or nation. *Spektor.*

2. To proclaim; to celebrate.  
It is my father's musick  
To *speake* your deeds, not little of his care  
To have them recompensed. *Shakspere's Winter's Tale.*

3. To address; to accost.  
If he have need of thee, he will deceive thee, smile upon thee, put thee in hope, *speake* thee fair, and say; what wantest thou? *Ecclus. xiii. 6.*

4. To exhibit.  
Let heav'n's wide circuit *speake*  
The Maker's high magnificence. *Milton.*

*SPEAKABLE*. *adj.* [from *speake*.]  
1. Possible to be spoken.  
2. Having the power of speech.

Say,  
How can't thou *speakeable* of mute. *Milton.*

*SPEAKER*. *n. f.* [from *speake*.]  
1. One that speaks.

These fables grew so general, as the authors were lost in the generality of *speakers*. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

In conversation or reading, find out the true sense, idea which the *speaker* or writer affixes to his words. *Watts's Logick.*

Common *speakers* have only one set of ideas, and one set of words to cloath them in; and these are always ready at the mouth. *Swift.*

2. One that speaks in any particular manner.  
Horace's phrase is *torret jecur*;  
And happy was that curious *speaker*. *Prior.*

3. One that celebrates, proclaims, or mentions.  
After my death, I wish no other herald,  
No other *speaker* of my living actions  
To keep mine honour from corruption. *Shakspere.*

4. The prolocutor of the commons.  
I have disabled myself like an elected *speaker* of the house. *Dryd.*

*SPEAKING TRUMPET*. *n. f.* A stentorophonic instrument; a trumpet by which the voice may be propagated to a great distance.  
That with one blast through the whole house does bound,  
And first taught *speaking trumpet* how to found. *Dryden.*

*SPEAR*. *n. f.* [*sp-er*, Welsh; *spece*, Saxon; *spere*, Dutch; *spare*, old French; *sporum*, low Lat.]

1. A long weapon with a sharp point, used in thrusting or throwing; a lance.  
Th' Egyptian, like a hill, himself did rear,  
Like some tall tree; upon it seem'd a *spear*. *Cowley.*

Nor wanted in his grasp  
What seem'd both shield and *spear*. *Milton.*

The flying *spear*  
Sung innocent, and spent its force in air.  
The rous'd up lion, resolute and flow,  
Advances full on the pretended *spear*. *Pope.*

2. A lance generally with prongs, to kill fish.  
The borderers watching, until they be past up into some narrow creek, below them, cast a strong corded net athwart the stream, with which, and their loud shouting, they stop them from retiring, until the ebb have abandoned them to the hunter's mercy, who, by an old custom, share them with such indifferency, as if a woman with child be present, the babe in her womb is gratified with a portion: a point also observed by the *spear*-hunters in taking of falmons. *Carew.*

To *SPEAR*. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To kill or pierce with a spear.

To *SPEAR*. *v. n.* To shoot or sprout. This is commonly written *spire*.

Let them not lie lest they should *spear*, and the air dry and spoil the shoot. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

*SPEARGRASS*. *n. f.* [*sp-er* and *grass*.] Long stiff grass.

Tickle our noses with *speargrass*; to make them bleed; and then belubber our garments with it. *Shakspere's Henry IV.*

*SPEARMAN*. *n. f.* [*sp-er* and *man*.] One who uses a lance in fight.  
The *spearman's* arm by thee, great God, directed,  
Sends forth a certain wound. *Prior.*

*SPEARMINT*. *n. f.* A plant; a species of mint.

*SPEARWORT*. *n. f.* An herb. *Linnaeus.*

*SPECIAL*. *adj.* [*special*, Fr. *specialis*, Latin.]  
1. Noting a sort or species.  
A *spe*ial idea is called by the schools a species. *Watts.*

2. Particular; peculiar.  
Most commonly with a certain *special* grace of her own, wagging her lips, and grinning instead of smiling. *Sidney.*

The several books of scripture having had each some several occasion and particular purpose which caused them to be written, the contents thereof are according to the exigence of that *spe*al end whereunto they are intended. *Hosker.*

Of



- Of all men alive  
I never yet beheld that *special* face,  
Which I could fancy more than any other. *Shakespeare.*  
Nought so vile that on the earth doth live,  
But to the earth some *special* good doth give. *Shakespeare.*  
Our Saviour is represented every where in scripture, as the  
*special* patron of the poor and the afflicted, and as laying their  
interests to heart more nearly than those of any other of his  
members. *Atterbury's Sermons.*  
3. Appropriate; designed for a particular purpose.  
O Neal, upon his marriage with a daughter of Kildare,  
was made denizen by a *special* act of parliament. *Davies.*  
4. Extraordinary; uncommon.  
That which necessity of some *special* time doth cause to be  
enjoined, bindeth no longer than during that time, but doth  
afterward become free. *Hooker.*  
Though our charity should be universal, yet as it cannot  
be actually exercised, but on particular times, so it should  
be chiefly on *special* opportunities. *Spratt's Sermons.*  
He bore  
A paunch of the same bulk before;  
Which still he had a *special* care  
To keep well cramm'd with thrifty fare. *Endubras.*  
5. Chief in excellence.  
The king hath drawn  
The *special* head of all the land together. *Shakespeare. Henry IV.*  
SPECIALLY. *adv.* [from *special*.]  
1. Particularly above others.  
Specially the day that thou stoodest before the Lord. *Deutr.*  
A brother beloved, *specially* to me. *Phil. xvi.*  
2. Not in a common way; peculiarly.  
If there be matter of law that carries any difficulty, the jury  
may, to deliver themselves from an attain, find it *specially*. *Hale.*  
SPECIALTY. *n. f.* [*specialité*, French; from *special*.] Par-  
ticularity.  
On these two general heads all other *specialties* are depen-  
dent. *Hooker.*  
The packet is not come,  
Where that and other *specialties* are bound. *Shakespeare.*  
*Specialty* of rule hath been neglected. *Shakespeare.*  
When men were sure, that in case they rested upon a bare  
contract without *specialties*, the other party might waive his laws,  
they would not rest upon such contracts without reducing the  
debt into a *specialty* which accorded many suits. *Hale.*  
SPECIES. *n. f.* [*species*, Latin.]  
1. A sort; a subdivision of a general term.  
A *special* idea is called by the schools a *species*; it is one  
common nature that agrees to several singular individual be-  
ings: so horse is a *special* idea or *species* as it agrees to Buce-  
phalus, Trot, and Snowball. *Watts.*  
2. Class of nature; single order of beings.  
He intendeth only the care of the *species* or common nature,  
but letteth loose the guard of individuals or single existencies. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*  
For we are animals no less,  
Although of different *species*. *Hudibras.*  
Thou nam'st a race which must proceed from me, *Dryden.*  
Yet my whole *species* in myself I see.  
A mind of superior or meaner capacities than human would  
constitute a different *species*, though united to a human body  
in the same laws of connexion: and a mind of human capa-  
cities would make another *species*, if united to a different body  
in different laws of connexion. *Bentley's Sermons.*  
3. Appearance to the senses; any visible or sensible representa-  
tion.  
An apparent diversity between the *species* visible and audible  
is, that the visible doth not mingle in the medium, but the  
audible doth. *Bacon.*  
It is a most certain rule, how much any body hath of co-  
lour, so much hath it of opacity, and by so much the more  
unfit it is to transmit the *species*. *Ray on the Creation.*  
The *species* of the letters illuminated with blue were nearer  
to the lens than those illuminated with deep red by about three  
inches, or three and a quarter; but the *species* of the letters  
illuminated with indigo and violet appeared to be confused and  
indistinct, that I could not read them. *Newton's Opticks.*  
4. Representation to the mind.  
Wit in the poet, or wit-writing is no other than the facul-  
ty of imagination in the writer, which searches over all the  
memory for the *species* or ideas of those things which it designs  
to represent. *Dryden.*  
5. Show; visible exhibition.  
Shews and *species* serve best with the common people. *Bacon.*  
6. Circulating money.  
As there was in the time of the greatest splendour of the Ro-  
man empire, a less quantity of current *species* in Europe than  
there is now, Rome possessed a much greater proportion of  
the circulating *species* of its time than any European city.  
*Arbuthnot on Coins.*

7. Simples that have place in a compound.  
SPECIFIC. *adj.* [*specificus*, French; *specificus* and *facio*.]  
SPECIFICALLY. *adv.* [from *specific*.]  
1. That which makes a thing of the species of which it is.  
That thou to truth the perfect way may'st know,  
To thee all her *specific* forms I'll show. *Dunham.*  
The understanding, as to the exercise of this power, is  
subject to the command of the will, though as to the *specific*  
nature of its acts it is determined by the object. *Smith.*  
By whose direction is the nutriment to regularly distri-  
buted into the respective parts, and how are they kept to their  
*specific* uniformities? *Glanville.*  
These principles I consider not as occult qualities, supposed  
to result from the *specific* forms of things, but as general laws  
of nature by which the things themselves are formed; their  
truth appearing to us by phenomena, though their causes be  
not yet discovered. *Newton's Opticks.*  
As all things were formed according to these *specific* plat-  
forms, so their truth must be measured from their conformity  
to them. *Newton.*  
*Specific* gravity is the appropriate and peculiar gravity or  
weight, which any species of natural bodies have, and by  
which they are plainly distinguishable from all other bodies of  
different kinds. *Quincy.*  
The *specific* qualities of plants reside in their native spirit,  
oil and essential salt: for the water, fixt salt and earth appear  
to be the same in all plants. *Arbuthnot.*  
*Specific* difference is that primary attribute which distin-  
guishes each species from one another, while they stand rank-  
ed under the same general nature or genus. Though wine  
differs from other liquors, in that it is the juice of a certain  
fruit, yet this is but a general or generic difference; for it  
does not distinguish wine from cyder or perry: the *specific*  
difference of wine therefore is its pressure from the grape; as  
cyder is pressed from apples, and perry from pears. *Watts.*  
2. [In medicine.] Appropriated to the cure of some particular  
disease. It is usually applied to the *arcana*, or medicines  
that work by occult qualities.  
The operation of purging medicines have been referred to  
a hidden propriety, a *specific* virtue, and the like shifts of  
ignorance. *Dacon's Natural History.*  
If he would drink a good decoction of sassa, with the usual  
*specifics*, he might enjoy a good health. *Wifeman.*  
SPECIFICALLY. *adv.* [from *specific*.] In such a manner as to  
constitute a species; according to the nature of the species.  
His faith must be not only living, but lively too; it must  
be put into a posture by a particular exercise of those several  
virtues that are *specifically* requisite to a due performance of  
this duty. *Scull's Sermons.*  
Human reason doth not only gradually, but *specifically* differ  
from the fantastick reason of brutes, which have no concept  
of truth, as an aggregate of divers simple conceits, nor of  
any other universal. *Grew.*  
He must allow that bodies were endowed with the same af-  
fections then as ever since; and that, if an ax head be sup-  
posed to float upon water which is *specifically* lighter, it had been  
supernatural. *Bentley.*  
TO SPECIFY. *v. a.* [from *species* and *facio*.] To mark by  
notation of distinguishing particularities.  
Man, by the instituted law of his creation, and the common  
influence of the divine goodness, is enabled to act as a reason-  
able creature, without any particular, *specifying*, concurrent,  
new imperative act of the divine special providence. *Hale.*  
SPECIFICATION. *n. f.* [from *specific*; *specificatio*, Fr.]  
1. Distinct notation; determination by a peculiar mark.  
This *specification* or limitation of the question hinders the  
disputers from wandering away from the precise point of en-  
quiry. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*  
2. Particular mention.  
The constitution here speaks generally without the *speci-*  
*fication* of any place. *Aspliff's Paragon.*  
TO SPECIFY. *v. a.* [from *species*; *specifier*, Fr.] To mention;  
to show by some particular marks of distinction.  
As the change of such laws as have been *specified* is neces-  
sary, so the evidence that they are such, must be great. *Hobart.*  
St. Peter doth not *specify* what these waters were. *Barnet.*  
He has there given us an exact geography of Greece, where  
the countries, and the uses of their soils are *specified*. *Pope.*  
SPECIMEN. *n. f.* [*specimen*, Latin.] A sample; a part of any  
thing exhibited that the rest may be known.  
Several persons have exhibited *specimens* of this art before  
multitudes of beholders. *Addison's Spectator.*  
SPECIOUS. *adj.* [*speciosus*, Fr. *speciosus*, Latin.]  
1. Showy; pleasing to the view.  
The rest, far greater part,  
Will deem in outward rites and *specious* forms;  
Religion satisfy'd. *Milton.*  
She next I took to wife,  
O that I never had! fond with too late!  
Was in the vale of Soree, Dalila,  
I hat *specious* monster, my accomplish'd snare. *Milton.*  
2. Plausible;

3. Plausible; superficially, not solidly right; striking at first  
view.  
Bad men boast  
Their *specious* deeds on earth which glory excites,  
Or clove ambition varnish'd o'er with zeal. *Milton.*  
Somewhat of *specious* they must have to recommend them-  
selves to princes; for folly will not easily go down in its na-  
tural form. *Dryden.*  
Temptation is of greater danger, because it is covered with  
the *specious* names of good nature and good manners. *Rogers.*  
This is the only *specious* objection which our Romish adver-  
saries urge against the doctrine of this church in the point of  
celebracy. *Atterbury.*  
SPECIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *speciosus*.] With fair appearance.  
Piety is opposed to hypocrisy and un sincerity; especially to  
that personated devotion under which any kind of impiety is  
wont to be disguised, and put off more *speciously*. *Hammond.*  
SPEC. *n. f.* [Specce, Saxon.] A small discoloration; a spot.  
Every *speck* does not blind a man. *Governor of the Tongue.*  
Then are they happy, when  
No *speck* is left of their habitual stains;  
But the pure ether of the soul remains. *Dryden's Æneid.*  
TO SPECK. *v. a.* To spot; to stain in drops.  
Flower  
Carnation, purple, azure, or *speck'd* with gold. *Milton.*  
SPECKLE. *n. f.* [from *speck*.] Small speck; little spot.  
TO SPECKLE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To mark with small  
spots.  
So dreadfully he towards him did pass,  
Forelifting up aloft his *speckled* breast,  
And often bounding on the bruised grass,  
As for great joy of his new comen guest. *Fairy Queen.*  
*Speck'd* vanity  
Will sicken soon and die,  
And leprous sin will melt from earthly mould. *Milton.*  
Saw'st thou not late a *speck'd* serpent rear  
His gilded spires to climb on yon fair tree?  
Before this happy minute I was he. *Dryden.*  
The smiling infant in his hand shall take  
The crested basilisk and *speckled* snake;  
Plead the green lustre of the scales survey,  
And with their forked tongue and pointless sting shall play. *Pope's Messiah.*  
The tortoise here and elephant unite,  
Transform'd to combs, the *speck'd* and the white. *Pope.*  
SPECKT, or SPEIGHT, *n. f.* A woodpecker. *Ainsworth.*  
SPECTACLE. *n. f.* [*spectaculum*, Fr. *spectaculum*, Latin.]  
1. A show; a gazing stock; any thing exhibited to the view as  
eminently remarkable.  
In open place produce they me,  
To be a publick *spectacle* to all. *Shakespeare. Henry VI.*  
We are made a *spectacle* unto angels, and men. 1 Cor. iv. 9.  
2. Any thing perceived by the sight.  
Forth riding underneath the cattle wall,  
A dunghill of dead carcases he spy'd,  
The dreadful *spectacle* of that sad house of pride. *Fa. Queen.*  
When pronouncing sentence, seem not glad,  
Such *spectacles*, though they are just, are sad. *Denham.*  
3. [In the plural.] Glasses to assist the sight.  
The sixth age shifts  
Into the lean and slipper'd pantaloon,  
With *spectacles* on nose and pouch on side. *Shakespeare.*  
We have helps for the sight far above *spectacles* and glasses. *Bacon.*  
It is no fault in the *spectacles* that the blind man sees not.  
Shakespeare was naturally learned; he needed not the *spect-*  
*acles* of books to read nature; he looked inwards and found  
her there. *Dryden on Dramatick Poetry.*  
The first *spectacle*-maker did not think that he was leading  
the way to the discovery of new planets.  
This is the reason of the decay of sight in old men, and  
shews why their sight is mended by *spectacles*. *Newton.*  
This day, then let us not be told,  
That you are sick and I grown old;  
Nor think on our approaching ills,  
And talk of *spectacles* and pills. *Swift.*  
SPECTACLED. *adj.* [from the noun.] Furnished with spec-  
tacles.  
All tongues speak of him, and the bleared sights  
Are *spectacled* to see him. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*  
SPECTATION. *n. f.* [*spectatio*, Latin.] Regard; respect.  
This simple *spectation* of the lungs is differentiated from that  
which concomitates a pleurisy. *Harvey.*  
SPECTATOR. *n. f.* [*spectator*, Fr. *spectator*, Latin.] A looker  
on; a beholder.  
More  
Than history can pattern, though devis'd  
And play'd, to take *spectators*. *Shakespeare.*  
If it proves a good repast to the *spectators*, the dish pays  
the host. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*  
An old gentleman mounting on horseback got up heavily;

- but desired the *spectator*; that they would count fourscore and  
eight before they judged him. *Dryden.*  
He mourns his former vigour lost to far,  
To make him now *spectator* of a war. *Dryden.*  
What pleasure hath the owner more than the *spectator*? *Seed.*  
SPECTRE. *n. f.* [*spectre*, Fr. *spectrum*, Latin.] Apparition;  
appearance of persons dead.  
The ghosts of traitors from the bridge descend, *Dryden.*  
With bold fanatick *spectres* to rejoice.  
The very poetical use of the word for a *spectre*, doth imply  
an exact resemblance to some real being it represents. *Stilling.*  
These are nothing but *spectres* the understanding raises to  
itself to flatter its own laziness. *Locke.*  
SPECTATORSHIP. *n. f.* [from *spectator*.] Act of beholding.  
Thou stand'st in th' state of hanging, or of some death more  
long in *spectatorship*, and cruel in suffering. *Shakespeare.*  
SPECTRUM. *n. f.* [Lat. n.] An image; a visible form.  
This prism had some veins running along within the glass,  
from the one end to the other, which scattered some of the  
sun's light irregularly, but had no sensible effect in encreasing  
the length of the coloured *spectrum*. *Newton's Opticks.*  
SPECTULAR. *n. f.* [*spectularis*, Latin.]  
1. Having the qualities of a mirror or looking glass.  
It were but madnes now t' impart  
The skill of *spectular* stone.  
Quicksilver may by the fire alone, in glass-vessels, be turn-  
ed into a red body; and from this red body may be obtained  
a mercury, bright and *spectular* as before. *Boyle.*  
A speculum of metal without glass, made some years since  
for optical uses, and very well wrought, produced none of  
those rings; and thence I understood that these rings arise  
not from *spectular* surface alone, but depend upon the two sur-  
faces of the plate of glass whereof the speculum was made,  
and upon the thickness of the glass between them. *Newton.*  
2. Assisting sight. Improper.  
The hidden way  
Of nature would'st thou know, how first she frames  
All things in miniature? thy *spectular* orb  
Apply to well dissected kernels; lo!  
In each observe the slender threads  
Of first-beginning trees. *Philips.*  
TO SPECULATE. *v. n.* [*specular*, Fr. *specular*, Lat.] To meditate;  
to contemplate; to take a view of any thing with the mind.  
Consider the quantity, and not *speculate* upon an intrinse-  
cal relation. *Digby on Bodies.*  
As our news-writers record many facts which afford great  
matter of speculation, their readers *speculate* accordingly, and  
by their variety of conjectures become consummate statemen.  
*Addison.*  
TO SPECULATE. *v. a.* To consider attentively; to look through  
with the mind.  
Man was not meant to gape, or look upward with the  
eye, but to have his thoughts sublime; and not only behold,  
but *speculate* their nature with the eye of the understanding.  
*Brown's Vulgar Errors.*  
SPECULATION. *n. f.* [*speculation*, Fr. from *speculate*.]  
1. Examination by the eye; view.  
2. Examiner; spy. This word is found no where else, and  
probably is here misprinted for *speculator*.  
They who have, as who have not, whom their great  
stars  
Throne and fet high? servants  
Which are to France the spies and *speculations*,  
Intelligent of our state. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*  
3. Mental view; intellectual examination; contemplation.  
In all these things being fully persuaded, that what they did,  
it was obedience to the will of God, and that all men should  
do the like; there remained after *speculation*, practice where-  
unto the whole world might be framed. *Hooker.*  
Thenceforth to *speculations* high or deep,  
I turn'd my thoughts; and with capacious mind  
Consider'd all things visible. *Milton.*  
News-writers afford matter of *speculation*. *Addison.*  
4. A train of thoughts formed by meditation.  
From him Socrates derived the principles of morality, and  
most part of his natural *speculations*. *Temple.*  
5. Mental scheme not reduced to practice.  
This terrestrial globe, which before was only round in *spec-*  
*ulation*, has since been surrounded by the fortune and boldness  
of many navigators. *Temple.*  
6. Power of sight. Not in use.  
Thy bones are marrowless; thy blood is cold;  
Thou hast no *speculation* in those eyes  
Thou star'st with. *Shakespeare.*  
SPECULATIVE. *adj.* [*speculativus*, Fr. from *speculate*.]  
1. Given to speculation; contemplative.  
If all other uses were utterly taken away, yet the mind of  
man being by nature *speculative* and delighted with contem-  
plation in itself, they were to be known even for meek know-  
ledge sake. *Hooker.*  
It encourages *speculative* persons who have no turn of mind  
to encrease their fortunes. *Addison.*  
2. Theo-



## SPE

2. Theoretical; notional; ideal; not practical.  
Some take it for a *speculative* platform, that reason and nature would that the best should govern, but no wife to create a right. *Bacon's holy War.*
- SPECULATIVELY.** *adv.* [from *speculative*.]  
1. Contemplatively; with meditation.  
2. Ideally; notionally; theoretically; not practically.
- SPECULAT'OR.** *n. f.* [from *speculate*.]  
1. One who forms theories.  
He is dexterous in puzzling others, if they be not through-paced *speculators* in those great theories. *More.*  
2. [*Speculateur*, French.] An observer; a contemplator.  
Although lapidaries and questuary enquirers affirm it, yet the writers of minerals, and natural *speculators*, conceive the stones which bear this name to be a mineral concretion. *Brown.*  
3. A spy; a watcher.  
All the boats had one *speculator*, to give notice when the fish approached. *Brown's Notes on the Odyssey.*
- SPECULATORY.** *adj.* [from *speculate*.] Exercising speculation.
- SPECULUM.** *n. f.* [Latin.] A mirror; a looking-glass; that in which representations are formed by reflection.  
A rough and coloured object may serve for a *speculum*, to reflect the artificial rainbow. *Boyle on Colours.*
- SPEED.** The prerite and part. passive of *speed*.  
His horse full of windgalls, *speed* with the spavins, and rayed with the yellows. *Shakespeare.*  
Barbarossa, *speed* of that he desired, staid not long at Constantinople, but shaped his course towards Italy. *Knolles.*  
With all his harness soon the god was *speed*;  
His flying hat, wings on his heels. *Dryden.*
- SPEECH.** *n. f.* [from *speak*.]  
1. The power of articulate utterance; the power of expressing thoughts by vocal words.  
There is none comparable to the variety of instructive expressions by *speech*, wherewith a man alone is endowed, for the communication of his thoughts. *Holder on Speech.*  
Though oft ideas are first acquired by various sensations and reflections, yet we convey them to each other by the means of certain sounds, or written marks, which we call words; and a great part of our knowledge is both obtained and communicated by these means, which are called *speech*. *Watts.*  
2. Language; words considered as expressing thoughts.  
In *speech* be eight parts. *Accidence.*  
The acts of God to human ears  
Cannot without process of *speech* be told. *Milton.*  
3. Particular language as distinct from others.  
There is neither *speech* nor language, but their voices are heard among them. *Pf. Common Prayer.*  
4. Any thing spoken.  
A plague upon your epileptick visage!  
Smile you my *speeches* as I were a fool. *Shakespeare. K. Lear.*  
5. Talk; mention.  
The duke did of me demand  
What was the *speech* among the Londoners,  
Concerning the French journey. *Shakespeare.*  
*Speech* of a man's self ought to be seldom. *Bacon's Essays.*  
6. Oration; harangue.  
The constant design of these orators, in all their *speeches*, was to drive some one particular point. *Swift.*  
7. Liberty to speak.  
I, with leave of *speech* implor'd, reply'd. *Milton.*
- SPEECHLESS.** *adj.* [from *speech*.]  
1. Deprived of the power of speaking; made mute or dumb.  
He fell down, foam'd at mouth, and was *speechless*. *Shakespeare.*  
The great god Pan hath broken his pipes, and Apollo's priests are become *speechless*. *Raleigh.*  
A single vision transports them: it finds them in the eagerness and height of their devotion; they are *speechless* for the time that it continues, and prostrate when it departs. *Dryden.*  
*Speechless* with wonder, and half dead with fear. *Addison.*  
2. Mute; dumb.  
I kneel'd before him;  
'Twas very faintly he said rise: dismiss'd me  
Thus, with his *speechless* hand. *Shakespeare. Coriolanus.*  
From her eyes  
I did receive fair *speechless* messages. *Shakespeare.*  
He that never hears a word spoken, it is no wonder he remain *speechless*; as any one must do, who from an infant should be bred up among mutes. *Holder's Elements of Speech.*
- TO SPEED.** *v. n.* pret. and part. pass. *speed* and *speeded*. [*speeden*, Dutch.]  
1. To make haste; to move with celerity.  
So well they *speed* that they be come at length  
Unto the place whereas the Paynim lay,  
Devoid of outward sense and native strength,  
Covered with charmed cloud from view of day. *Pa. Queen.*  
Do you think me a swallow, an arrow, or a bullet? Have I, in my poor and cold motion, the expedition of thought? I *speeded* hither with the very extreme inch of possibility. *Shak.*  
If pray'r's  
Could alter high decrees, I to that place  
Would *speed* before thee, and be louder heard. *Milton.*

## SPE

- See where Idwall *speeds*! a trusty foldier. *A. Phillips.*
2. [*Speeran*, to grow rich, Saxon.] To have success.  
Make me not fight like the basilisk:  
I've look'd on thousands, who have *speed* the better  
By my regard, but kill'd none so. *Shakespeare. Winter's Tale.*  
Now if this suit lay in Bianca's power,  
How quickly should you *speed*. *Shakespeare.*  
Macias shewed them what an offence it was rashly to depart out of the city, which might be unto them dangerous, although they should *speed* never so well. *Knolles.*  
When first this tempter cross'd the gulph from hell,  
I told you then he should prevail, and *speed*. *Milton.*  
In his bad errand.  
These were violators of the first temple, and those that profaned and abused the second *speed* no better. *South.*
3. To have any condition good or bad.  
Ships heretofore in seas like fishes *speed*,  
The mightiest still upon the smallest fed. *Waller.*
- TO SPEED.** *v. a.*  
1. To dispatch in haste.  
The tyrant's self, a thing unused, began  
To feel his heart relent with meek compassion;  
But not dispos'd to ruth or mercy then,  
He *speed* him thence home to his habitation. *Fairfax.*  
2. To furnish in haste.  
3. To dispatch; to destroy; to kill.  
With a *speeding* thrust his heart he found;  
The lukewarm blood came rushing thro' the wound. *Dryd.*  
A dire dilemma! either way I'm *speed*;  
If foes, they write; if friends, they read me dead. *Pope.*  
4. To mischief; to ruin.  
5. To hasten; to put into quick motion.  
She,  
Hearing so much, will *speed* her foot again,  
Led hither by pure love. *Shakespeare. All's well that ends well.*  
Satan, tow'rd the coast of earth beneath,  
Down from th' ecliptick *speed* with hop'd success,  
Throws his steep flight in many an airy wheel. *Milton.*  
The priest reply'd no more,  
But *speed* his steps along the hoarse refunding shore. *Dryden.*
6. To execute; to dispatch.  
Judicial acts are all those writings and matters which relate to judicial proceedings, and are *speed* in open court at the instance of one or both of the parties. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*
7. To assist; to help forward.  
Lucina  
Reach'd her midwife hands to *speed* the throws. *Dryden.*  
Propitious Neptune steer'd their course by night  
With rising gales, that *speed* their happy flight. *Dryden.*  
*Speed* the soft intercourse from foul to foul,  
And waft a sigh from Indus to the Pole. *Pope.*
8. To make prosperous.  
If any bring not this doctrine, receive him not into your house, neither bid him God *speed*. *St. Paul.*  
Timon is thrunk, indeed;  
And he, that's once deny'd, will hardly *speed*. *Shakespeare.*
- SPEED.** *n. f.* [*speed*, Dutch.]  
1. Quickness; celerity.  
Earth receives  
As tribute, such a sumless journey brought  
Of incorporeal *speed*, her warmth and light;  
*Speed*! to describe whose swiftness number fails. *Milton.*  
We observe the horse's patient service at the plough,  
his *speed* upon the highway, his docibleness, and desire of glory. *More.*  
2. Haste; hurry; dispatch.  
When they strain to their utmost *speed*, there is still the wonted distance between them and their aims: all their eager pursuits bring them no acquiescence. *Decay of Piety.*  
3. The course or pace of a horse.  
He that rides at high *speed*, and with a pistol, kills a sparrow flying. *Shakespeare. Henry IV.*  
4. Success; event.  
The prince your son, with mere conceit and fear  
Of the queen's *speed*, is gone. *Shakespeare.*  
O Lord, I pray thee send me good *speed*. *Gm. xxiv. 12.*
- SPEEDILY.** *adv.* [from *speedy*.] With haste; quickly.  
Post *speedily* to your husband,  
Shew him this letter. *Shakespeare. King Lear.*  
Send *speedily* to Bertran; charge him strictly  
Not to proceed. *Dryden's Spanish Fryar.*
- SPEEDINESS.** *n. f.* [from *speedy*.] The quality of being speedy.
- SPEEDWELL.** *n. f.* [*veronica*, Latin.] Fluellin. A plant.  
The leaves grow opposite by pairs: the calyx consists of one leaf, which is divided into four parts, expanding in form a star: the flower consists of one leaf, divided into four segments, expanding in a circular order: when the flower decays, the ovary becomes a membranaceous fruit, divided into two cells, shaped like an heart, and filled with seeds, sometimes small, and at other times large and thick. *Miller.*

In

## SPE

- In a scarcity in Silesia a rumour was spread of its raining millet-seed; but 'twas found to be only the seeds of the ivy-leaved *speedwell*, or small henbit. *Derham's Physico-Theology.*
- SPEEDY.** *adj.* [from *speed*.] Quick; swift; nimble; quick of dispatch.  
How near's the other army?  
—Near, and on *speedy* foot: the main descry  
Stands on the hourly thought. *Shakespeare. King Lear.*  
Back with *speedy* fail  
Zophiel, of cherubim the swiftest wing,  
Came flying. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*  
Let it be enough what thou hast done,  
When spotted deaths ran arm'd through ev'ry street,  
With poison'd darts, which not the good could shun,  
The *speedy* could outfly, or valiant meet. *Dryden.*
- SPELL.** *n. f.* [*spell*, Saxon, a word.]  
1. A charm consisting of some words of occult power. Thus *Horace* uses words:  
*Sunt verba & voces quibus hunc lenire dolorem Possis.*  
Start not; her actions shall be holy:  
You hear my *spell* is lawful: do not shun her,  
Until you see her die again; for then  
You kill her double. *Shakespeare. Winter's Tale.*  
Some have delivered the polity of spirits, that they stand in awe of charms, *spells*, and conjurations, letters, characters, notes, and daffies. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*  
Thou durst not thus disparage glorious arms,  
Had not *spells*  
And black enchantments, some magician's art,  
Arm'd thee or charm'd thee strong. *Milton's Agonistes.*  
Begin, begin, the mystick *spell* prepare. *Milton.*  
Yourself you so excel,  
When you vouchsafe to breathe my thought,  
That like a spirit with this *spell*  
Of my own teaching, I am caught. *Waller.*  
Mild Lucina  
Then reach'd her midwife hands to *spell* the throes,  
And spoke the pow'ful *spells* that babes to birth disclose. *Dry.*  
2. A turn of work.  
Their toil is so extreme as they cannot endure it above four hours in a day, but are succeeded by *spells*: the residue of the time they wear out at coytes and kayles. *Carew.*
- TO SPELL.** *v. a.* [*spellen*, Dutch.]  
1. To write with the proper letters.  
In the criticism of *spelling*, the word *satire* ought to be with *i*, and not with *y*; and if this be so, then it is false *spelled* throughout. *Dryden's Juvenal, Dedication.*  
2. To read by naming letters singly.  
I never yet saw man,  
How wise, how noble, young, how rarely featur'd,  
But she would *spell* him backward; if fair fac'd,  
She'd swear the gentleman should be her sister. *Shakespeare.*  
3. To charm.  
I have you fast:  
Unchain your spirits now with *spelling* charms,  
And try if they can gain your liberty. *Shak. Henry VI.*  
This gather'd in the planetary hour,  
With noxious weeds, and *spell'd* with words of pow'r,  
Dire stepdames in the magic bowl infuse. *Dryden.*
- TO SPELL.** *v. n.*  
1. To form words of letters.  
What small knowledge was, in them did dwell;  
And he a god, who could but read or *spell*. *Dryden.*  
By passing on the vowels and consonants on the sides of four dice, he has made this a play for his children, whereby his eldest son in coats, has played himself into *spelling*. *Loche.*  
The Latin, being written of the same character with the mother-tongue, by the assistance of a *spelling* book, it is legible. *Speiater.*  
Another cause, which hath maimed our language, is a foolish opinion that we ought to *spell* exactly as we speak. *Swift.*  
2. To read.  
If I read aught in heav'n,  
Or heav'n write aught of fate, by what the stars,  
Voluminous or single characters,  
In their conjunction met, give me to *spell*,  
Sorrows and labours, opposition, hate,  
Attends thee. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*  
When gowns, not arms, repell'd  
The fierce Epirote, and the African bold,  
Whether to settle peace, or to unfold  
The drift of hollow states, hard to be *spell'd*. *Milton.*  
And may at last my weary age  
Find out the peaceful hermitage,  
Where I may fit and rightly *spell*  
Of every star that heav'n doth shew,  
And every herb that sips the dew. *Milton.*
3. To read unskillfully.  
As to his understanding, they bring him in void of all notion, a rude unwritten blank; sent into the world only to read and *spell* out a God in the works of creation. *South.*

## SPE

- TO SPELT.** *v. n.* To split; to break. A bad word.  
Feed geese with oats, *spelled* beans, barley-meal, or ground malt mixed with beer. *Martimer's Husbandry.*
- SPE'LT'ER.** *n. f.* A kind of semi-metal.  
Metals in fusion do not flame for want of a copious fume, except *spelter*, which fumes copiously, and thereby flames. *Newt.*
- TO SPEND.** *v. a.* [*spendan*, Saxon; *spendere*, Italian.]  
1. To consume; to exhaust; to lay out.  
Our cannons malice vainly shall be *spent*  
Against th' invulnerable clouds. *Shakespeare.*  
I will very gladly *spend* and be *spent* for you. *2 Cor. xii. 15.*  
There is oil in the dwelling of the wife, but a foolish man *spendeth* it up. *Prov. xxi. 20.*  
We must exasperate  
Th' almighty Victor to *spend* all his rage. *Milton.*  
Thus labour could at first begin a title of property in the common things of nature, and *spending* it upon our uses bound it. *Loche.*  
Money is brought into England by nothing but *spending* here less of foreign commodities than what we carry to market can pay for. *Loche.*
2. To bestow as expence; to expend.  
Wherefore do ye *spend* money for that which is not bread? *Is. lv. 2.*  
Elcutherius, perceiving that he was unwilling to *spend* any more time upon the debate, thought not fit to make any mention to him of the proposed opinion. *Boyle.*
3. To effuse.  
Coward dogs  
Most *spend* their mouths, when what they seem to threaten  
Runs far before them. *Shakespeare. Henry V.*
4. To squander; to lavish.  
They bend their bows, they whirl their slings around;  
Heaps of *spent* arrows fall, and strew the ground. *Dryden.*  
The whole of our reflections terminate in this, what course we are to take to pass our time; some to get, and others to *spend* their estates. *Waks.*
5. To pass.  
When we can intreat an hour to serve,  
Would *spend* it in some words upon that business,  
If you would grant the time. *Shakespeare. Macbeth.*  
They *spend* their days in wealth, and in a moment go down to the grave. *Job xxi. 13.*  
He *spends* his life with his wife, and remembereth neither father nor mother. *1 Esdr. iv. 21.*  
When he was of riper years, for his farther accomplishment, he *spent* a considerable part of his time in travelling. *Fope.*
6. To waste; to wear out.  
In those pastoral pastimes a great many days were *spent*, to follow their flying predecessors. *Sidney.*  
The waves ascended and descended, 'till their violence being *spent* by degrees, they settled at last. *Burnet's Theo. of the Earth.*  
The winds are rais'd, the storm blows high;  
Be it your care, my friends, to keep it up  
In its full fury, and direct it right,  
'Till it has *spent* itself on Cato's head. *Addison's Cato.*
7. To fatigue; to harass.  
Nothing but only the hope of spoil did relieve them, having scarce clothes to cover their nakedness, and their bodies *spent* with long labour and thirst. *Knolles's History of the Turks.*  
Or come your shipping in our ports to lay,  
*Spent* and disabled in so long a way? *Dryden's Æn.*  
Our walls are thinly mann'd, our best men slain;  
The rest, an heartless number, *spent* with watching,  
And harass'd out with duty. *Dryden.*  
Some *spent* with toil, some with despair oppress'd,  
Leap'd headlong from the heights, the flames consum'd the rest. *Dryden's Æn.*  
Thou oft hast seen me  
Wrestling with vice and faction; now thou see'st me  
*Spent*, overpower'd, despairing of success. *Addison's Cato.*
- TO SPEND.** *v. n.*  
1. To make expence.  
Henceforth your tongue must *spend* at lesser rate,  
Than in its flames to wrap a nation's fate. *Dryden.*  
He *spends* as a person who knows that he must come to a reckoning. *South.*  
2. To prove in the use.  
Butter *spent* as if it came from the richer soil. *Temple.*  
3. To be lost or wasted.  
The found *spendeth* and is dissipated in the open air; but in such concaves it is conserved and contracted. *Bacon.*  
On mountains, it may be, many dews fall, that *spend* before they come to the valleys. *Bacon.*  
4. To be employed to any use.  
There have been cups and an image of Jupiter made of wild vines; for the vines that they use for wine are so often cut, that their sap *spendeth* into the grapes. *Bacon.*
- SPENDER.** *n. f.* [from *spend*.]  
1. One who spends.  
Let not your recreations be lavish *spenders* of your time; but healthful, short, and apt to refresh you. *Taylor.*  
2. A







## S P I

- A woman having an alabaſter box of ointment of *ſpikenard*, brake and poured it on his head. *Mar. xiv. 3.*  
 He caſt into the pile bundles of myrrh, and ſheaves of *ſpikenard*, enriching it with every ſpicy ſhrub. *Speſtator.*  
*SPILL. n. f. [ſpijlen, Dutch.]*  
 1. A ſmall ſhiver of wood, or thin bar of iron.  
 The oylers, beſides gathering by hand, have a peculiar dredge, which is a thick ſtrong net, faſtened to three *ſpills* of iron, and drawn at the boat's ſtern. *Carew.*  
 Have near the bung-hole a little vent-hole, ſtopped with a *ſpill*. *Mortimer.*  
 2. A ſmall quantity of money. I know not whence derived.  
 The biſhops, who conſecrated this ground, were wont to have a *ſpill* or ſportule from the credulous laity. *Ayliffe.*  
*TO SPILL. v. a. [ſpillan, Saxon; ſpillen, Dutch; ſpila, Mlandick.]*  
 1. To ſhed; to loſe by ſhedding.  
 Be ſatiſfied, dear God, with our true blood,  
 Which, as thou know'ſt, unjuſtly muſt be *ſpilt*. *Shakeſp.*  
 Friend or brother,  
 He forfeits his own blood that *ſpills* another. *Shak. Timon.*  
 Themſelves exact their cruelty,  
 And I conſtrained am this blood to *ſpill*. *Daniel's Civil War.*  
 They having *ſpill'd* much blood, and done much waſte,  
 Subduing nations; and achiev'd thereby  
 Fame in the world, high titles, and rich prey,  
 Shall change their courſe to pleaſure, eaſe, and ſloth. *Milton.*  
 Sichæus' blood, by his falſe brother *ſpilt*,  
 I have reveng'd. *Denham.*  
 Medea muſt not draw her murth'ring knife,  
 And *ſpill* her children's blood upon the ſtage. *Roſcommon.*  
 Orbellan did diſgrace  
 With treach'rous deeds our mighty mother's race;  
 And to revenge his blood, ſo juſtly *ſpilt*,  
 What is it leſs than to partake his guilt? *Dryden.*  
 Nor the Centaurs tale  
 Be here repeated; how, with luſt and wine  
 Inſam'd, they fought and *ſpilt* their drunken ſouls  
 At feaſting hour. *Philips.*  
 2. To deſtroy; to miſchief.  
 Thus is our thought with pain of thiſtle tilled,  
 Thus be our nobleſt parts dried up with ſorrow;  
 Thus is our mind with too much minding *ſpilled*. *Sidney.*  
 Why are ye ſo fierce and cruel?  
 Is it becauſe your eyes have power to kill?  
 Then know that mercy is the Mighty's jewel,  
 And greater glory think to ſave than *ſpill*. *Spenser.*  
 Thou all-ſhaking thunder,  
 Crack nature's mould, all germins *ſpill* at once  
 That make ingrateful man. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*  
 Be not angry with theſe fires;  
 For then their threats will kill me;  
 Nor look too kind on my deſires;  
 For then my hopes will *ſpill* me. *Ben. Johnson.*  
 All bodies are with other bodies fill'd;  
 But ſhe receives both heav'n and earth together:  
 Nor are their forms by raſh encounters *ſpill'd*;  
 For there they ſtand, and neither toucheth either. *Davies.*  
 3. To throw away.  
 This ſight ſhall damp the raging ruſſian's breaſt,  
 The poiſon *ſpill*, and half-drawn ſword arreſt. *Tickell.*  
*TO SPILL. v. n.*  
 1. To waſte; to be laſh.  
 Thy father bids thee ſpare, and chides for *ſpilling*. *Sidney.*  
 2. To be ſhed; to be loſt by being ſhed.  
 He was ſo topfull of himſelf, that he let it *ſpill* on all the company: he ſpoke well indeed, but he ſpoke too long. *Watts.*  
*SPILLER. n. f. [I know not whence derived.]* A kind of fiſhing line.  
 In harbour they are taken by *ſpillers* made of a cord, to which divers ſhorter are tied at a little diſtance, and to each of theſe a hook is faſtened with a bait: this *ſpiller* they ſink in the ſea where thoſe fiſhes have their accuſtomed haunt. *Carew.*  
*SPILT. n. f. [from ſpill.]* Any thing poured out or waſted.  
 Our vaults have wept with drunken *ſpilt* of wine. *Shakeſp.*  
*TO SPIN. v. a. preter. ſpun or ſpan; part. ſpun. [ſpinnan, Sax. ſpinnen, Dutch.]*  
 1. To draw out into threads.  
 The women *ſpun* goats hair. *Ex. xxxv. 26.*  
 2. To form threads by drawing out and twiſting any filamentous matter.  
 You would be another Penelope; yet they ſay all the yarn ſhe *ſpun*, in Ulyſſes's abſence, did but fill Ithaca full of moths. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*  
 The fates but only *ſpin* the coarſer clue;  
 By one delay after another they *ſpin* out their whole lives,  
 To protract; to draw out. *Dryden.*  
 3. To protract; to draw out.  
 By one delay after another they *ſpin* out their whole lives,  
 'till there's no more future left before 'em. *L'Eſtrange.*  
 If his cure lies among the lawyers let nothing be ſaid againſt intangling property, *ſpinning* out cauſes, and ſqueezing clients. *Collier.*

## S P I

- Why ſhould Rome fall a moment ere her time?  
 No, let us draw her term of freedom out  
 In its full length, and *ſpin* it to the laſt. *Addiſon's Cato.*  
 4. To form by degrees; to draw out tediouſly.  
 I paſſed lightly over many particulars, on which learned and witty men might *ſpin* out large volumes. *Digby.*  
 Men of large thoughts and quick apprehenſions are not to expect any thing here, but what, being *ſpun* out of my own coarſe thoughts, is fitted to men of my own ſize. *Locke.*  
 The lines are weak, another's pleaſ'd to ſay;  
 Lord Fanny *ſpins* a thouſand ſuch a day. *Pope.*  
*TO SPIN. v. n.*  
 1. To exerciſe the art of ſpinning.  
 We can fling our legs and arms upwards and downwards, backwards, forwards, and round, as they that *ſpin*. *Mora.*  
 Ten thouſand ſtalks their various bloſſoms ſpread;  
 Peaceful and lowly in their native foil,  
 They neither know to *ſpin*, nor care to toil. *Prior.*  
 For this Alcides learn'd to *ſpin*;  
 His club laid down, and lion's ſkin. *Prior.*  
 2. [Spining, Italian.] To ſcream out in a thread or ſmall current.  
 Together furiously they ran,  
 That to the ground came horſe and man;  
 The blood out of their helmets *ſpan*,  
 So ſharp were their encounters. *Drayton's Nymphs.*  
 3. To move round as a ſpindle.  
 Whether the ſun, predominant in heav'n,  
 Riſe on the earth, or earth riſe on the ſun,  
 He from the Eaſt his flaming road begin,  
 Or the from Weſt her ſilent courſe advance  
 With inoffenſive pace, that *ſpinning* ſleeps  
 On her ſoft axle, while the paces ev'n  
 And bears thee ſoft with the ſmooth air along,  
 Solicit not thy thoughts. *Milton's Paraſe Loſt, l. viii.*  
 As when a ſhipwright ſtands his workmen o'er,  
 Who ply the wimble ſome huge beam to bore;  
 Urg'd on all hands it nimbly *ſpins* about,  
 The grain deep piercing 'till it ſcoops it out. *Pope.*  
*SPINACH. n. f. [ſpinachia, Latin.]* A plant.  
*SPINAGE. n. f.* It hath an apetalous flower, conſiſting of many ſtamina included in the flower-cup, which are produced in ſpikes upon the male plants which are barren; but the embryos are produced from the wings of the leaves on the female plants, which afterward become roundiſh or angular ſeeds, which, in ſome ſorts, have thorns adhering to them. *Milner.*  
*SPINAGE. n. f.* *Spinage* is an excellent herb crude, or boiled. *Mortimer.*  
*SPINAL. adj. [ſpina, Latin.]* Belonging to the back bone.  
 All *ſpinal*, or ſuch as have no ribs, but only a back bone, are ſomewhat analogous thereto. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*  
 Thoſe ſolids are entirely nervous, and proceed from the brain, and *ſpinal* marrow, which by their bulk appear ſufficient to furniſh all the ſtamina or threads of the ſolid parts. *Arch.*  
 Deſcending careleſs from his couch, the fall  
 Lux'd his joint neck and *ſpinal* marrow bruiz'd. *Philips.*  
*SPINDLE. n. f. [ſpindel, Saxon.]*  
 1. The pin by which the thread is formed, and on which it is conglomerated.  
 Bodies fibrous by moiſture incorporate with other thread, eſpecially if there be a little wreathing; as appeareth by the twiſting of thread, and twiſting about of *ſpindles*. *Bacon.*  
 Sing to thoſe that hold the vital ſheers,  
 And turn the adamant *ſpindle* round  
 On which the fate of gods and men is wound. *Milton.*  
 Upon a true repentance, God is not ſo fatally tied to the *ſpindle* of abſolute reprobation as not to keep his promiſe, and ſeal merciful pardons. *Dr. Jaſper Maſme.*  
 So Pallas from the duſty field withdrew,  
 And when imperial Jove appear'd in view,  
 Refum'd her female arts, the *ſpindle* and the clew;  
 Forgot the ſcepter ſhe ſo well had ſway'd,  
 And with that mildneſs, ſhe had rul'd, obey'd. *Stepney.*  
 Do you take me for a Roman matron,  
 Bred tamely to the *ſpindle* and the loom? *A. Phillips.*  
 2. A long ſlender ſtalk.  
 The *ſpindles* muſt be tied up, and, as they grow in height, rods ſet by them, left by their bending they ſhould break. *Mort.*  
 3. Any thing ſlender. In contempt.  
 Repoſe yourſelf, if thoſe *ſpindle* legs of yours will carry you to the next chair. *Dryden's Spaniſh Friar.*  
 The marriage of one of our heiresses with an eminent courtier gave us *ſpindle* ſhanks and cramps. *Tatler.*  
*TO SPINDLE. v. n. [from the noun.]* To ſhoot into a long ſmall ſtalk.  
 Another ill accident in drought is the *ſpindling* of the corn, which with us is rare, but in hotter countries common; inſomuch as the word calamity was firſt derived from calamus, when the corn could not get out of the ſtalk. *Bacon.*  
 When the flowers begin to *ſpindle*, all but one or two of the biggeſt, at each root, ſhould be nipped off. *Mortimer.*

SPINDLESHANKED.

## S P I

- SPINDLESHANKED. adj. [ſpindle and ſhank.]* Having ſmall legs.  
 Her lawyer is a little rivelled, *ſpindleſhanked* gentleman. *Addiſ.*  
*SPINDLETREE. n. f.* Prickwood. A plant.  
*SPINE. n. f. [ſpina, Latin.]* The back bone.  
 The rapier entered his right ſide, reaching within a finger's breadth of the *ſpine*. *Wife's Surgery.*  
 There are who think the marrow of a man,  
 Which in the *ſpine*, while he was living, ran;  
 When dead, the pith corrupted, will become  
 A ſnake, and his within the hollow tomb. *Dryden.*  
*SPINEL. n. f.* A ſort of mineral. *Spinel*-ruby is of a bright roſy red; it is ſofter than the rock or baloſ ruby. *Woodward.*  
*SPINET. n. f. [ſpinette, French.]* A ſmall harpſichord, an inſtrument with keys.  
 When miſs delights in her *spinet*,  
 A fiddler may his fortune get. *Swift.*  
*SPINIFEROUS. adj. [ſpina and fero, Latin.]* Bearing thorns.  
*SPINER. n. f. [from ſpin.]*  
 1. One ſkilled in ſpinning.  
 A practiſed *spinner* ſhall ſpin a pound of wool worth two ſhillings for ſhipence. *Graunt.*  
 2. A garden ſpider with long jointed legs.  
 Weaving ſpiders come not here:  
 Hence you long leg'd *spinners*, hence. *Shakeſp.*  
*SPINNING Wheel. n. f. [from ſpin.]* The wheel by which, ſince the diſuſe of the rock, the thread is drawn.  
 My *ſpinning wheel* and rake,  
 Let Suſan keep for her dear ſiſter's ſake. *Gay.*  
*SPINNY. adj. I ſuppoſe ſmall, ſlender.* A barbarous word.  
 They plow it early in the year, and then there will come ſome *spinny* graſs that will keep it from ſcalding in ſummer. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*  
*SPINOSITY. n. f. [ſpinus, Latin.]* Crabbedneſs; thorny or briary perplexity.  
 Philoſophy conſiſted of nought but dry *ſpinosities*, lean notions, and endless altercations about things of nothing. *Glanv.*  
*SPINOUS. adj. [ſpinus, Latin.]* Thorny; full of thorns.  
*SPINSTER. n. f. [from ſpin.]*  
 1. A woman that ſpins.  
 The *ſpinſters* and the knitters in the ſun,  
 And the free maids that weave their thread with bones,  
 Do uſe to chant it. *Shakeſp. Twelfth Night.*  
 2. [In law.] The general term for a girl or maiden woman.  
 One Michael Caſſio,  
 That never ſet a ſquadron in the field,  
 Nor the diviſion of a battle knows  
 More than a *ſpinſter*. *Shakeſp. Othello.*  
 I deſire that a yearly annuity of twenty pounds ſhall be paid to Rebecca Dingley of the city of Dublin, *ſpinſter*, during her life. *Swift.*  
*SPINSTRY. n. f. [from ſpinſter.]* The work of ſpinning.  
*SPINNY. adj. [ſpina, Latin.]* Thorny; briary; perplexed; difficult; troubleſome.  
 The firſt attempts are always imperfect; much more in ſo difficult and *ſpinny* an affair as to ſeize a ſubject. *Digby.*  
*SPINACLE. [ſpinaculum, Latin.]* A breathing hole; a vent; a ſmall aperture.  
 Moſt of theſe *ſpinacles* perpetually ſend forth fire, more or leſs. *Woodward.*  
*SPIRAL. adj. [ſpirale, Fr. from ſpira, Latin.]* Curve; winding; circularly involved.  
 The proceſs of the fibres in the ventricles, running in *ſpiral* lines from the tip to the baſe of the heart, ſhews that the ſyſtole of the heart is a mulcular contraction, as a purſe is ſhut by drawing the ſtrings contrary ways. *Ray.*  
 Why earth or ſun diurnal ſtages keep?  
 In *ſpiral* traſts why through the zodiac creep? *Blackmore.*  
 The inſteſtinal tube affects a ſtraight, inſtead of a *ſpiral* cylinder. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*  
*SPIRALLY. adv. [from ſpiral.]* In a ſpiral form.  
 The ſides are compoſed of two orders of fibres running circularly or *ſpirally* from baſe to tip. *Ray on the Creation.*  
*SPIRE. n. f. [ſpira, Latin; ſpira, Italian; ſpira, Swediſh.]*  
 1. A curve line; any thing wreathed or contorted; a curl; a twiſt; a wreath.  
 His head  
 Creſted aloft, and carbuncle his eyes;  
 With burniſh'd neck of verdant gold, erect  
 Amidſt his circling *ſpires*, that on the graſs  
 Floated redundant. *Milton.*  
 A dragon's fiery form belied the god,  
 Sublime on radiant *ſpires* he rode. *Dryden.*  
 Air ſeems to conſiſt of *ſpires* contorted into ſmall ſpheres, through the interſtices of which the particles of light may freely paſs; it is light, the ſolid ſubſtance of the *ſpires* being very ſmall in proportion to the ſpaces they take up. *Cheyne.*  
 2. Any thing growing up taper; a round pyramid, ſo called perhaps becauſe a line drawn round and round in leſs and leſs circles, would be a *ſpire*; a ſteeple.  
 With gilded *ſpires* and pinnacles adorn'd. *Milton.*  
 He cannot make one *ſpire* of graſs more or leſs than he hath made. *Hale's Orig. of Mankind.*

## S P I

- These pointed *spires* that wound the ambient sky,  
 Inglorious change! shall in destruction lie. *Prior.*  
 3. The top or uppermoſt point.  
 I were no leſs than a traducement to ſilence, that  
 Which to the *ſpire* and top of praiſes vouch'd,  
 Would ſeem but modeſt. *Shakeſp.*  
*TO SPIRE. v. n. [from the noun.]*  
 1. To ſhoot up pyramidally.  
 It will grow to a great bigneſs; but it is not ſo apt to *ſpire* up as the other ſorts, being more inclined to branch into arms. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*  
 2. [Spires, Latin.] To breathe. Not in uſe. *Spenser.*  
*SPIRIT. n. f. [ſpiritus, Latin.]*  
 1. Breath; wind in motion.  
 All purges have in them a raw *ſpirit* or wind, which is the principal cauſe of tenſion in the ſtomach. *Bacon.*  
 The balmy *ſpirit* of the weſtern breeze.  
 2. [Spirits, Fr.] An immaterial ſubſtance.  
*Spirit* is a ſubſtance wherein thinking, knowing, doubting, and a power of moving do ſubſiſt. *Locke.*  
 I ſhall depend upon your conſtant friendſhip; like the truſt we have in benevolent *ſpirits*, who, though we never ſee or hear them, we think are conſtantly praying for us. *Pope.*  
 She is a *ſpirit*; yet not like air, or wind;  
 Nor like the ſpirits about the heart, or brain;  
 Nor like thoſe ſpirits which alchymiſts do find,  
 When they in ev'ry thing ſeek gold in vain;  
 For the all natures under heav'n doth paſs,  
 Being like thoſe *ſpirits* which God's bright face do ſee;  
 Or like himſelf whoſe image once ſhe was,  
 Though now, alas! ſhe ſcarce his ſhadow be;  
 For of all forms ſhe holds the firſt degree,  
 That are to groſs material bodies knit;  
 Yet ſhe herſelf is bodyleſs and free;  
 And though confin'd is almoſt infinite. *Davies.*  
 If we ſeclude ſpace, there will remain in the world but matter and mind, or body and *ſpirit*. *Watts's Logic.*  
 3. The ſoul of man.  
 The *ſpirit* ſhall return unto God that gave it: *Bible.*  
 Look, who comes here! a grave unto a ſoul;  
 Holding th' eternal *ſpirit* 'gainſt her will  
 In the vile priſon of afflicted breath. *Shakeſp. K. John.*  
 4. An apparition.  
 They were terrified, and ſuppoſed that they had ſeen a *ſpirit*. *Luke xxiv. 37.*  
 Perhaps you might ſee the image, and not the glaſs; the former appearing like a *ſpirit* in the air. *Bacon.*  
 Whilſt young, preſerve his tender mind from all impreſſions of *ſpirits* and goblins in the dark. *Locke.*  
 5. Temper; habitual diſpoſition of mind.  
 He fits  
 Upon their tongues a various *ſpirit*, to raſe  
 Quite out their native language. *Milton.*  
 That peculiar law of chriſtianity which forbids revenge, no man can think it grievous who conſiders the reſtleſs torment of a malicious and revengeful *ſpirit*. *Tillotſon.*  
 Nor once diſturb their heav'nly *ſpirits*  
 With Scapin's cheats, or Cæſar's merits. *Prior.*  
 6. Ardour; courage; elevation; vehemence of mind.  
 'Tis well blown, lads;  
 This morning, like the *ſpirit* of a youth  
 That means to be of note, begins betimes. *Shakeſp.*  
 Farewel the big war,  
 The *ſpirit* ſtirring drum, th' ear piercing ſife. *Shakeſp.*  
 7. Genius; vigour of mind.  
 More ample *ſpirit* than hitherto was wont,  
 Here needs me, whiles the famous anceſtors  
 Of my moſt dreaded ſovereign I recount,  
 By which all earthly princes the doth far ſurmount. *Fa. 2.*  
 To a mighty work thou goeſt, O king,  
 That equal *ſpirits* and equal pow'rs ſhall bring. *Daniel.*  
 A wild Tartar, when he ſpies  
 A man that's handſome, valiant, wiſe,  
 If he can kill him, thinks t' inherit  
 His wit, his beauty, and his *ſpirit*. *Butler.*  
 The nobleſt *ſpirit* or genius cannot deſerve enough of mankind, to pretend to the eſteem of heroick virtue. *Temple.*  
 A perfect judge will read each work of wit,  
 With the ſame *ſpirit* that its author writ:  
 Survey the whole, nor ſeek flight fault to find,  
 Where nature moves, and rapture warms the mind. *Pope.*  
 8. Turn of mind; power of mind moral or intellectual.  
 You were uſ'd  
 To ſay extremity was the trier of *ſpirits*,  
 That common chances common men could bear. *Shakeſp.*  
 I aſk but half thy mighty *ſpirit* for me. *Cowley.*  
 9. Intellectual powers diſtinct from the body.  
 Theſe diſcourſes made ſo deep impreſſion upon the mind and *ſpirit* of the prince, whoſe nature was inclined to adventures, that he was tranſported with the thought of it. *Clarendon.*  
 In *ſpirit* perhaps he alſo ſaw  
 Rich Mexico, the ſeat of Montezuma. *Milton.*  
 10. Sen-



## S P I

10. Sentiment; perception.  
You are too great to be by me gainfaid: *Shakespeare.*  
Your spirit is too true, your fears too certain.
11. Eagerness; desire.  
God has changed mens tempers with the times, and made a spirit of building succeed a spirit of pulling down. *South.*  
12. Man of activity; man of life, fire and enterprise.  
The watry kingdom is no bar  
To stop the foreign spirits, but they come. *Shakespeare.*  
13. Persons distinguished by qualities of the mind. A French word, happily growing obsolete.  
Such spirits as he desired to please, such would I chuse for my judges. *Dryden.*  
14. That which gives vigour or cheerfulness to the mind; the purest part of the body bordering, says *Sydenham*, on immateriality. In this meaning it is commonly written with the plural termination.  
Though thou didst but jest:  
With my vex'd spirits I cannot take a truce,  
But they will quake. *Shakespeare's King John.*  
When I sit and tell  
The warlike feats I've done, his spirits fly out  
Into my story. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*  
Alas! when all our lamps are burn'd,  
Our bodies wafted, and our spirits spent,  
When we have all the learned volumes turn'd,  
Which yield men's wits both help and ornament;  
What can we know, or what can we discern? *Davies.*  
To sing thy praise, would heav'n my breath prolong,  
Infusing spirits worthy such a song,  
Not Thracian Orpheus should transcend my lays. *Dryden.*  
By means of the curious lodgment and inoculation of the auditory nerves, the organs of the spirits should be allayed. *Derham.*  
In some fair body thus the secret soul  
With spirits feeds, with vigour fills the whole;  
Each motion guides, and ev'ry nerve sustains,  
Itself unseen, but in the effects remains. *Pope.*  
The king's party, called the cavaliers, began to recover their spirits. *Swift.*  
15. The likeness; essential qualities.  
Italian pieces will appear best in a room where the windows are high, because they are commonly made to a descending light, which of all other doth set off mens faces in their truest spirit. *Watson.*  
16. Any thing eminently pure and refined.  
Nor doth the eye itself,  
That most pure spirit of sense, behold itself. *Shakespeare.*  
17. That which hath power or energy.  
All bodies have spirits and pneumatical parts within them; but the main difference between animate and inanimate are, that the spirits of things animate are all continued within themselves, and branched in veins as blood is; and the spirits have also certain seats where the principal do reside, and whereunto the rest do resort; but the spirits in things inanimate are shut in and cut off by the tangible parts, as air in snow. *Bacon's Natural History.*  
18. An inflammable liquor raised by distillation.  
What the chymists call spirit, they apply the name to so many differing things, that they seem to have no settled notion of the thing. In general, they give the name of spirit to any distilled volatile liquor. *Boyle.*  
All spirits, by frequent use, destroy, and at last extinguish the natural heat of the stomach. *Temple.*  
In distillations, what trickles down the sides of the receiver, if it will not mix with water, is oil; if it will, it is spirit. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*  
19. It may be observed, that in the old poets spirit was commonly a monosyllable, being written *spirit* or *spite*.  
The charge thereof unto a courteous knight  
Commanded was. *Spenser.*  
TO SPIRIT. *v. a.*  
1. To animate or actuate as a spirit.  
So talk'd the spirited fly snake. *Milton's Par. Lost.*  
2. To excite; to animate; to encourage.  
He will be faint in any execution of such a counsel, unless spirited by the unanimous decrees of a general diet. *Temple.*  
Civil dissensions never fail of introducing and spiriting the ambition of private men. *Swift on the Cont. in Athens and Rome.*  
Many officers and private men spirit up and assist those obstinate people to continue in their rebellion. *Swift.*  
3. To draw; to entice.  
In the southern coast of America, the southern point of the needle varieth toward the land, as being disposed and spirited that way, by the meridional and proper hemisphere. *Brown.*  
The ministry had him spirited away, and carried abroad as a dangerous person. *Arbutnot and Pope.*  
SPIRITUALLY. *adv.* [from *spiritus*, Latin.] By means of the breath.  
Conceive one of each pronounced spiritaly, the other vocally. *Holder's Elements of Speech.*  
SPIRITED. *adj.* [from *spirit*] Lively; vivacious; full of fire.

## S P I

- Dryden's translation of Virgil is noble and spirited. *Pope.*  
SPIRITEDNESS. *n. f.* [from *spirited*.] Disposition or make of mind.  
He showed the narrow spiritedness, pride, and ignorance of pedants. *Addison.*  
SPIRITFULNESS. *n. f.* [from *spirit* and *full*.] Sprightfulness; liveliness.  
A cocks crowing is, a tone that corresponds to singing, attending his mirth and spiritfulness. *Harper.*  
SPIRITLESS. *adj.* [from *spirit*] Dejected; low; deprived of vigour; wanting courage; depressed.  
A man so faint, so spiritless,  
So dull, so dead in look, so woe begone,  
Drew Priam's curtain. *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*  
Of their wonted vigour left them drain'd,  
Exhausted, spiritless, afflicted, fall'n. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*  
Nor did all Rome, grown spiritless, supply  
A man that for bold truth durst bravely die. *Dryden.*  
Art thou so base, so spiritless a slave?  
Not so he bore the fate to which you doom'd him. *Smith.*  
SPIRITUOUS. *adj.* [from *spirit*.]  
1. Refined; defecated; advanced near to spirit.  
More refin'd, more spirituous and pure,  
As nearer to him plac'd, or nearer tending. *Milton.*  
2. Fine; ardent; active.  
SPIRITUOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *spirituous*.] Fineness and activity of parts.  
They, notwithstanding the great thinness and spirituousness of the liquor, did, before they broke, lift up the upper surface, and for a moment form a thin film like a small hemisphere. *Boyle.*  
SPIRITUAL. *adj.* [from *spiritus*, Fr. from *spirit*.]  
1. Distinct from matter; immaterial; incorporeal.  
Echo is a great argument of the spiritual essence of sounds; for if it were corporeal, the repercussion should be created by like instruments with the original sound. *Bacon.*  
Both visibles and audibles in their working emit no corporeal substance into their mediums, but only carry certain spiritual species. *Bacon.*  
All creatures, as well spiritual as corporeal, declare their absolute dependence upon the first author of all beings, the only self-existent God. *Bentley.*  
2. Mental; intellectual.  
The same disaster has invaded his spirituals; the passions rebel; and there are so many governours, that there can be no government. *South.*  
3. Not gross; refined from external things; relative only to the mind.  
Some who pretend to be of a more spiritual and refined religion, spend their time in contemplation, and talk much of communion with God. *Catani's Sermon.*  
4. Not temporal; relating to the things of heaven; ecclesiastical.  
Place man in some public society, civil or spiritual. *Hosker.*  
Thou art reverend,  
Touching thy spiritual function, not thy life. *Shakespeare.*  
I have made an offer to his majesty,  
Upon our spiritual convocation,  
As touching France, to give a greater sum  
Than ever at one time the clergy did. *Shakespeare.*  
Spiritual armour, able to resist  
Satan's assaults. *Milton.*  
The clergy's business lies among the laity; nor is there a more effectual way to forward the salvation of mens souls, than for spiritual persons to make themselves as agreeable as they can in the conversations of the world. *Swift.*  
SPIRITUALITY. *n. f.* [from *spiritual*.]  
1. Incorporeity; immateriality; essence distinct from matter.  
If this light be not spiritual, yet it approacheth nearest unto spirituality; and if it have any corporality, then of all other the most subtle and pure. *Raleigh.*  
2. Intellectual nature.  
A pleasure made for the soul; suitable to its spirituality, and equal to all its capacities. *South's Sermons.*  
3. [from *spiritualis*, Fr.] Acts independent of the body; pure acts of the soul; mental refinement.  
Many secret indispositions and aversions to duty will heal upon the soul, and it will require both time and close application of mind to recover it to such a frame, as shall dispose it for the spiritualities of religion. *South's Sermons.*  
4. That which belongs to any one as an ecclesiastick.  
Of common rights, the dean and chapter are guardians of the spiritualities, during the vacancy of a bishoprick. *Ascham.*  
SPIRITUALTY. *n. f.* [from *spiritual*.] Ecclesiastical body.  
We of the spirituality  
Will raise your highness such a mighty sum,  
As never did the clergy at one time. *Shakespeare.*  
SPIRITUALIZATION. *n. f.* [from *spiritualize*.] The act of spiritualizing.  
TO SPIRITUALIZE. *v. a.* [from *spiritualize*, Fr. from *spirit*.] To refine the intellect; to purify from the feculencies of the world.  
This would take it much out of the care of the soul, to spiritualize and replenish it with good works. *Hammond.*

## S P I

- We begin our survey from the lowest dregs of sense, and so ascend to our more spiritualized selves. *Glanville.*  
As to the future glory in which the body is to partake, that load of earth which now engages to corruption, must be calcined and spiritualized, and thus be clothed upon with glory. *Decay of Piety.*  
If man will act rationally, he cannot admit any competition between a momentary satisfaction, and an everlasting happiness, as great as God can give, and our spiritualized capacities receive. *Rogers's Sermon.*  
SPIRITUALLY. *adv.* [from *spiritual*] Without corporeal grossness; with attention to things purely intellectual.  
In the same degree that virgins live more spiritually than other persons, in the same degree is their virginity a more excellent state. *Taylor's Rule of holy Living.*  
SPIRITUOUS. *adj.* [from *spirituous*, Fr. from *spirit*.]  
1. Having the quality of spirit, tenuity and activity of parts.  
More refin'd, more spirituous and pure,  
As to him nearer tending. *Milton.*  
The most spirituous and most fragrant part of the plant exhales by the action of the sun. *Arbutnot.*  
2. Lively; gay; vivid; airy.  
It may appear airy and spirituous, and fit for the welcome of cheerful guests. *Watson's Architecture.*  
SPIRITUOSITY. *n. f.* [from *spirituous*.] The quality of being spirituousness. *ing spirituous*; tenuity and activity.  
TO SPIRIT. *v. n.* [from *spirit*, Dutch, to shoot up, *Skinner*; *spirit*, Swedish, to fly out. *Lye*.] To spring out in a sudden stream; to stream out by intervals.  
Bottling of beer, while new and full of spirit, so that it spiriteth when the stopple is taken forth, maketh the drink more quick and windy. *Bacon's Natural History.*  
Thus the small jet, which hasty hands unlock,  
Springs in the garden's eyes who turns the cock. *Pope.*  
TO SPIRIT. *v. a.* To throw out in a jet.  
When weary Proteus  
Retir'd for shelter to his wonted caves,  
His funny flocks about their shepherd play,  
And rowling round him, spirit the bitter sea. *Dryden.*  
When rains the passage hide,  
Of the loose stones spirit up a muddy tide  
Beneath thy careless foot. *Gay.*  
TO SPIRIT. *v. a.* [A corruption of *spirit*.] To dissipate.  
The teraqueous globe would, by the centrifugal force of that motion, be soon dissipated and spirited into the circumambient space, was it not kept together by this noble contrivance of the Creator. *Derham's Physico-Theology.*  
SPIRIT. *adj.* [from *spira*.]  
1. Pyramidal.  
Waste sandy valleys, once perplex'd with thorn,  
The spirit fir, and shapely box adorn. *Pope's Messiah.*  
In these lone walls, their days eternal bound,  
These moss-grown domes with spirit turrets crown'd,  
Where awful arches make a noon-day night,  
And the dim windows shed a solemn light;  
Thy eyes diffus'd a reconciling ray.  
And gleams of glory brighten'd all the day. *Pope.*  
2. Wreathed; curled.  
Hid in the spirit volumes of the snake,  
I lurk'd within the covert of a brake. *Dryden.*  
SPISS. *adj.* [from *spissus*, Latin.] Close; firm; thick.  
From his modest and humble charity, virtues which rarely cohabit with the swelling windiness of much knowledge, issued this spiss and dense, yet polished; this copious, yet concise treatise of the variety of languages. *Brerewood.*  
SPISSITUDE. *n. f.* [from *spissus*, Latin.] Grossness; thickness.  
Drawing wine or beer from the lees, called racking, it will clarify the looser; for though the lees keep the drink in heart, and make it lasting, yet they cast up some spissitude. *Bacon.*  
Spissitude is subdued by acrid things, and acrimony by inspissating. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*  
SPIT. *n. f.* [from *spira*, Saxon; *spit*, Dutch; *spedo*, Italian.]  
1. A long prong on which meat is driven to be turned before the fire.  
A goodly city is this Antium;  
'Tis I that made thy widows: then know me not,  
Left that thy wives with spits, and boys with stones  
In puny battle slay me. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*  
They may be contrived to the moving of sails in a chimney corner, the motion of which may be applied to the turning of a spit. *Wilkins's Mathematical Magick.*  
With Peggy Dixon thoughtful fit,  
Contriving for the pot and spit. *Swift.*  
2. Such a depth of earth as is pierced by one action of the spade.  
Where the earth is washed from the quick, face it with the first spit of earth dug out of the ditch. *Mortimer.*  
TO SPIT. *v. a.* Preterite *spat*; participle pass. *spit*, or *spitted*.  
[from the noun.]  
1. To put upon a spit.  
I see my cousin's ghost  
Seeking out Romeo, that did spit his body  
Upon a rapier's point. *Shakespeare's Romeo and Juliet.*

## S P I

2. To thrust through.  
I spitted frogs, I crush'd a heap of emmets. *Dryden.*  
TO SPIT. *v. a.* [from *spira*, Saxon; *spytter*, Danish.] To eject from the mouth.  
A large mouth, indeed,  
That spits forth death, and mountains, rocks and seas. *Shakespeare's King John.*  
Commissions which compel from each  
The sixth part of his substance, makes bold mouths,  
Tongues spit their duties out, and cold hearts freeze  
Allegiance in them. *Shakespeare.*  
TO SPIT. *v. n.* To throw out spittle or moisture of the mouth.  
Very good orators, when they are here, will spit. *Shakespeare.*  
I dare meet Surrey,  
And spit upon him whilst I say he lies. *Shakespeare's Rich. II.*  
You spit upon me last Wednesday,  
You spurn'd me such a day. *Shakespeare's Merch. of Venice.*  
The watry kingdom, whose ambitious head  
Spits in the face of heaven, is no bar  
To stop the foreign spirits; but they come. *Shakespeare.*  
He spat on the ground, made clay of the spittle, and anointed the eyes of the blind man. *John ix. 6.*  
A maid came from her father's house to one of the tribunals of the Gentiles, and declaring herself a Christian, spit in the judge's face. *South.*  
A drunkard men abhor, and would even spit at him, were it not for fear he should something more than spit at them. *South's Sermons.*  
Spit on your finger and thumb, and pinch the snuff till the candle goes out. *Swift's Rules for the Servants.*  
SPIRITUAL. *n. f.* [Corrupted from *hospital*.] A charitable foundation. In use only in the phrases, a spiritual sermon, and reb not the spittal.  
TO SPITCHCOCK. *v. a.* To cut an eel in pieces and roast him.  
Of this word I find no good etymology.  
No man lards salt pork with orange peel,  
Or garnishes his lamb with spitcock's eel. *King.*  
SPITE. *n. f.* [from *spira*, Dutch; *despit*, French.]  
1. Malice; rancour; hate; malignity; malevolence.  
This breeding rather spite than shame in her, or, if it were a shame, a shame not of the fault, but of the repulse, she did thirst for a revenge. *Sidney.*  
Bewray they did their inward boiling spites,  
Each stirring others to revenge their cause. *Daniel.*  
Done all to spite  
The great Creator; but their spite still serves  
His glory to augment. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*  
Be gone, ye critics, and restrain your spites,  
Codrus writes on, and will for ever write. *Pope.*  
2. SPITE OF, or IN SPITE OF. Notwithstanding; in defiance of. It is often used without any malignity of meaning.  
Blessed be such a preacher, whom God made use of to speak a word in season, and saved me in spite of the world, the devil, and myself. *South.*  
In spite of me I love, and see too late  
My mother's pride must find my mother's fate. *Dryden.*  
For thy lov'd sake, spite of my boding fears,  
I'll meet the danger which ambition brings. *Racine.*  
My father's fate,  
In spite of all the fortitude that shines  
Before my face in Cato's great example,  
Subdues my soul, and fills my eyes with tears. *Addison's Cato.*  
In spite of all applications the patient grew worse every day. *Arbutnot.*  
TO SPITE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]  
1. To mischief; to treat maliciously; to vex; to thwart malignantly.  
Beguill'd, divorced, wronged, spighted, slain,  
Most detestable death, by thee. *Shakespeare.*  
I'll sacrifice the lamb that I do love,  
To spight a raven's heart within a dove. *Shakespeare.*  
2. To fill with spite; to offend.  
So with play did he a good while fight against the fight of Zelmane, who, more spited with that countess, that one that did nothing should be able to resist her, burned away with choler any motions which might grow out of her own sweet disposition. *Sidney.*  
Darius, spited at the magi, endeavoured to abolish not only their learning but their language. *Tem. le.*  
SPIRITFUL. *adj.* [from *spira* and *full*.] Malicious; malignant.  
The Jews were the deadliest and spiritfulest enemies of Christianity that were in the world, and in this respect their orders to be shunned. *Hosker.*  
All you have done  
Hath been but for a wayward son,  
Spightful and wrathful. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*  
Contempt is a thing made up of an undervaluing of a man, upon a belief of his utter uselessness, and a spiteful endeavour to engage the rest of the world in the same slight esteem of him. *South's Sermons.*  
The spiteful stars have shed their venom down,  
And now the peaceful planets take their turn. *Dryden.*  
24 U  
SPITEFULLY.



## SPL

**SPL'ITFULLY**. *adv.* [from *spiteful*.] Maliciously; malignantly. Twice false Evadne, *spitefully* forsworn! That fatal beast like this I would have torn. Waller.

Vancella fat,  
Scarce list'ning to their idle chat,  
Further than sometimes by a frown,  
When they grew pert, to pull them down;  
At last the *spitefully* was bent  
To try their wisdom's full extent. Swift.

**SPL'ITFULNESS**. *n. f.* [from *spiteful*.] Malice; malignity; desire of vexing. It looks more like *spitefulness* and ill-nature, than a diligent search after truth. *Kail against Burnet.*

**SPL'ITTED**. *adj.* [from *split*.] Shot out into length. Whether the head of a deer, that by age is more *spitted*, may be brought again to be more branched. Bacon.

**SPL'ITTER**. *n. f.* [from *split*.] 1. One who puts meat on a spit. 2. One who spits with his mouth. 3. A young deer. *Ainsworth.*

**SPL'ITTLE**. *n. f.* [Corrupted from *hospital*, and therefore better written *spital*, or *spital*.] Hospital. It is still retained in Scotland. To the *spittle* go,  
And from the powd'ring tub of infamy  
Fetch forth the lazar kite of Cressid's kind. *Shakesp. H. V.*

This is it  
That makes the waned widow wed again;  
She whom the *spittle* house, and ulcerous fores,  
Would cast the gorge at, this embalms and spices  
To th' April-day again. *Shakesp. Timon.*

Cure the *spittle* world of maladies. *Cleveland.*

**SPL'ITTLE**. *n. f.* [from *spitch*, Saxon.] Moisture of the mouth. The saliva or *spittle* is an humour of eminent use. Ray.

Manas and Aty in the mouth were bred,  
And never hatch'd within the lab'ring head;  
No blood from bitten nails those poems drew,  
But churn'd like *spittle* from the lips they flew. Dryden.

The *spittle* is an active liquor, immediately derived from the arterial blood: it is saponaceous. *Arbutnot.*

A genius for all stations fit,  
Whose meanest talent is his wit;  
His heart too great, though fortune little,  
To lick a rascal statesman's *spittle*. Swift.

**SPL'ITVENOM**. *n. f.* [from *split* and *venom*.] Poison ejected from the mouth. The *spitvenom* of their poisoned hearts breaketh out to the annoyance of others. Hooker.

**SPLANCHNOLOGY**. *n. f.* [from *splanchnologie*, French; *σπλάνχνα* and *λογία*.] A treatise or description of the bowels. *Diät.*

**TO SPLASH**. *v. a.* [from *plaska*, Swedish.] They have both an affinity with *plash*. To daub with dirt in great quantities. *Diät.*

**SPLASHY**. *adj.* [from *plash*.] Full of dirty water; apt to daub. *Diät.*

**SPLA'YFOOT**. *adj.* [from *splay* and *foot*.] Having the foot turned inward. Though still some traces of our rustic vein, And *splayfoot* verse remain'd, and will remain. Pope.

**SPLA'YMOUTH**. *n. f.* [from *splay* and *mouth*.] Mouth widened by design. All authors to their own defects are blind: Hadst thou but Janus-like a face behind, To see the people when *splaymouths* they make, To mark their fingers pointed at thy back, Their tongues loll'd out a foot. Dryden.

**SPLEEN**. *n. f.* [from *splen*, Latin.] 1. The milt; one of the viscera, of which the use is scarcely known. It is supposed the seat of anger and melancholy. If the wound be on the left hypochondrium, under the short ribs, you may conclude the *spleen* wounded. *Wifeman.*

2. Anger; spite; ill-humour. If she must teem, Create her child of *spleen*, that it may live And be a thwart distastur'd torment to her. *Shakespeare.*

Charge not in your *spleen* a noble person,  
And spoil your nobler soul. *Shakespeare.*

Kind pity checks my *spleen*; brave scorn forbids  
Those tears to issue, which swell my eye-lids.  
All envy'd; but the Theban brethren show'd  
The least respect; and thus they vent their *spleen* aloud:  
Lay down those honour'd spoils. Dryden.

In noble minds some dregs remain,  
Not yet purg'd off, of *spleen* and four distain. Pope.

3. A fit of anger. Brief as the lightning in the collied night,  
That, in a *spleen*, unfolds both heav'n and earth;  
And ere a man hath power to say, behold!  
The jaws of darkness do devour it up. *Shakespeare.*

4. Melancholy; hypochondriacal vapours. *Spleen*, vapours, and small-pox above them all. Pope.

Bodies chang'd to recent forms by *spleen*. Pope.

## SPL

**SPLE'NED**. *adj.* [from *spleen*.] Deprived of the spleen. Animals *spleened* grow salacious. *Arbutnot.*

**SPLE'NFUL**. *adj.* [from *spleen* and *full*.] Angry; peevish; fretful; melancholy. The commons, like an angry hive of bees,  
That want their leader, scatter up and down;  
Myself have calm'd their *spleenful* mutiny. *Shak. H. VI.*

The cheerful soldiers, with new stores supply'd,  
Now long to execute their *spleenful* will. Dryden.

If you drink tea upon a promontory that overhangs the sea, the whistling of the wind is better music to contented minds than the opera to the *spleenful*. Pope.

**SPLE'NLESS**. *adj.* [from *spleen*.] Kind; gentle; mild. Obsolete.

Mean time flew our ships, and freight we fetcht  
The tyren's file; a *spleenful* wind so stretcht  
Her wings to waft us, and so urg'd our keel. *Chapman.*

**SPLE'NWO'RT**. *n. f.* [from *spleen* and *wort*.] Miltwaste. A plant. The leaves and fruit are like those of the fern; but the pinulae are cared at their basis. *Miller.*

Safe pass'd the gnome through this fantastick band,  
A branch of healing *spleenwort* in his hand. *Pope.*

**SPLE'NY**. *adj.* [from *spleen*.] Angry; peevish. What though I know her virtuous,  
And well deserving; yet I know her for  
A *spleeny* Lutheran, and not wholesome to  
Our cause. *Shakespeare. Henry VIII.*

**SPLE'NDENT**. *adj.* [from *splendens*, Latin.] Shining; glossy; having lustre. They assigned them names from some remarkable qualities, that is very observable in their red and *splendens* planets. *Brown.*

Metallick substances may, by reason of their great density, reflect all the light incident upon them, and so be as opaque and *splendens* as it's possible for any body to be. *Newton.*

**SPLENDID**. *adj.* [from *splendide*, Fr. *splendidus*, Latin.] Showy; magnificent; sumptuous; pompous. Unacceptable, though in heav'n, our state  
Of *splendid* vassalage. *Milton.*

Deep in a rich alcove the prince was laid,  
And slept beneath the pompous colonade:  
Fast by his side Piliatras lay spread,  
In age his equal, on a *splendid* bed. *Pope's Odyssey.*

**SPLENDIDLY**. *adv.* [from *splendid*.] Magnificently; sumptuously; pompously. Their condition, though it look *splendidly*, yet when you handle it on all sides, it will prick your fingers. *Taylor.*

You will not admit you live *splendidly*, yet it cannot be denied but that you live neatly and elegantly. *Mare.*

How he lives and eats,  
How largely gives, how *splendidly* he treats. Dryden.

He, of the royal store  
*Splendidly* frugal, sits whole nights devoid  
Of sweet repose. *Philips.*

**SPLENDOR**. *n. f.* [from *splendour*, French; *splendor*, Latin.] 1. Lustre; power of shining. *Splendour* hath a degree of whiteness, especially if there be a little repercussion; for a looking-glass, with the steel behind, looketh whiter than glass simple. *Bacon's Natural History.*

The dignity of gold above silver is not much; the *splendour* is alike, and more pleasing to some eyes, as in cloth of silver. *Bacon's Phys. Remarks.*

The first symptoms are a chiliness, a certain *splendour* or shining in the eyes, with a little moisture. *Arbutnot.*

2. Magnificence; pomp. Romulus, being to give laws to his new Romans, found no better way to procure an esteem and reverence to them, than by first procuring it to himself by *splendour* of habit and retinue. *South's Sermons.*

'Tis use alone that sanctifies expence,  
And *splendour* borrows all her rays from sense. Pope.

**SPLENETICK**. *adj.* [from *spleneticus*, French.] Troubled with the spleen; fretful; peevish. Horace purged himself from these *splenetic* reflections in odes and epodes, before he undertook his satyrs. Dryden.

This daughter silently lowers, t'other steals a kind look at you, a third is exactly well behaved, and a fourth a *splenetic*. *Taylor.*

You humour me when I am sick;  
Why not when I am *splenetic*? Pope.

**SPLE'NIQUE**. *adj.* [from *splenique*, French; *splen*, Latin.] Belonging to the spleen. Suppose the spleen obstructed in its lower parts and *splenick* anch, a potent heat causeth the organism to boil. *Harvey.*

The *splenick* vein hath divers cells opening into it near its extremities in human bodies; but in quadrupeds the cells open into the trunks of the *splenick* veins. *Ray on the Creation.*

**SPLE'NISH**. *adj.* [from *spleen*.] Fretful; peevish. You're yourself you must engage,  
Somewhat to cool your *splenish* rage,  
Your grievous thirst, and to allwage,  
That first you drink this liquor. *Dryden.*

**SPLE'NITIVE**. *adj.* [from *spleen*.] Hot; fiery; passionate. Not in use. Take thy fingers from my throat;  
For though I am not *splenitive* and rath,  
Yet I have in me something dangerous. *Shakesp. Hamlet.*

**SPL'ENT**. *n. f.* [Or perhaps *splint*; *spinella*, Italian.] *Spl'ent* is a callous hard substance, or an insensible swelling, which breeds on or adheres to the shank-bone, and when it grows big spoils the shape of the leg. When there is but one, it is called a single *spl'ent*; but when there is another opposite to it on the outside of the shank-bone, it is called a pegged or pinned *spl'ent*. *Farrier's Dict.*

**TO SPLICE**. *v. a.* [from *splicen*, Dutch; *splice*, Latin.] To join the two ends of a rope without a knot.

**SPLINT**. *n. f.* [from *splinter*, Dutch.] A thin piece of wood or other matter used by chirurgeons to hold the bone newly set in its place. The ancients, after the seventh day, used *splinters*, which not only kept the members steady, but straight; and of these some are made of tin, others of scabbard and wood, sowed up in linen cloths. *Wifeman's Surgery.*

**TO SPLINT**. *v. a.* [from the noun.] 1. To secure by splinters. This broken joint intreat her to *splint*, and this crack of your love shall grow stronger than it was before. *Shak. Othello.*

2. To shiver; to break into fragments. *SPLINTER*. *n. f.* [from *splinter*, Dutch.] 1. A fragment of any thing broken with violence. He was slain upon a course at tilt, one of the *splinters* of Montgomery's staff going in at his bever. *Bacon.*

Amidst whole heaps of spices lights a ball,  
And now their odours arm'd against them flie;  
Some preciously by staters'd porcelain fall,  
And some by aromatic *splinters* die. Dryden.

2. A thin piece of wood. A plain Indian fan, used by the meaner sort, made of the small fringing parts of roots, spread out in a round flat form, and so bound together with a *splinter* hoops, and strengthened with small bars on both sides. *Grew's Microscopium.*

**TO SPLINTER**. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To be broken into fragments. *TO SPLIT*. *v. a.* pret. *split*. [from *spletten*, *splitten*, Dutch.] 1. To cleave; to rive; to divide longitudinally in two. Do't, and thou hast the one half of my heart;  
Do't not, thou *split'st* thine own. *Shak. Winter's Tale.*

Mine own tongue *splits* what it speaks, *Shakespeare.*

That self-hand  
Hath, with the courage which the heart did lend it,  
*Split* the heart. *Shakespeare. Ant. and Cleopatra.*

Wert thou serv'd up to one dish, the rather  
To *split* thy fire into a double father? *Cleveland.*

When cold Winter *splits* the rocks in twain,  
He strips the bearsfoot of its leafy growth. Dryden.

A skull so hard, that it is almost as easy to *split* a helmet of iron as to make a fracture in it. *Ray on the Creation.*

This effort is in some earthquakes so vehement, that it *splits* and tears the earth, making cracks or chasms in it some miles. *Woodward.*

2. To divide; to part. Their logic has appeared the mere art of wranglings, and their metaphysics the skill of *splitting* an hair, of distinguishing without a difference. *Watts's Improv. of the Mind.*

One and the same ray is by refraction disturbed, shattered, dilated, and *splits*, and spread into many diverging rays. *Newton.*

He instances Luther's sensuality and disobedience; two crimes which he has dealt with, and to make the more solemn shew he *splits* 'em into twenty. *Atterbury.*

Oh, would it please the gods to *split*  
Thy beauty, size, and years, and wit,  
No age could furnish out a pair  
Of nymphs so graceful, wise, and fair;  
With half the lustre of your eyes,  
With half your wit, your years, and size. Swift.

3. To dash and break on a rock. God's desertion, as a full and violent wind, drives him in an instant, not to the harbour, but on the rock where he will be irrecoverably *split*. *Decay of Piety.*

Those who live by shores, with joy behold  
Some wealthy vessel *split* or stranded nigh;  
And from the rocks leap down for shipwreck'd gold,  
And seek the tempests which the others fly. Dryden.

4. To divide; to break into discord. In states notoriously irreligious, a secret and irresistible power *splits* their counsels, and limits their most refined policies with frustration and a curse. *South's Sermons.*

**TO SPLIT**. *v. n.* 1. To burst in sunder; to crack; to suffer disruption. A huge vessel of exceeding hard marble *splits* afunder by congealed water. *Boyle.*

What is't to me,  
Who never fail on her unfaithful sea,

## SPL

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## SPO

If storms arise and clouds grow black,  
If the malt *splits*, and threaten wrack? Dryden.

The road that to the lungs this store transmits,  
Into unnumber'd narrow channels *splits*. *Blackmore.*

Each had a gravity would make you *split*,  
And shook his head at M—y as a wit. *Pope.*

2. To be broken against rocks. After our ship did *split*,  
When you, and the poor number fav'd with you,  
Hung on our driving boat. *Shakespeare.*

These are the rocks on which the sanguine tribe of lovers  
daily *split*, and on which the politician, the alchymist, and projector are cast away. *Addison's Spectator.*

The seamen spied a rock, and the wind was so strong that we were driven directly upon it, and immediately *split*. *Gulliver.*

**SPL'ITTER**. *n. f.* [from *split*.] One who splits. How should we rejoice, if, like Judas the first,  
Those *splitters* of parsons in sunder should burst! Swift.

**SPLUTTER**. *n. f.* Bustle; tumult. A low word. *TO SPOIL*. *v. a.* [from *spolio*, Latin; *spolier*, French.] 1. To rob; to take away by force. Ye took joyfully the *spoiling* of your goods, knowing in yourselves that ye have in heaven an enduring substance. *Heb.*

This mount  
With all his verdure *spoilt*, and trees adrift. *Milton.*

2. To plunder; to strip of goods. Yielding themselves upon the Turks faith, for the safeguard of their liberty and goods, they were most injuriously *spoiled* of all that they had. *Knolles's History of the Turks.*

Thou shalt not gain what I deny to yield,  
Nor reap the harvest, though thou *spoilt'st* the field. *Prior.*

My sons their old unhappy fire despise,  
*Spoil'd* of his kingdom, and depriv'd of eyes. *Pope.*

3. To corrupt; to mar; to make useless. [This is properly *spoil*, *spilian*, Saxon.] Beware lest any man *spoil* you, through philosophy and vain deceit. *Col. ii. 8.*

Spiritual pride *spoils* many graces. *Taylor.*

**TO SPOIL**. *v. n.* 1. To practice robbery or plunder. England was infested with robbers and outlaws, which, lurking in woods, used often to break forth to rob and *spoil*. *Spenser on Ireland.*

They which hate us *spoil* for themselves. *Pf. xliiv. 14.*

2. To grow useless; to be corrupted. He that gathered a hundred bushels of acorns, or apples, had thereby a property in them: he was only to look that he used them before they *spoiled*, else he robbed others. *Locke.*

**SPOIL**. *n. f.* [from *spolio*, Latin.] 1. That which is taken by violence; that which is taken from an enemy; plunder; pillage; booty. The cry of Talbot serves me for a sword;  
For I have loaden me with many *spoils*,  
Using no other weapon but his name. *Shakespeare. Hen. VI.*

Where the cleaver chops the heifer's *spoil*,  
Thy breathing nostril hold. *Gay's Trivia.*

2. The act of robbery; robbery; waste. The man that hath not music in himself,  
Nor is not mov'd with concord of sweet sounds,  
Is fit for treasons, stratagems, and *spoils*. *Shakespeare.*

Go and speed!  
Havock, and *spoil*, and ruin are my gain. *Milt. Parad. Lost.*

3. Corruption; cause of corruption. Company, villainous company, hath been the *spoil* of me. *Shakespeare.*

4. The slough; the cast-off skin of a serpent. Snakes, the rather for the casting of their *spoil*, live 'till they be old. *Bacon.*

**SPO'ILER**. *n. f.* [from *spoil*.] 1. A robber; a plunderer; a pillager. Such ruin of her manners Rome  
Doth suffer now, as she's become  
Both her own *spoiler* and own prey. *Ben. Jonson. Catiline.*

Providence, where it loves a nation, concerns itself to own and assert the interest of religion, by blasting the *spoilers* of religious persons and places. *South's Sermons.*

Came you, then, here, thus far, thro' waves, to conquer,  
To waste, to plunder, out of meek compassion?  
Is it humanity that prompts you on?  
Happy for us, and happy for you *spoilers*,  
Had your humanity ne'er reach'd our world! *A. Philips.*

2. One who mars or corrupts any thing. *SPOILFUL*. *adj.* [from *spoil* and *full*.] Wasteful; rapacious. Having oft in battle vanquish'd  
Those *spoilful* Picts, and swarming Easterlings,  
Long time in peace his realm established. *Fairy Queen.*

**SPOKE**. *n. f.* [from *spaca*, Saxon; *speiche*, German.] The bar of a wheel that passes from the nave to the felly. All you gods,  
In general synod take away her power;  
Break all the *spokes* and felines of her wheel,  
And bowl the round nave down the hill of heav'n. *Shakespeare.*

No



## SPO

No heir e'er drove so fine a coach;  
The *spokes*, we are by Ovid told,  
Were silver, and the axle gold. *Swift.*  
SPOKE. The preterite of *Speak*. *Swift.*  
They *spoke* best in the glory of their conquest. *Sprat.*  
SPOKEN. Participle passive of *Speak*.  
Wouldst thou be *spoken* for to the king? *2 Kings* iv. 13.  
The original of these signs for communication is found in  
*viva voce*, in *spoken* language. *Held's Elements of Speech.*  
SPOKESMAN. *n. f.* [*Spoke and man.*] One who speaks for  
another.  
'Tis you that have the reason.  
—To do what?  
—To be a *spokesman* from madam Silvia: *Shakespeare.*  
He shall be thy *spokesman* unto the people. *Ex.* iv. 16.  
TO SPO'LIATE. *v. a.* [*Spolio, Lat.*] To rob; to plunder. *Di.*  
SPO'LIATION. *n. f.* [*Spoliation, French; Spoliatio, Latin.*] The  
act of robbery or privation.  
An ecclesiastical benefice is sometimes void *de jure & facto*,  
and sometimes *de facto*, and not *de jure*; as when a man suf-  
fers a *spoliation* by his own act. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*  
SPO'NDÉE. *n. f.* [*Spondée, French; Spondæus, Latin.*] A foot of  
two long syllables.  
We see in the choice of the words the weight of the stone,  
and the striving to heave it up the mountain: Homer clogs the  
verse with *spondæes*, and leaves the vowels open. *Broom.*  
SPO'NDYLE. *n. f.* [*σπονδυλῆς; spondyle, Fr. spondylus, Latin.*]  
A vertebra; a joint of the spine.  
It hath for the spine or back-bone a cartilaginous substance,  
without any *spondyles*, processes, or protuberances. *Brown.*  
SPONGE. *n. f.* [*Spongia, Latin.*] A soft porous substance sup-  
posed by some the nidus of animals. It is remarkable for  
sucking up water.  
*Sponges* are gathered from the sides of rocks, being as a large  
but tough moss. *Bacon.*  
They opened and washed part of their *sponges*. *Sandys.*  
Great officers are like *sponges*: they suck 'till they are full,  
and, when they come once to be squeezed, their very heart's  
blood come away. *L'Estrange.*  
TO SPONGE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To blot; to wipe away  
as with a sponge.  
Except between the words of translation and the mind of  
Scripture itself there be contradiction, very little difference  
should not seem an intolerable blemish necessarily to be *sponged*  
out. *Hooker.*  
TO SPONGE. *v. n.* To suck in as a sponge; to gain by mean  
arts.  
The ant lives upon her own honesty; whereas the fly is an  
intruder, and a common smell-feast, that *sponges* upon other  
people's trenchers. *L'Estrange.*  
Here went the dean, when he's to feck,  
To *sponge* a breakfast once a week. *Swift.*  
SPO'NGER. *n. f.* [from *sponge*.] One who hangs for a main-  
tenance on others.  
A generous rich man, that kept a splendid and open table,  
would try which were friends, and which only trencher-flies  
and *spongers*. *L'Estrange.*  
SPO'NGINESS. *n. f.* [from *spongy*.] Softness and fulness of ca-  
vities like a sponge.  
The lungs are exposed to receive all the droppings from the  
brain: a very fit cistern, because of their *sponginess*. *Harvey.*  
SPO'NGIOUS. *adj.* [*Spongiosus, French; from sponge.*] Full of  
small cavities like a sponge.  
All thick bones are hollow or *spongy*, and contain an  
oleaginous substance in little vesicles, which by the heat of the  
body is exhaled through these bones to supply their fibres. *Chey.*  
SPO'NGY. *adj.* [from *sponge*.]  
1. Soft and full of small interstitial holes.  
The lungs are the most *spongy* part of the body, and there-  
fore ablest to contract and dilate itself. *Bacon's Nat. History.*  
A *spongy* excrecence growth upon the roots of the lae-  
tree, and upon cedar, very white, light, and friable, called  
agarick. *Bacon's Natural History.*  
The body of the tree being very *spongy* within, though hard  
without, they easily contrive into canoes. *More.*  
Into earth's *spongy* veins the ocean sinks,  
Those rivers to replenish which he drinks. *Denham.*  
Return, unhappy fwain!  
The *spongy* clouds are fill'd with gath'ring rain: *Dryden.*  
Her bones are all very *spongy*, and more remarkably those of  
a wild bird, which flies much, and long together. *Grew.*  
2. Wet; drenched; soaked; full like a sponge.  
When their drenched natures lie as in a death,  
What cannot you and I perform upon  
Th' unguarded Duncan? What not put upon  
His *spongy* officers, who shall bear the guilt. *Shakespeare.*  
SPONK. *n. f.* A word in Edinburgh which denotes a match,  
or any thing dipp in sulphur that takes fire: as, any *sponks* will  
ye buy? *Touchwood.*  
SPO'NSAL. *adj.* [*Sponsalis, Latin.*] Relating to marriage.  
SPO'NSION. *n. f.* [*Sponsio, Latin.*] The act of becoming surety  
for another.

## SPO

SPO'NSOR. *n. f.* [*Latin.*] A surety; one who makes a promise  
or gives security for another.  
In the baptism of a male there ought to be two males and  
one woman, and in the baptism of a female child two women  
and one man; and these are called *sponsors* or sureties for their  
education in the true Christian faith. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*  
The *sponsor* ought to be of the same station with the person  
to whom he becomes surety. *Isma.*  
SPONTANEITY. *n. f.* [*Spontaneitas, school Lat. Spontaneus, Fr.*  
from *spontaneus*.] Voluntaryness; willingness; accord un-  
compelled.  
Necessity and *spontaneity* may sometimes meet together, so  
may *spontaneity* and liberty; but real necessity and true liberty  
can never. *Bramb. against Holli.*  
Strict necessity they simple call;  
It so binds the will, that things foreknown  
By *spontaneity* not choice are done. *Dryden.*  
SPONTANEOUS. *adj.* [*Spontaneus, French; from sponte, Lat.*]  
Voluntary; not compelled; acting without compulsion or re-  
straint; acting of itself; acting of its own accord.  
Many analog motions in animals, though I cannot call  
them voluntary, yet I see them *spontaneous*: I have reason to  
conclude, that these are not simply mechanical. *Hale.*  
They now came forth  
*Spontaneous*; for within their spirit mov'd  
Attendant on their lord. *Milton.*  
While John for nine-pins does declare,  
And Roger loves to pitch the bar,  
Both legs and arms *spontaneous* move,  
Which was the thing I meant to prove. *Prior.*  
Begin with fence, of ev'ry art the soul,  
Parts answering parts shall slide into a whole;  
*Spontaneous* beauties all around advance,  
Start ev'n from difficulty, strike from chance,  
Nature shall join you, time shall make it grow. *Pope.*  
SPONTANEOUSLY. *adv.* [from *spontaneous*.] Voluntarily; of  
its own accord.  
This would be as impossible as that the lead of an edifice  
should naturally and *spontaneously* mount up to the roof, while  
lighter materials employ themselves beneath it. *Bentley.*  
Whey turns *spontaneously* acid, and the curd into cheese as  
hard as a stone. *Arbutnot on Aliment.*  
SPONTANEOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *spontaneous*.] Voluntaryness;  
freedom of will; accord unforced.  
The sagacities and instincts of brutes, the *spontaneousness* of  
many of their animal motions, are not explicable without  
supposing some active determinate power connected to and in-  
herent in their spirits, of a higher extraction than the bare  
natural modification of matter. *Hale's Origin of Manhood.*  
SPOOL. *n. f.* [*Spool, German; spool, Dutch.*] A small piece of  
cane or reed, with a knot at each end; or a piece of wood  
turned in that form to wind yarn upon; a quill.  
TO SPOON. *v. n.* [Probably from *spoon*, or *spoon*, as a ship  
driven with violence *sponges*, or raises a foam.]  
When virtue *sponges* before a prosperous gale,  
My heaving wishes help to fill the sail. *Dryden.*  
SPOON. *n. f.* [*Spoen, Dutch; spone, Danish; spoon, Islandick.*]  
A concave vessel with a handle, used in eating liquids.  
Wouldst thou drown thyself,  
Put but a little water in a *spoon*,  
And it shall be as all the ocean,  
Enough to stifle such a villain up.  
This is a devil, and no monster: I will leave him; I have  
no long *spoon*. *Shakespeare King John.*  
Or o'er cold coffee trifle with the *spoon*,  
Count the slow clock, and dine exact at noon. *Pope.*  
SPOONBILL. *n. f.* [*Spoon and bill.*] A bird.  
The shoveller, or *spoonbill*; the former name the more pro-  
per, the end of the bill being broad like a shovel, but not  
concave like a spoon, but perfectly flat. *Grew's Microscop.*  
Ducks and geese have such long broad bills to quaffer in  
water and mud; to which we may reckon the bill of the  
*spoonbill*. *Derham's Physico-Theology.*  
SPOONFUL. *n. f.* [*Spoon and full.*]  
1. As much as is generally taken at once in a spoon. A medical  
spoonful is half an ounce.  
Prescribe him, before he do use the receipt, that he take  
such a pill, or a *spoonful* of liquor. *Bacon.*  
2. Any small quantity of liquid.  
Surely the choice and measure of the materials of which  
the whole body is composed, and what we take daily by  
pounds, is at least of as much importance as of what we take  
feldom, and only by grains and *spoonfuls*. *Arbutnot.*  
SPOONMEAT. *n. f.* [*Spoon and meat.*] Liquid food; nourish-  
ment taken with a spoon.  
We prescribed a slender diet, allowing only *spoonmeat*. *Wife.*  
Wretched  
Are mortals born to sleep their lives away!  
Go back to what thy infancy began,  
Eat pap and *spoonmeat*; for thy gurgles cry,  
Be fullen, and refuse the lullaby. *Dryden's Pers.*

## SPO

Diet most upon *spoonmeat*, as veal, or cock-broths. *Harv.*  
SPOONWORT, or *Scurvygrass*. *n. f.* See SCURVYGRASS.  
TO SPOON. *v. n.* In sea language, is when a ship being un-  
der sail in a storm cannot bear it, but is obliged to put right  
before the wind. *Bailey.*  
SPORADICAL. *adj.* [*σποραδικός; sporadique, French.*] What in a parti-  
cular season affects but few people. *Arbutnot.*  
A *sporadic* disease is an endemial disease, what in a parti-  
cular season affects but few people.  
SPORT. *n. f.* [*Spott, a make-game, Islandick.*]  
1. Play; diversion; game; frolic and tumultuous merriment.  
Her *sports* were such as carried riches of knowledge upon  
the stream of delight. *Sidney.*  
As flies to wanton boys, are we to th' gods;  
They kill us for their *sport*. *Shakespeare's K. Lear.*  
If I suspect without cause, why then make *sport* at me; then  
let me be your jest. *Shakespeare.*  
When their hearts were merry, they said, call for Samson,  
that he may make us *sports*; and they called for him, and he  
made them *sports*. *Judge, xvi. 25.*  
As a mad-man who casteth fire-brands, arrows and death;  
so is the man that deceiveth his neighbour, and faith, am not  
I in *sport*? *Prov. xxvi. 19.*  
The discourse of fools is irksome, and their *sports* is in the  
wantonness of sin. *Ecclus. xxvii. 13.*  
2. Mock; contemptuous mirth.  
They had his messengers in derision and made a *sport* of  
his prophets. *Esdr. i. 51.*  
To make *sport* with his word, and to endeavour to render  
it ridiculous, by turning that holy book into rallery, is a di-  
rect affront to God. *Tillotson's Sermons.*  
3. That with which one plays.  
Each on his rock transfix'd, the *sport* and prey  
Of wrecking whirlwinds. *Milton.*  
Commit not thy prophetick mind  
To fitting leaves, the *sport* of every wind,  
Left they disperse in air. *Dryden.*  
4. Play; idle gingle.  
An author who should introduce such a *sport* of words upon  
our stage, would meet with small applause. *Broom.*  
5. Diversion of the field, as of fowling, hunting, fishing.  
Now for our mountain *sport*, up to yon hill,  
Your legs are young. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*  
The king, who was excessively affected to hunting, and  
the *sports* of the field, had a great desire to make a great park  
for red as well as fallow deer, between Richmond and Hamp-  
ton court. *Clarendon.*  
TO SPORT. *v. a.* [from the noun.]  
1. To divert; to make merry.  
The poor man wept and bled, cried and prayed, while they  
*sported* themselves in his pain, and delighted in his prayers as  
the argument of their victory. *Sidney.*  
Away with him, and let her *sport* herself  
With that she's big with. *Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.*  
Against whom do ye *sport* yourselves? against whom make  
ye a wide mouth, and draw out the tongue? *Isa. lvii. 4.*  
What pretty stories these are for a man of his seriousness to  
*sport* himself withal!  
Let such writers go on at their dearest peril, and *sport* them-  
selves in their own deceivings. *Watts.*  
2. To represent by any kind of play.  
Now *sporting* on thy lyre the love of youth,  
Now virtuous age and venerable truth;  
Expressing justly Sappho's wanton art  
Of odes, and Pindar's more majestic part. *Dryden.*  
TO SPORT. *v. n.*  
1. To play; to frolic; to game; to wanton.  
They *sporting* with quick glance,  
Shew to the sun their wav'd coats dropt with gold. *Milton.*  
Laissa, as the *sported* at this play, was drowned in the ri-  
ver Penens. *Broom's Notes on the Odyssey.*  
2. To trifle.  
If any man turn religion into rallery, by bold jests, he ren-  
ders himself ridiculous, because he *sports* with his own life. *Till.*  
SPORTFUL. *adj.* [*Sport and full.*] Merry; frolic; wanton;  
ludicrous; done in jest.  
How with a *sportful* malice it was follow'd,  
May rather pluck on laughter than revenge. *Shakespeare.*  
His highness, even in such a slight and *sportful* damage, had  
a noble sense of just dealing. *Watson.*  
Down he alights among the *sportful* herd  
Of those four-footed kinds. *Milton.*  
Behold your own Afcanius, while he said,  
He drew his glittering helmet from his head,  
In which the youth to *sportful* arms he led. *Dryden.*  
They are no *sportful* productions of the soil, but did once  
belong to real and living fishes; seeing each of them doth ex-  
actly resemble some other shell on the sea shore. *Bentley.*  
A catalogue of this may be had in Albericus Gentilis; which,  
because it is too *sportful*, I forbear to mention. *Baker.*  
SPORTFULLY. *adv.* [from *sportful*.] Wantonly; merrily.  
SPORTFULNESS. *n. f.* [from *sportful*.] Wantonness; play;  
merriment; frolic.

## SPO

The otter got out of the river, and inweeded himself so, as  
the ladies lost the further marking of his *sportfulness*. *Sidney.*  
SPOR'TIVE. *adj.* [from *sport*.] Gay; merry; frolic; wan-  
ton; playful; ludicrous.  
I am not in a *sportive* humour now;  
Tell me, and dally not, where is the money? *Shakespeare.*  
Is it I  
That drive thee from the *sportive* court, where thou  
Wast shot at with fair eyes, to be the mark  
Of smoky muskets? *Shakespeare's All's well that ends well.*  
While thus the constant pair alternate said,  
Joyful above them and around them play'd  
Angels and *sportive* loves, a numerous crowd,  
Smiling they clapt their wings, and low they bow'd. *Prior.*  
We must not hope wholly to change their original tem-  
pers, nor make the gay, penfive and grave; nor the melan-  
choly, *sportive*, without spoiling them. *Lecke.*  
No wonder favours or subjects slain,  
Were equal crimes in a despotick reign;  
Both doom'd alike for *sportive* tyrants bled,  
But subjects starv'd while savages were fed. *Pope.*  
SPOR'TIVENESS. *n. f.* [from *sportive*.] Gaiety; play; wantonness.  
Shall I conclude her to be simple, that has her time to be-  
gin, or refuse *sportiveness* as freely as I have? *Walton's Angler.*  
SPOR'TSMAN. *n. f.* [*Sport and man.*] One who pursues the  
recreations of the field.  
Manilius lets us know the pagan hunters had Meleager for  
their patron, as the Christians have their St. Hubert: he speaks  
of the constellation which makes a good *sportsman*. *Addison.*  
SPOR'TULE. *n. f.* [*Sportule, French; sportula, Latin.*] An alms;  
a dole.  
The bishops, who consecrated the ground, had a *spill* or  
*sportule* from the credulous laity. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*  
SPOT. *n. f.* [*Spette, Danish; spotte, Flemish.*]  
1. A blot; a mark made by discoloration.  
This three years day, these eyes, though clear  
To outward view of blemish or of *spot*,  
Dreft of sight, their seeing have forgot. *Milton.*  
A long series of ancestors shews the native lustre with advan-  
tage; but if he any way degenerate from his line, the least  
*spot* is visible on ermine. *Dryden.*  
2. A taint; a disgrace; a reproach.  
3. I know not well the meaning of *spot* in this place, unless it  
be a scandalous woman; a disgrace to her sex.  
Let him take thee,  
And hoist thee up to the shouting plebeians;  
Follow his chariot, like the greatest *spot*  
Of all thy sex. *Shakespeare's Antony and Cleopatra.*  
4. A small extent of place.  
That *spot* to which I point is paradise,  
Adam's abode, those lofty shades his bow'r. *Milton.*  
He, who with Plato, shall place beatitude in the knowledge  
of God, will have his thoughts raised to other contemplations  
than those who looked not beyond this *spot* of earth, and those  
perishing things in it. *Locke.*  
About one of these breathing passages is a *spot* of myrtles,  
that flourish within the steam of these vapours. *Addison.*  
Abdallah converted the whole mountain into a kind of gar-  
den, and covered every part of it with plantations or *spots* of  
flowers. *The Guardian.*  
He that could make two ears of corn grow upon a *spot* of  
ground where only one grew before, would deserve better of  
mankind than the whole race of politicians. *Gulliver.*  
5. Any particular place.  
I would be busy in the world, and learn,  
Not like a coarse and useless dunghill weed,  
Fix'd to one *spot*, and rot just as I grow. *Otway.*  
As in this grove I took my last farewell,  
As on this very *spot* of earth I fell,  
So the my prey becomes ev'n here.  
Here Adrian fell: upon that fatal *spot*  
Our brother died. *Granville.*  
6. Upon the SPOT. Immediately; without changing place.  
[*Sur le champ.*]  
The lion did not chop him up immediately upon the *spot*;  
and yet he was resolved he should not escape. *L'Estrange.*  
It was determined upon the *spot*, according as the oratory  
on either side prevailed. *Swift.*  
TO SPOT. *v. a.* [from the noun.]  
1. To mark with discolorations; to maculate.  
They are polluted off rings, more abhor'd  
Than *spotted* livers in the sacrifice. *Shakespeare.*  
Have you not seen a handkerchief,  
*Spotted* with strawberries in your wife's hand? *Shakespeare*  
But serpents now more amity maintain;  
From *spotted* skins the leopard does refrain:  
No weaker lion's by a stronger slain. *Tate's Juvenal.*  
I counted the patches on both sides, and found the tory  
patches to be about twenty stronger than the whig; but next  
morning the whole puppet-show was filled with faces *spotted*  
after the whiggish manner. *Addison's Spectator.*



## S P O

2. To corrupt; to disgrace; to taint.  
This vow receive, this vow of God's maintain,  
My virgin life, no spotted thoughts shall stain. *Sidney.*  
The people of Armenia have retained the christian faith,  
from the time of the apostles; but at this day it is spotted with  
many absurdities. *Abel's Description of the World.*
- SPOTLESS. *adj.* [from *spot*]  
1. Free from spots.  
2. Free from reproach or impurity; immaculate; pure; un-  
tainted.  
So much fairer  
And spotless shall mine innocence arise,  
When the king knows my truth. *Shakespeare.*  
I dare my life lay down, that the queen is *spotless*.  
In th' eyes of heaven. *Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.*  
You err'd the fev'ral parts of life,  
A *spotless* virgin, and a faultless wife. *Waller.*  
We sometimes wish that it had been our lot to live and con-  
verse with Christ, to hear his divine discourses, and to ob-  
serve his *spotless* behaviour; and we please ourselves perhaps  
with thinking, how ready a reception we should have given  
to him and his doctrine. *Aurbury.*  
Eternal sunshine of the *spotless* mind,  
Each pray'r accepted, and each wish resign'd. *Pope.*
- SPOTTER. *n. f.* [from *spot*.] One that spots; one that maculates.  
SPOTTY. *adj.* [from *spot*.] Full of spots; maculated.  
The moon whole orb  
Through optick glass the Tufcan artist views  
In Valombrota to descry new lands,  
Rivers or mountains on her *spotty* globe. *Milton.*
- SPOUSAL. *adj.* [from *spouse*.] Nuptial; matrimonial; conju-  
gal; connubial; bridal.  
There shall we consummate our *spousal* rites. *Shakespeare.*  
Hope's chaff kifs wrongs no more joy's maidenhead,  
Than *spousal* rites prejudice the marriage bed. *Crahauc.*  
This other in her prime of love,  
*Spousal* embraces vitiated with gold. *Milton.*  
Sleep it thou, careless of the nuptial day?  
Thy *spousal* ornament neglected lies;  
Arise, prepare the bridal train, arise. *Pope's Odyssey.*
- SPOUSAL. *n. f.* [from *spouse*, Fr. *spousalia*, Latin.] Marriage;  
nuptials.  
As man and wife, being two, are one in love,  
So be there 'twixt your kingdoms such a *spousal*,  
That never may ill office, or fell jealousy  
Thrust in between the passion of these kingdoms,  
To make divorce of their incorporate league. *Shakespeare.*  
The amorous bird of night  
Sung *spousal*, and bid haste the evening star,  
On his hill top to light the bridal lamp. *Milton.*  
The *spousal* of Hippolyta the queen,  
What tilts and tourneys at the feast were seen. *Dryden.*  
Eth'ral music did her death prepare,  
Like joyful sounds of *spousals* in the air.  
A radiant light did her crown'd temples gild. *Dryden.*
- SPOUSE. *n. f.* [from *spousus*, Latin; *spouse*, French.] One  
joined in marriage; a husband or wife.  
She is of good esteem;  
Beside so qualified as may beset  
The *spouse* of any noble gentleman. *Shakespeare.*  
At once farewell, O faithful *spouse*! they said;  
At once th' encroaching rhinds their closing lips invade. *Dryd.*
- SPOUSE. *adj.* [from the noun.] Wedded; espoused; joined  
together as in matrimony.  
They led the vine  
To wed her elm; the *spouse* d about him twins  
Her marriageable arms. *Milton.*  
His brother from the wooden gyves unbound.  
To tempt the *spouse's* queen with am'rous wiles,  
Reform the nobles from the neigh'ring isles. *Pope.*
- SPOUT. *n. f.* [from *spuit*, Dutch.]  
1. A pipe, or mouth of a pipe or vessel out of which any thing  
is poured.  
She gasping to begin some speech, her eyes  
Became two *spouts*. *Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.*  
In whales that breathe, left the water should get unto the  
lungs, an ejection thereof is contrived by a *spout* or *spout* at  
the head. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*  
If you chance it to lack,  
Be it claret or sack,  
I'll make this *spout*  
To deal it about,  
Or this to run out,  
As it were from a *spout*. *Ben. Johnson.*  
As waters did in storms, now pitch runs out,  
As lead, when a fir'd church becomes one *spout*. *Donne.*  
In Gaza they couch vessels of earth in their walls to gather  
the wind from the top, and to pass it down in *spouts* into  
rooms. *Bacon.*  
Let the water be fed by some higher than the pool, and de-  
livered into it by fair *spouts*, and then discharged by some  
equality of bores that it stay little. *Bacon.*

## S P R

- In this single cathedral the very *spouts* are loaded with orna-  
ments.  
From silver *spouts* the grateful liquors glide, *Addison on Italy.*  
And China's earth receives the smoking tide. *Pope.*  
2. Water falling in a body; a cataract, such as is seen in the  
hot climates when clouds sometimes discharge all their water  
at once.  
Not the dreadful *spout*,  
Which shipmen do the hurricane call,  
Confring'd in mists by the almighty sun,  
Shall dizzy with more clamour Neptune's ear  
In his descent, than shall my prompted sword  
Falling on Diomedes. *Shakespeare's Troilus and Cressida.*  
The force of these motions pressing more in some places than  
in others, there would fall not showers, but great *spouts* of  
cascades of water. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*
- TO SPOUT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To pour with violence,  
or in a collected body as from a *spout*.  
We will bear home that luffy blood again,  
Which here we came to *spout* against your town. *Shakep.*  
I intend two fountains, the one that sprinkles or *spouts*  
water, the other a fair receipt of water. *Bacon.*  
She swims in blood, and blood does *spouting* throw  
To heav'n, that heav'n mens cruelties might know. *Waller.*  
Next on his belly floats the mighty whale;  
He twists his back, and rears his threatening tail:  
He *spouts* the tide. *Crahauc.*
- TO SPOUT. *v. n.* To issue as from a *spout*.  
They laid them down hard by the murmuring music of  
certain waters, which *spouted* out of the side of the hills. *Sidney.*  
No hands could force it thence, so fixt it stood,  
Till out it rush'd, expell'd by streams of *spouting* blood. *Dryd.*  
It *spouts* up out of deep wells, and flies forth at the tops of  
them, upon the face of the ground. *Woodward.*  
All the glittering hill  
Is bright with *spouting* rills. *Thomson's Autumn.*
- TO SPRAIN. *v. a.* [Corrupted from *strain*.] To stretch the li-  
gaments of a joint without dislocation of the bone.  
Should the big last extend the shoe too wide,  
The sudden turn may stretch the swelling vein,  
Thy cracking joint unhinge, or ankle *sprain*. *Ger.*
- SPRAIN. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Extension of ligaments with-  
out dislocation of the joint.  
I was in pain, and thought it was with some *sprain* at tennis.  
*Temple.*
- SPRAINTS. *n. f.* The dung of an otter. *Dia.*
- SPRING. The preterite of *spring*.  
Mankind *sprang* from one common original; whence this  
tradition would be universally diffused. *Tilley.*
- SPRAT. *n. f.* [from *spriet*, Dutch.] A small sea fish.  
So oft in feasts with costly changes clad,  
To crammed maws a *sprat* new stomach brings. *Sidney.*  
All-faints do lay for porke and fowle,  
For *sprats* and sprutlings for their house. *Temple.*  
Of round fish there are brit, *spriet*, barn, smelts. *Crahauc.*
- TO SPRAWL. *v. n.* [from *spardle*, Danish; *sparteler*, Dutch.]  
1. To struggle as in the convulsions of death.  
Hang the child, that he may see it *sprawl*;  
A fight to vex the father's soul. *Shakespeare.*  
Some lie *sprawling* on the ground,  
With many a gasp and bloody wound. *Hudibras.*  
2. To tumble with agitation and contortion of the limbs.  
The birds were not fledged; but upon *sprawling* and strug-  
gling to get clear of the flame, down they tumbled. *L'Estrange.*  
Telamon hap'd to meet  
A rising root that held his fasten'd feet;  
So down he fell, whom *sprawling* on the ground, *Dryden.*  
His brother from the wooden gyves unbound.  
Hence, long before the child can crawl,  
He learns to kick, and winces, and *sprawl*. *Prior.*  
Did the stars do this feat once only, which gave beginning  
to human race? who were there then in the world, to ob-  
serve the births of those first men, and calculate their nativ-  
ities, as they *sprawled* out of ditches? *Bentley.*  
He ran, he leapt into a flood,  
There *sprawl'd* a while, and scarce got out,  
All cover'd o'er with slime. *Swift.*
- SPRAY. *n. f.* [Of the same race with *sprit* and *spout*.]  
1. The extremity of a branch.  
At sight whereof each bird that sits on *sprays*,  
And every beast that to his den was fled,  
Came forth afresh out of their late dismay,  
And to the light lift up their drooping head. *Hubbard's Tale.*  
Thus droops this lofty pine, and hangs his *sprays*,  
Thus Eleanor's pride dies in her younger days. *Shakespeare.*  
In hewing Rutland, when his leaves put forth,  
Clifford set his muth'ring knife to the root,  
From whence that tender *spray* did sweetly spring. *Shakep.*  
The wind that whistles through the *sprays*,  
Maintains the comfort of the fong;  
And hidden birds with native lays,  
The golden sleep prolong. *Dryden.*

## S P R

2. The foam of the sea, commonly written *spry*. *Arvalmut.*  
Winds raise some of the salt with the *spray*. *Dutch.*
- TO SPREAD. *v. a.* [from *spredan*, Dutch.]  
1. To extend; to expand; to make to cover or fill a larger space  
than before.  
He bought a field where he had *spread* his tent. *Gen. xxxiii.*  
Rizpah *spread* sackcloth for her upon the rock. *2 Sam. xxi.*  
Make the trees more tall, more *spread*, and more hasty than  
they use to be. *Bacon's Natural History.*  
Silver *spread* into plates is brought from Tarshish. *Jer. x.*
2. To cover by extension.  
Her cheeks their freshness lose and wonted grace,  
And an unusual paleness *spreads* her face. *Graville.*
3. To cover over.  
The workman melteth a graven image, and the goldsmith  
*spreads* it over with gold. *Isa. xl. 19.*
4. To stretch; to extend.  
*Spread* o'er the silver waves thy golden hair. *Shakespeare.*  
He arose from kneeling, with his hands *spread* up to heaven,  
and he blessed the congregation. *1 King. viii. 54.*  
The stately trees fast *spread* their branches. *Milton.*  
Deep in a rich alcove the prince was laid,  
Fast by his side Piffistratus lay *spread*,  
In age his equal, on a splendid bed. *Pope.*
5. To publish; to divulge; to disseminate.  
They, when departed, *spread* abroad his fame in all that  
country. *Math. ix. 31.*
6. To emit as effluvia or emanations; to diffuse.  
Their course thro' thickest constellations held,  
They *spread* their bane. *Milton.*
- TO SPREAD. *v. n.* To extend or expand itself.  
Can any understand the *spreadings* of the clouds, or the  
noise of his tabernacle? *Job xxxvi. 29.*  
The princes of Germany had but a dull fear of the great-  
ness of Spain, upon a general apprehension only of their *spread-  
ing* and ambitious designs. *Bacon.*  
Plants, if they *spread* much, are seldom tall.  
Great Pan, who wont to chase the fair,  
And lov'd the *spreading* oak, was there. *Addison's Cato.*  
The valley opened at the farther end *spreading* forth into  
an immense ocean. *Addison.*
- SPREAD. *n. f.* [from the verb.]  
1. Extent; compass.  
I have got a fine *spread* of improveable lands, and am al-  
ready ploughing up some, fencing others. *Addison.*
2. Expansion of parts.  
No flower hath that *spread* of the woodbind. *Bacon.*
- SPREADER. *n. f.* [from *spread*.]  
1. One that spreads.  
By conforming ourselves we should be *spreaders* of a worse  
infection than any we are likely to draw from Papists by our  
conformity with them in ceremonies. *Hooker.*
2. Publisher; divulger; disseminator.  
If it be a mistake, I desire I may not be accused for a *spread-  
er* of false news. *Swift.*
- SPRENT. *part.* [from *spren*, to sprinkle, *sprenzen*, *sprennen*,  
Saxon; *sprenzen*, Dutch.] Sprinkled. Obsolete.
- SPRIG. *n. f.* [from *spring*, Welsh, so *Davies*: but it is probably  
of the same race with *spring*.] A small branch; a *sprig*.  
The substance is true ivy, after it is taken down, the friends  
of the family are desirous to have some *spring* to keep. *Bacon.*  
Our chilling climate hardly bears  
A *spring* of bays in fifty years;  
While ev'ry fool his claim alleges,  
As if it grew in common hedges. *Swift.*
- SPRIG. *Chrystal. n. f.*  
In perpendicular fissures, *chrystal* is found in form of an  
hexangular column, adhering at one end to the stone, and  
near the other lessening gradually, till it terminates in a point:  
this is called by lapidaries *spring* or rock *chrystal*. *Woodward.*
- SPRIGGY. *adj.* [from *spring*.] Full of small branches.
- SPRIGHT. *n. f.* [Contraction of *sprit*, *spritus*, Latin: it was  
anciently written *sprete* or *spryte*; and *sprit*, as now written,  
was long considered in verse as a monosyllable: this word  
should therefore be spelled *sprite*, and its derivatives *sprightly*,  
*sprightly*; but custom has determined otherwise.]  
1. Spirit; shade; soul; incorporeal agent.  
She doth display  
The gate with pearls and rubies richly dight,  
Through which her words to wife do make their way,  
To bear the message of her *spright*. *Spenser.*  
Forth he called out of deep darkness dread,  
Legions of *sprights*, the which like little flies,  
Flut'ring about his ever-damned head,  
Await whereon their service he applies.  
While with heav'nly charity she spoke,  
A streaming blaze the silent shadows broke;  
The birds obscure to forests wing'd their flight,  
And gaping graves received the guilty *spright*. *Dryden.*  
Of these am I who thy protection claim,  
A watchful *sprite*. *Pope.*

## S P R

2. Walking spirit; apparition.  
The ideas of goblins and *sprights* have no more to do with  
darkness than light; yet let but a foolish maid inculcate these  
often on the mind of a child, possibly he shall never be able to  
separate them again. *Locke.*
3. Power which gives cheerfulness or courage.  
O chastity, the chief of heav'nly lights,  
Which mak'st us most immortal shape to wear,  
Hold thou my heart, establish thou my *sprights*:  
To only thee my constant course I bear,  
Till spotless soul unto thy bosom fly,  
Such life to lead, such death I vow to die. *Sidney.*
4. An arrow.  
We had in use for sea fight short arrows called *sprights*,  
without any other heads save wood sharpened; which were  
discharged out of muskets, and would pierce through the sides  
of ships where a bullet would not. *Bacon's Natural History.*
- TO SPRIGHT. *v. a.* To haunt as a *spright*. A ludicrous use.  
I am *sprighted* with a fool. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*
- SPRIGHTFUL. *adj.* [from *spright* and *full*.] Lively; brisk; gay;  
vigorous.  
The spirit of the time shall teach me speed.—  
—Spoke like a *sprightly* noble gentleman. *Shakespeare.*  
Happy my eyes when they behold thy face:  
My heavy heart will leave its doleful beating,  
At sight of thee, and bound with *sprightly* joys. *Otway.*
- SPRIGHTFULLY. *adv.* [from *sprightly*.] Briskly; vigorously.  
Norfolk, *sprightly* and bold,  
Stays but the summons of the appellant's trumpet. *Shakep.*
- SPRIGHTLINESS. *n. f.* [from *sprightly*.] Liveliness; briskness;  
vigour; gaiety; vivacity.  
The soul is clogged when she acts in conjunction with a  
companion so heavy; but in dreams, observe with what a  
*sprightliness* and alacrity does she exert herself. *Addison.*
- SPRIGHTLY. *adj.* [from *spright*.] Gay; brisk; lively; vigo-  
rous; airy; vivacious.  
Produce the wine that makes us bold,  
And *sprightly* wit and love inspires. *Dryden.*  
When now the *sprightly* trumpet, from afar,  
Had giv'n the signal of approaching war. *Dryden.*  
Each morn they wak'd me with a *sprightly* lay:  
Of opening heav'n they sung, and gladsome day. *Prior.*  
The *sprightly* Sylvia trips along the green;  
She runs, but hopes she does not run unseen. *Pope.*
- TO SPRING. *v. n.* Preterite *spring* or *sprang*, anciently *sprung*.  
[*springan*, Sax. *springen*, Dutch.]  
1. To arise out of the ground and grow by vegetative power.  
All best secrets,  
All you unpublish'd virtues of the earth,  
*Spring* with my tears; be aidant and remediate  
In the good man's distress. *Shakespeare.*  
To his musick, plants and flowers  
Ever *spring*, as sun and showers  
There had made a lasting spring. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*  
To satisfy the desolate ground, and cause the bud of the  
tender herb to *spring* forth. *Job xxxviii. 27.*  
Other fell on good ground, and did yield fruit that *sprung*  
up and encreased. *Mark iv. 8.*  
Tell me, in what happy fields  
The thistle *spring*s, to which the lily yields? *Pope.*
2. To begin to grow.  
That the nipples should be made with such perforations as  
to admit passage to the milk, when drawn, otherwise to retain  
it; and the teeth of the young not *spring*, are effects of pro-  
vidence. *Ray.*
3. To proceed as from seed.  
Ye shall eat this year such things as grow of themselves;  
and in the second year that which *springeth* of the same. *2 Kings.*  
Much more good of sin shall *spring*. *Milton.*
4. To come into existence; to issue forth.  
Had'st thou sway'd as kings should do,  
Giving no ground unto the house of York,  
They never then had *spring* like summer flies. *Shakespeare.*  
Ev'n thought meets thought, ere from the lips it part,  
And each warm with *spring*s mutual from the heart. *Pope.*
5. To arise; to appear.  
When the day began to *spring*, they let her go. *Judges.*  
To them which sat in the region and shadow of death, light  
is *spring* up. *Matth. iv. 16.*
6. To issue with effect or force.  
Swift fly the years, and rise th' expected morn;  
Oh *spring* to light: auspicious babe be born. *Pope.*
7. To proceed as from ancestors.  
How youngly he began to serve his country,  
How long continued; and what stock he *spring*s of;  
The noble house of Marcus. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*  
Our Lord *sprung* out of Judea. *Heb. vii. 14.*  
All these  
Shall, like the brethren *spring* of dragon's teeth,  
Ruin each other, and he fall amongst 'em. *Ben. Johnson.*  
Heroes of old, by rapine, and by spoil,  
In search of fame did all the world embroil;  
Thus



- Thus to their gods, each then ally'd his name,  
This *frang* from Jove, and that from Titan came. *Granv.*
8. To proceed as from a ground, cause, or reason.  
They found new hope to spring  
Out of despair. *Milton.*  
Some have been deceived into an opinion, that the inheritance of rule over men, and property in things, *spring* from the same original, and were to descend by the same rules. *Locke.*
- Do not blast my *springing* hopes  
Which thy kind hand has planted in my soul. *Rowe.*
9. To grow; to thrive.  
What makes all this but Jupiter the king,  
At whose command we perish and we *spring*:  
Then 'tis our best, since thus ordain'd to die,  
To make a virtue of necessity. *Dryden's Knight's Tale.*
10. To bound; to leap; to jump.  
Some strange commotion  
Is in his brain; he bites his lip, and starts;  
Stops on a sudden, looks upon the ground,  
Then lays his finger on his temple; strait  
*Spring* out into fast gait, then stops again. *Shak. H. VIII.*  
I *spring* not more in joy at first hearing he was a man child,  
than now in first seeing he had proved himself a man. *Shaksp.*  
He called for a light, and *spring* in and fell before Paul. *Alfs.*  
When heav'n was nam'd, they loos'd their hold again;  
Then *spring* the forth, they follow'd her again. *Dryden.*  
Afraid to sleep;  
Her blood all fever'd, with a furious leap  
She *spring* from bed. *Dryden.*  
Nor lies she long; but as her fates ordain,  
*Spring* up to life, and fresh to second pain,  
Is sav'd to-day, to-morrow to be slain. *Dryden.*  
See, aw'd by heaven, the blooming Hebrew flies  
Her artful tongue, and more persuasive eyes;  
And *springing* from her disappointed arms,  
Prefers a dungeon to forbidden charms. *Blackmore.*  
The mountain flag, that *spring*s  
From height to height, and bounds along the plains,  
Nor has a master to restrain his course;  
That mountain flag would Vanoe rather be,  
Than be a slave. *Philips's Briton.*
11. To fly with elastic power.  
A link of horshair, that will easily slip, fasten to the end of  
the stick that *spring*s. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*
12. To rise from a covert.  
My doors are hateful to my eyes,  
Fill'd and damm'd up with gaping creditors,  
Watchful as fowlers when their game will *spring*. *Otway.*  
A covey of partridges *springing* in our front, put our in-  
fanty in disorder. *Addison.*
13. To issue from a fountain.  
Israel's servants digged in the valley, and found a well of  
*springing* water. *Gen. xxvi. 19.*  
Let the wide world his praises sing,  
Where Tagus and Euphrates *spring*;  
And from the Danube's frothy banks to those  
Where from an unknown head great Nilus flows. *Roscomm.*
14. To proceed as from a source.  
Fly, fly, prophane fogs! far hence fly away,  
Taint not the pure streams of the *springing* day  
With your dull influence: 'tis for you  
To sit and scowle upon night's heavy brow. *Crashaw.*
15. To shoot; to issue with speed and violence.  
Then shook the sacred shrine, and sudden light  
*Spring* thro' the vaulted roof, and made the temple bright:  
'The pow'r, behold! the pow'r in glory shone,  
By her bent bow and her keen arrows known. *Dryden.*  
'The friendly gods a *springing* gale enlarg'd,  
The fleet swift tilting o'er the furies flew,  
Till Grecian cliffs appeared. *Pope.*
- To *SPRING*. *v. a.*  
1. To start; to rouse game.  
Thus I reclaim'd my buzzard love to fly  
At what, and when, and how, and where I chose:  
Now negligent of sport I lie;  
And now, as other fawknars use,  
I *spring* a mistress, swear, write, sigh, and dye,  
And the game kill'd, or lost, go talk or lie. *Donne.*  
That *spring* the game you were to set,  
Before you had time to draw the net. *Hudibras.*  
A large cock-pheasant he *spring* in one of the neighbouring  
woods. *Addison's Spectator.*  
Here I use a great deal of diligence before I can *spring* any  
thing; whereas in town, whilst I am following one character,  
I am cross'd by another, that they puzzle the chase. *Addison.*  
See how the well-taught pointer leads the way!  
The scent grows warm; he stops, he *spring*s the prey. *Gay.*
2. To produce to light.  
The nurse, surpriz'd with fright,  
Starts and leaves her bed, and *spring*s a light. *Dryden.*

- Thus man by his own strength to heav'n would soar,  
And would not be oblig'd to God for more:  
Vain, wretched creature, how art thou mislead,  
To think thy wit these godlike notions bred!  
These truths are not the product of thy mind,  
But dropt from heaven, and of a nobler kind:  
Reveal'd religion first inform'd thy light,  
And reason saw not, 'till faith *spring* the light. *Dryden.*  
He that has such a burning zeal, and *spring*s such mighty  
discoveries, must needs be an admirable patriot. *Collier.*
3. To make by starting a plank.  
People discharge themselves of burdensome reflection, as of  
the cargo of a ship that has *spring* a leak. *L'Estrange.*  
No more accuse thy pen; but charge the crime  
On native sloth, and negligence of time:  
Beware the publick laughter of the town,  
Thou *spring*st a leak already in thy crown. *Dryden.*  
Whether she *spring* a leak, I cannot find,  
Or whether she was overfet with wind,  
But down at once with all her crew she went. *Dryden.*
4. To discharge a mine.  
Our miners discovered several of the enemies mines, who  
have *spring*d divers others which did little execution. *Tatler.*  
I *spring* a mine, whereby the whole nest was overthrown. *Addison's Spectator.*
5. To contrive as a sudden expedient; to offer unexpectedly.  
The friends to the cause *spring* a new project, and it was  
advertised that the crisis could not appear 'till the ladies had  
shewn their zeal against the pretender. *Swift.*
6. To produce hastily.  
7. To pass by leaping. A barbarous use.  
Unbecoming skill  
To *spring* the fence, to rein the prancing steed. *Thomson.*
- SPRING. *n. f.* [from the verb.]  
1. The season in which plants *spring* and vegetate; the vernal  
season.  
Orpheus with his lute made trees,  
And the mountain-tops, that freeze,  
Bow themselves when he did sing:  
To his musick, plants and flowers  
Ever *spring*, as fun and flowers.  
There had made a lasting *Spring*. *Shaksp. Hen. VIII.*  
The *Spring* vilieth not these quarters so timely as the  
eastern parts. *Carver.*  
Come, gentle *Spring*, ethereal mildness come,  
And from the bosom of yon dropping cloud  
Upon our plains descend. *Thomson's Spring.*
2. An elastic body; a body which when distorted has the power  
of restoring itself to its former state.  
This may be better performed by the strength of some such  
*spring* as is used in watches: this *spring* may be applied to one  
wheel, which shall give an equal motion to both the wheels.  
The *spring* must be made of good steel, well tempered; and  
the wider the two ends of the *spring* stand asunder, the milder  
it throws the claps of the vice open. *Moxon's Mech. Exerc.*  
He that was sharp-sighted enough to see the configuration of  
the minute particles of the *spring* of a clock, and upon what  
peculiar impulse its elastic motion depends, would no doubt  
discover something very admirable. *Leve.*
3. Elastic force.  
Heav'n, what a *spring* was in his arm, to throw!  
How high he held his shield, and rose at every blow! *Dryd.*  
Bodies which are absolutely hard, or so soft as to be void of  
elasticity, will not rebound from one another: impenetrability  
makes them only stop. If two equal bodies meet directly  
in *vacuo*, they will, by the laws of motion stop where they  
meet, lose their motion, and remain in rest, unless they be  
elastic, and receive new motion from their *spring*. *Newton.*  
The soul is gathered within herself, and recovers that *spring*  
which is weakened, when she operates more in concert with  
the body. *Addison.*  
In adult persons, when the fibres cannot any more yield,  
they must break, or lose their *spring*. *Arbuthnot.*
4. Any active power; any cause by which motion is produced or  
propagated.  
My heart sinks in me while I hear him speak,  
And every slacken'd fibre drops its hold,  
Like nature letting down the *spring*s of life;  
So much the name of father awes me still.  
Nature is the same, and man is the same; has the same  
affections and passions, and the same *spring*s that give them  
motion. *Rymer.*  
Our author thuns by vulgar *spring*s to move  
The hero's glory, or the virgin's love. *Pope's Prel. to Cat.*
5. A leap; a bound; a jump; a violent effort; a sudden struggle.  
The prisoner with a *spring* from prison broke:  
Then stretch'd his feather'd fans with all his might. *Dryden.*  
And to the neighbour'g maple wing'd his flight.  
With what a *spring* his furious soul broke loose,  
And left the limbs still quivering on the ground! *Add. Can. 6. A*

6. A leak; a start of plank.  
Each petty hand  
Can steer a ship becalm'd; but he that will  
Govern, and carry her to her ends, must know  
His tides, his currents; how to shift his sails,  
Where her *spring*s are, her leaks, and how to stop 'em. *Ben. Johnson's Catiline.*
7. A fountain; an issue of water from the earth.  
Now stop thy *spring*s; my sea shall suck them dry,  
And swell so much the higher by their ebb. *Shaksp. H. VI.*  
*Spring*s on the tops of hills pass through a great deal of pure  
earth, with less mixture of other waters. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*  
When in th' effects she doth the causes know,  
And seeing the stream, thinks where the *spring* doth rise;  
And seeing the branch, conceives the root below:  
These things she views without the body's eyes. *Davies.*  
He adds the running *spring*s and standing lakes,  
And bounding banks for winding rivers makes. *Dryden.*  
Nile hears him knocking at his sevenfold gates,  
And seeks his hidden *spring*, and fears his nephews fates. *Dry.*  
He bathed himself in cold *spring* water in the midst of  
Winter. *Locke.*  
The water that falls down from the clouds, sinking into  
beds of rock or clay, breaks out in *spring*s, commonly at the  
bottom of hilly ground. *Locke.*
8. A source; that by which any thing is supplied.  
To that great *spring*, whence right and honour streams;  
The sacred *spring*, whence right and honour streams;  
Distilling virtue, shedding peace and love  
In every place, as Cynthia sheds her beams.  
I move, I see, I speak, discourse, and know,  
Though now I am, I was not always so:  
Then that from which I was, must be before,  
Whom, as my *spring* of being, I adore. *Dryden.*  
Rolling down through so many barbarous ages, from the  
*spring* of Virgil, it bears along with it the filth of the Goths  
and Vandals. *Dryden.*  
He has a secret *spring* of spiritual joy, and the continual  
feast of a good conscience within, that forbids him to be mi-  
serable. *Bentley.*
9. Rise; beginning.  
About the *spring* of the day Samuel called Saul to the top of  
the house. *1 Sa. ix. 26.*
10. Course; original.  
The first *spring*s of great events, like those of great rivers,  
are often mean and little.  
SPRING. *adv.* [from the noun.] With elastic vigour.  
Before the bull the pictur'd winged love,  
With his young brother sport, light fluttering  
Upon the waves, as each had been a dove;  
The one his bow and shafts, the other *spring*  
A burning tead about his head did move,  
As in their fire's new love both triumphing. *Spenser.*
- SPRINGAL. *n. f.* A youth.  
SPRINGE. *n. f.* [from *spring*.] A gin; a noose which fastened  
to any elastic body catches by a spring or jerk.  
As a woodcock to my own *spring*s, Offick,  
I'm justly kill'd with mine own treachery. *Shaksp. Hamlet.*  
Let goats for food their loaded udders lend;  
But neither *spring*s, nets, nor fishes employ. *Dryden.*  
With hairy *spring*s we the birds betray,  
Slight lines of hair surprize the finny prey. *Pope.*
- SPRINGING. *n. f.* [from *spring*.] One who rouses game,  
restoring itself.  
Where there is a continued endeavour of the parts of a  
body to put themselves into another state, the progress may be  
much more slow, since it was a great while before the texture  
of the corpules of the steel were so altered as to make them  
lose their former *springiness*. *Boyle.*  
The air is a thin fluid body, endowed with elasticity and  
*springiness*, capable of condensation and rarefaction. *Bentley.*
- SPRINGING. *n. f.* [from *spring* and *halt*.] A lameness by which  
the horse twitches up his legs.  
They've all new legs, and lame ones; one would take it,  
That never saw them pace before, the spavin  
And *springhalt* reign'd among them. *Shaksp. Henry VIII.*
- SPRINGING. *n. f.* [from *spring* and *tide*.] Tide at the new moon;  
high tide.  
Love, like *spring-tides*, full and high,  
Swells in every youthful vein;  
But each tide does less supply,  
'Till they quite shrink in again:  
If a flow in age appear,  
'Tis but rain, and runs not clear. *Dryd. Traumatick Love.*  
Most people die when the moon chiefly reigns; that is, in  
the night, or upon or near a *spring-tide*. *Greav's Cosmol.*
- SPRINGING. *n. f.* [from *spring*.] A *spring*; an elastic noose.  
Woodcocks arrive first on the north coast, where every  
plush-shoot ferveth for *spring*s to take them. *Carew.*
- To SPRINGLE. *v. n.* Misprinted, I suppose, for *sprinkle*.

- This is Timon's last,  
Who, stuck and spangled with your flatteries,  
Washes it off, and *spring*s in your faces  
Your reeking villany. *Shaksp. Tim. n of Athens.*
- SPRINGY. *adj.* [from *spring*.]  
1. Elastic; having the power of restoring itself.  
Had not the Maker wrought the *springy* frame,  
Such as it is to fan the vital flame,  
The blood, defrauded of its nitrous food,  
Had cool'd and languish'd in th' arterial road;  
While the tir'd heart had strove, with fruitless pain,  
To push the lazy tide along the vein. *Blackm. Creation.*  
This vast contraction and expansion seems unintelligible,  
by feigning the particles of air to be *springy* and ramous, or  
rolled up like hoops, or by any other means than a repulsive  
power. *Newton.*  
Though the bundle of fibres which constitute the muscles  
may be small, the fibres may be strong and *springy*. *Arbuthnot.*  
If our air had not been a *springy* body, no animal could  
have exercised the very function of respiration; and yet the  
ends of respiration are not served by that springiness, but by  
some other unknown quality. *Bentley's Sermons.*
2. [From *spring*.] Full of springs or fountains. Not used.  
Where the sandy or gravelly lands are *springy* or wet, rather  
marl them for grafs than corn. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*
- To SPRINKLE. *v. a.* [from *sprinkelen*, Dutch.]  
1. To scatter; to disperse in small masses.  
Take handfuls of ashes of the furnace, and let Moses *sprinkle*  
it towards the heaven. *Ex. ix. 8.*
2. To scatter in drops.  
*Sprinkle* water of purifying upon them. *Num. viii. 7.*  
3. To besprinkle; to wash, wet, or dust by sprinkling.  
Let us draw near with a true heart, in full assurance of  
faith, having our hearts *sprinkled* from an evil conscience. *Heb.*  
Wings he wore  
Of many a colour'd plume *sprinkled* with gold. *Milton.*  
The prince, with living water *sprinkl'd* o'er  
His limbs and body; then approach'd the door,  
Possess'd the porch. *Dryden's Æn.*
- To SPRINKLE. *v. n.* To perform the act of scattering in  
small drops.  
The priest shall *sprinkle* of the oil with his finger. *Lev. xiv.*  
Baptism may well enough be performed by *sprinkling*, or ef-  
fusion of water. *Calist's Purgatory.*  
When dextrous damsels twirl the *sprinkling* mop,  
And cleanse the spatter'd sash, and scrub the stairs,  
Know Saturday appears. *Gay's Trivia.*
- To SPRIT. *v. a.* [from *spirit*, Saxon; *spruyten*, Dutch.] To  
throw out; to eject with force. Commonly *spirit*.  
Toads sometimes exclude or *spirit* out a dark and liquid  
matter behind, and a venomous condition there may be per-  
haps therein; but it cannot be called their urine. *Brown.*
- To SPRIT. *v. n.* [from *spirit*, Saxon; *spruyten*, Dutch.] To  
shoot; to germinate; to sprout.  
SPRIT. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Shoot; sprout.  
The barley, after it has been couched four days, will sweat  
a little, and shew the chit or *spirit* at the root-end of the  
corn. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*
- SPRIT-SAIL. *n. f.* [from *spirit* and *sail*.] The sail which belongs to  
the bolt-spirit-mast. *Dick.*  
Our men quitted themselves of the fire-ship, by cutting the  
*spirit* sail tackle off with their short hatchets. *Wiffen.*
- SPRITE. *n. f.* [Contracted from *spirit*.] A spirit; an incorpo-  
real agent.  
The *sprites* of fiery termagants in flame  
Mount up, and take a salamander's name. *Pope.*
- SPRITFULLY. *adv.* [See *SPRIGHTFULLY*.] Vigorously;  
with life and ardour.  
The Grecians *spritefully* drew from the darts the corse,  
And heart it, bearing it to fleet. *Chapman's Iliads.*
- SPRONG. The preterite of *spring*. Obsolete.  
Not mistrusting, 'till these new curiosities *spring* up, that  
ever any man would think our labour herein mispent, or the  
time wastefully consumed. *Hooker.*
- To SPROUT. *v. n.* [from *spout*, Saxon; *spruyten*, Dutch.]  
1. To shoot by vegetation; to germinate.  
Try whether these things in the *sprouting* do increase  
weight, by weighing them before they are hanged up; and  
afterwards again, when they are *sprouted*. *Bacon.*  
That leaf faded, but the young buds *sprouted* on, which after-  
wards opened into fair leaves. *Bacon's Natural History.*  
We find no security to prevent germination, having made  
trial of grains, whole ends, cut off, have notwithstanding  
*sprouted*. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*
- Old Baucis is by old Philemon seen  
*Sprouting* with sudden leaves of sprightly green. *Dryden.*  
Hence *sprouting* plants enrich the plain and wood:  
For phytick some, and some design'd for food. *Blackmore.*  
Envy'd Britannia, sturdy as the oak  
Which on her mountain top she proudly bears,  
Eludes the ax, and *sprouts* against the stroke,  
Strong from her wounds, and greater by her wars. *Prior.*



# SPU

Rub malt between your hands to get the come or *sprouting* clean away.  
 2. To shoot into ramifications.  
 Vitriol is apt to *sprout* with moisture. *Bacon.*  
 3. To grow.  
 Th' enliv'ning dust its head begins to rear,  
 And on the ashes *sprouting* plumes appear. *Tickell.*  
*SPROUT*. *n. f.* [from the verb.] A shoot of a vegetable.  
 Stumps of trees, lying out of the ground, will put forth *sprouts* for a time. *Bacon.*  
 Early ere the odorous breath of morn  
 Awakes the slumbering leaves, or tassell'd horn  
 Shakes the high thicket, haste I all about,  
 Number my ranks, and visit every *sprout*. *Milton.*  
 To this kid, taken out of the womb, were brought in the  
 tender *sprouts* of shrubs; and, after it had tasted, began to eat  
 of such as are the usual food of goats. *Ray on the Creation.*  
*SPRUCE*. *adj.* [Skinner derives this word from *pruces*, French;  
 whence to deduce it, except from *pruce*. In ancient books  
 we find furniture of *pruce* a thing costly and elegant, and  
 thence probably came *pruce*.] Nice; trim; neat without  
 elegance.  
 The tree  
 That wraps that crystal in a wooden tomb,  
 Shall be took up *spruce*, fill'd with diamond. *Dante.*  
 Thou wilt not leave me in the middle street.  
 Tho' some more *spruce* companion thou do'st meet. *Dante.*  
 Along the crisped shades and bow'rs  
 Revels the *spruce* and jocund Spring;  
 The graces, and the rosy-bosom'd hours,  
 Thither all their bounties bring. *Milton.*  
 I must not slip into too *spruce* a style for serious matters; and  
 yet I approve not that dull insipid way of writing practised by  
 many chymists. *Boyle.*  
 He put his band and beard in order,  
 The *sprucer* to accost and board her. *Hudibras.*  
 He is so *spruce*, that he can never be genteel. *Tatler.*  
 This Tim makes a strange figure with that ragged coat un-  
 der his livery: can't he go *spruce* and clean? *Arbutnot.*  
 To *SPRUCE*. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To dress with affected  
 neatness.  
*SPRUCEBEER*. *n. f.* [from *spruce*, a kind of fir.] Beer tinc-  
 tured with branches of fir.  
 In ulcers of the kidneys *sprucebeer* is a good balsamick. *Art.*  
*SPRUCELEATHER*. *n. f.* [Corrupted for *Prussian leather*.] *Art.*  
 The leather was of *Pruce*. *Dryden's Fables.*  
*SPRUCENESS*. *n. f.* [from *spruce*.] Neatness without elegance.  
*SPRUNG*. The preterite and participle passive of *spring*.  
 Tall Norway fir, their masts in battle spent,  
 And English oaks, *sprung* leaks, and planks, restore. *Dryd.*  
 Now from beneath Maleas' airy height,  
 Aloft the *sprung*, and steer'd to Thebes her flight. *Pope.*  
 Who *sprung* from kings shall know less joy than I. *Pope.*  
*SPRUNT*. *n. f.* Any thing that is short and will not easily bend.  
*SPUD*. *n. f.* A short knife.  
 My love to Sheelah is more firmly fixt,  
 Than strongest weeds that grow these stones betwixt:  
 My *spud* these nettles from the stones can part,  
 No knife so keen to weed thee from my heart. *Swift.*  
*SPULLERS* of Yarn. *n. f.* Are such as are employed to see that  
 it be well spun, and fit for the loom. *Dict.*  
*SPUME*. *n. f.* [from *spuma*, Latin.] Foam; froth.  
 Materials dark and crude,  
 Of spirituous and fiery *spume*, till touch'd  
 With heaven's ray, and temper'd, they shoot forth  
 So beautiful, op'ning to the ambient light. *Milton.*  
 Waters frozen in pans, after their dissolution, leave a froth  
 and *spume* upon them, which are caused by the airy parts dif-  
 fused by the congealable mixture. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*  
 To *SPUME*. *v. n.* [from *spuma*, Latin.] To foam; to froth.  
*SPUMOUS*. *adj.* [from *spuma*, Latin; from the noun.] Frothy;  
*SPUMY*. } foamy.  
 The cause is the putrefaction of the body by unnatural heat:  
 the putrifying parts suffer a turgescence, and becoming airy  
 and *spumous*, ascend into the surface of the water. *Brown.*  
 Not with more madness, rolling from afar,  
 The *spumy* waves proclaim the wat'ry war;  
 And mounting upwards with a mighty roar,  
 March onwards, and insult the rocky shore. *Dryden.*  
 The *spumous* and florid state of the blood, in passing through  
 the lungs, arises from its own elasticity, and its violent motion,  
 the aerial particles expanding themselves. *Arbutnot.*  
*SPUN*. The preterite and part. pass. of *spin*.  
 The nymph nor *spin*, nor dress'd with artful pride;  
 Her vest was gather'd up, her hair was ty'd. *Addison.*  
*SPONGE*. *n. f.* [from *spongia*, Latin.] A sponge. See *SPONGE*.  
 When he needs what you have glean'd, it is but squeezing  
 you, and, *sponge*, you shall be dry again. *Shakespeare. Hamlet.*  
 Considering the motion that was impressed by the painter's  
 hand upon the *sponge*, compounded with the specific gravity

of the *sponge* and the resistance of the air, the *sponge* did me-  
 chanically and unavoidably move in that particular line of  
 motion. *Bentley's Sermons.*  
 To *SPUNGE*. *v. n.* [Rather *To sponge*.] To hang on others for  
 maintenance.  
 This will maintain you, with the petquise of *sponging*  
 while you are young. *Swift to Gay.*  
*SPUNGINGHOUSE*. *n. f.* [from *sponge* and *house*.] A house to which  
 debtors are taken before commitment to prison, where the  
 bailiffs sponge upon them, or riot at their cost.  
 A bailiff kept you the whole evening in a *sponginghouse*, Sir.  
*SPUNGY*. *adj.* [from *sponge*.]  
 1. Full of small holes, and soft like a sponge.  
 Some English wool, vex'd in a Belgian loom,  
 And into cloth of *spongy* softness made,  
 Did into France or colder Denmark roam,  
 To ruin with worse air our staple trade. *Dryden.*  
 2. Wet; moist; watery.  
 There is no lady of more softer bowels,  
 More *spongy* to suck in the sense of fear. *Shakespeare.*  
 I saw Jove's bird, the Roman eagle, wing'd  
 From the *spongy* South to this part of the West,  
 There vanish'd in the sun-beams. *Shakespeare. Cymbeline.*  
 3. Drunken; wet with liquor.  
 What cannot we put upon  
 His *spongy* officers? *Shakespeare.*  
*SPUNK*. *n. f.* Rotten wood; touchwood. See *SPONK*.  
 To make white powder, the best way is by the powder of  
 rotten willows: *spunk*, or touchwood prepared, might perhaps  
 make it ruffit. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*  
*SPUR*. *n. f.* [from *spura*, Sax. *spore*, Danish, *spandick*, and Dutch,  
*espon*, French.]  
 1. A sharp point fixed in the rider's heel, with which he pricks  
 his horse to drive him forward.  
 He borrowing that homely armour for want of a better,  
 had come upon the *spur* to redeem Philoclea's picture. *Sidney.*  
 Whether the body politic be  
 A horse whereon the governor doth ride,  
 Who, newly in the seat, that it may know  
 He can command it, lets it straight feel the *spur*. *Shakespeare.*  
 He presently felt *spurs* to his horse, and departed with the  
 rest of the company. *Knolly's History of the Turks.*  
 Was I for this entitled, fir,  
 And girt with rusty sword and *spur*,  
 For fame and honour to wage battle? *Hudibras.*  
 2. Incitement; instigation.  
 Seeing then that nothing can move, unless there be some  
 end, the desire whereof provoketh unto motion, how should  
 that divine power of the soul, that spirit of our minds, ever stir  
 itself into action, unless it have also the like *spur*? *Boyle.*  
 What need we any *spur*, but our own cause,  
 To prick us to redress? *Shakespeare. Julius Caesar.*  
 His laws are deep, and not vulgar; not made upon the *spur*  
 of a particular occasion, but out of providence of the future,  
 to make his people more and more happy. *Bacon.*  
 Reward is the *spur* of virtue in all good arts, all laudable  
 attempts; and emulation, which is the other *spur*, will never  
 be wanting, when particular rewards are proposed. *Dryden.*  
 The chief, if not only, *spur* to human industry and action,  
 is uneasiness.  
 The former may be a *spur* to the latter, till age makes him  
 in love with the study, without any childish bait. *Cleland.*  
 3. A stimulus; a prick; any thing that galls and teases.  
 Grief and patience, rooted in him both,  
 Mingle their *spurs* together. *Shakespeare. Cymbeline.*  
 4. The sharp points on the legs of a cock with which he fights.  
 Of birds the bill is of like matter with the teeth: as for  
 their *spur*, it is but a nail. *Bacon.*  
 Animals have natural weapons to defend and offend; some  
 talons, some claws, some *spurs* and beaks. *Ray.*  
 5. Any thing standing out; a snag.  
 The strong bas'd promontory  
 Have I made shake, and pluck'd up by the *spurs*. *Shakespeare.*  
 The pine and cedar.  
 To *SPUR*. *v. a.* [from the noun.]  
 1. To prick with the spur; to drive with the spur.  
 My friend, who always takes care to cure his horse of flat-  
 ting fits, *spurred* him up to the very side of the coach. *Addison.*  
 Your father, when he mounted,  
 Rein'd 'em in strongly, and he *spur'd* them hard. *Dryden.*  
 Who would be at the trouble of learning, when he finds his  
 ignorance is carested? But when you brow-beat and maul  
 them, you make them men; for though they have no natural  
 mettle, yet, if they are *spurred* and kicked, they will mend  
 their pace. *Celtier in Pride.*  
 2. To instigate; to incite; to urge forward.  
 Lovers break not hours,  
 Unless it be to come before their time: *Shakespeare.*  
 So much they *spur* their expedition.  
 Let the awe he has got upon their minds be so tempered with  
 the marks of good-will, that affection may *spur* them to their  
 duty. *Locke.*  
 3. To

# SPU

3. To drive by force.  
 Love will not be *spurr'd* to what it loathes. *Shakespeare.*  
 To *SPUR*. *v. n.*  
 1. To travel with great expedition.  
 With backward bows the Parthians shall be there;  
 And, *spurring* on, his equals soon o'erpass'd. *Dryden.*  
 A double wreath shall crown our Caesar's brows.  
 2. To press forward.  
 Ascanius took th' alarm, while yet he led,  
 And *spurring* on, his equals soon o'erpass'd. *Dryden.*  
 Some bold men, though they begin with infinite ignorance  
 and error, yet, by *spurring* on, refine themselves. *Grew.*  
*SPURGALLED*. *adj.* [from *spur* and *gall*.] Hurt with the spit.  
 I was not made a horse,  
 And yet I bear a burthen like an ass,  
*Spurgall'd* and tir'd, by jaunting Bolingbroke. *Shakespeare.*  
 What! shall each *spurgall'd* hackney of the day,  
 Or each new pension'd sycophant, pretend  
 To break my windows, if I treat a friend. *Pope.*  
*SPURGE*. *n. f.* [from *spurgare*, French; *spurgie*, Dutch, from *purge*,  
 Latin.] A plant violently purgative. *Spurge* is a general  
 name in English for all milky purgative plants. *Skinner.*  
 The flower consists of one leaf, of the globous bell shape;  
 cut into several moon-shaped segments, and encompassed by  
 two little leaves, which seem to perform the office of a flower-  
 cup: the point is for the most part triangular, which rises  
 from the bottom of the flower, and becomes a fruit of the  
 same shape, divided into three cells, each containing an oblong  
 seed. Every part of the plant abounds with a milky juice.  
 There are seventy-one species of this plant, of which wart-  
 wort is one. The first sort, called broad-leaved *spurge*, is a  
 biennial plant, and used in medicine under the name of cata-  
 putia minor. The milky juice in these plants is used by some  
 to destroy warts; but particular care should be taken in the  
 application, because it is a strong caustick. *Miller.*  
 The leaves of cataputia, or *spurge*, being plucked upwards  
 or downwards, perform their operations by purge or vomit  
 is a strange conceit, ascribing unto plants positional opera-  
 tions. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*  
*SPURGE* Laurel, or *Mezerion*. *n. f.* [from *spurgare*, Latin.] A plant.  
 The characters are: the flower consists of one leaf; is, for  
 the most part, funnel-shaped, and cut into four segments;  
 from whose centre rises the pointal, which afterward becomes  
 an oval fruit, which is in some full of juice, but in others is  
 dry. In each is contained one oblong seed. It is a rough  
 purge. *Miller.*  
*SPURIOUS*. *adj.* [from *spurius*, Latin.]  
 1. Not genuine; counterfeit; adulterine.  
 The coin that shows the first is generally rejected as *spu-  
 rious*, nor is the other esteemed more authentick by the present  
 Roman medallists. *Addison on Italy.*  
 If any thing else has been printed, in which we really had  
 any hand, it is loaded with *spurious* additions. *Swift.*  
 2. Not legitimate; bastard.  
 Your Scipio's, Caesar's, Pompey's, and your Cato's,  
 These gods on earth, are all the *spurious* brood  
 Of violated maid. *Addison's Cato.*  
*SPURLING*. *n. f.* [from *spurlan*, French.] A small sea-fish.  
 All-faints, do lay for porke and fowle,  
 For sprats and *spurlings* for your house. *Tusser.*  
 To *SPURN*. *v. a.* [from *spurnan*, Saxon.]  
 1. To kick; to strike or drive with the foot.  
 They suppos'd I could rend bars of steel,  
 And *spurn* in pieces posts of adamant. *Shakespeare. Henry VI.*  
 Say my request's unjust,  
 And *spurn* me back; but if it be not so,  
 Thou art not honest. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*  
 Thou that did void your rheum upon my beard,  
 And foot me as you *spurn* a stranger cur  
 Over your threshold. *Shakespeare. Merchant of Venice.*  
 He in the surging smoke  
 Uplifted *spurn'd* the ground. *Milton.*  
 So was I forc'd  
 To do a sovereign justice to myself,  
 And *spurn* thee from my presence. *Dryden's Don Sebastian.*  
 Then will I draw up my legs, and *spurn* her from me with  
 my foot. *Addison's Spectator.*  
 A milk-white bull shall at your altars stand,  
 That threatens a fight, and *spurns* the rising sand.  
 When Athens links by fates unjust,  
 When wild barbarians *spurn* her dust.  
 Now they, who reach Parnassus' lofty crown,  
 Employ their pains to *spurn* some others down. *Pope.*  
 2. To reject; to scorn; to put away with contempt; to disdain.  
 In wisdom I should ask your name;  
 But since thy outsize looks so fair and warlike,  
 What safe and nicely I might well delay,  
 By rule of knighthood, I disdain and *spurn*. *Shakespeare.*  
 3. To treat with contempt.  
 Domesticks will pay a more cheerful service, when they find  
 themselves not *spurned*, because fortune has laid them at their  
 masters feet. *Locke.*

# SPU

To *SPURN*. *v. n.*  
 1. To make contemptuous opposition; to make insolent re-  
 sistance.  
 A son to blunt the sword  
 That guards the peace and safety of your person;  
 Nay more, to *spurn* at your most royal image. *Shakespeare.*  
 I, Pandulph, do religiously demand  
 Why thou against the church, our holy mother,  
 So wilfully do'st *spurn*? *Shakespeare. King John.*  
 Instruct me why  
 Vane should *spurn* against our rule, and flie  
 The tributary provinces to war. *Philips's Briton.*  
 2. To toss up the heels; to kick or struggle.  
 The drunken chairman in the kennel *spurns*,  
 The glasses shatters, and his charge o'erturns. *Gay.*  
*SPURN*. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Kick; insolent and contemp-  
 tuous treatment.  
 The insolence of office, and the *spurns*  
 That patient merit of th' unworthy takes. *Shakespeare. Hamlet.*  
*SPURNER*. *n. f.* A plant.  
*SPURNER*. *n. f.* [from *spurn*.] One who uses spurs.  
*SPURNER*. *n. f.* [from *spurn*.] One who makes spurs.  
*SPURRY*. *n. f.* [from *spurgula*, Latin.] A plant.  
*Spurry* feed is sown in the low countries in Summer, the first  
 time in May, that it may flower in June and July; and in  
 August the seed is ripe. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*  
 To *SPURT*. *v. n.* [See *To SPURT*.] To fly out with a quick  
 stream.  
 If from a puncture of a lancet, the manner of the *spurring*  
 out of the blood will shew it. *Wifeman's Surgery.*  
*SPURWAY*. *n. f.* [from *spur* and *way*.] A horseway; a bridle-road;  
 distinct from a road for carriages.  
*SPUTATION*. *n. f.* [from *sputum*, Latin.] The act of spitting.  
 A moist consumption receives its nomenclature from a moist  
*sputation*, or expectoration: a dry one is known by its dry  
 cough. *Harvey on Consumptions.*  
 To *SPUTTER*. *v. n.* [from *spute*, Latin.]  
 1. To emit moisture in small flying drops.  
 If a manly drop or two fall down,  
 It scalds along my cheeks, like the green wood,  
 That, *sputtering* in the flame, works outward into tears. *Dry.*  
 2. To fly out in small particles with some noise.  
 The mighty virgin, while her wheel the plies,  
 Foresees the storms impending in the skies;  
 When sparkling lamps their *sputtering* light advance,  
 And in the sockets oily bubbles dance. *Dryden.*  
 3. To speak hastily and obscurely, as with the mouth full; to  
 throw out the spittle by hasty speech.  
 A pinking owl fat *sputtering* at the sun, and asked him what  
 he meant to stand staring her in the eyes. *LeStrange.*  
 They could neither of them speak their rage; and so fell  
 a *sputtering* at one another, like two roaring apples. *Congreve.*  
 Though he *sputter* through a session,  
 It never makes the least impression;  
 What'er he speaks for madness goes. *Swift.*  
 To *SPUTTER*. *v. a.* To throw out with noise and hesi-  
 tation.  
 Thou do'st with lies the throne invade,  
 Obtending heav'n for what'er ills befall;  
 And *sputtering* under specious names thy gall. *Dryden.*  
 In the midst of carefices, and without the least pretended in-  
 citement, to *sputter* out the basest accusations! *Swift.*  
*SPUTTERER*. *n. f.* [from *sputter*.] One that sputters.  
*SPY*. *n. f.* [from *spio*, Welsh; *espion*, French; *spie*, Dutch; *specula-  
 tor*, Latin.] It is observed by a German, that *spy* has been in  
 all ages a word by which the eye, or office of the eye, has been  
 expressed: thus the *Arimaspians* of old, fabled to have but one  
 eye, were so called from *ari*, which, among the nations of  
 Caucasus, still signifies one; and *spi*, which has been received  
 from the old Asiatick languages for an eye, sight, or one that  
 sees. One sent to watch the conduct or motions of others;  
 one sent to gain intelligence in an enemy's camp or country.  
 We'll hear poor rogues  
 Talk of court news, and we'll talk with them too,  
 And take upon the mystery of things;  
 As if we were God's *spies*. *Shakespeare. King Lear.*  
*Spies* of the Volcians  
 Held me in chace, that I was forc'd to wheel  
 Three or four miles about. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*  
 Every corner was posses'd by diligent *spies* upon their  
 master and mistress. *Clarendon.*  
 I come no *spy*,  
 With purpose to explore, or to disturb,  
 The secrets of your realm. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*  
 Such command we had;  
 To see that none thence issu'd forth a *spy*,  
 Or enemy, while God was in his work. *Milich.*  
 Nothing lies hid from radiant eyes;  
 All they subdue become their *spies*;  
 Secrets, as chosen jewels, are  
 Presented to oblige the fair. *Waller.*  
 O'er

# SPY



# SQU

O'er my men I'll set my careful spies,  
To watch rebellion in their very eyes.  
These wretched spies of wit must then confess,  
They take more pains to please themselves the less. *Dryden.*  
Those who attend on their state, are so many spies placed  
upon them by the publick to observe them nearly. *Asterbury.*  
To spy. *v. a.* [See *SPY*. *n. f.*]  
1. To discover by the eye at a distance, or in a state of concealment; to espy.  
Light hath no tongue, but is all eye;  
If it could speak as well as *spy*,  
This were the worst that it could say,  
That being well I fain would stay. *Downe.*  
As tiger *spy'd* two gentle fawns. *Milton.*  
A countryman *spied* a snake under a hedge, half frozen to death. *L'Estrange.*  
My brother Guyomar, methinks, I *spy*:  
Haste in his steps, and wonder in his eye. *Dryden.*  
One in reading skip'd over all sentences where he *spy'd* a note of admiration. *Swift.*  
2. To discover by close examination.  
Let a lawyer tell he has *spy'd* some defect in an entail, how solicitous are they to repair that error. *Decay of Piety.*  
3. To search or discover by artifice.  
Moses sent to *spy* out *Jazer*, and took the villages. *Numb.*  
To *SPY*. *v. n.* To search narrowly.  
It is my nature's plague  
To *spy* into abuse, and oft my jealousy  
Shapes faults that are not. *Shakespeare's Othello.*  
*SPYBOAT*. *n. f.* [*spy* and *boat*.] A boat sent out for intelligence.  
Giving the colour of the sea to their *spyboats* to keep them from being discovered, came from the Veneti. *Arbutnot.*  
*SQUAB*. *adj.* [I know not whence derived.]  
1. Unfeathered; newly hatched.  
Why must old pigeons, and they stale, be drest,  
When there's so many *squab* ones in the nest. *King.*  
2. Fat; thick and stout; awkwardly bulky.  
The nappy ale goes round,  
Nor the *squab* daughter nor the wife were nice,  
Each health the youths began, Sim pledg'd it twice. *Bettert.*  
*SQUAB*. *n. f.* A kind of sofa or couch; a stuffed cushion.  
On her large *squab* you find her spread,  
Like a fat corpse upon a bed. *Swift.*  
*SQUAB*. *adv.* With a heavy sudden fall; plump and flat. A low word.  
The eagle took the tortoise up into the air, and dropt him down, *squab*, upon a rock, that dashed him to pieces. *L'Estr.*  
*SQUABPIE*. *n. f.* [*squab*, and *pie*.] A pie made of many ingredients.  
Cornwall *squabpie*, and Devon whitepot brings,  
And Leicester beans and bacon, food of kings. *King.*  
To *SQUAB*. *v. n.* To fall down plump or flat; to squelch or squall.  
*SQUABBISH*. *adj.* [from *squab*.] Thick; heavy; fleshy.  
Diet renders them of a *squabbish* or lardy habit of body. *Harvey.*  
To *SQUABBLE*. *v. n.* [*kiabla*, Swedish.] To quarrel; to debate peevishly; to wrangle; to fight. A low word.  
Drunk? and speak parrot? and *squabble*? swagger? oh, thou invincible spirit of wine! *Shakespeare's Othello.*  
I thought it not improper in a *squabbling* and contentious age, to detect the vanity of confiding ignorance. *Glanville.*  
If there must be disputes, is not *squabbling* less inconvenient than murder? *Collier on Duelling.*  
The sense of these propositions is very plain, though logicians might *squabble* a whole day, whether they should rank them under negative or affirmative. *Watts's Logic.*  
*SQUABBLE*. *n. f.* [from the verb.] A low brawl; a petty quarrel.  
In popular factions, pragmatick fools commonly begin the *squabble*, and crafty knaves reap the benefit. *L'Estrange.*  
A man whose personal courage is suspected, is not to drive squadrons before him; but may be allowed the merit of some *squabble*, or throwing a bottle at his neighbour's head. *Arbutnot.*  
*SQUABBLER*. *n. f.* [from *squabble*.] A quarrelsome fellow; a brawler.  
*SQUADRON*. *n. f.* [*scadron*, Fr. *squadron*, Italian, from *quadratus*, Latin.]  
1. A body of men drawn up square.  
Just met, and closing flood in *squadron* join'd. *Milton.*  
2. A part of an army; a troop.  
Nothing the Moors were more afraid of, than in a set battle to fight with *squadrons* coming orderly on. *Knollys.*  
Then beauteous *Alys*, with *Iulus* bred,  
Of equal age, the second *squadron* led. *Dryden.*  
3. Part of a fleet, a certain number of ships.  
Rome could not maintain its dominion over so many provinces, without *squadrons* ready equipt. *Arbutnot.*  
*SQUADRONED*. *adj.* [from *squadron*.] Formed into squadrons.  
They gladly thither haste; and by a choir  
Of *squadron'd* angels hear his carol sung. *Milt. Par. Lost.*

*Dryden.*

*Downe.*

*Milton.*

*L'Estrange.*

*Dryden.*

*Swift.*

*Decay of Piety.*

*Numb.*

*Shakespeare's Othello.*

*Arbutnot.*

*King.*

*Swift.*

*King.*

*Harvey.*

*Shakespeare's Othello.*

*Glanville.*

*Collier on Duelling.*

*Watts's Logic.*

*L'Estrange.*

*Arbutnot.*

*Dryden.*

*Knollys.*

*Dryden.*

*Arbutnot.*

*Milt. Par. Lost.*

# SQU

*SQUALID*. *adj.* [*squalidus*, Latin.] Foul; nasty; filthy.  
A doleful case desires a doleful song,  
Without vain art or curious compliments,  
And *squalid* fortune into baseness flowing,  
Doth scorn the pride of wonted ornaments. *Spenser.*  
Uncomb'd his locks, and *squalid* his attire,  
Unlike the trim of love and gay desire. *Dryden's Knights Tale.*  
All these Cocytus bounds with *squalid* reeds,  
With muddy ditches and with deadly weeds. *Dryden.*  
To *SQUALL*. *v. n.* [*squala*, Swedish.] To scream out as a child or woman frighted.  
In my neighbourhood, a very pretty prattling shoulder of veal *squalls* out at the sight of a knife. *Spectator.*  
I put five into my coat pocket, and as to the sixth I made a countenance as if I would eat him alive. The poor man *squall'd* terribly. *Swift.*  
Cornelius funk back on a chair; the guests stood astonished, the infant *squall'd*. *Arbutnot and Pope.*  
*SQUALL*. *n. f.* [from the verb.]  
1. Loud scream.  
There oft are heard the notes of infant woe,  
The throat thick sob, loud scream, and shriller *squall*. *Swift.*  
2. Sudden gust of wind. A sailor's word.  
*SQUALLER*. *n. f.* [from *squall*.] Screamer; one that screams.  
*SQUALOR*. *n. f.* [Latin.] Coarseness; nastiness; want of cleanliness and neatness.  
Take heed that their new flowers and sweetness do not as much corrupt as the others dryness and *squalor*. *Ben. Jonson.*  
What can filthy poverty give else, but beggary, fulsome nastiness, *squalor*, ugliness, hunger, and thirst? *Burton.*  
*SQUALLY*. *adj.* [from *squall*.] Windy; gusty. A sailor's word.  
*SQUAMOUS*. *adj.* [*squameus*, Latin.] Scaly; covered with scales.  
The sea was replenish'd with fish, of the cartilaginous and *squamous*, as of the testaceous and crustaceous kinds. *Woods.*  
Those eggs and balls are produced, in the gems of oak, which may be called *squamous* oak cones. *Derham's Physico-Theology.*  
To *SQUANDER*. *v. a.* [*versquander*, Teutonic.]  
1. To scatter lavishly; to spend profusely; to throw away in idle prodigality.  
We *squander* away some part of our fortune at play. *Atterb.*  
They often *squander'd*, but they never gave. *Swinge.*  
Never take a favourite waiting maid, to insinuate how great a fortune you brought, and how little you are allowed to *squander*. *Swift.*  
Then, in plain prose, were made two sorts of men,  
To *squander* some, and some to hide agen. *Pope.*  
True friends would rather see such thoughts as they communicate only to one another, than what they *squander* about to all the world. *Pope.*  
How uncertain it is, whether the years we propose to ourselves shall be indulged to us, uncertain whether we shall have power or even inclination to improve them better than those we now *squander* away. *Rogers.*  
2. To scatter; to dissipate; to disperse.  
He hath an argosie bound to Tripolis, another to the Indies, and other ventures he hath *squander'd* abroad. *Shakespeare.*  
The troops we *squander'd* first, again appear  
From several quarters, and enclose the rear. *Dryden.*  
He is a successful warrior,  
And has the soldiers hearts: upon the skirts  
Of Arragon our *squander'd* troops he rallies. *Dryden.*  
*SQUANDERER*. *n. f.* [from *squander*.] A spendthrift; a prodigal; a waster; a lavisher.  
Plenty in their own keeping, teaches them from the beginning, to be *squanderers* and wasters. *Lake.*  
*SQUARE*. *adj.* [*ysquar*, Welsh; *quadratus*, Latin.]  
1. Cornered; having right angles.  
All the doors and posts were *square*, with the windows. *King.*  
Water and air the varied form confound;  
The straight looks crooked, and the *square* grows round. *Prior.*  
2. Forming a right angle.  
This instrument is for striking lines *square* to other lines or freight sides, and try the squareness of their work. *Mason.*  
3. Cornered; having angles of whatever content; as three *square*, five *square*.  
Catching up in haste his three *square* shield,  
And thinning helmet, soon him buckled to the field. *Spenser.*  
The clavicle is a crooked bone, in the figure of an S, one end of which being thicker and almost three *squares*, is inserted into the first bone of the sternon. *Wigman's Surgery.*  
4. Parallel; exactly suitable.  
She's a most triumphant lady, if report be *square* to her. *Shak.*  
5. Strong; stout; well set. As, a *square* man.  
6. Equal; exact; honest; fair. As, *square* dealing.  
All have not offended;  
For those that were, it is not *square* to take  
On those that are, revenge; crimes, like to lands,  
Are not inherited. *Shakespeare's Timon of Athens.*  
7. [In geometry.] *Square* root of any number is that which, multiplied by itself, produces the *square*, as 4 is the *square* root of 16; because 4X4=16; and likewise 6 the *square* root of 36, as 6X6=36.

*SQUARE.*

# SQU

*SQUARE*. *n. f.* [*quadra*, Latin.]  
1. A figure with right angles and equal sides.  
Then did a sharped spire of diamond bright,  
Ten feet each way in *square* appear to me,  
Justly proportion'd up unto his height,  
So far as archer might his level see. *Spenser.*  
Rais'd of grassy turf their table was;  
And on her ample *square* from side to side  
All Autumn pil'd. *Milton.*  
2. An area of four sides, with houses on each side.  
The statue of Alexander VII. stands in the large *square* of the town. *Adison's Remarks on Italy.*  
3. Content of an angle.  
In rectangle triangles the *square* which is made of the side that subtendeth the right angle, is equal to the *squares* which are made of the sides, containing the right angle. *Brown.*  
4. A rule or instrument by which workmen measure or form their angles.  
5. Rule; regularity; exact proportion; justness of workmanship or conduct.  
In St. Paul's time the integrity of Rome was famous: Corinth many ways reproved: they of Galatia much more out of *square*. *Hooker.*  
The whole ordinance of that government was at first evil plotted, and through other oversights came more out of *square*, to that disorder which it is now come unto. *Spenser's Ireland.*  
I have not kept my *square*, but that to come  
Shall all be done by th' rule. *Shakef. Antony and Cleopatra.*  
Nothing so much fetters this art of influence out of *square* and rule as education. *Raleigh.*  
6. Squadron; troops formed *square*.  
He alone  
Dealt on lieutenantry, and no practice had  
In the brave *squares* of war. *Shakespeare.*  
Our superfluous lacqueys and our peasants,  
Who in unnecessary action swarm  
About our *squares* of battle, were enow  
To purge this field of such a hiding foe. *Shakespeare.*  
7. A *square* number is when another called its root can be exactly found, which multiplied by itself produces the *square*. The following example is not accurate.  
Advance thy golden mountains to the skies,  
On the broad base of fifty thousand rise;  
Add one round hundred, and if that's not fair,  
Add fifty more, and bring it to a *square*. *Pope.*  
8. Quadrant; number four.  
I profess  
Myself an enemy to all other joys,  
Which the most precious *square* of sense possesses,  
And find I am alone felicitate  
In your love. *Shakespeare.*  
9. Level; equality.  
Men should sort themselves with their equals; for a rich man that converses upon the *square* with a poor man, shall certainly undo him. *L'Estrange.*  
We live not on the *square* with such as these,  
Such are our betters who can better please. *Dryden.*  
10. Quartile; the astrological situation of planets, distant ninety degrees from each other.  
To th' other five  
Their planetary motions, and aspects,  
In fixtles, *squares*, and trine and opposite  
Of noxious efficacy. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*  
11. Rule; conformity. A proverbial use.  
I shall break no *squares* whether it be so or not. *L'Estrange.*  
12. *SQUARES* go. The game proceeds. Chessboards being full of *squares*.  
One frog looked about him to see how *squares* went with their new king. *L'Estrange.*  
To *SQUARE*. *v. a.* [*quadro*, Latin; from the noun.]  
1. To form with right angles.  
He employs not on us the hammer and the chizel, with an intent to wound or mangle us, but only to *square* and fashion our hard and stubborn hearts. *Boyle's Seraphick Love.*  
2. To reduce to a *square*.  
Circles to *squares*, and cubes to double,  
Wou'd give a man excessive trouble. *Prior.*  
3. To measure; to reduce to a measure.  
Stubborn critics, apt, without a theme  
For depravation, to *square* all the sex  
By Cressid's rule. *Shakespeare's Troilus and Cressida.*  
4. To adjust; to regulate; to mould; to shape.  
Dreams are toys;  
Yet for this once, yea superstitiously,  
I will be *square'd* by this. *Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.*  
How frantically I *square* my talk!  
Thou'rt said to have a stubborn soul,  
That apprehends no further than this world,  
And *square's* thy life accordingly. *Shakespeare.*  
God has designed us a measure of our undertakings; his word and law, by the proportions whereof we are to *square* our actions. *Decay of Piety.*

# SQU

The oracle was enforced to proclaim Socrates to be the wisest man in the world, because he applied his studies to the moral part, the *squaring* men's lives. *Hammond.*  
His preaching much, but more his practice wrought;  
A living sermon of the truths he taught;  
For this by rules severe his life he *squar'd*,  
That all might see the doctrine which they heard. *Dryden.*  
This must convince all such who have, upon a wrong interpretation, presumed to *square* opinions by theirs, and have in loud exclamations shewn their abhorrence of university education. *Swift.*  
5. To accommodate; to fit.  
Eye me, blest providence, and *square* my trial  
To my proportion'd strength. *Milton.*  
6. To respect in quartile.  
O'er libra's sign a crowd of foes prevails,  
The icy goat and crab that *square* the scales. *Creech.*  
Some professions can equally *square* themselves to, and thrive under all revolutions of government. *South's Sermons.*  
To *SQUARE*. *v. n.*  
1. To suit with; to fit with.  
I set them by the rule, and, as they *square*,  
Or deviate from undoubted doctrine, fare. *Dryden.*  
His description *squares* exactly to lime. *Woodward.*  
These marine bodies do not *square* with those opinions, but exhibit phenomena that thwart them. *Woodward.*  
2. To quarrel; to go to opposite sides. Obsolete.  
Are you such fools  
To *square* for this? would it offend you then  
That both should speed! *Shakespeare's Titus Andronicus.*  
But they do *square*, that all their elves for fear  
Creep into acorn cups, and hide them there. *Shakespeare.*  
*SQUARENESS*. *n. f.* [from *square*.] The state of being *square*.  
This instrument is for striking lines *square* to other lines or straight lines, and try the *squareness* of their work. *Mason.*  
Motion, *squareness*, or any particular shape, are the accidents of body. *Watts's Logic.*  
*SQUASH*. *n. f.* [from *quash*.]  
1. Any thing soft and easily crushed.  
Not yet old enough for a man, nor young enough for a boy; as a *squash* is before it is a peacock, or a coddling, when it is almost an apple. *Shakespeare's Twelfth Night.*  
2. [*Melopepo*.] A plant.  
The characters are, it hath the whole appearance of a pumpkin or gourd; from which this differs in its fruit, which is roundish, fleshy, streaked, angular, and for the most part divided into five partitions, inclosing flat seeds adhering to a spongy placenta. *Miller.*  
*Squash* is an Indian kind of pumpkin that grows apace. *Boyle.*  
3. Any thing unripe; any thing soft. In contempt.  
How like I then was to this kernel,  
This *squash*, this gentleman. *Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.*  
4. A sudden fall.  
Since they will overload my shoulders, I shall throw down the burden with a *squash* among them. *Arbutnot.*  
5. A shock of soft bodies.  
My fall was stopped by a terrible *squash* that sounded louder than the cataract of Niagara. *Gulliver's Travels.*  
To *SQUASH*. *v. a.* To crush into pulp.  
To *SQUAT*. *v. n.* [*quattare*, Italian.] To fit cowering; to fit close to the ground.  
*SQUAT*. *adj.* [from the verb.]  
1. Cowering; close to the ground.  
Him there they found,  
*Squat* like a toad, close at the ear of Eve. *Milton.*  
Her dearest comrades never caught her  
*Squat* on her hams. *Swift.*  
2. Short and thick; having one part close to another, as those of an animal contracted and cowering.  
The quill-insect is so called from some similitude to the quill-fish: the head is broad and *squat*. *Grew.*  
Alma in verse, in prose, the mind,  
By Aristotle's pen defin'd,  
Throughout the body *squat* or tall,  
Is bonâ fide, all in all. *Prior.*  
*SQUAT*. *n. f.*  
1. The posture of cowering or lying close.  
A ditch-fall'n cheek that hangs below the jaw,  
Such wrinkles as a skilful hand would draw  
For an old grandam ape, when with a grace  
She sits at *squat*, and scrubs her leathern face. *Dryden.*  
2. A sudden fall.  
Bruises, *squats* and falls, which often kill others, can bring little hurt to those that are temperate.  
*SQUAT*. *n. f.* A sort of mineral.  
The *squat* consists of tin ore and spar incorporated. *Woods.*  
To *SQUEAK*. *v. n.* [*squaka*, Swedish.]  
1. To set up a sudden dolorous cry; to cry out with pain.  
2. To cry with a shrill acute tone.  
The sheeted dead  
Did *squeak* and gibber in the Roman streets. *Shakespeare.*

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*Cart*



# SQU

Cart wheels *squeak* not when they are liquored. *Bacon*.  
I see the new Arion sail,  
The lute still trembling underneath thy nail;  
At thy well sharpen'd thumb from shore to shore,  
The trebles *squeak* for fear, the bafes roar. *Dryden*.  
Blunderbuffs planted in every loop-hole, go off constantly  
at the *squeaking* of a fiddle and the thrumming of a guitar.  
Who can endure to hear one of the rough old Romans  
*squeaking* through the mouth of an eunuch?  
How like brutes organs are to ours;  
They grant, if higher pow'rs think fit,  
A bear might soon be made a wit;  
And that for any thing in nature,  
Pigs might *squeak* love-odes, dogs bark satyr. *Prior*.  
In florid impotence he speaks,  
And as the prompter breathes, the puppet *squeaks*. *Pope*.  
Zoilus calls the companions of Ulyffes the *squeaking* pigs of  
Homer. *Pope's Odyssey*.  
3. To break silence or secrecy for fear or pain.  
If he be obftinate, put a civil question to him upon the rack,  
and he *squeaks*, I warrant him. *Dryden's Don Sebastian*.  
*SQUEAK*. *n. f.* [from the verb.] A thrill quick cry; a cry of  
pain.  
Ran cow and calf, and family of hogs,  
In panick horror of purfuing dogs:  
With many a deadly grunt and doleful *squeak*,  
Poor fwine! as if their pretty hearts wou'd break. *Dryden*.  
To *SQUEAL*. *v. n.* [*squæla*, Swedifh.] To cry with a thrill  
sharp voice; to cry with pain. *Squeak* feems a fhort fudden  
cry, and *squeal* a cry continued.  
*SQUEAMISH*. *adj.* [for *quæmifh* or *qualmifh*, from *qualm*.]  
Nice; faftidious; eafily difgufted; having the ftomach eafily  
turned; being apt to take offence without much reafon. It is  
ufed always in diflike either real or ironical.  
Yet, for countenance fake, he feemed very *squeamifh* in re-  
fpect of the charge he had of the princefs Pamela. *Sidney*.  
Quoth he, that honour's very *squeamifh*,  
That takes a baffing for a blemifh;  
For what's more honourable than fears,  
Of fkin to tatters rent in wars? *Hudibras*.  
His mufick is ruffick, and perhaps too plain,  
The men of *squeamifh* tafte to entertain. *Southern*.  
It is rare to fee a man at once *squeamifh* and voracious. *South*.  
There is no occafion to oppofe the ancients and the mo-  
derns, or to be *squeamifh* on either fide. He that wifely con-  
dufts his mind in the purfuit of knowledge, will gather what  
lights he can from either. *Locke*.  
*SQUEAMISHNESS*. *n. f.* [from *squeamifh*.] Niceneff; delicacy;  
faftidiousnefs.  
The thorough-pac'd politician muft prefently laugh at the  
*squeamifhnefs* of his confcience, and read it another lecture. *South's Sermons*.  
Upon their principles they may revive the worfhip of the  
heft of heaven; it is but conquering a little *squeamifhnefs* of  
ftomach. *Stillingfleet*.  
To adminifter this dofe, fifty thoufand operators, con-  
fidering the *squeamifhnefs* of fome ftomachs, and the peevifhnefs of  
young children, is but reafonable. *Swift*.  
To *SQUEEZE*. *v. a.* [Cyprian, Saxon; *ys-gwasgu*, Welch.]  
1. To prefs; to crufh between two bodies.  
It is applied to the *squeezing* or preffing of things downwards,  
as in the preffes for printing. *Wilkins*.  
The finking of the earth would make an extraordinary  
convulfion of the air, and that crack muft fo fhafe or *squeeze*  
the atmofphere, as to bring down all the remaining vapours.  
He reap'd the produft of his labour'd ground,  
And *squeez'd* the combs with golden liquor crown'd. *Dryden*.  
None acted mournings fore'd to fhow,  
Or *squeeze* his eyes to make the torrent flow. *Dryden*.  
When Florio fpeaks, what virgin could withftand,  
If gentle Damon did not *squeeze* her hand? *Pope*.  
2. To opprefs; to crufh; to harafs by extortion.  
In a civil war people muft expect to be crufhed and *squeezed*  
toward the burden. *L'Eſtrange*.  
3. To force between clofe bodies.  
To *SQUEEZE*. *v. n.*  
1. To aft or pafs, in confequence of compreffion.  
A concave fphere of gold fill'd with water and folder'd up,  
upon preffing the fphere with great force, let the water *squeeze*  
through it, and ftand all over its outfide in multitudes of fmall  
drops, like dew, without burfting or cracking the body of the  
gold. *Newton's Opticks*.  
What crowds of thefe, impenitently bold,  
In founds and jingling fyllables grown old,  
Still run on poets, in a raging vein,  
Ev'n to the dregs and *squeezings* of the brain. *Pope*.  
2. To force-way through clofe bodies.  
Many a publick minifter comes empty in; but when he has

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crammed his guts, he is fain to *squeeze* hard before he can get  
off. *L'Eſtrange*.  
*SQUEEZE*. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Compreffion; preffure.  
A fubtle artift ftands with wond'rous bag,  
That bears imprifon'd winds, of gentler fort  
Than thofe that oft Laertes' fon enclod'd;  
Peaceful they fleep; but let the tuneful *squeeze*  
Of lab'ring elbow roufe them, out they fly  
Melodious, and with fpiritely accents charm. *Philips*.  
*SQUELCH*. *n. f.* Heavy fall. A low ludicrous word.  
He tore the earth which he had fav'd  
From *squelch* of knight, and storm'd and rav'd. *Hudibras*.  
So foon as the poor devil had recovered the *squelch*, away  
he fcamper, bawling like mad. *L'Eſtrange*.  
*SQUIB*. *n. f.* [*ſchieben*, German, to push forward. This etymo-  
logy, though the beft that I have found, is not very probable.]  
1. A fmall pipe of paper filled with wildfire. Ufed in fport.  
The armada at Calais, fir Walter Raleigh was wont pre-  
tily to fay, were fuddenly driven away with *squibs*; for it was  
no more than a ftatagem of fire-boats manœuvring, and fent upon  
them. *Bacon's War with Spain*.  
The foreft of the fouth, compareth the French valour to a  
*squib*, or fire of flax, which burns and crackles for a time,  
but fuddenly extinguiſhes. *Hewel's Veal Foreft*.  
Lampoons, like *squibs*, may make a preſent blaze;  
But time, and thunder, pay reſpect to bays. *Waller*.  
Furious he begins his march,  
Drives rattling o'er a brazen arch;  
With *squibs* and crackers arm'd to throw  
Among the trembling crowd below. *Swift*.  
2. Any petty fellow.  
Afked for their pafs by every *squib*,  
That lift at will them to revile or faih. *Spenser*.  
The *squibs*, in the common phraſe, are called libellers. *Tatler*.  
*SQUILL*. *n. f.* [*ſquilla*, *ſilla*, Latin; *ſquille*, Fr.]  
1. A plant.  
It hath a large acrid bulbous root like an onion; the leaves  
are broad; the flowers are like thofe of ornithogalum, or the  
ftarry hyacinth: they grow in a long ſpike, and come out be-  
fore the leaves. *Miller*.  
Seed or kernels of apples and pears put into a *squill*, which  
is like a great onion, will come up earlier than in the earth  
itſelf. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*.  
'Twill down like oxymel of *squills*. *Reſcaumon*.  
The felf ſame atoms  
Can, in the truſſe, furniſh out a feaft;  
And nauſcate, in the ſcally *squill*, the taſte. *Garth*.  
2. A fiſh.  
3. An infeft.  
The *squill*-infeft is fo called from ſome ſimilitude to the  
*squill*-fiſh, in having a long body covered with a cruſt,  
compoſed of ſeveral rings: the head broad and ſquat. *Green*.  
*SQUINANCY*. *n. f.* [*ſquinance*, *ſquinancy*, Fr. *ſquinatia*, Italian.]  
An inflammation in the throat; a quincy.  
It is uſed for *ſquinancies* and inflammations of the throat;  
whereby it ſeemeth to have a mollifying and lenifying virtue.  
In a *ſquinancy* there is danger of ſuffocation. *Wifeman*.  
*SQUINT*. *adj.* [*ſquinte*, Dutch, oblique, tranſverſe.] Look-  
ing obliquely; looking not directly; looking ſuſpiciouſly.  
Where an equal poſſe of hope and fear  
Does arbitrate the event, my nature is  
That I incline to hope rather than fear,  
And gladly baniſh *ſquint* ſuſpicion. *Milton*.  
To *SQUINT*. *v. n.* To look obliquely; to look not in a direct  
line of viſion.  
Some can *ſquint* when they will; and children ſet upon a  
table with a candle behind them, both eyes will move out-  
wards, as affecting to ſee the light, and ſo induce *ſquinting*.  
Not a period of this epiflle but *ſquints* towards another over-  
againſt it. *Pope*.  
To *SQUINT*. *v. a.*  
1. To form the eye to oblique viſion.  
This is the foul Flibertigibbet; he gives the web and the  
pin, *ſquints* the eye, and makes the hairlip. *Shakeſpeare*.  
2. To turn the eye obliquely.  
Perkin began already to *ſquint* one eye upon the crown,  
and another upon the ſanctuary. *Bacon's Henry VII.*  
*SQUINTEYED*. *adj.* [*ſquint* and *eye*.]  
1. Having the fight directed obliquely.  
He was fo *ſquinteyed*, that he ſeemed ſpitefully to look upon  
them whom he beheld. *Kneller's Hiſtory of the Turks*.  
2. Indirect; oblique; malignant.  
This is ſuch a falſe and *ſquinteyed* praife,  
Which ſeeming to look upwards on his glories,  
Looks down upon my fears. *Denham*.  
*SQUINTING*. *adj.* Squinting. A cant word.  
The timbel and the *ſquinting* maid  
Of his awe thee; left the gods for him,  
Should, with a ſwelling droply ſtuff thy ſkin. *Dryden*.  
1 re-

# STA

To *SQUINT*. *v. n.* To look aſquint. A cant word.  
I remember thine eyes well enough:  
Doſt thou *ſquint* at me? *Shakeſpeare's King Lear*.  
*SQUIRE*. *n. f.* [Contraction of *efquire*; *efquier*, French. See  
ESQUIRE.]  
1. A gentleman next in rank to a knight.  
He will maintain you like a gentlewoman.—Ay, that I will,  
come out and long tail under the degree of a *squire*. *Shakeſp.*  
The reſt are princes, barons, knights, *squires*,  
And gentlemen of blood. *Shakeſpeare's Henry V.*  
2. An attendant on a noble warrior.  
Old Buteſ' form he took, Anchifeſ' *squire*  
Now left to rule Afcanius. *Dryden's Æneid*.  
Knights, *squires*, and ſteeds muſt enter on the ſtage. *Pope*.  
3. An attendant at court.  
Return with her—  
I could as well be brought  
To knee his throne, and *squire*-like penſion beg,  
To keep baſe life a-foot. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear*.  
*SQUIREL*. *n. f.* [*ſcurail*, French; *ſcurus*, Latin.] A ſmall  
animal that lives in woods, remarkable for leaping from tree  
to tree.  
One chance'd to find a nut,  
In the end of which a hole was cut,  
Which lay upon a hazel-root,  
There ſcatter'd by a *squirrel*:  
Which out the kernel gotten had;  
When quoth this fay, dear queen be glad,  
Let Oberon be ne'er ſo mad,  
I'll ſet you ſafe from peril. *Drayton*.  
To *SQUIRT*. *v. a.* To throw out in a quick ſtream. Of un-  
certain etymology.  
Sir Roger ſhe mortally hated, and uſed to hire fellows to  
*squirt* kennel water upon him as he paſſed along. *Arbutnot*.  
To *SQUIRT*. *v. n.* To prate; to let fly. Low cant.  
You are ſo given to *squirting* up and down, and chattering,  
that the world would fay, I had choſen a jack-pudding for a  
prime miniſter. *L'Eſtrange*.  
*SQUIRT*. *n. f.* [from the verb.]  
1. An inſtrument by which a quick ſtream is ejefted.  
He with his *squirt*-fire cou'd diſperſe  
Whole troops. *Hudibras*.  
There is war declared by a lord; his weapons are a pin to  
ſcratch, and a *squirt* to beſpatter. *Pope*.  
2. A ſmall quick ſtream.  
Water thoſe with *squirts* of an infuſion of the medicine in  
duged water. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*.  
*SQUIRTER*. *n. f.* [from *squirt*.] One that plies a *squirt*.  
The *squirters* were at it with their kennel water, for they  
were mad for the lofs of their bubble. *Arbutnot*.  
To *STAB*. *v. a.* [*ſtaven*, old Dutch.]  
1. To pierce with a pointed weapon.  
Be't lawful, that I invoke thy gholt,  
To hear the lamentations of poor Anne,  
Wiſe to thy Edward, to thy ſlaughter'd ſon;  
Stab'd by the ſelf ſame hand that made theſe wounds. *Shak.*  
Thou hid'ſt a thouſand daggers in thy thoughts,  
Which thou haſt whetted on thy ſtony heart,  
To *ſtab* at my frail life. *Shakeſpeare's Henry IV.*  
None ſhall dare  
With ſhorten'd ſword to *ſtab* in cloſer war;  
But in fair combat fight. *Dryden's Knights Tale*.  
Killing a man with a ſword or a hatchet, are looked on as  
no diſtinct ſpecies of action; but if the point of the ſword fiſt  
enter the body, it paſſes for a diſtinct ſpecies where it has a diſ-  
tinct name; as in England, where it is called *ſtabbing*. *Locke*.  
Porcius, think, thou ſeeſt thy dying brother  
Stab'd at his heart, and all beſmear'd with blood,  
Storming at thee! *Addiſon's Cato*.  
2. To wound mortally or miſchievouſly.  
He ſpeaks poinards, and every word *ſtabs*. *Shakeſpeare*.  
What tears will then be ſhed!  
Then, to compleat her woes, will I eſpouſe  
Hermione:—'twill *ſtab* her to the heart! *A. Philips*.  
*STAB*. *n. f.* [from the verb.]  
1. A ſlab or wound with a ſharp pointed weapon.  
The elements  
Of whom your ſwords are temper'd, may as well  
Wound the loud winds, or with bemockt at *ſtabs*  
Kill the ſtill cloſing waters. *Shakeſpeare*.  
Unworthy was thy fate, thou fiſt of warriors,  
To fall beneath a baſe aſſaſin's *ſlab*. *Rowe*.  
2. A dark injury; a fly miſchief.  
3. A ſtroke; a blow.  
He had a ſuitable ſcripture ready to repell them all; every  
pertinent text urg'd home being a direct *ſlab* to a temptation.  
*South's Sermons*.  
*STABBER*. *n. f.* [from *ſlab*.] One who ſtabs; a privy mur-  
derer.  
*STABILIMENT*. *n. f.* [from *ſtabilis*, Latin.] Support; firm-  
neſs; act of making firm.  
They ſerve for *ſtabiliment*, propagation and ſhade. *Derham*.

# STA

*STABILITY*. *n. f.* [*ſtabilité*, Fr. from *ſtabilitas*, Latin.]  
1. Stableneſs; ſteadineſs; ſtrength to ſtand.  
By the ſame degrees that either of theſe happen, the *ſta-  
bility* of the figure is by the ſame leſſened. *Temple*.  
Theſe mighty girders which the fabrick bind,  
Theſe ribs robuſt and vaſt in order join'd,  
Such ſtrength and ſuch *ſtability* impart,  
That forms above, and earthquakes under ground  
Break not the pillars. *Blackmore*.  
He began to try  
This and that hanging ſtone's *ſtability*. *Cotton*.  
2. Fixedneſs; not fluidity.  
Since fluidneſs and *ſtability* are contrary qualities, we may  
conceive that the firmneſs or *ſtability* of a body conſiſts in this,  
that the particles which compoſe it do ſo reſt, or are intangled,  
that there is among them a mutual coheſion. *Boyle*.  
3. Firmneſs of reſolution.  
*STABLE*. *adj.* [*ſtable*, Fr. *ſtabilis*, Latin.]  
1. Fixed; able to ſtand.  
2. Steady; conſtant; fixed in reſolution or conduct.  
If man would be unvariable,  
He muſt be like a rock or ſtone, or tree;  
For ev'n the perfect angels were not *ſtable*,  
But had a fall more deſperate than we. *Davies*.  
He perfect, *ſtable*; but imperfect we,  
Subject to change. *Dryden's Knights Tale*.  
3. Strong; fixed in ſtate.  
This region of chance and vanity, where nothing is *ſtable*,  
nothing equal; nothing could be offered to-day but what to-  
morrow might deprive us of. *Rogers's Sermons*.  
*STABLE*. *n. f.* [*ſtabulum*, Latin.] A houſe for beaſts.  
I will make Rabbah a *ſtable* for camels. *Ezra xxv. 5.*  
To *STABLE*. *v. n.* [*ſtabulo*, Latin.] To kennel; to dwell as  
beaſts.  
In their palaces,  
Where luxury late reign'd, ſea monſters whelp'd  
And *ſtabled*. *Milton*.  
*STABLEBOY*. *n. f.* [*ſtable* and *boy*, or *man*.] One who at-  
tends in the ſtable.  
As ſoon as you alight at the inn, deliver your horſes to the  
*ſtableboy*. *Swift*.  
If the gentleman hath lain a night, get the *ſtablemen* and the  
ſcullion to ſtand in his way. *Swift's Directions to the Butler*.  
I would with jockeys from Newmarket dine,  
And to rough riders give my choicelt wine;  
I would careleſſe ſome *ſtableman* of note,  
And imitate his language and his coat. *Bramſon*.  
*STABLENESS*. *n. f.* [from *ſtable*.]  
1. Power to ſtand.  
2. Steadineſs; conſtancy; ſtability.  
The king becoming graces,  
As juſtice, verity, temperance, *ſtableneſs*,  
Bounty, perfev'rance, I have no reliſh of them. *Shakeſpeare*.  
*STABLESTAND*. *n. f.* [In law.] Is one of the four evidences or  
preſumptions, whereby a man is convinced to intend the  
ſtealing of the king's deer in the foreſt: and this is when a  
man is found at his ſtanding in the foreſt with a crofs bow  
bent, ready to ſhoot at any deer; or with a long bow, or elſe  
ſtanding cloſe by a tree with greyhounds in a leaſh ready to  
ſlip. *Cowel*.  
I'll keep my *ſtableſtand* where I lodge my wife, I'll go in  
couples with her. *Shakeſpeare*.  
To *STABLESH*. *v. a.* [*ſtablire*, Fr. *ſtabilis*, Latin.] To eſta-  
bliſh; to fix; to ſettle.  
Then the began a treaty to procure,  
And *ſtableſh* terms betwixt both their requeſts. *Fairy Queen*.  
Stop effuſion of our Chriſtian blood,  
And *ſtableſh* quietneſs on ev'ry ſide. *Shakeſp. Hen. VI.*  
Comfort your hearts, and *ſtableſh* you in every good work. *2 Theſſ. ii. 17.*  
Poor hereticks in love there be,  
Which think to *ſtableſh* dangerous conſtancy;  
But I have told them, ſince you will be true,  
You ſhall be true to them who're falſe to you. *Donne*.  
His covenant ſworn  
To David, *ſtableſh'd* as the days of heav'n. *Milton*.  
*STACK*. *n. f.* [*ſtacea*, Italian.]  
1. A large quantity of hay, corn, or wood, heaped up regularly  
together.  
Againſt every pillar was a *ſtack* of billets above a man's  
height, which the watermen that bring wood down the Seine  
laid there. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*.  
While the marquis and his ſervant on foot were chafing the  
kid about the *ſtack*, the prince from horſeback killed him with  
a piſtol. *Wotton's Buckingham*.  
While the cock  
To the *ſtack* or the barn-door  
Stoutly ſtruts his dame before. *Milton*.  
*Stacks* of moiſt corn grow hot by fermentation. *Newton*.  
An inundation, ſays the fable,  
O'erflow'd a farmer's barn and ſtable;  
Whole ricks of hay and *ſtacks* of corn  
Were down the ſudden current born. *Swift*.  
2. A.



# STA

2. A number of chimneys or funnels standing together.  
A maſon making a *ſtack* of chimneys, the foundation of the houſe ſunk. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*  
To *ſtack*. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To pile up regularly in ricks.  
So likewise a hovel will ſerve for a room,  
To *ſtack* on the peafe. *Tuſſer.*  
The prices of *ſtacking* up of wood I ſhall give you. *Mort.*  
STACTE. *n. f.* An aromattick; the gum that diſtills from the tree which produces myrrh.  
Take ſweet ſpices, *ſtacte*, and galbanum. *Ex. xxx. 34.*  
STADLE. *n. f.* [ſtabel, Saxon; a foundation.]  
1. Any thing which ſerves for ſupport to another.  
2. A ſtaff; a crutch.  
He cometh on, his weak ſteps governing  
And aged limbs on cypreſs *ſtadle* ſhout,  
And with an ivy twine his waſt is girt about. *Fa. Queen.*  
3. A tree ſuffered to grow for coarſe and common uſes, as poſts or rails. Of this meaning I am doubtful.  
Leave growing for *ſtaddles* the likeliſt and beſt,  
Though ſeller and buyer diſpatched the reſt. *Tuſſer.*  
Coppice-woods, if you leave in them *ſtaddles* too thick, will run to buſhes and briars, and have little clean underwood. *Bac.*  
To *STADLE*. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To furniſh with ſtadles.  
Fiſt ſee it well fenced, ere hewers begin;  
Then ſee it well *ſtadled* without and within. *Tuſſer.*  
STADTHOLDER. *n. f.* [*ſtadt and bouden*, Dutch.] The chief magiſtrate of the United Provinces.  
STAFF. *n. f.* plur. *ſtaves*. [*ſtaep*, Saxon; *ſtaff*, Daniſh; *ſtaf*, Dutch.]  
1. A ſtick with which a man ſupports himſelf in walking.  
It much would pleaſe him,  
That of his fortunes you would make a *ſtaff*  
To lean upon. *Shakeſp. Ant. and Cleopatra.*  
Grant me and my people the benefit of thy chaſtiſements,  
that thy rod as well as thy *ſtaff* may comfort us. *K. Charles.*  
Is it probable that he, who had met whole armies in battle,  
ſhould now throw away his *ſtaff*, out of fear of a dog. *Broom.*  
2. A prop; a ſupport.  
Hope is a lover's *ſtaff*; walk hence with that,  
And manage it againſt deſpairing thoughts. *Shakeſp. Lear.*  
The boy was the very *ſtaff* of my age, my very prop. *Shak.*  
3. A ſtick uſed as a weapon; a club; the handle of an edged or pointed weapon. A *club* properly includes the notion of weight, and the *ſtaff* of length.  
I cannot ſtrike at wretched kernes, whoſe arms  
Are hid to bear their *ſtaves*. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*  
He that bought the ſkin ran greater riſque than t'other that  
fold it, and had the worſe end of the *ſtaff*. *L'Eſtrange.*  
With forks and *ſtaves* the felon they purſue. *Dryden.*  
4. Any long piece of wood.  
He forthwith from the glitt'ring *ſtaff* unfurl'd  
Th' imperial enſign. *Milton.*  
To his ſingle eye, that in his forehead glar'd  
Like a full moon, or a broad burniſh'd ſhield,  
A fork'd *ſtaff* we dext'routly apply'd,  
Which, in the ſpacious ſocket turning round,  
Scoop'd out the big round gelly from its orb. *Addiſon.*  
5. An enſign of an office; a badge of authority.  
Methought this *ſtaff*, mine office-badg in court,  
Was broke in twain. *Shakeſp. Henry VI.*  
All his officers brake their *ſtaves*; but at their return new  
*ſtaves* were deliver'd unto them. *Hayward on Edward VI.*  
6. [*ſtaef*, Iſlandick] A ſtanza; a ſeries of verſes regularly diſpoſed, ſo as that, when the ſtanza is concluded, the ſame order begins again.  
Cowley found out that no kind of *ſtaff* is proper for an heroic poem, as being all too lyrical; yet though he wrote in couplets, where rhyme is freer from conſtraint, he affects half verſes. *Dryden.*  
STAFFISH. *adj.* [from *ſtaff*.] Stiff; harſh. Obſolete.  
A wit in youth not over dull, heavy, knotty, and lumpiſh,  
but hard, tough, and though ſomewhat *ſtaffiſh*, both for learning and whole courſe of living, proveth always beſt. *Aſcham.*  
STAFFTREE. *n. f.* A fort of ever green privet.  
STAG. *n. f.* [Of this word I find no derivation.] The male red deer; the male of the hind.  
To the place a poor ſequeſtred *ſtag*,  
That from the hunter's aim had ta'en a hurt,  
Did come to languish. *Shakeſp. As you like it.*  
The ſwift *ſtag* from under ground  
Bore up his branching head. *Milton.*  
Th' inhabitants of ſeas and ſkies ſhall change,  
And fiſh on ſhore, and *ſtags* in air ſhall range. *Dryden.*  
The *ſtag*  
Hears his own feet, and thinks they found like more,  
And fears his hind legs will o'erake his fore. *Pope.*  
STAGE. *n. f.* [*efage*, French.]  
1. A floor raiſed to view on which any ſhow is exhibited.  
2. The theatre; the place of ſcenick entertainments.  
And much good do't you then,  
Brave pluſh and velvet men:

# STA

- Can feed on ort; and, ſafe in your *ſtage* clothes,  
Dare quit, upon your oaths,  
The ſtagers and the *ſtage* wrights too. *Ben. Jonſon.*  
Thoſe two Mytilene brethren, baſely born, crept out of a  
ſmall galliot unto the majesty of great kings. Herein admire  
the wonderful changes and chances of theſe worldly things,  
now up, now down, as if the life of man were not of much  
more certainty than a *ſtage* play. *Kneller's Hiſt. of the Turks.*  
I maintain, againſt the enemies of the *ſtage*, that patterns  
of piety, decently repreſented, may ſecond the precepts. *Dryd.*  
One Livius Andronicus was the firſt *ſtage* player in Rome.  
Knights, ſquires, and ſteeds muſt enter on the *ſtage*. *Pope.*  
Among ſlaves, who exerciſed polite arts, none ſold to dear  
as *ſtage* players or actors. *Arbutnot on Coins.*  
3. Any place where any thing is publickly tranſacted or performed.  
When we are born, we cry that we are come  
To this great *ſtage* of fools. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*  
4. A place in which reſt is taken on a journey; as much of a  
journey as is performed without intermiſſion. [*ſtatio*, Latin.]  
I ſhall put you in mind where it was you promiſed to ſet out,  
or begin your firſt *ſtage*; and beſeech you to go before me my  
guide. *Hammond's Praef. Catech.*  
Our next *ſtage* brought us to the mouth of the Tiber. *Add.*  
From thence compell'd by craft and age,  
She makes the head her laſt *ſtage*. *Prior.*  
By opening a paſſage from Muſcovy to China, and marking  
the ſeveral *ſtages*, it was a journey of ſo many days. *Behr.*  
5. A ſingle ſtep of gradual proceſs.  
The changes and viciffitude in wars are many; but chiefly  
in the ſeats or *ſtages* of the war, the weapons, and the manner  
of the conduct. *Bacon's Eſſay.*  
We muſt not expect that our journey through the ſeveral  
*ſtages* of this life ſhould be all ſmooth and even. *Altenbury.*  
To prepare the ſoul to be a fit inhabitant of that holy place  
to which we aſpire, is to be brought to perfection by gradual  
advances through ſeveral hard and laborious *ſtages* of diſcipline.  
The firſt *ſtage* of healing, or the diſcharge of matter, is by  
furgions called digeſtion. *Sharp's Surgery.*  
To *STAGE*. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To exhibit publickly.  
Out of uſe.  
I love the people;  
But do not like to *ſtage* me to their eyes;  
Though it do well, I do not reſiſt well  
Their loud applauſe. *Shakeſp. Measure for Measure.*  
The quick comedians  
Extemp'rally will *ſtage* us, and preſent  
Our Alexandrian revels. *Shakeſp. Ant. and Cleopatra.*  
STAGECOACH. *n. f.* [*ſtage and coach*.] A coach that keeps its  
ſtages; a coach that paſſes and repaſſes on certain days for the  
accommodation of paſſengers.  
The ſtory was told me by a prieſt, as we travelled in a  
*ſtagecoach*. *Addiſon.*  
When late their miry ſides *ſtagecoaches* ſhow,  
And their ſtiff horſes through the town move ſlow,  
Then let the prudent walker ſhoes provide. *Gey.*  
STAGELAY. *n. f.* [*ſtage and play*.] Theatrical entertain-  
ment.  
This rough-caſt unſhewn poetry was inſtead of *ſtagelays* for  
one hundred and twenty years. *Dryden's Juv. Dedication.*  
STAGER. *n. f.* [from *ſtage*.]  
1. A player.  
You ſafe in your *ſtage* clothes,  
Dare quit, upon your oaths,  
The *ſtagers* and the *ſtage* wrights too. *Ben. Jonſon.*  
2. One who has long acted on the ſtage of life; a practitioner;  
a perſon of cunning.  
I've heard old cunning *ſtagers*  
Say, fools for argument uſe wagers. *Hudibras.*  
One experienced *ſtager*, that had baffled twenty traps and  
tricks before, diſcovered the plot. *L'Eſtrange.*  
Some *ſtagers* of the wifer fort  
Made all theſe idle wonderments their ſport;  
But he, who heard what ev'ry fool could ſay,  
Would never fix his thought, but trim his time away. *Dryd.*  
One cries out, theſe *ſtagers*  
Come in good time to make more work for wagers. *Dryd.*  
Be by a parſon cheated!  
Had you been cunning *ſtagers*,  
You might yourſelves be treated  
By captains and by majors. *Swift.*  
STAGEVIL. *n. f.* A diſtate in horſes.  
STAGGARD. *n. f.* [from *ſtag*.] A four year old ſtag. *Swift.*  
To *STAGGER*. *v. n.* [*ſtaggeren*, Dutch.]  
1. To reel; not to ſtand or walk ſteadily.  
He began to appear ſick and giddy, and to *ſtagger*; after  
which he fell down as dead.  
He ſtruck with all his might  
Full on the helmet of th' unwary knight:  
Deep was the wound; he *ſtagger'd* with the blow. *Dryden.*  
Them

# STA

- Them revelling the Tentyrites invade,  
By giddy heads and *ſtaggering* legs betray'd:  
Strange odds! where croplick drunkards muſt engage  
An hungry foe. *Tate's Juvenal.*  
The immediate forerunners of an apoplexy are a vertigo,  
*ſtaggering*, and loſs of memory. *Arbutnot.*  
2. To faint; to begin to give way.  
The enemy *ſtaggers*: if you follow your blow, he falls at  
your feet; but if you allow him reſpite, he will recover his  
ſtrength. *Addiſon.*  
3. To heſitate; to fall into doubt; to become leſs confident or  
determined.  
A man may, if he were fearful, *ſtagger* in this attempt. *Shak.*  
He *ſtaggered* not at the promiſe of God through unbelief;  
but was ſtrong in faith. *Rom. iv. 20.*  
Three means to fortify belief are experience, reaſon, and  
authority: of theſe the moſt potent is authority; for belief  
upon reaſon, or experience, will *ſtagger*. *Bacon.*  
No hereticks deſire to ſpread  
Their light opinions, like theſe Epicures;  
For to their *ſtaggering* thoughts are comforted;  
And other men aſſent their doubt aſſues. *Davies.*  
If thou confidently depend on the truth of this, without any  
doubting or *ſtaggering*, this will be accepted by God. *Hamm.*  
But let it inward ſink and drown my mind:  
Faith ſhall want its triumph: I begin  
To *ſtagger*; but I'll prop myſelf within. *Dryden.*  
To *STAGGER*. *v. a.*  
1. To make to *ſtagger*; to make to reel.  
That hand ſhall burn in never-quenching fire,  
That *ſtaggers* thus my perſon. *Shakeſp. Richard II.*  
2. To ſhock; to alarm; to make leſs ſteady or confident.  
The queſtion did at firſt *ſtagger* me,  
Bearing a ſtate of mighty moment in't. *Shak. Henry VIII.*  
When a prince falls in honour and juſtice, 'tis enough to  
*ſtagger* his people in their allegiance. *L'Eſtrange.*  
Whoſoever will read the ſtory of this war, will find him-  
ſelf much *ſtaggered*, and put to a kind of riddle. *Howel.*  
The ſhells being lodged with the belemnites, ſelenites, and  
other like natural ſoſils, it was enough to *ſtagger* a ſpectator,  
and make him ready to entertain a belief that theſe were to  
too. *Woodward.*  
STAGGERS. *n. f.* [from the verb.]  
1. A kind of horſe apoplexy.  
His horſe paſt cure of the fives, ſtark ſpoil'd with the *ſtag-*  
*gers*. *Shakeſp. Taming of the Shrew.*  
2. Madneſs; wild conduct; irregular behaviour. Out of uſe.  
I will throw thee from my care for ever  
Into the *ſtaggers*, and the careleſs lapſe  
Of youth and ignorance. *Shak. All's well that ends well.*  
STAGNANCY. *n. f.* [from *ſtagnant*.] The ſtate of being with-  
out motion or ventilation.  
STAGNANT. *adj.* [*ſtagnans*, Latin.] Motionleſs; ſtill; not  
agitated; not flowing; not running.  
What does the flood from putrefaction keep?  
Should it be *ſtagnant* in its ample ſeat,  
The fun would through it ſpread deſtructive heat. *Blackm.*  
'Twas owing to this hurry and action of the water that the  
ſand now was caſt into layers, and not to a regular ſettlement,  
from a water quiet and *ſtagnant*. *Woodward.*  
Immu'd and buſied in perpetual ſloth,  
That gloomy ſlumber of the *ſtagnant* ſoul. *Irene.*  
To *STAGNATE*. *v. n.* [*ſtagnare*, Latin.] To lye motion-  
leſs; to have no courſe or ſtream.  
The water which now ariſes muſt have all *ſtagnated* at the  
ſurface, and could never poſſibly have been refunded forth  
upon the earth, had not the ſtrata been thus raiſed up. *Woodw.*  
The alimnt moving through the capillary tubes *ſtagnates*,  
and unites itſelf to the veſſel through which it flows. *Arbutnot.*  
Where creeping waters ooze,  
Where marſhes *ſtagnate*. *Thomſon.*  
STAGNATION. *n. f.* [from *ſtagnate*.] Stop of courſe; ceaſa-  
tion of motion.  
As the Alps ſurround Geneva on all ſides, they form a vaſt  
baſon, where there would be a conſtant *ſtagnation* of vapours,  
did not the north wind ſcatter them from time to time. *Addiſon.*  
To what great ends ſubſervient is the wind?  
Behold, where e'er this active vapour flies,  
It drives the clouds, and agitates the ſkies:  
This from *ſtagnation* and corruption ſaves  
Th' aerial ocean's ever-rolling waves. *Blackmore's Creation.*  
STAG. *participial adjective*. [from *ſtag*.] Sober; grave; regu-  
lar; compoſed; not wild; not volatile.  
Put thyſelf  
Into a 'haviour of leſs fear, ere wildneſs  
Vanguish my *ſtadler* ſenſes. *Shakeſp. Cymbeline.*  
This ſeems to our weaker view,  
O'erlaid with black *ſtad* wiſdom's hue. *Milton.*  
I ſhould not be a perſuader to them of ſtudying much in the  
ſpring, after three years that they have well laid their grounds;  
but to ride out, with prudent and *ſtad* guides, to all the quar-  
ters of the land. *Milton on Education.*

# STA

- I am the more at eaſe in ſir Roger's family, becauſe it coſts  
little of ſober and *ſtad* perſons. *Addiſon.*  
STADNESS. *n. f.* [from *ſtad*.] Sobriety; gravity; regularity;  
contrariety to wildneſs.  
The boiling blood of youth, fiercely agitating the fluid air,  
hinders that ſerenity and fixed *ſtadneſs* which is neceſſary to ſo  
ſevere an intentneſs. *Glanv. Scen.*  
If ſometimes he appears too gay, yet a ſecret gracefullneſs  
of youth accompanies his writings, though the *ſtadneſs* and  
ſobriety of age be wanting. *Dryd. Preface to Ovid.*  
To *STAD*. *v. a.* [*ſtaenio*, Welſh, from *ys* and *taenu*.]  
Rhag Gwyar or Gnowd, *Taliesyn*, an old Britiſh poet.]  
1. To blot; to ſpot; to maculate.  
Lend me a looking-glaſs;  
If that her breath will miſt or *ſtain* the ſtone,  
Why then ſhe lives. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*  
From the gaſh a ſtream  
His armour *ſtain'd*, ere while fo bright. *Milton.*  
Embrace again, my ſons: be foes no more;  
Nor *ſtain* your country with your children's gore. *Dryden.*  
2. To diſgrace; to ſpot with guilt or infamy.  
Of honour void, of innocence, of faith, of purity,  
Our wonted ornaments now foil'd and *ſtain'd*. *Milton.*  
STAIN. *n. f.* [from the verb.]  
1. Blot; ſpot; diſcoloration.  
Nor death itſelf can wholly waſh their *ſtains*;  
But long contracted filth ev'n in the ſoul remains:  
The reliques of inveterate vice they wear,  
And ſpots of ſin. *Dryden's En.*  
We no where meet with a more pleaſing ſnow than what  
appears in the heavens at the riſing and ſetting of the ſun,  
which is wholly made up of thoſe different *ſtains* of light that  
ſhew themſelves in clouds of a different ſituation. *Addiſon.*  
Swift trouts diversify'd with crimſon *ſtains*,  
And pikes, the tyrants of the wat'ry plains. *Pope.*  
2. Taint of guilt or infamy.  
To ſolumn actions of royalty and juſtice their ſuitable orna-  
ments are a beauty: are they only in religion a *ſtain*? *Haker.*  
Our opinion, concerning the force and virtue which ſuch  
places have, is, I truſt, without any blemiſh or *ſtain* of he-  
reſy. *Hooker.*  
Then heav'n and earth renew'd, ſhall be made pure  
To ſanctity, that ſhall receive no *ſtain*. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*  
Ulyſſes bids his friends to caſt lots; for if he had made the  
choice himſelf, they whom he had rejected might have judg'd  
it a *ſtain* upon them for want of merit. *Broom.*  
3. Cauſe of reproach; ſhame.  
Hereby I will lead her that is the praiſe, and yet the *ſtain* of  
all womankind. *Sidney.*  
STAINER. *n. f.* [from *ſtain*.] One who ſtains; one who  
blots.  
STAINLESS. *adj.* [from *ſtain*.]  
1. Free from blots or ſpots.  
The phenix wings are not ſo rare  
For faultleſs length and *ſtainleſs* hue. *Sidney.*  
2. Free from ſin or reproach.  
I cannot love him;  
Yet I ſuppoſe him virtuous, know him noble,  
Of great eſtate, of freſh and *ſtainleſs* youth. *Shakeſp. Lear.*  
STAIR. *n. f.* [*ſtaegen*, Saxon; *ſtege*, Dutch.] Steps by which  
we riſe an aſcent from the lower part of a building to the  
upper. *Stair* was anciently uſed for the whole order of ſteps;  
but *ſtair* now, if it be uſed at all, ſignifies, as in *Milton*, only  
one flight of ſteps.  
A good builder to a high tower will not make his *ſtair* up-  
right, but winding almoſt the full compaſs about, that the  
ſteepneſs be the more ſenſible. *Sidney.*  
How many cowards, whoſe hearts are all as falſe  
As *ſtairs* of ſand, wear yet upon their chins  
The beards of Hercules and frowning Mars!  
Slaver with lips as common as the *ſtairs* *Shakeſp.*  
That mount the Capitol. *Shakeſp.*  
I would have one only goodly room above *ſtairs*, of ſome  
forty foot high. *Bacon's Eſſays.*  
Sir James Tirrel repairing to the Tower by night, attended  
by two ſervants, ſtood at the *ſtair*-foot, and ſent theſe two  
villains to execute the murder. *Bacon.*  
There being good *ſtairs* at either end, they never went  
through each other's quarters. *Clarendon.*  
The *ſtairs* were ſuch as whereon Jacob ſaw  
Angels aſcending and deſcending. *Milton's Parad. Loſt.*  
Satan now on the lower *ſtair*,  
That ſcal'd by ſteps of gold to heav'n gate,  
Looks down with wonder at the ſudden view  
Of all this world. *Milton's Parad. Loſt.*  
Trembling he ſprings,  
As terror had increas'd his feet with wings;  
Nor *ſtad* for *ſtairs*; but down the depth he threw  
His body: on his back the door he drew. *Dryden.*  
STAIRCASE. *n. f.* [*ſtair and caſe*.] The part of a fabrick that  
contains the *ſtairs*.



# STA

To make a complete *staircase* is a curious piece of architecture.  
 I cannot forbear mentioning a *staircase*, where the casings of the ascent, the disposition of the lights, and the convenient landing, are admirably contrived. *Addison on Italy.*  
**STAKE**. *n. s.* [*racca*, Saxon; *stach*, Dutch; *estaca*, Spanish.]  
 1. A post or strong stick fixed in the ground.  
 The more I shak'd the *stake*, which he had planted in the ground of my heart, the deeper still it sunk into it. *Sidney.*  
 His credit in the world might stand the poor town in great stead, as hitherto their ministers foreign estimation hath been the best *stake* in their hedge. *Hooker.*  
 He wanted pikes to set before his archers;  
 Instead whereof sharp *stakes*, pluck'd out of hedges,  
 They pitched in the ground. *Shakespeare Henry VI.*  
 In France the grapes that make the wine grow upon low vines bound to small *stakes*, and the raised vines in arbors make but verjuice. *Bacon's Natural History.*  
 Or sharpen *stakes*, or head the forks, or twine  
 The fallow twigs to tie the straggling vine. *Dryden.*  
 2. A piece of wood.  
 While he whirl'd in fiery circles round  
 The brand, a sharpen'd *stake* strong Dryas found,  
 And in the shoulder's joint inflicts the wound. *Dryden.*  
 3. Any thing placed as a palisade or fence.  
 That hollow I should know: what are you, speak?  
 Come not too near, you fall on iron *stakes* else. *Milton.*  
 4. The post to which a beast is tied to be baited.  
 We are at the *stake*,  
 And bay'd about with many enemies. *Shakespeare Julius Caesar.*  
 Have you not set mine honour at the *stake*,  
 And baited it with all th' unmuzzled thoughts  
 That tyrannous heart can think? *Shakespeare Twelfth Night.*  
 5. Any thing pledged or wagered. I know not well whence it has this meaning.  
 'Tis time short pleasure now to take,  
 Of little life the best to make,  
 And manage wisely the last *stake*. *Cowley.*  
 O then, what interest shall I make  
 To save my last important *stake*,  
 When the most just have cause to quake!  
 He ventures little for so great a *stake*. *Rowe.*  
 Th' increasing found is borne to either shore,  
 And for their *stakes* the throwing nations fear. *Dryden.*  
 The game was so contrived, that one particular cast took up the whole *stake*; and when some others came up, you laid down. *Arbutnot.*  
 6. The state of being hazarded, pledged, or wagered.  
 When he heard that the lady Margaret was declared for it, he saw plainly that his kingdom must again be put to the *stake*, and that he must fight for it. *Bacon's Henry VII.*  
 Are not our liberties, our lives,  
 The laws, religion, and our wives,  
 Enough at once to lie at *stakes*,  
 For cov'nant and the cause's sake? *Hudibras.*  
 Of my crown thou too much care do'st take;  
 That which I value more, my love's at *stake*. *Dryden.*  
 Hath any of you a great interest at *stake* in a distant part of the world? Hath he ventured a good share of his fortune? *At.*  
 Every moment Cato's life's at *stake*. *Addison Cato.*  
 7. The *stake* is a small anvil, which stands upon a small iron foot on the work-bench, to remove as occasion offers; or else it hath a strong iron spike at the bottom let into some place of the work-bench, not to be removed. Its office is to set small cold work straight upon, or to cut or punch upon with the cold chisel or cold punch. *Moxon's Mech. Exerc.*  
 To **STAKE**. *v. a.* [from the noun.]  
 1. To fasten, support, or defend with posts set upright.  
*Stake* and bind up your weakest plants and flowers against the winds, before they in a moment prostrate a whole year's labour.  *Evelyn's Calendar.*  
 2. To wager; to hazard; to put to hazard.  
 Is a man betrayed in his nearest concerns? The cause is, he relied upon the services of a pack of villains, who designed nothing but their own game, and to *stake* him while they play'd for themselves. *South.*  
 Persons, after their prisons have been flung open, have chosen rather to languish in their dungeons than *stake* their miserable lives on the success of a revolution. *Addison.*  
 They durst not *stake* their present and future happiness on their own chimerical imaginations. *Addison.*  
 I'll *stake* you' lamb that near the fountain plays,  
 And from the brink his dancing shade surveys. *Pope.*  
**STALACMITES**. *n. s.* [from *stalactite*.]  
*Stalacmites* is only far in the shape of an icicle, accidentally formed in the perpendicular fissures of the stone. *Woodward.*  
**STALACTICAL**. *adj.* Resembling an icicle.  
 A cave was lined with these *stalactical* stones on the top and sides. *Derham's Physico-Theology.*  
**STALAGMITES**. *n. s.* Spar formed into the shape of drops. *Woodward's Meth. Foss.*

# STA

**STALE**. *adj.* [*stalle*, Dutch.]  
 1. Old; long kept; altered by time. *Stale* is not used of persons otherwise than in contempt.  
 This, Richard, is a curious case:  
 Suppose your eyes sent equal rays  
 Upon two distant pots of ale,  
 Not knowing which was mild or *stale*;  
 In this sad state your doubtful choice  
 Would never have the casting voice.  
 A *stale* virgin sets up a shop in a place where she is not known. *Prior.*  
 2. Used 'till it is of no use or esteem; worn out of regard or notice.  
 The duke regarded not the muttering multitude, knowing that rumours grow *stale* and vanish with time. *Heyward.*  
 About her neck a packet mail,  
 Fraught with advice, some fresh, some *stale*. *Bastler.*  
 Many things beget opinion; so doth novelty: wit itself, if *stale*, is less taking. *Grew's Colours.*  
 Pompey was a perfect favourite of the people; but his pretensions grew *stale* for want of a timely opportunity of introducing them upon the stage. *Swift.*  
 They reason and conclude by precedent,  
 And own *stale* nonsense which they ne'er invent. *Pope.*  
**STALE**. *n. s.* [from *stelan*, Saxon, to steal.]  
 1. Something exhibited or offered as an allurement to draw others to any place or purpose.  
 His heart being wholly delighted in deceiving us, we could never be warned; but rather one bird caught, served for a *stale* to bring in more. *Sidney.*  
 Still as he went he crafty *stales* did lay,  
 With cunning trains him to entrap unwares;  
 And privy spials plac'd in all his way,  
 To weet what course he takes, and how he fares. *Fa. Qu.*  
 The trumphy in my house bring hither,  
 For *stale* to catch these thieves. *Shakespeare Timon.*  
 Had he none else to make a *stale* but me?  
 I was the chief that rais'd him to the crown,  
 And I'll be chief to bring him down again. *Shakespeare H.VI.*  
 A pretence of kindness is the universal *stale* to all base projects: by this men are robbed of their fortunes, and women of their honour. *Government of the Tongue.*  
 It may be a vizor for the hypocrite, and a *stale* for the ambitious. *Decay of Piety.*  
 This easy fool must be my *stale*, set up  
 To catch the people's eyes: he's tame and merciful;  
 Him I can manage. *Dryden's Don Sebastian.*  
 2. In *Shakespeare* it seems to signify a prostitute.  
 I stand dishonour'd, that have gone about  
 To link my dear friend to a common *stale*. *Shakespeare.*  
 3. [From *stale*, *adj.*] Urine; old urine.  
 4. Old beer; beer somewhat acidulated.  
 5. [*Stale*, Dutch, a stick.] A handle.  
 It hath a long *stale* or handle, with a button at the end for one's hand. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*  
 To **STALE**. *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To wear out; to make old.  
 Age cannot wither her, nor custom *stale*  
 Her infinite variety. *Shakespeare Ant. and Cleopatra.*  
 Were I a common laugh, or did use  
 To *stale* with ordinary oaths my love  
 To every new proteCTOR. *Shakespeare Julius Caesar.*  
 A barren-spirited fellow, one that feeds  
 On abject orts and imitations;  
 Which, out of use, and *stal'd* by other men,  
 Begin his fashion. *Shakespeare Julius Caesar.*  
 To **STALE**. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To make water.  
 Having ty'd his beast t' a pale,  
 And taken time for both to *stale*. *Hudibras.*  
**STALELY**. *adv.* [from *stale*.] Of old; long time.  
 All your promis'd mountains  
 And seas I am so *stalely* acquainted with. *Ben. Johnson.*  
**STALENESS**. *n. s.* [from *stale*.] Oldness; state of being long kept; state of being corrupted by time.  
 The beer and wine, as well within water as above, have not been pall'd; but somewhat better than bottles of the same drinks and *staleness*, kept in a cellar. *Bacon's Nat. History.*  
 Provided our landlord's principles were sound, we did not take any notice of the *staleness* of his provisions. *Addison.*  
 To **STALK**. *v. n.* [*stalcen*, Saxon.]  
 1. To walk with high and superb steps. It is used commonly in a sense of dislike.  
 His monstrous enemy  
 With sturdy steps came *stalking* in his sight. *Fairy Queen.*  
 Shall your city call us lord,  
 In that behalf which we challeng'd it?  
 Or shall we give the signal to our rage,  
 And *stalk* in blood to our possession? *Shakespeare K. John.*  
 Unfold th' eternal door:  
 You see before the gate what *stalking* ghost  
 Commands the guard, what sentries keep the post. *Dryden.*  
 Betran

# STA

Bertran  
*Stalks* close behind her, like a witch's fiend  
 Pressing to be employ'd. *Dryden's Spanish Fryar.*  
 They pass their precious hours in plays and sports,  
 Till death behind came *stalking* on unseen. *Dryden.*  
 With manly mien he *stalk'd* along the ground;  
 Nor wanted voice bely'd, nor vaunting found. *Dryden.*  
 Then *stalking* through the deep  
 He fords the ocean, while the topmost wave  
 Scarce reaches up his middle side. *Addison.*  
 'Tis not to *stalk* about, and draw fresh air  
 From time to time. *Addison's Cato.*  
 Vexatious thought still found my flying mind,  
 Nor bound by limits, nor to place confin'd;  
 Haunted my nights, and terrify'd my days;  
*Stalk'd* through my gardens, and purld my ways,  
 Nor shut from artful bow'r, nor lost in winding maze. *Pri.*  
 Scornful turning from the shore  
 My haughty step, I *stalk'd* the valley o'er. *Pope's Odyssey.*  
 2. To walk behind a stalking horse or cover.  
 The king asked how far it was to a certain town: they said six miles. Half an hour after he asked again: one said six miles and a half. The king alighted out of his coach, and crept under the shoulder of his led horse: and when some asked his majesty what he meant, I must *stalk*, said he; for yonder town is shy, and flies me. *Bacon's Apophthegms.*  
**STALK**. *n. s.* [from the verb.]  
 1. High, proud, wide, and stately step.  
 Behind it forth there leapt  
 An ugly fiend, more foul than dismal day;  
 The which with monstrous *stalk* behind him stept,  
 And ever as he went due watch upon him kept. *Fa. Queen.*  
 Great Milton next, with high and haughty *stalks*,  
 Unfetter'd in majestic numbers walks. *Addison.*  
 2. [*Stalk*, Dutch.] The stem on which flowers or fruits grow.  
 A stock-gillyflower, gently tied on a stick, put into a steep glass full of quicksilver, so that t' e quicksilver cover it; after five days you will find the flower fresh, and the *stalk* harder and less flexible than it was. *Bacon.*  
 Small store will serve, where store,  
 All seasons, ripe for use hangs on the *stalk*. *Milton.*  
 That amber attracts not bail is wholly repugnant unto truth; for if the leaves thereof, or dried *stalks*, be stripped unto small straws, they arise unto amber, wax, and other electrics, no otherwise than those of wheat and rye. *Brown.*  
 Roles unbid, and ev'ry fragrant flow'r,  
 Flew from their *stalks* to strew thy nuptial bow'r. *Dryden.*  
 3. The stem of a quill.  
 Viewed with a glass, they appear made up of little bladders, like those in the plum of a quill. *Grew.*  
**STALKINGHORSE**. *n. s.* [*stalking* and *horse*.] A horse either real or fictitious by which a Fowler shelters himself from the sight of the game; a mask; a pretence.  
 Let the counsellor give counsel not for faction but for conscience, forbearing to make the good of the state the *stalking-horse* of his private ends. *Hakewill on Providence.*  
 Hypocrisy is the devil's *stalking-horse*, under an affectation of simplicity and religion. *L'Estrange.*  
**STALKY**. *adj.* [from *stalk*.] Hard like a stalk.  
 It grows upon a round *stalk*, and at the top bears a great *stalky* head. *Mortimer.*  
**STALL**. *n. s.* [*stall*, Saxon; *stal*, Dutch; *stalla*, Italian.]  
 1. A crib in which an ox is fed, or where any horse is kept in the stable.  
 A herd of oxen then he carv'd, with high rais'd heads,  
 For'd all  
 Of gold and tin, for colour mixt, and bellowing from their *stalls*,  
 Rush't to their pastures. *Chapman's Iliad.*  
 Duncan's horses,  
 Beauteous and swift, the minions of the race,  
 Turn'd wild in nature, broke their *stalls*, flung out,  
 Contending 'gainst obedience. *Shakespeare Macbeth.*  
 Solomon had forty thousand *stalls* of horses. *1 Kings iv.*  
 His fellow fought what lodging he could find;  
 At last he found a *stall* where oxen stood. *Dryden.*  
 2. A bench or form where any thing is set to sale.  
*Stalls*, bulks, windows,  
 Are smother'd up, leads fill'd, and ridges hors'd  
 With variable complexions; all agreeing  
 In earnestness to see him. *Shakespeare Coriolanus.*  
 They are nature's coarser wares that lie on the *stall*, exposed to the transient view of every common eye. *Glavin.*  
 Bes' Hoy first found it troublesome to bawl,  
 And therefore plac'd her cherries on a *stall*. *King.*  
 How pedlars *stalls* with glittering toys are laid,  
 The various fairings of the country maid. *Gay.*  
 Harley, the nation's great support,  
 Returning home one day from court,  
 Observ'd a parson near Whitehall,  
 Cheap'ning old authors on a *stall*. *Swift.*

# STA

3. [*Stall*, Swedish; *stal*, Armoirick.] A small house or shed in which certain trades are practis'd.  
 All these together in one heap were thrown;  
 Like carcases of beasts in butcher's *stall*;  
 And in another corner wide were thrown  
 The antique ruins of the Roman's fall. *Fairy Queen.*  
 4. The seat of a dignified clergyman in the choir.  
 The pope creates a canon beyond the number limited, and commands the chapter to assign unto such canon a *stall* in the choir and place in the chapter. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*  
 The dignified clergy, out of mere humility, have call'd their thrones by the names of *stalls*. *Warburton.*  
 To **STALL**. *v. a.* [from the noun.]  
 1. To keep in a stall or stable.  
 For such encheas'd; if you go nie,  
 Few chimneys reeking you will espy;  
 The fat ox, that wont ligg in the stall,  
 Is now *stall'd* in his crumena. *Spenser's Pastorals.*  
 For my part, he keeps me rustically at home; or, to speak more properly, ties me here at home unkept: for call you that keeping, for a gentleman of my birth, that differs not from the *stalling* of an ox?  
 Nitus the forest pass'd,  
 And Alban plains, from Alba's name so call'd,  
 Where king Latinus then his oxen *stall'd*. *Dryden.*  
 2. [For *infall*.] To invest.  
 Long may'st thou live to wait thy children's loss;  
 And see another as I see thee now,  
 Deck'd in thy rights, as thou art *stall'd* in mine. *Shakespeare.*  
 To **STALL**. *v. n.*  
 1. To inhabit; to dwell.  
 We could not *stall* together in the world. *Shakespeare.*  
 2. To kennel.  
**STALLFED**. *adj.* [*stall* and *fed*.] Fed not with grass but dry feed.  
*Stallfed* oxen, and cramm'd fowls, are often diseased in their livers. *Arbutnot on Animals.*  
**STALLWORK**. *adj.* [*stall* and *work*.] Long kept in the stable; But it is probably a mistake for *stalework*, [*stale*, Saxon; stout.]  
 His *stallwork* feed the champion stout bestrode. *Shakespeare.*  
**STALLION**. *n. s.* [*stallion*, an old Welch word: the one is derived from the other; but which from which I cannot certainly tell. *Watson.* *Estallion*, French; *stall ne*, Italian; *stallhengst*, Dutch. *Junius* thinks it derived from *stelan*, to leap.]  
 A horse kept for mares.  
 The present defects are breeding without choice of *stallions* in shape or size.  
 If fleet Dragon's progeny at last  
 Prove jaded, and in frequent matches cast;  
 No favour for the *stallion* we retain,  
 And no respect for the degen'rate strain. *Dryden.*  
 I will not ask him one of his Egyptians;  
 No, let him keep 'em all for slaves and *stallions*. *Dryden.*  
**STAMINA**. *n. s.* [Latin.]  
 1. The first principles of any thing.  
 2. The solids of a human body.  
 3. [In botany.] Those little fine threads or capillaments which grow up within the flowers of plants, encompassing round the style, and on which the apices grow at their extremities.  
**STAMINEOUS**. *adj.* [*stamineus*, Latin.]  
 1. Consisting of threads.  
 2. Staminate flowers.  
*Stamineus* flowers are so far imperfect as to want those coloured leaves which are called petals, and consist only of the stylus and the stamina; and such plants as do bear these *stamineous* flowers Ray makes to constitute a large genus of plants: these he divides into such as, first, have their fruit or seed totally divided from the flower; and these are such plants as are said to be of different sexes: the reason of which is, that from the said seed some plant shall arise with flowers and no fruit, and others with fruit and no flowers; as hops, hemp, flinging nettles. 2. Such as have their fruit only a little disjointed from their flowers; as the ricinus; and the heliotropium triconon. 3. Such as have their fruit immediately contiguous, or adhering to their flower. 4. Such whose flowers adhere to the top or uppermost of the seed; as the beta, asarum, and alchimilla.  
**STAMMEL**. *n. s.* Of this word I know not the meaning.  
 Reedhood, the first that doth appear  
 In *stammel*: scarlet is too dear. *Ben. Johnson.*  
 To **STAMMER**. *v. n.* [*stamen*, a stammerer, Saxon; *stamen*, *stamen*, to stammer, Dutch.] To speak with unnatural hesitation; to utter words with difficulty.  
 Sometimes to her news of myself to tell  
 I go about; but then is all my best  
 Wry words, and *stammering*, or else doltish dumb:  
 Say then, can this but of enchantment come? *Sidney.*  
 I would thou could'st *stammer*, that thou might'st pour out of thy mouth, as wine comes out of a narrow-mouth'd bottle, either too much at once, or none at all. *Shakespeare.*  
 She



STA

- She *flammers*; oh what grace in liping lies!  
If she says nothing, to be sure she's wife. *Dryden.*  
Lagean juice,  
Which *flammering* tongues and stagg'ring feet produce. *Dryd.*  
Cornelius hoped he would come to *flammer* like De-  
moisthenes. *Arbutn. Mart. Scrib.*  
Your hearers would rather you should be less correct, than  
perpetually *flammering*, which is one of the worst solecisms  
in rhetoric. *Swift.*  
STAMMERER. *n. f.* [from *flammer*.] One who speaks with  
hesitation.  
A *flammerer* cannot with moderation hope for the gift of  
tongues, or a peasant to become learned as Origen. *Taylor.*  
TO STAMP. *v. a.* [*stampen*, Dutch; *stampen*, Danish.]  
1. To strike by pressing the foot hastily downwards.  
If Arcite thus deplore  
His suff'rings, Palamon yet suffers more:  
He frets, he fumes, he flares, he *stamps* the ground;  
The hollow tow'r with clamours rings around. *Dryden.*  
2. To pound; to beat as in a mortar.  
I took the calf you had made, burnt it with fire, and *stamped*  
and ground it very small. *Deutr. ix. 21.*  
Some apothecaries, upon *stamping* of coloquintida, have  
been put into a great scouring by the vapour only. *Bacon.*  
3. [*Estamper*, French; *stampare*, Italian; *estampar*, Spanish.]  
To impress with some mark or figure.  
Height of place is intended only to *stamp* the endowments  
of a private condition with lustre and authority. *South.*  
Here swells the shelf with Ogilby the great;  
There, *stamp'd* with arms, Newcastle shines complete. *Pope.*  
4. To fix a mark by impressing it.  
Out of mere ambition, you have made  
Your holy hat be *stamp'd* on the king's coin. *Shakespeare.*  
These prodigious conceits in nature spring out of framing  
abstracted conceptions, instead of those easy and primary no-  
tions which nature *stamps* alike in all men of common sense.  
*Digby on Bodies.*  
There needs no positive law or sanction of God to *stamp* an  
obliquity upon such a disobedience. *South's Sermons.*  
No constant reason of this can be given, but from the na-  
ture of man's mind, which hath this notion of a deity born  
with it, and *stamp'd* upon it; or is of such a frame, that in  
the free use of itself it will find out God. *Tillotson.*  
Though God has given us no innate ideas of himself,  
though he has *stamp'd* no original characters on our minds,  
wherein we may read his being; yet having furnished us with  
those faculties our minds are endowed with, he hath not left  
himself without witnesses. *Locke.*  
Can they perceive the impressions from things without, and  
be at the same time ignorant of those characters which nature  
herself has taken care to *stamp* within? *Locke.*  
What titles had they had, if nature had not  
Strove hard to thrust the worst deserving first,  
And *stamp'd* the noble mark of eldership  
Upon their baser metal? *Rowe's Ambitious Stepmother.*  
What an unspeakable happiness would it be to a man en-  
gaged in the pursuit of knowledge, if he had but a power of  
*stamping* his best sentiments upon his memory in indelible  
characters? *Watts.*  
5. To make by impressing a mark.  
If two penny weight of silver, marked with a certain im-  
pression, shall here in England be equivalent to three penny  
weight marked with another impression, they will not fail to  
*stamp* pieces of that fashion, and quickly carry away your  
silver. *Locke.*  
6. To mint; to form; to coin.  
We are bastards all;  
And that most venerable man, which  
I did call my father, was I know not where  
When I was *stamp'd*. *Shakespeare. Cymbeline.*  
TO STAMP. *v. n.* To strike the foot suddenly downward.  
What a fool art thou,  
A ramping fool, to brag, to *stamp*, and swear,  
Upon my party! Thou cold-blooded slave,  
Hast thou not spoke like thunder on my side? *Shakespeare.*  
The men shall howl at the noise of the *stamping* of the hoofs  
of his strong horses. *Jer. xlvii. 3.*  
There is such an echo among the old ruins and vaults, that,  
if you *stamp* but a little louder than ordinary, you hear the  
sound repeated. *Addison's Spectator.*  
He cannot bear th' astonishing delight,  
But starts, exclaims, and *stamps*, and raves and dies. *Dennis.*  
They got to the top, which was flat and even, and *stamping*  
upon it, they found it was hollow. *Gulliver's Travels.*  
STAMP. *n. f.* [*Estampe*, French; *stampa*, Italian.]  
1. Any instrument by which a hollow impression is made.  
Some other nymphs, with colours faint  
And pencil slow, may Cupid paint,  
And a weak heart in time destroy;  
She has a *stamp*, and prints the boy. *Waller.*

STA

- 'Tis gold so pure,  
It cannot bear the *stamp* without alloy. *Dryden.*  
2. A mark set on any thing; impression.  
That sacred name gives ornament and grace,  
And, like his *stamp*, makes basest metals pals:  
'Twere folly now a stately pile to raise,  
To build a playhouse, while you throw down plays. *Dryd.*  
Ideas are imprinted on the memory; some by an object af-  
fecting the senses only; others, that have more than once  
offered themselves, have yet been little taken notice of; the  
mind, intent only on one thing, not settling the *stamp* deep  
into itself. *Locke.*  
3. A thing marked or stamped.  
The mere despair of surgery he cures;  
Hanging a golden *stamp* about their necks,  
Put on with holy prayers. *Shakespeare. Macbeth.*  
4. A picture cut in wood or metal; a picture made by impression;  
a cut; a plate.  
At Venice they put out very curious *stamps* of the several  
edifices, which are most famous for their beauty and magni-  
ficence. *Addison on Italy.*  
5. A mark set upon things that pay customs to the government.  
Indeed the paper *stamp*  
Did very much his genius cramp;  
And since he could not spend his fire,  
He now intended to retire. *Swift.*  
6. A character of reputation, good or bad, fixed upon any  
thing.  
The persons here reflected upon are of such a peculiar *stamp*  
of impiety, that they seem formed into a kind of diabolical  
society for the finding out new experiments in vice. *South.*  
Where reason or scripture is expressed for any opinion, we  
may receive it as of divine authority; but it is not the strength  
of our own persuasions which can give it that *stamp*. *Locke.*  
7. Authority; currency; value derived from any suffrage or  
attestation.  
Of the same *stamp* is that which is obtruded upon us, that  
an adamant suspends the attraction of the loadstone. *Brown.*  
The common people do not judge of vice or virtue by mo-  
rality, or the immorality, so much as by the *stamp* that is set  
upon't by men of figure. *Leffranger.*  
8. Make; cast; form.  
If speaking truth  
In this fine age were not thought flattery,  
Such attribution should this Douglas have,  
As not a soldier of this season's *stamp*. *Shakespeare.*  
Should go to general current through the world.  
When one man of an exemplary improbity charges another  
of the same *stamp* in a court of justice, he lies under the dis-  
advantage of a strong suspicion. *Leffranger.*  
Let a friend to the government relate to him a matter of  
fact, he gives him the lie in every look; but if one of his  
own *stamp* should tell him that the king of Sweden would be  
suddenly at Perth, he hugs himself at the good news. *Addison.*  
STAMPER. *n. f.* [from *stamp*.] An instrument of pounding.  
From the stamping-mill it passeth through the crazing-mill;  
but of late times they mostly use wet *stampers*. *Carew.*  
STAN, amongst our forefathers, was the termination of the  
superlative degree: so *Atthelstan*, most noble; *Befstan*, the best;  
*Leofstan*, the dearest; *Wifstan*, the wisest; *Danstan*, the  
highest. *Gilbert's Camden.*  
TO STANCH. *v. a.* [*estancher*, French; *stagnare*, Italian.] To  
stop blood; to hinder from running.  
Iron or a stone, laid to the neck, doth *stanch* the bleeding  
of the nose. *Bacon's Natural History.*  
Of veins of earth medicinal are terra lemmia, terra sigillata,  
communis, and bolus armenus; whereof terra lemmia is the  
chief: the virtues of them are for curing of wounds, *stanch-*  
ing of blood, and stopping of fluxes and rheums. *Bacon.*  
Leeches, inwardly taken, fasten upon the veins, and occa-  
sion an effusion of blood, which cannot be easily *stanch'd*.  
*Brown's Vulgar Errors.*  
He fought to hinder fighting, and assaid  
To *stanch* blood by breathing of the vein. *Dryden.*  
TO STANCH. *v. n.* To stop.  
A woman touched the hem of his garment, and imme-  
diately her issue *stanch'd*. *Lu. viii. 44.*  
STANCH. *adj.* [This seems to come from the verb.]  
1. Sound; such as will not run out.  
What we endeavoured in vain may be performed by some  
virtuoso, that shall have *stancher* vessels, and more sunny  
days. *Bacon.*  
2. Firm; sound of principle; trusty; hearty; determined.  
The standing absurdity, without the belief of which no  
man is reckoned a *stanch* churchman, is that there is a calf's-  
head club. *Addison.*  
In politicks, I hear, you're *stanch*,  
Directly bent against the French. *Prior.*  
Each *stanch* polemick stubborn as a rock,  
Each fierce logician still expelling Locke,  
Came whip and spur. *Daniel.*  
3. Strong;

STA

3. Strong; not to be broken.  
If I knew  
What hoop would hold us *stanch* from edge to edge  
O' th' world, I would pursue it. *Shak. Ant. and Cleopatra.*  
You will lose their love: this is to be kept *stanch*, and  
carefully watched. *Locke.*  
STANCHION. *n. f.* [*estanchon*, French.] A prop; a support.  
STANCHLESS. *adj.* [from *stanch*.] Not to be stopped.  
There grows,  
In my most ill compos'd affection, such  
A *stanchless* avarice, that, were I king,  
I should cut off the nobles for their lands. *Shakespeare. Macbeth.*  
TO STAND. *v. n.* preterite *I stood*, *I have stood*. [*stānban*,  
Gothick and Saxon; *stān*, Dutch; *stare*, Italian; *estar*,  
Spanish; *stare*, Latin.]  
1. To be upon the feet; not to fit or lie down.  
2. To be not demolished or overthrown.  
What will they then? what but unbuild  
A living temple, built by faith to *stand*? *Milton.*  
3. To be placed as an edifice.  
This poet's tomb *stood* on the other side of Naples, which  
looks towards Vesuvio. *Addison on Italy.*  
4. To remain erect; not to fall.  
Chariot and charioteer lay overturn'd,  
And fiery foaming steeds: what *stood*, recoil'd  
O'erweary'd, through the faint fatanick host  
Defensive scarce, or with pale fear surpris'd  
Fled ignominious. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*  
5. To become erect.  
The rooted fibres rose, and from the wound  
Black bloody drops distill'd upon the ground:  
Mute, and amaz'd, my hair with horror *stood*;  
Fear thrunk my senses, and congeal'd my blood. *Dryden.*  
Her hair *stood* up; convulsive rage possess'd  
Her trembling limbs. *Dryden's Æn.*  
6. To stop; to halt; not to go forward.  
The leaders, having charge from you to *stand*,  
Will not go off until they hear you speak. *Shakespeare. H. VI.*  
Sun in Gideon *stand*,  
And thou moon in the vale of Ajalon. *Milton.*  
Mortal, who this forbidden path  
In arms presum'st to tread, I charge thee *stand*,  
And tell thy name. *Dryden's Æn.*  
7. To be at a stationary point without progress or regression.  
This nation of Spain runs a race still of empire, when all  
other states of Christendom *stand* at a stay. *Bacon.*  
Immenfe the pow'r, immenfe were the demand;  
Say, at what part of nature will they *stand*? *Pope.*  
8. To be in a state of firmness, not vacillation.  
Commonwealths by virtue ever *stood*. *Davies.*  
To *stand* or fall,  
Free in thine own arbitrement it lies.  
My mind on its own centre *stands* unmov'd,  
And stable as the fabric of the world,  
Propt on itself. *Dryden.*  
9. To be in any posture of resistance or defence.  
Seeing how lothly opposite I *stood*  
To his unnatural purpose, in fell motion  
With his prepared sword he charges home  
My unprovided body. *Shakespeare. King Lear.*  
From enemies heav'n keep your majesty;  
And when they *stand* against you, may they fall. *Shakespeare.*  
10. To be in a state of hostility; to keep the ground.  
If he would presently yield, Barbarossa promised to let him  
go free; but if he should *stand* upon his defence, he threatened  
to make him repent his foolish hardiness. *Knolles.*  
The king granted the Jews to gather themselves together,  
and *stand* for their life. *Esh. viii. 11.*  
We are often constrained to *stand* alone against the strength  
of opinion. *Brown's Preface to Vulgar Errors.*  
It was by the sword they should die, if they *stood* upon de-  
fence; and by the halter, if they should yield. *Hayward.*  
11. Not to yield; not to fly; not to give way.  
Who before him *stood* so to it? for the Lord brought his  
enemies unto him. *Eclus. xlvii. 3.*  
Put on the whole armour of God, that ye may be able to  
*stand* against the wiles of the devil. *Eph. vi. 11.*  
Their lives and fortunes were put in safety, whether they  
*stood* to it or ran away. *Bacon's Henry VII.*  
12. To stay; not to fly.  
At the soldierly word *stand* the flyers halted a little. *Clarend.*  
13. To be placed with regard to rank or order.  
Amongst liquors endued with this quality of relaxing, warm  
water *stands* first. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*  
Theology would truly enlarge the mind, were it studied  
with that freedom and that sacred charity which it teaches: let  
this therefore *stand* always chief. *Watts.*  
14. To remain in the present state.  
If meat make my brother offend, I will eat no flesh while  
the world *stands*. *1 Cor. viii. 13.*  
That fots and knaves should be so vain  
To wish their vile resemblance may remain;

STA

- And *stand* recorded, at their own request,  
To future days a libel or a jest. *Dryden.*  
15. [*Estar*, Spanish.] To be in any particular state; to be: em-  
phatically expressed.  
The sea,  
Aw'd by the rod of Moses so to *stand*,  
Divided. *Milton.*  
Accomplish what your signs foreshow:  
I *stand* resign'd, and am prepar'd to go. *Dryden's Æn.*  
He struck the snakes, and *stood* again  
New sex'd, and strait recover'd into man. *Addison.*  
They expect to be favoured, who *stand* not possessed of any  
one of those qualifications that belonged to him. *Atterbury.*  
Some middle prices shew us in what proportion the value of  
their lands *stood*, in regard to those of our own country. *Arbutn.*  
God, who sees all things intuitively, does not want these  
helps: he neither *stands* in need of logic nor uses it. *Baker.*  
Persians and Greeks like turns of nature found,  
And the world's victor *stood* subdu'd by found. *Pope.*  
Narrow capacities, imagining the great capable of being dif-  
concerted by little occasions, frame their malignant fables ac-  
cordingly, and *stand* detected by it, as by an evident mark of  
ignorance. *Pope's Essay on Homer.*  
16. Not to become void; to remain in force.  
God was not ignorant that the judges, whose sentence in  
matters of controversy he ordained should *stand*, oftentimes  
would be deceived. *Hooker.*  
A thing within my bosom tells me,  
That no conditions of our peace can *stand*. *Shakespeare. H. IV.*  
I will punish you, that ye may know that my words shall  
surely *stand* against you for evil. *Jer. xlv. 29.*  
My mercy will I keep for him, and my covenant shall *stand*  
fast with him. *Pf. lxxxix. 28.*  
17. To confist; to have its being or essence.  
That could not make him that did the service perfect, as  
pertaining to the conscience, which *stood* only in meats and  
drinks. *Heb. ix. 10.*  
18. To be with respect to terms of a contract.  
The hirelings *stand* at a certain wages. *Carew.*  
19. To have a place.  
If it *stand*  
Within the eye of honour, be assured  
My purse, my person, my extremest means,  
Lie all unlock'd to your occasions. *Shak. Merch. of Venice.*  
My very enemy's dog,  
Though he had bit me, should have *stood* that night  
Against my fire. *Shakespeare. King Lear.*  
A philosopher disputed with Adrian the emperor, and did it  
but weakly: one of his friends, that *stood* by, said, Methinks  
you were not like yourself last day in argument with the em-  
peror; I could have answered better myself. Why, said the  
philosopher, would you have me contend with him that com-  
mands thirty legions? *Bacon.*  
This excellent man, who *stood* not upon the advantage-  
ground before, provoked men of all qualities. *Clarendon.*  
Chariots wing'd  
From th' armoury of God, where *stand* of old  
Myriads. *Milton.*  
We make all our addresses to the promises, hug and caress  
them, and in the interim let the commands *stand* by ne-  
glected. *Decay of Piety.*  
20. To be in any state at the time present.  
Opprest nature sleeps:  
This rest might yet have balm'd thy broken senses,  
Which *stand* in hard cure. *Shak. King Lear.*  
So it *stands*; and this I fear at last,  
Hume's knavery will be the dutchess' wreck. *Shak. H. VI.*  
Our company assembled, I said, My dear friends, let us  
know ourselves, and how it *stands* with us. *Bacon.*  
Gardiner was made king's solicitor, and the patent, formerly  
granted to Saint-John, *stood* revoked. *Clarendon.*  
Why *stand* we longer shivering under fears? *Milton.*  
As things now *stand* with us, we have no power to do good  
after that illustrious manner our Saviour did. *Calamy's Sermon.*  
21. To be in a permanent state.  
The broil doubtful long *stood*,  
As two spent swimmers that do cling together,  
And choke their art. *Shakespeare.*  
I in thy persevering shall rejoice,  
And all the blest *stand* fast. *Milton.*  
22. To be with regard to condition or fortune.  
I *stand* in need of one whose glories may  
Redeem my crimes, ally me to his fame. *Dryden.*  
23. To have any particular respect.  
Here *stood* he in the dark, his sharp sword out,  
Mumbling of wicked charms, conjuring the moon  
To *stand*'s suspicious mistress. *Shakespeare. King Lear.*  
An utter unfeignedness of disobedience has to the relation  
which man necessarily *stands* in towards his Maker. *South.*  
24. To be without action.  
25. To depend; to rest; to be supported.  
This reply *standeth* all by conjectures. *Whitgift.*  
The



- The presbyterians of the kirk, left forward to declare their opinion in the former point, *stand* upon the latter only. *Sanders*.  
He that will know, must by the connexion of the proofs see the truth and the ground it *stands* on. *Locke*.
26. To be with regard to state of mind.  
*Stand* in awe and sin not: commune with your own heart upon your bed, and be still. *Psal. iv. 4.*  
I desire to be present, and change my voice, for I *stand* in doubt of you. *Gal. iv. 20.*
27. To succeed; to be acquitted; to be safe.  
Readers, by whose judgment I would *stand* or fall, would not be such as are acquainted only with the French and Italian critics. *Addison's Spectator*.
28. To be with respect to any particular.  
Cæsar entreats,  
Not to consider in what case thou *stand'st*.  
Further than he is Cæsar. *Shaksp. Ant. and Cleopatra*.  
To heav'n I do appeal,  
I have lov'd my king and common-weal;  
As for my wife, I know not how it *stands*. *Shak. Henry VI.*
29. To be resolutely of a party.  
The cause must be presumed as good on our part as on theirs, till it be decided who have *stood* for the truth, and who for error. *Hooker*.  
Shall we found him?  
I think, he will *stand* very strong with us. *Shaksp. Lear*.  
Who will rise up or *stand* up for me against the workers of iniquity? *Psalms xciv. 16.*
30. To be in the place; to be representative.  
Chilon said, that kings friends and favourites were like casting counters; that sometimes *stood* for one, sometimes for ten. *Bacon*.  
I will not trouble myself, whether these names *stand* for the same things, or really include one another. *Locke*.  
Their language being scanty, had no words in it to *stand* for a thousand. *Locke*.  
31. To remain; to be fixed.  
Watch ye, *stand* fast in the faith, quit you like men, be strong. *1 Cor. xvi. 13.*  
How soon hath thy prediction, seer blest!  
Measur'd this transient world, the race of time,  
Till time *stand* fix'd. *Milton*.
32. To hold a course.  
Behold on Latian shores a foreign prince!  
From the same parts of heav'n his navy *stands*,  
To the same parts on earth his army *lands*. *Dryden*.  
Full for the port the Ithacians *stand*,  
And furl their sails, and issue on the land. *Pope's Odyssey*.  
33. To have direction towards any local point.  
The wand did not really *stand* to the metals, when placed under it, or the metalline veins. *Boyle*.  
34. To offer as a candidate.  
He *stood* to be elected one of the proctors for the university. *Sanderfon's Life*.  
35. To place himself; to be placed.  
The fool hath planted in his memory  
An army of good words; and I do know  
A many fools that *stand* in better place,  
Garnish'd like him, that for a tricky word  
Defy the matter. *Shaksp. Merchant of Venice*.  
He was commanded by the duke to *stand* aside and expect his answer. *Knolles's History of the Turks*.  
I *stood* between the Lord and you, to shew you the Lord's word. *Deuter. v. 5.*  
36. To stagnate; not to flow.  
*Stand* by when he is going. *Swift's Directions to the Butler*.  
Where Ufens glides along the lowly lands,  
Or the black water of Pomptina *stands*. *Dryden*.  
37. To be with respect to chance.  
Yourself, renowned prince, then *stood* as fair  
As any comer I have look'd on,  
For my affection. *Shaksp. Merchant of Venice*.  
Each thinks he *stands* fairest for the great lot, and that he is possessed of the golden number. *Addison's Spectator*.  
He was a gentleman of considerable practice at the bar, and *stood* fair for the first vacancy on the bench. *Rowe*.  
38. To remain satisfied.  
Though Page be a secure fool, and *stand* so firmly on his wife's frailty, yet I cannot put off my opinion so easily. *Shak.*
39. To be without motion.  
I'll tell you who time ambles withal, who time gallops withal.—Whom *stands* it still withal?—With lawyers in the vacation; for they sleep between term and term, and then they perceive not how time moves. *Shaksp.*
40. To make delay.  
They will suspect they shall make but small progress, if, in the books they read, they must *stand* to examine and unravel every argument. *Locke*.  
41. To insist; to dwell with many words, or much pertinacity.  
To *stand* upon every point, and be curious in particulars, belongeth to the first author of the story. *2 Macab. ii. 30.*

- It is so plain that it needeth not to be *stood* upon. *Bacon*.  
42. To be exposed.  
Have I lived to *stand* in the taunt of one that makes fritters of English. *Shaksp. Merry Wives of Windsor*.  
43. To persist; to persevere.  
Never *stand* in a lie when thou art accused, but ask pardon and make amends. *Taylor's Rule of holy Living*.  
The emperor *standing* upon the advantage he had got by the seizure of their fleet, obliged them to deliver. *Gulliver's Travels*.  
Hath the prince a full commission,  
To hear, and absolutely to determine  
Of what conditions we shall *stand* upon? *Shak. Henry IV.*
44. To persist in a claim.  
It remains,  
To gratify his noble service, that  
Hath thus *stood* for his country. *Shaksp. Coriolanus*.  
45. To adhere; to abide.  
Despair would *stand* to the sword,  
To try what friends would do, or fate afford. *Daniel*.  
46. To be consistent.  
His faithful people, whatsoever they rightly ask, the same shall they receive, so far as may *stand* with the glory of God and their own everlasting good; unto either of which it is no virtuous man's purpose to seek any thing prejudicial. *Hooker*.  
Some instances of fortune cannot *stand* with some others; but if you desire this, you must lose that.  
It *stood* with reason that they should be rewarded liberally out of their own labours since they received pay. *Devin*.  
Sprightly youth and close application will hardly *stand* together. *Pelton*.  
47. To *stand* by. To support; to defend; not to desert.  
The ass hoped the dog would *stand* by him, if set upon by the wolf. *L'Estrange*.  
If he meet with a repulse, we must throw off the fox's skin, and put on the lion's: come, gentlemen, you'll *stand* by me. *Dryden's Spanish Friar*.  
Our good works will attend and *stand* by us at the hour of death. *Calamy*.  
48. To *stand* by. To be present without being an actor.  
Margaret's curse is fall'n upon our heads,  
For *standing* by when Richard kill'd her son. *Shaksp.*
49. To *stand* by. To repose on; to rest in.  
The world is inclined to *stand* by the Arundellian marble. *Pope's Essay on Honour*.  
50. To *stand* for. To propose one's self a candidate.  
How many *stand* for consulships?—three; but 'tis thought of every one Coriolanus will carry it. *Shaksp.*  
If they were jealous that Coriolanus had a design on their liberties when he *stood* for the consulship, it was but just that they should give him a repulse. *Daniel*.  
51. To *stand* for. To maintain; to profess to support.  
Those which *stood* for the presbytery thought their cause had more sympathy with the discipline of Scotland, than the hierarchy of England. *Bacon*.  
Freedom we all *stand* for. *Ben. Jonson*.  
52. To *stand* off. To keep at a distance.  
*Stand* off, and let me take my fill of death. *Dryden*.  
53. To *stand* off. Not to comply.  
Stand no more off,  
But give thyself unto my sick desires. *Shaksp.*
54. To *stand* off. To forbear friendship or intimacy.  
Our bloods pour'd altogether  
Would quite confound distinction; yet *stand* off.  
In differences so mighty.  
Such behaviour frights away friendship, and makes it *stand* off in dislike and aversion. *Collier of Friendship*.  
Though nothing can be more honourable than an acquaintance with God, we *stand* off from it, and will not be tempted to embrace it. *Atterbury*.  
55. To *stand* off. To have relief; to appear protuberant or prominent.  
Picture is best when it *standeth* off, as if it were carved; and sculpture is best when it appeareth so tender as if it were painted; when there is such a softness in the limbs, as if not a chisel had hewed them out of stone, but a pencil had drawn and stroaked them in oil. *Watson's Architecture*.  
56. To *stand* out. To hold resolution; to hold a post; not to yield a point.  
King John hath reconcil'd  
Himself to Rome; his spirit is come in,  
That so *stood* out against the holy church. *Shaksp.*  
Pontinius knows not you,  
While you *stand* out upon these traitorous terms. *Ben. Jon.*  
Let not men flatter themselves, that though they find it difficult at present to combat and *stand* out against an ill practice; yet that old age would do that for them, which they in their youth could never find in their hearts to do for themselves. *South's Sermons*.  
Scarce can a good natured man refuse a compliance with the solicitations of his company, and *stand* out against the raillery of his familiars. *Rogers's Sermons*.  
56. To

57. To *stand* out. Not to comply; to secede.  
Thou shalt see me at Tullus' face:  
What, art thou stiff? *stand'st* out? *Shaksp.*  
If the ladies will *stand* out, let them remember that the jury is not all agreed. *Dryden*.  
58. To *stand* out. To be prominent or protuberant.  
Their eyes *stand* out with fatness. *Pf. lxxiii. 7.*
59. To *stand* to. To ply; to persevere.  
Palinurus, cry'd aloud,  
What gusts of weather from that gathering cloud  
My thoughts preface! ere that the tempest roars,  
*Stand* to your tackles, mates, and stretch your oars. *Dryden*.  
60. To *stand* to. To remain fixed in a purpose; to abide by a contract or assertion.  
He that will pass his land,  
As I have mine, may set his hand  
And heart unto this deed, when he hath read;  
And make the purchase spread  
To both our goods if he to it will *stand*. *Herbert*.  
I still *stand* to it, that this is his feuse, as will appear from the design of his words. *Stillingfleet*.  
As I have no reason to *stand* to the award of my enemies; so neither dare I trust the partiality of my friends. *Dryden*.  
61. To *stand* under. To undergo; to sustain.  
If you unite in your complaints,  
And force them with a constancy, the cardinal  
Cannot *stand* under them. *Shaksp. H. VIII.*
62. To *stand* up. To arise in order to gain notice.  
When the accusers *stood* up, he brought none accusation of such things as I supposed. *Acts xxv. 18.*
63. To *stand* up. To make a party.  
When we *stood* up about the corn, he himself stuck not to call us the many-headed monster. *Shaksp. Coriolanus*.  
64. To *stand* upon. To concern; to interest.  
Does it not *stand* me now upon? *Shaksp. Hamlet*.  
The king knowing well that it *stood* him upon: by how much the more he had hitherto protracted the time, by so much the sooner to dispatch with the rebels. *Bacon*.  
It *stands* me much upon  
To enervate this objection. *Hudibras*.  
Does it not *stand* them upon, to examine upon what grounds they presume it to be a revelation from God. *Locke*.  
65. To *stand* upon. To value; to take pride.  
Men *stand* very much upon the reputation of their understandings, and of all things hate to be accounted fools: the best way to avoid this imputation is to be religious. *Tillotson*.  
We highly esteem and *stand* much upon our birth, though we derive nothing from our ancestors but our bodies; and it is useful to improve this advantage, to imitate their good examples. *Ray on the Creation*.  
66. To *stand* upon. To insist.  
A rascally, yea—forthwith, knave, to bear a gentleman in hand, and *stand* upon security. *Shaksp.*
- STAND. *v. a.*  
1. To endure; to resist without flying or yielding.  
None durst *stand* him;  
Here, there, and every where, enrag'd he flew. *Shaksp.*  
Love *stood* the siege, and would not yield his breast. *Dryd.*  
Oh! had bounteous heav'n  
Bestow'd Hippolitus on Phædra's arms,  
So had I *stood* the shock of angry fate. *Smith's Phædra and Hip.*  
That not for fame, but virtue's better end,  
He *stood* the furious foe, the timid friend,  
The damning critic. *Pope*.  
2. To await; to abide; to suffer.  
Bid him disband the legions,  
Submit his actions to the publick censure,  
And *stand* the judgment of a Roman senate. *Addison's Cato*.  
3. To keep; to maintain with ground.  
Turning at the length, he *stood* his ground,  
And mis'd his friend. *Dryden*.  
STAND. *n. f.* [from the verb.]  
1. A station; a place where one waits standing.  
I have found you out a *stand* most fit,  
Where you may have such vantage on the duke,  
He shall not pass you. *Shaksp. Measure for Measure*.  
In this covert will we make a *stand*,  
Culling the principal of all the deer. *Shaksp.*  
Then from his lofty *stand* on that high tree,  
Down he alights among the sportful herds. *Milton*.  
The princely hierarch  
In their bright *stand* there left his pow'rs, to seize  
Possession of the garden. *Milton's Paradise Lost*.  
The male bird, whilst the hen is covering her eggs, generally takes his *stand* upon a neighbouring bough and diverts her with his songs during her sitting. *Addison's Spectator*.  
I took my *stand* upon an eminence which was appointed for a general rendezvous of these female carriers, to look into their several ladings. *Addison's Spectator*.  
Three persons entered into a conspiracy to assassinate Timoleon, as he was offering up his devotions in a certain temple:

- in order to it they took their several *stands* in the most convenient places. *Addison*.  
When just as by her *stand* Arfaces pass,  
The window by design or chance fell down,  
And to his view expos'd her blushing beauties. *Rowe*.  
The urchin from his private *stand*  
Took aim, and shot with all his strength. *Swift*.  
2. Rank; post; station.  
Father, since your fortune did attain  
So high a *stand*; I mean not to descend. *Daniel*.  
3. A stop; a halt.  
A race of youthful and unhandled colts  
Fetching mad bounds, bellowing and neighing;  
If any air of musick touch their ears,  
You shall perceive them make a mutual *stand*;  
Their savage eyes turn'd to a modest gaze.  
The earl of Northampton followed the horse so closely,  
that they made a *stand*, when he furiously charged and routed them. *Clarendon*.  
Once more the fleeting foul came back,  
T' inspire the mortal frame,  
And in the body took a doubtful *stand*,  
Hov'ring like expiring flame,  
That mounts and falls by turns. *Dryden*.  
At every turn the ma'e a little *stand*,  
And thrust among the thorns her lily hand  
To draw the rose. *Dryden*.  
4. Stop; interruption.  
The greatest part of trade is driven by young merchants, upon borrowing at interest; so as, if the usurer either call in, or keep back his money, there will ensue presently a great *stand* of trade. *Bacon*.  
Should this circulation cease, the formation of bodies would be at an end, and nature at a perfect *stand*. *Woodward*.  
5. The act of opposing.  
We are come off  
Like Romans; neither foolish in our *stands*,  
Nor cowardly in retire. *Shaksp.*  
6. Highest mark; stationary point; point from which the next motion is regressive.  
Our sons but the same things can wish and do,  
Vice is at *stand* and at the highest flow:  
Then, satire, spread thy sails; take all the winds can blow. *Dryden*.  
In the beginning of summer the days are at a *stand*, with little variation of length or shortness; because the diurnal variation of the sun partakes more of a right line than of a spiral. *Dryden*.  
The sea, since the memory of all ages, hath continued at a *stand*, without considerable variation. *Bentley*.  
7. A point beyond which one cannot proceed.  
Every part of what we would,  
Must make a *stand* at what your highness will. *Shaksp.*  
When sam'd Varelst this little wonder drew,  
Flora vouchsaf'd the growing work to view;  
Finding the painter's science at a *stand*,  
The goddess snatch'd the pencil from his hand:  
And finishing the piece, she smiling said,  
Behold one work of mine that ne'er shall fade. *Prior*.  
8. Difficulty; perplexity; embarrassment; hesitation.  
A fool may so far imitate the mein of a wife man, as at first to put a body to a *stand* what to make of him. *L'Estrange*.  
The well-shipp'd changeling is a man, has a rational soul, tho' it appear not: this is past doubt. Make the ears a little longer, then you begin to boggle: make the face yet narrower, and then you are at a *stand*. *Locke*.  
9. A frame or table on which vessels are placed.  
Such squires are only fit for country towns,  
To stink of ale, and dust a *stand* with clowns;  
Who, to be chosen for the land's protectors,  
Tope and get drunk before the wife electors. *Dryden*.  
After supper a *stand* was brought in, with a brass vessel full of wine, of which he that pleas'd might drink; but no liquor was forced. *Dryden's Life of Cleomenes*.  
STANDARD. *n. f.* [from *standard*, French.]  
1. An ensign in war, particularly the ensign of the horse.  
His armies, in the following day,  
On those fair plains their *standards* proud display. *Pope*.  
Erect the *standard* there of ancient night,  
Yours be the advantage all, mine the revenge. *Milton*.  
Behold Camillus loaded home,  
With *standards* well redeem'd and foreign foes overcome. *Dryden*.  
To their common *standard* they repair;  
The nimble horsemen scour the fields of air. *Dryden*.  
2. [From *stand*.] That which is of undoubted authority; that which is the test of other things of the same kind.  
The dogmatist gives the lie to all dissenting apprehenders, and proclaims his judgment the fittest intellectual *standard*. *Gianvile*.



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The heavenly motions are more stated than the terrestrial models, and are both originals and standards. *Holder.*  
These are our measures of length, but I cannot call them standards; for standard measures must be certain and fixed. *Holder on Time.*  
When people have brought the question of right and wrong to a false standard, there follows an envious malevolence. *L'Estrange.*  
The Romans made those times the standard of their wit, when they subdued the world. *Sprat.*  
From these ancient standards I descend to our own historians. *Pelton.*  
When I shall propose the standard whereby I give judgment, any may easily inform himself of the quantity and measure of it. *Woodward.*  
The court which used to be the standard of propriety, and correctness of speech, ever since continued the worst school in England for that accomplishment. *Swift.*  
First follow nature, and your judgment frame;  
By her just standard which is still the same. *Pope.*  
The English tongue, if refined to a certain standard, perhaps might be fixed for ever. *Swift.*  
In comely rank call ev'ry merit forth;  
Imprint on ev'ry act its standard-worth. *Prior.*  
A settled rate.  
That precise weight and fineness, by law appropriated to the pieces of each denomination, is called the standard. *Locke.*  
The device of King Henry VII. was profound in making farms of a standard, that is, maintained with such a proportion of lands as may breed a subject to live in convenient plenty. *Bacon.*  
A standard might be made, under which no horse should be used for draught: this would enlarge the breed of horses. *Temp.*  
By the present standard of the coinage, sixty two shillings is coined out of one pound weight of silver. *Arbutnot.*  
A standing stem or tree.  
A standard of a damask rose with the root on, was set upright in an earthen pan, full of fair water, half a foot under the water, the standard being more than two foot above it. *Bacon's Natural History.*  
Plant fruit of all sorts and standard, mural, or shrubs which lose their leaf. *Eochy's Kalender.*  
In France part of their gardens is laid out for flowers, others for fruits; some standards, some against walls. *Temple.*  
STANDARD-BEARER. *n. f.* [standard and bear.] One who bears a standard or ensign.  
They shall be as when a standard-bearer fainteth. *Isa. x. 18.*  
These are the standard-bearers in our contending armies, the dwarfs and squires who carry the impresses of the giants or knights. *Spektator.*  
STANDARDER. *n. f.* An herb. *Ansforth.*  
STANDEL. *n. f.* [from stand.] A tree of long standing.  
The Druiians were nettled to see the princely standel of their royal oak return with a branch of willows. *Hewel.*  
STANDER. *n. f.* [from stand.]  
1. One who stands.  
2. A tree that has stood long.  
The young spring was pitifully nipt and over-trodden by very beasts; and also the fairest standers of all were rooted up and cast into the fire. *Ascham's Schoolmaster.*  
3. STANDER by. One present; a mere spectator.  
Explain some statute of the land to the standers by. *Hooker.*  
I would not be a stander by to hear  
My sovereign mistress clouded so, without  
My present vengeance taken. *Shakespeare.*  
When a gentleman is disposed to swear, it is not for any standers by to curtail his oaths. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*  
The standers by see clearly this event,  
All parties say, they're sure, yet all dissent. *Denham.*  
The standers by suspected her to be a duchess. *Addison.*  
STANDERGRASS. *n. f.* An herb. *Ansforth.*  
STANDING. *part. adj.* [from stand.]  
1. Settled; established.  
Standing armies have the place of subjects, and the government depends upon the contented and discontented humours of the soldiers. *Temple.*  
Laugh'd all the pow'rs who favour tyranny,  
And all the standing army of the sky.  
Money being looked upon as the standing measure of other commodities, men consider it as a standing measure, though when it has varied its quantity, it is not so. *Locke.*  
Such a one, by pretending to distinguish himself from the herd, becomes a standing object of raillery. *Addison.*  
The common standing rules of the gospel are a more powerful means of conviction than any miracle. *Atterbury.*  
Great standing miracle that heav'n assign'd!  
'Tis only thinking gives this turn of mind. *Pope.*  
2. Lasting; not transitory.  
The landlord had swelled his body to a prodigious size, and

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worked up his complexion to a standing crimson by his zeal. *Addison's Freeholder.*  
3. Stagnant; not running.  
He turned the wilderness into a standing water. *Psal. cvii.*  
This made their flowing shrink  
From standing lake to tripping ebb. *Milton.*  
4. Placed on feet.  
There's his chamber,  
His standing bed and truckle bed. *Shakespeare.*  
STANDING. *n. f.* [from stand.]  
1. Continuance; long possession of an office, character, or place.  
Nothing had been more easy than to command a patron of a long standing. *Dryden.*  
Although the ancients were of opinion that Egypt was formerly sea; yet this tract of land is as old, and of as long a standing as any upon the continent of Africa. *Woodward.*  
I wish your fortune had enabled you to have continued longer in the university, till you were of ten years standing. *Swift.*  
2. Station; place to stand in.  
Such ordnance as he brought with him, because it was fitter for service in field than for battery, did only beat down the battlements, and such little standings. *Knales's Hist. of the Turki.*  
His coming is in state, I will provide you a good standing to see his entry. *Bacon.*  
3. Power to stand.  
I sink in deep mire, where there is no standing. *Psal. lxxix.*  
4. Rank; condition.  
How this grace  
Speaks his own standing? what a mental power  
This eye shoots forth? how big imagination  
Moves in this lip. *Shakespeare's Timon of Athens.*  
5. Competition; candidatship.  
His former standing for a proctor's place, and being disappointed, must prove much displeasing. *Walton.*  
STANDISH. *n. f.* [stand and dish.] A case for pen and ink.  
A grubbier patriot does not write to secure, but get something: should the government be overturned he has nothing to lose but an old standish. *Addison.*  
I bequeath to Dean Swift etc; my large silver standish, consisting of a large silver plate, an ink-pot, and a sand-box. *Swift.*  
STANG. *n. f.* [stæng, Saxon.] A perch.  
These fields were intermingled with woods of half a stang, and the tallest tree appeared to be seven feet high. *Swift.*  
STANK. *adj.* Weak; worn out.  
Diggon, I am so stiff and so stank,  
That unneith I may stand any more,  
And how the western wind bloweth fore,  
Beating the withered leaf from the tree. *Spenser.*  
STANK. The pretence of sink.  
The fish in the river died, and the river stank. *Exod. vii.*  
STANNARY. *adj.* [from stannum, Latin.] Relating to the tinworks.  
A steward keepeth his court once every three weeks: they are termed stannary courts of the Latin stannum, and hold place of action of debt or trespass about white or black tin. *Carew.*  
STANZA. *n. f.* [stanza, Ital. stanza, Fr.] A number of lines regularly adjusted to each other; so much of a poem as contains every variation of measure or relation of rhyme. Stanza is originally a room of a house, and came to signify a subdivision of a poem; a staff.  
Horace confines himself strictly to one sort of verse or stanza in every ode.  
In quatrains, the last line of the stanza is to be considered in the composition of the first. *Dryden.*  
Before his sacred name flies ev'ry fault,  
And each exalted stanza teems with thought. *Pope.*  
STAPLE. *n. f.* [staple, Fr. staple, Dutch.]  
1. A settled mart; an established emporium.  
A staple of romance and lies,  
False tears, and real perjuries. *Prior.*  
The customs of Alexandria were very great, it having been the staple of the Indian trade. *Arbutnot on Coins.*  
Tyre, Alexander the Great sacked, and establishing the staple at Alexandria, made the greatest revolution in trade that ever was known. *Arbutnot.*  
2. I know not the meaning in the following passage.  
Henry II. granted liberty of coining to certain abbies, allowing them one staple, and two punchcons at a rate. *Canan.*  
STAPLE. *adj.* [from the noun.]  
1. Settled; established in commerce.  
Some English wool, vex'd in a Belgian loom,  
And into cloth of spungy softness made:  
Did into France or colder Denmark roam, *Dryden.*  
To ruin with worse ware our staple trade.  
2. According to the laws of commerce.  
What needy writer would not solicit to work under such masters, who will take off their ware at their own rates, and trouble not themselves to examine whether it be staple or no? *Swift.*  
STAPLE.

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STARPLE. *n. f.* [stapul, Saxon, a prop.] A loop of iron; a bar bent and driven in at both ends. *Peacham.*  
I have seen staples of doors and nails born.  
The silver ring the pull'd, the door reclos'd:  
The bolt, obedient to the filken cord,  
To the strong staple's inmost depth restor'd,  
Secur'd the valves. *Pope's Odyssey.*  
STAR. *n. f.* [stærna, Saxon; stære, Dutch.]  
1. One of the luminous bodies that appear in the nocturnal sky.  
Then let the pebbles on the hungry beech  
Fillop the stars;  
Murdering impossibility, to make  
What cannot be, slight work. *Shakespeare. Coriolanus.*  
When an astronomer uses the word star in its strict sense, it is applied only to the fix stars; but in a large sense it includes the planets. *Watts.*  
Hither the Syracusan's art translates  
Heaven's form, the course of things and human fates;  
Th' included spirit serving the star deck'd signs,  
The living work in constant motions winds. *Hakewill.*  
As from a cloud his fulgent head,  
And shape star bright, appear'd. *Milton.*  
2. The pole-star.  
Well, if you be not turn'd Turk, there is no more failing by the star. *Shak. Much Ado about Nothing.*  
3. Configuration of the planets supposed to influence fortune.  
From forth the fatal loins of these two foes,  
A pair of star-cross'd lovers take their life. *Shakespeare.*  
We are apt to do amiss, and lay the blame upon our stars or fortune. *L'Estrange.*  
4. A mark of reference; an asterisk.  
Remarks worthy of riper observation, note with a marginal star. *Watts.*  
STAR of Bethlehem. *n. f.* [sternbogatum, Latin.] A plant.  
The characters are: it hath a lily-flower, composed of six petals, or leaves ranged circularly, whose centre is possessed by the pointal, which afterwards turns to a roundish fruit, which is divided into three cells, and filled with roundish seeds: to which must be added, it hath a bulbous or tuberosé root, in which it differs from spiderwort. *Miller.*  
STARAPPLE. *n. f.* A plant.  
It hath an open bell-shaped flower, consisting of one leaf, and cut into several segments towards the top; from whose cup arises the pointal, which afterwards becomes a globular or olive-shaped soft fleshy fruit, inclosing a stone of the same shape. This plant grows in the warmest parts of America, where the fruit is eaten by way of desert. It grows to the height of thirty or forty feet, and has a strait smooth stem, regularly beset with branches, which are adorned with leaves of a shining green colour on their upper sides, but of a russet colour underneath: from the setting on of the footstalks of the leaves come out the flowers, which have no great beauty, but are succeeded by the fruit, which is about the size of a large apple, and of the same shape. *Miller.*  
STARBOARD. *n. f.* [stærnboord, Saxon.] Is the right-hand side of the ship, as larboard is the left. *Harris.*  
On shipboard the mariners will not leave their starboard and larboard, because some one accounts it gibbish. *Bramb.*  
STARCH. *n. f.* [from stære, Teutonic, stiff.] A kind of viscous matter made of flower or potatoes, with which linen is stiffened, and was formerly coloured.  
Has he  
Dislik'd your yellow starch, or said your doublet  
Was not exactly Frenchified. *Fletcher's Queen of Corinth.*  
With starch thin laid on, and the skin well stretched, prepare your ground. *Peacham on Drawing.*  
To STARCH. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To stiffen with starch.  
Her goodly countenance I've seen  
Set off with kerchief starch'd and pinners clean. *Gay.*  
STARCHAMBER. *n. f.* [camera stellata, Latin.] A kind of criminal court of equity. Now abolished.  
I'll make a starch-chamber matter of it: if he were twenty fir John Fallstaffs, he shall not abuse Robert Shallow, etc; *Shakespeare.*  
STARCHED. *adj.* [from starch.]  
1. Stiffened with starch.  
2. Stiff; precise; formal.  
Does the Gospel any where prescribe a starched squeezed countenance, a stiff formal gait, or a singularity of manners. *Swift.*  
STARCHER. *n. f.* [from starch.] One whose trade is to starch.  
STARCHLY. *adv.* [from starch.] Stiffly; precisely.  
STARCHNESS. *n. f.* [from starch.] Stiffness; preciseness.  
To STARE. *v. n.* [stærn, Saxon; stæren, Dutch.]  
1. To look with fixed eyes; to look with wonder, impudence, confidence, stupidity, or horror.  
Her modest eyes, abashed to behold  
So many gazers, as on her do stare,  
Upon the lowly ground affixed are. *Spenser.*  
Their staring eyes, sparkling with fervent fire,  
And ugly shapes, did nigh the man dismay,  
That, were it not for shame, he would retire. *Fa. Queen.*

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Look not big, nor stare nor fect:  
I will be matter of what is mine own. *Shakespeare.*  
They were never satisfied with staring upon their maps, sails, cables, ropes, and tacklings. *Abbot.*  
I hear  
The tread of many feet fleeing this way;  
Perhaps my enemies, who come to stare  
At my affliction, and perhaps t' insult. *Milton's Agonistes.*  
A factr that comes staring from the woods,  
Must not at first speak like an orator. *Walker.*  
And while he stares around with stupid eyes,  
His brows with berries and his temples dies. *Dryden.*  
What do'st thou make a shipboard?  
Art thou of Bethlem's noble college free?  
Stark staring mad, that thou should'st tempt the sea? *Dryd.*  
Struggling, and wildly staring on the skies  
With scarce recover'd fight. *Dryden's Æn.*  
Trembling the miscreant flood;  
He star'd and roll'd his haggard eyes around. *Dryden.*  
Break out in crackling flames to shun thy snare,  
Or hiss a dragon, or a tiger stare. *Dryden's Virgil.*  
Why do'st thou not  
Try the virtue of that gorgon face,  
To stare me into statue? *Dryden.*  
I was unluckily prevented by the presence of a bear, which, as I approached with my present, threw his eyes in my way, and stared me out of my resolution. *Addison's Guardian.*  
The wit at his elbow gave him a touch upon the shoulder, and stared him in the face with so bewitching a grin, that the whistler relaxed his fibres. *Addison.*  
Narcissia  
Has paid a tradesman once, to make him stare.  
Gods! shall the ravisher display your hair,  
While the fops envy and the ladies stare. *Pope.*  
Through nature and through art she rang'd,  
And gracefully her subject chang'd:  
In vain; her hearers had no share  
In all the spoke, except to stare. *Swift.*  
2. To STARE in the face. To be undeniably evident.  
Is it possible for people, without scruple to offend against the law, which they carry about them in indelible characters, and that stares them in the face, whilst they are breaking it? *Locke.*  
3. To stand out.  
Take off all the staring straws and jags in the hive, and make them smooth. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*  
STARE. *n. f.* [from the verb.]  
1. Fixed look.  
The balls of his broad eyes roll'd in his head,  
And glar'd betwixt a yellow and a red:  
He look'd a lion with a gloomy stare,  
And o'er his eyebrows hung his matted hair. *Dryden.*  
2. [Sturnus, Latin.] Starling. A bird.  
STARER. *n. f.* [from stare.] One who looks with fixed eyes.  
One self-approving hour whole years outweighs  
Of stupid stares, and of loud huzzas. *Pope.*  
STARFISH. *n. f.* [star and fish.] A fish branching out into several points.  
This has a ray of one species of English starfish. *Woodw.*  
STARGAZER. *n. f.* [star and gaze.] An astronomer, or astrologer. In contempt.  
Let the astrologers, the stargazers, and the monthly prognosticators, stand up and save thee. *Jf. xlvii. 13.*  
A stargazer, in the height of his celestial observations, stumbled into a ditch. *L'Estrange.*  
STARHAWK. *n. f.* [astur, Latin.] A sort of hawk. *Ainsworth.*  
STARK. *adj.* [stærce, stære, Saxon; stærck, Dutch.]  
1. Stiff; strong; rugged.  
His heavy head devoid of careful cark,  
Whose fences all were straight benumbed and stark. *Fa. Qu.*  
Many a nobleman lies stark and stiff  
Under the hoofs of vaunting enemies. *Shakespeare. H. IV.*  
The North is not so stark and cold. *Ben. Johnson.*  
So soon as this spring is become stark enough, it breaks the case in two, and flings the seed. *Derham's Physico-Theology.*  
2. Deep; full.  
Consider the stark security  
The commonwealth is in now; the whole senate  
Sleepy, and dreaming no such violent blow. *Ben. Johnson.*  
3. Mere; simple; plain; gross.  
To turn stark fools, and subjects fit  
For sport of boys, and rabble wit. *Hudibras.*  
He pronounces the citation stark nonsense. *Collier.*  
STARK. *adv.* Is used to intend or augment the signification of a word: as stark mad, mad in the highest degree. It is now little used but in low language.  
Then are the best but stark naught; for open suspecting others, comes of secret condemning themselves. *Sidney.*  
The fruitful-headed beast, amaz'd  
At flashing beams of that sun-shiny shield,  
Became stark blind, and all his senses doz'd,  
That down he tumbled. *Spenser.*  
Men and women go stark naked. *Abbot.*  
He



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He is *stark* mad, who ever says  
That he hath been in love an hour.  
Those seditious, that seemed moderate before, became  
desperate, and those who were desperate seemed *stark* mad;  
whence tumults, confused hollowings and howlings. *Hayw.*  
Who, by the most cogent arguments, will disrobe him-  
self at once of all his old opinions, and turn himself out *stark*  
naked in quest of new notions? *Locke.*  
In came squire South, all dressed up in feathers and ribbons,  
*stark* staring mad, brandishing his sword. *Arbutnot.*  
**STARKLY.** *adv.* [from *stark*.] Stiffly; strongly.  
As fast lock'd up in sleep as guileless labour,  
When it lies *starkly* in the traveller's bones. *Shakespeare.*  
**STARLESS.** *adj.* [from *star*.] Having no light of stars.  
A boundless continent,  
Dark, waste, and wild, under the frown of night;  
*Starless* expos'd. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. iii.*  
Cato might give them furlor for another world;  
But we, like sentries, are oblig'd to stand  
In *starless* nights, and wait th' appointed hour. *Dryden.*  
**STARLIGHT.** *n. f.* [from *star* and *light*.] Lustre of the stars.  
Now they never meet in grove or green,  
By fountain clear or spangled *starlight* sheen. *Shakespeare.*  
Nor walk by moon,  
Or glittering *starlight*, without thee is sweet. *Milton.*  
They dance'd by *starlight* and the friendly moon. *Dryden.*  
**STARLIGHT.** *adj.* Lighted by the stars.  
Owls, that mark the setting sun, declare  
A *starlight* evening and a morning fair. *Dryden's Virg.*  
**STARLIKE.** *adj.* [from *star* and *like*.]  
1. Stellated; having various points resembling a star in lustre.  
Nightshade-tree rises with a wooden stem, green-leaved,  
And has *starlike* flowers. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*  
2. Bright; illustrious.  
The having turned many to righteousness shall confer a *star-*  
*like* and immortal brightness. *Boyle's Seraphick Love.*  
These reasons mov'd her *starlike* husband's heart;  
But still he held his purpose to depart. *Dryden.*  
**STARLING.** *n. f.* [from *stearling*, Saxon.] A small singing bird.  
I will have a *starling* taught to speak  
Nothing but Mortimer, and give him him,  
To keep his anger still in motion. *Shak. Henry IV.*  
**STARPAVED.** *adj.* [from *star* and *pave*.] Studded with stars.  
In progress through the road of heav'n *starpav'd*. *Milton.*  
**STARPROOF.** *adj.* [from *star* and *proof*.] Impervious to starlight.  
Under the shady roof  
Of branching elm *starproof*. *Milton.*  
**STAR-READ.** *n. f.* [from *star* and *read*.] Doctrine of the stars;  
astronomy. *Spenser.*  
**STARRED.** *adj.* [from *star*.]  
1. Influenced by the stars with respect to fortune.  
My third comfort,  
*Star'd* most unluckily, is from my breaft  
Hail'd out to murder. *Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.*  
2. Decorated with stars.  
That *star'd* Ethiop queen, that strove  
To set her beauty's praise above  
The sea-nymphs. *Milton.*  
He furious hurl'd against the ground  
His sceptre *star'd* with golden studs around. *Pope.*  
**STARRY.** *adj.* [from *star*.]  
1. Decorated with stars.  
Daphne wond'ring mounts on high,  
Above the clouds, above the *starry* sky! *Pope.*  
2. Consisting of stars; stellar.  
Such is his will, that paints  
The earth with colours fresh,  
The darkest skies with store  
Of *starry* lights. *Spenser.*  
Heav'n and earth's compacted frame,  
And flowing waters, and the *starry* flame,  
And both the radiant lights, one common soul  
Inspires and feeds, and animates the whole. *Dryden.*  
3. Resembling stars.  
Tears had dimm'd the lustre of her *starry* eyes. *Shak. Illust.*  
**STAR-RING.** *adj.* [from *star* and *ring*.] Shining with  
stellar light; blazing with sparkling light.  
Such his fell glances as the fatal light  
Of *starring* comets that look kingdoms dead. *Crashaw.*  
**STARSHOOT.** *n. f.* [from *star* and *shoot*.] An emission from a star.  
I have seen a good quantity of that jelly, by the vulgar called  
a *starshoot*, as if it remained upon the extinction of a falling  
star. *Boyle.*  
To **START.** *v. n.* [from *starten*, German.]  
1. To feel a sudden and involuntary twitch or motion of the  
animal frame, on the apprehension of danger.  
*Starting* is an apprehension of the thing feared, and in that  
kind it is a motion of shrinking; and likewise an inquisition,  
in the beginning, what the matter should be, and in that kind  
it is a motion of erection, and therefore, when a man would  
listen suddenly to any thing, he *starteth*; for the *starting* is an  
erection of the spirits to attend. *Bacon's Natural History.*

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A shape appear'd  
Bending to look on me: I *start'd* back;  
It *start'd* back. *Shakespeare.*  
I *start* as from some dreadful dream,  
And often ask myself if yet awake. *Dryden's Span. Fryar.*  
As his doubts decline,  
He dreads just vengeance, and he *starts* at sin. *Dryden.*  
He *starts* at every new appearance, and is always waking and  
solicitous for fear of a surprize. *Collier on Cædmon's Song.*  
2. To rise suddenly.  
Charm'd by these strings, trees *starting* from the ground  
Have follow'd with delight the powerful sound. *Reformar.*  
They *starting* up beheld the heavy fight. *Dryden.*  
The mind often works in search of some hidden idea,  
though sometimes they *start* up in our minds of their own  
accord. *Locke.*  
Might Dryden bless once more our eyes,  
New Blackmores and new Milbourns must arise;  
Nay, should great Homer lift his awful head,  
Zollus again would *start* up from the dead. *Pope.*  
3. To move with sudden quickness.  
The flowers, call'd out of their beds,  
*Start* and raise up their drowsy heads. *Chapelard.*  
A spirit fit to *start* into an empire,  
And look the world to law. *Dryden's Cleomenes.*  
She at the summons roll'd her eyes around,  
And snatch'd the *starting* serpents from the ground. *Pope.*  
4. To shrink; to winch.  
What trick, what *starting* hole, can't thou find out to hide  
these from this open flame? *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*  
With trial fire touch me his finger end;  
If he be chaste, the flame will back defend,  
And turn him to no pain; but if he *start*,  
It is the flesh of a corrupted heart. *Shakespeare.*  
5. To deviate.  
The lords and gentlemen take all the meanest sort upon  
themselves; for they are best able to bring them in, wheno-  
ever any of them *starteth* out. *Spenser on Ireland.*  
I rank him with the prodigies of fame,  
With things which *start* from nature's common rules,  
With bearded infants, and with reeming mules. *Crahw.*  
Keep your soul to the work when ready to *start* aside, un-  
less you will be a slave to every wild imagination. *Watt.*  
6. To set out from the barrier at a race.  
It seems to be rather a *terminus a quo* than a true principle,  
as the *starting* post is none of the horse's legs. *Boyl.*  
Should some god tell me, that I should be born  
And cry again, his offer I should scorn;  
Atham'd, when I have ended well my race,  
To be led back to my first *starting* place. *Denham.*  
When from the goal they *start*,  
The youthful charioteers with heaving heart  
Rush to the race. *Dryden's Virg. Georg.*  
The clangor of the trumpet gives the sign;  
At once they *start*, advancing in a line. *Dryden.*  
7. To set out on any pursuit.  
Fair course of passion, where two lovers *start*,  
And run together, heart still yoked with heart. *Waller.*  
People, when they have made themselves weary, let up  
their rest upon the very spot where they *started*. *L'Estrange.*  
When two *start* into the world together, he that is thrown  
behind, unless his mind proves generous, will be displeased  
with the other. *Collier.*  
To **START.** *v. a.*  
1. To alarm; to disturb suddenly.  
Direness, familiar to my slaughterous thoughts,  
Cannot once *start* me. *Shakespeare.*  
Being full of supper and distemp'ring draughts,  
Upon malicious bravery do'st thou come  
To *start* my quiet. *Shakespeare's Othello.*  
The very print of a fox-foot would have *start'd* ye. *L'Estr.*  
2. To make to start or fly hastily from a hiding place.  
The blood more stirs  
To rouse a lion than to *start* a hare. *Shakespeare.*  
I *start'd* from its vernal bow'r  
The rising game, and chae'd from flow'r to flow'r. *Pope.*  
3. To bring into motion; to produce to view or notice; to pro-  
duce unexpectedly.  
Conjure with 'em!  
Brutus will *start* a spirit as soon as Cæsar. *Shakespeare.*  
It was undevotedly done, when I was enforcing a weightier  
design, to *start* and follow another of less moment. *Sparr.*  
Insignificant evils may be *start'd* against every thing that is  
not capable of mathematical demonstration. *Addison.*  
I was engaged in conversation upon a subject which the  
people love to *start* in discourse. *Addison's Freeholder.*  
4. To discover; to bring within pursuit.  
The sensual men agree in pursuit of every pleasure they can  
*start*. *Temple.*  
5. To put suddenly out of place.  
One, by a fall in wrestling, *start'd* the end of the clavicle  
from the sternon. *Boyle's Surgeon.*  
**START.**

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**START.** *n. f.* [from the verb.]  
1. A motion of terror; a sudden twitch or contraction of the  
frame from fear or alarm.  
These flaws and *starts* would well become  
A woman's story at a Winter's fire, *Shakespeare.*  
Authoriz'd by her grandam.  
The fright awaken'd Arcite with a *start*;  
Against his bosom bound'd his heaving heart. *Dryden.*  
2. A sudden rousing to action; excitement.  
How much had I to do to calm his rage!  
Now fear I this will give it *start* again. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*  
3. Sally; vehement eruption; sudden effusion.  
Thou art like enough, through vassal fear,  
Bale inclination, and the *start* of spleen,  
To fight against me under Percy's pay. *Shakespeare.*  
Several *starts* of fancy off-hand, look well enough; but  
bring them to the test, and there is nothing in 'em. *L'Estrange.*  
Are they not only to disguise our passions,  
To set our looks at variance with our thoughts,  
To check the *starts* and fallies of the soul? *Addison's Cato.*  
We were well enough pleas'd with this *start* of thought. *Add.*  
4. Sudden fit; intermitted action.  
Methought her eyes had cross'd her tongue;  
For she did speak in *starts* distractedly. *Shakespeare.*  
Thy forms are studied arts,  
Thy subtle ways be narrow straits;  
Thy curtsy but sudden *starts*;  
And what thou call'st thy gifts are baits. *Ben. Johnson.*  
Nature does nothing by *starts* and leaps, or in a hurry; but  
all her motions are gradual. *L'Estrange.*  
An ambiguous expression, a little chagrin, or a *start* of  
passion, is not enough to take leave upon. *Collier.*  
5. A quick spring or motion.  
In *starts*, the more they are wound up and strained, and  
thereby give a more quick *start* back, the more treble is the  
sound; and the flacker they are, or less wound up, the bader is  
the found. *Bacon's Natural History.*  
Both cause the string to give a quicker *start*. *Bacon.*  
How could water make those visible *starts* upon freezing,  
but by some subtle freezing principle which as suddenly shoots  
into it. *Grew's Cosmol. Sac.*  
6. First emission from the barrier; act of setting out.  
You stand like greyhounds in the slips,  
Straining upon the *start*. *Shakespeare's Henry V.*  
All leapt to chariot,  
And every man then for the *start* cast in his proper lot. *Chap.*  
If a man deal with another upon conditions, the *start* of  
first performance is all. *Bacon.*  
7. To get the **START.** To begin before another; to obtain ad-  
vantage over another.  
Get the *start* of the majestic world. *Shakespeare's Jul. Cæs.*  
All pretorian courts, if any of the parties be laid asleep, un-  
der pretence of arbitrement, and the other party, during that  
time, doth cautiously get the *start* and advantage at common  
law, yet the pretorian court will set back all things in *statu*  
*quo prius*. *Bacon's War with Spain.*  
Doubtless some other heart  
Will get the *start*;  
And, stepping in before,  
Will take possession of the sacred store  
Of hidden sweets. *Crashaw.*  
Ere the knight could do his part,  
The squire had got so much the *start*,  
H' had to the lady done his errand,  
And told her all his tricks aforehand.  
She might have forsaken him, if he had not got the *start* of  
her. *Hudibras.*  
The reason why the mathematicks and mechanick arts have  
so much got the *start* in growth of other sciences, may be re-  
solved into this, that their progress hath not been retarded by  
that reverential awe of former discoverers. *Glanville.*  
The French year has got the *start* of ours more in the works  
of nature than the new stile. *Addison.*  
**STARTER.** *n. f.* [from *start*.] One that shrinks from his  
purpose.  
Stand to it boldly, and take quarter,  
To let thee see I am no *starter*. *Hudibras.*  
**STARTINGLY.** *adv.* [from *starting*.] By sudden fits; with  
frequent intermission.  
Why do you speak so *startingly* and rash. *Shak. Othello.*  
To **STARTLE.** *v. n.* [from *start*.] To shrink; to move on  
feeling a sudden impression of alarm or terror.  
The *startling* feed was seiz'd with sudden fright,  
And bounding o'er the pommel cast the knight. *Dryden.*  
Why shrinks the soul  
Back on herself, and *startles* at destruction?  
My frighted thoughts run back,  
And *startle* into madness at the found. *Addison's Cato.*  
To **STARTLE.** *v. a.* To fright; to shock; to impress with  
sudden terror, surprize, or alarm.  
They would find occasions enough, upon the account of his

STA

known affections to the king's service, from which it was not  
possible to remove or *startle* him. *Clarendon.*  
Wilmot had more scruples from religion to *startle* him, and  
would not have attained his end by any gross act of wicked-  
ness. *Clarendon.*  
Such whisp'ring wak'd her, but with *startled* eye  
On Adam. *Milton.*  
To hear the lark begin his flight,  
And singing *startle* the dull night  
From his watch-tower in the skies,  
'Till the dappled dawn doth rise. *Milton.*  
The supposition that angels assume bodies needs not *startle*  
us, since some of the most ancient and most learned fathers  
seemed to believe that they had bodies. *Locke.*  
Incest! Oh name it not!  
The very mention shakes my inmost soul:  
The gods are *startled* in their peaceful mansions,  
And nature sickens at the shocking sound. *Smith.*  
His books had been solemnly burnt at Rome as heretical:  
some people, he found, were *startled* at it; so he was forced  
boldly to make reprisals, to buoy up their courage. *Atterbury.*  
Now the leaf  
Incessant ruffles, from the mournful grove  
Oft *startling* such as studious walk below,  
And slowly circles through the waving air. *Thomson.*  
**STARTLE.** *n. f.* [from the verb.] Sudden alarm; shock; sud-  
den impression of terror.  
After having recovered from my first *startle*, I was very well  
pleased at the accident. *Spenser.*  
**STARTUP.** *n. f.* [from *start* and *up*.] One that comes suddenly into  
notice.  
That young *startup* hath all the glory of my overthrow. *Sh.*  
To **STARVE.** *v. n.* [from *stearvan*, Saxon; *starven*, Dutch, to die.]  
1. To perish; to be destroyed. Obsolete.  
To her came message of the murderment,  
Wherein her guiltless friends should hopelessly *starve*. *Fairfax.*  
2. To perish with hunger. It has *with* or *for* before the cause,  
of less properly.  
Were the pains of honest industry, and of *starving* with  
hunger and cold, set before us, no body would doubt which  
to chuse. *Locke.*  
An animal that *starves* of hunger, dies feverish and deli-  
rious. *Arbutnot.*  
3. To be killed with cold.  
Have I seen the naked *starve* for cold,  
While avarice my charity controll'd? *Sanders.*  
4. To suffer extreme poverty.  
Sometimes virtue *starves* while vice is fed:  
What then! Is the reward of virtue bread? *Pope.*  
5. To be destroyed with cold.  
Had the seeds of the pepper-plant been born from Java to  
these northern countries, they must have *starved* for want of  
sun. *Woodward's Natural History.*  
To **STARVE.** *v. a.*  
1. To kill with hunger.  
I cannot blame his cousin king,  
That will'd him on the barren mountains *starv'd*. *Shakespeare.*  
Hunger and thirst, or guns and swords,  
Give the same death in different words;  
To push this argument no further,  
To *starve* a man in law is murder. *Prior.*  
If they had died through fasting, when meat was at hand,  
they would have been guilty of *starving* themselves. *Pope.*  
2. To subdue by famine.  
Thy desires  
Are wolfish, bloody, *starv'd*, and ravenous. *Shakespeare.*  
He would have worn her out by slow degrees,  
As men by fasting *starve* th' untam'd disease. *Dryden.*  
Atalus endeavoured to *starve* Italy, by stopping their con-  
voy of provisions from Africa. *Arbutnot on Coins.*  
3. To kill with cold.  
From beds of raging fire to *starve* in ice  
Their soft ethereal warmth, and there to pine  
Immoveable, infix'd, and frozen round. *Milton's Par. Lost.*  
4. To deprive of force or vigour.  
The powers of their minds are *starved* by diffuse, and have  
lost that reach and strength which nature fitted them to re-  
ceive. *Locke.*  
**STARVELING.** *n. f.* [from *starve*.] An animal thin and weak  
for want of nourishment.  
If I hang, I'll make a fat pair of gallows; for old sir John  
hangs with me, and he's no *starveling*. *Shakespeare.*  
Now thy alms is giv'n, the letter's read;  
The body risen again, the which was dead;  
And thy poor *starveling* bountifully fed. *Dennis.*  
The fat ones would be making sport with the lean, and  
calling them *starvelings*. *L'Estrange.*  
The thronging clusters thin  
By kind avulsion; else the *starveling* brood,  
Void of sufficient sustenance, will yield  
A slender Autumn. *Philips.*  
Poor



## STA

- Poor *starveling* bard, how small thy gains!  
How unproportion'd to thy pains! *Swift.*
- STARWORT. *n. f.* [after, Latin.] See ELECAMPANE.  
It hath a fibrous root; the leaves for the most part intire,  
and placed alternately on the branches: the stalks are branched;  
the flowers radiated, specious, and have a scaly cup: the seeds  
are inclosed in a downy substance. *Miller.*
- STATARY. *adj.* [from *status*, Latin.] Fixed; settled.  
The set and *statary* times of pairing of nails, and cutting  
of hair, is but the continuation of ancient superstition. *Brown.*
- STATE. *n. f.* [from *status*, Latin.]  
1. Condition; circumstances of nature or fortune.  
I do not  
Infer as if I thought my sister's *state*  
Secure. *Milton.*  
Relate what Latium was,  
Declare the past and present *state* of things. *Dryden's Æn.*  
Like the papists is your poets *state*,  
Poor and disarr'd. *Pope.*
2. Modification of any thing.  
Keep the *state* of the question in your eye. *Boyle.*
3. Stationary point; crisis; height; point from which the next  
movement is regression.  
The deer that endureth the womb but eight months, and is  
compleat at six years, cannot live much more than thirty, as  
having passed two general motions; that is, its beginning and  
increase; and having but two more to run through, that is, its  
*state* and declination. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*  
Tumours have their several degrees and times; as begin-  
ning, augment, *state*, and declination. *Wise.*
4. [Estate, French.] Estate; signiory; possession.  
Strong was their plot,  
Their *states* far off, and they of wary wit. *Daniel.*
5. The community; the publick; the commonwealth.  
If any thing more than your sport  
Did move your greatness, and this noble *state*,  
To call on him, he hopes it is no other  
But for your health sake. *Shakep. Troilus and Cressida.*  
A *state's* anger  
Should not take knowledge either of fools or women.  
Ben. Johnson's *Catiline.*  
I hear her talk of *state* matters and the senate. *Ben. Johnson.*  
What he got by fortune,  
It was the *state* that now must make his right. *Daniel.*  
The *state* hath given you licence to stay on land for the space  
of six weeks. *Bacon.*  
It is better the kingdom should be in good estate, with par-  
ticular loss to many of the people, than that all the people  
should be well, and the *state* of the kingdom altogether  
lost. *Hayward.*  
It is a bad exchange to wound a man's own conscience,  
thereby to false *state* forces.  
For you we stay'd, as did the Grecian *state*  
Till Alexander came. *Waller.*  
Since they all live by begging, it were better for the *state*  
to keep them. *Graunt.*  
These are the realms of unrelenting fate;  
And awful Rhadamanthus rules the *state*:  
He hears and judges. *Dryden's Æn.*
6. Hence *single state* in *Shakepeare* for individuality.  
My thought, whose murder yet is but fantastical,  
Shakes to my *single state* of man, that function  
Is smother'd in fumes. *Shakep. Macbeth.*
7. A republick; a government not monarchical.  
They feared nothing from a *state* so narrow in compas of  
land, and so weak, that the strength of their armies has ever  
been made up of foreign troops. *Temple.*
8. Rank; condition; quality.  
Fair dame, I am not to you known,  
Though in your *state* of honour I am perfect. *Shakep.*  
High *state* the bed is where misfortune lies. *Fairfax.*
9. Solemn pomp; appearance of greatness.  
When in triumphant *state* the British muse,  
True to herself, shall barb'rous aid refuse.  
These kings receiv'd the marks of sov'reign pow'r:  
In *state* the monarchs march'd, the listers bore  
The awful axes and the rods before. *Dryden's Æn.*  
Let my attendants wait: I'll be alone,  
Where least of *state*, where most of love is shown. *Dryden.*  
To appear in their robes would be a troublesome piece of  
*state*. *Collier.*
- At home surrounded by a fervile crowd,  
Prompt to abuse, and in detraction loud;  
Abroad begirt with men, and swords, and spears,  
His very *state* acknowledging his fears. *Prior.*
10. Dignity; grandeur.  
She instructed him how he should keep *state*, and yet with  
a modest sense of his misfortunes. *Bacon's Henry VII.*  
The swan rows her *state* with oary feet. *Milton.*  
Preserv'd a grave majestic *state*. *Butler.*

## STA

- Such cheerful modesty, such humble *state*,  
Moves certain love. *Waller.*  
Can this imperious lord forget to reign,  
Quit all his *state*, descend, and serve again. *Pope's Statian.*
11. A seat of dignity.  
This chair shall be my *state*, this dagger my sceptre, and  
this cushion my crown. *Shakep. Henry IV.*  
As she affected not the grandeur of a *state* with a canopy,  
she thought there was no offence in an elbow-chair. *Arbutnot.*  
The brain was her study, the heart her *state* room. *Arbutnot.*
12. A canopy; a covering of dignity.  
Over the chair is a *state* made round of ivy, somewhat  
whiter than ours; and the *state* is curiously wrought with  
silver and silk. *Bacon.*  
His high throne, under *state*  
Of richest texture spread, at th' upper end  
Was plac'd. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*
13. A person of high rank. Obsolete.  
She is a dutchess, a great *state*. *Latimer.*
14. The principal persons in the government.  
The bold design  
Pleas'd highly those infernal *states*. *Milton.*  
15. Joined with another word it signifies publick.  
I am no courtier, nor versed in *state*-affairs: my life hath  
rather been contemplative than active. *Bacon.*  
Council! What's that? a pack of bearded slaves,  
The scavengers that sweep *states* nufances,  
And are themselves the greatest. *Dryden's Cleomenes.*  
I am accus'd of reflecting upon great *states*-folks. *Swift.*
- TO STATE. *v. a.* [consider, French.]  
1. To settle; to regulate.  
This is so *stat'd* a rule, that all casuists press it in all cases  
of damage. *Decay of Piety.*  
This is to *state* accounts, and looks more like merchandise  
than friendship. *Collier of Friendship.*  
He is capable of corruption who receives more than what  
is the *stat'd* and unquestioned fee of his office. *Arbutnot.*
2. To represent in all the circumstances of modification.  
Many other inconveniences are consequent to this *stat'ing* of  
this question; and particularly that, by those which thus *state*  
it, there hath never yet been assigned any definite number of  
fundamentals. *Hammond on Fundamentals.*  
Its present *state stateth* it to be what it now is. *Hale.*  
Were our case *stat'd* to any sober heathen, he would never  
guess why they who acknowledge the necessity of prayer, and  
confess the same God, may not alk in the same form. *Decay of Piety.*  
To *state* it fairly, imitation is the most advantageous way  
for a translator to shew himself, but the greatest wrong which  
can be done to the memory of the dead. *Dryden.*  
I pretended not fully to *state*, much less demonstrate, the  
truth contained in the text. *Atterbury.*
- STATELINESS. *n. f.* [from *stately*.]  
1. Grandeur; majestick appearance; august manner; dignity.  
We may collect the excellency of the understanding then by  
the glorious remainders of it now, and guess at the *stateliness*  
of the building by the magnificence of its ruins. *South.*  
For *stateliness* and majesty what is comparable to a horse?  
*Mary's Antidote against Abuse.*
2. Appearance of pride; affected dignity.  
She hated *stateliness*; and wisely knew  
What just regard was to her title due. *Batterton.*
- STATELY. *adj.* [from *state*.]  
1. August; grand; lofty; elevated; majestick; magnificent.  
A *statelier* pyramid to her I'll rear,  
Than Rhodope's or Memphis' ever was. *Shak. Hen. VI.*  
These regions have abundance of high cedars, and other  
*stately* trees casting a shade. *Raleigh's History of the World.*  
Truth, like a *stately* dome, will not shew herself at the first  
visit. *South.*
- He many a walk travers'd  
Of *stateliest* covert, cedar, pine, or palm. *Milton.*
2. Elevated in mien or sentiment.  
He maintains majesty in the midst of plainness, and is *stately*  
without ambition, which is the vice of Lucan. *Dryden.*
- STAT'ELY. *adv.* [from the adjective.] Majestically.  
Ye that *stately* tread or lowly creep.  
STATESMAN. *n. f.* [from *state* and *man*.]  
1. A politician; one versed in the arts of government.  
It looks grave enough  
To seem a *statesman*. *Ben. Johnson's Epig.*  
The corruption of a poet is the generation of a *statist*.  
*Pope.*
2. One employed in publick affairs.  
If such actions may have passage free,  
Bond-slaves and pagans shall our *statismen* be. *Shak. Othello.*  
It is a weakness which attends high and low; the *statismen*  
who holds the helm, as well as the peasant who holds the  
pouge. *South's Sermons.*  
A British minister must expect to see many friends fall off,  
whom he cannot gratify, since, to use the phrase of a late *statist*,  
man, the pasture is not large enough. *Here.*

## STA

- Here Britain's *statismen* oft the fall foredoom  
Of foreign tyrants, and of nymphs at home. *Pope.*
- STATSWOMAN. *n. f.* [from *state* and *woman*.] A woman who  
meddles with publick affairs. In contempt.  
How she was in debt, and where she meant  
To raise fresh fums: she's a great *statismen*! *B. Johnson.*  
Several objects may innocently be ridiculed, as the passions  
of our *statismen*. *Addison.*
- STAT'ICAL. *adj.* [from the noun.] Relating to the science  
of weighing.  
A man weigheth some pounds less in the height of Winter,  
according to experience, and the *statistick* aphorisms of Sanc-  
torius. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*  
If one by a *statistick* engine could regulate his insensible per-  
spiration, he might often, by restoring of that, forese, pre-  
vent, or shorten a fit of the gout. *Arbutnot en Diet.*
- STAT'ICKS. *n. f.* [from *statu*, Fr.] The science which  
considers the weight of bodies.  
This is a catholic rule of *statisticks*, that if any body be bulk  
for bulk heavier than a fluid, it will sink to the bottom; and if  
lighter, it will float upon it, having part extant, and part im-  
mersed, as that so much of the fluid as is equal in bulk to the  
immersed part be equal in gravity to the whole. *Bentley.*
- STATION. *n. f.* [from *statu*, Fr.] A place; a station.  
1. The act of standing.  
Their manner was to stand at prayer, whereupon their  
meetings unto that purpose on those days had the names of  
*stations* given them. *Hooker.*
2. A place of rest.  
All progression is performed by drawing on or impelling  
forward some part which was before in *station* or at quiet,  
where there are no joints. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*
3. A place where any one is placed.  
In *station* like the herald, Mercury,  
New-lighted on a heav'n-kissing hill.  
The feditious remained within their *station*, which, by rea-  
son of the smallness of the beastly multitude, might more fitly  
be termed a kennel than a camp. *Hayward.*  
The planets in their *station* list'ning stood.  
To fingle *stations* now what years belong,  
With planets join'd, they claim another song. *Creech.*
4. Post assigned; office.  
Michael in either hand leads them out of Paradise, the fiery  
serpent waving behind them, and the cherubims taking their  
*stations* to guard the place. *Milton.*
5. Situation; position.  
The fig and date, why love they to remain  
In middle *station* and an even plain;  
While in the lower marsh the gourd is found,  
And while the hill with olive-shade is crown'd? *Prior.*
6. Employment; office.  
No member of a political body so mean, but it may be  
useful in some *station* or other. *L'Estrange.*  
They believe that the common size of human understand-  
ing is fitted to some *station* or other. *Swift.*  
Whether those who are leaders of a party arrive at that  
*station* more by a sort of instinct, or influence of the stars, than  
by the possession of any great abilities, may be a point of much  
dispute. *Swift.*
7. Character; state.  
Far the greater part have kept their *station*. *Milton.*
8. Rank; condition of life.  
I can be contented with an humbler *station* in the temple of  
virtue, than to be set on the pinnacle. *Dryden.*
- TO STATION. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To place in a certain  
post, rank, or place.  
STAT'IONARY. *adj.* [from *station*.] Fixed; not progressive.  
The same harmony and *stationary* constitution, as it hap-  
pened in many species, doth it fall out in individuals. *Brown.*  
Between the descent and ascent, where the image seem'd  
*stationary*, I stopped the prism, and fixed it in that posture, that  
it should be moved no more. *Newton's Opt.*
- STAT'IONER. *n. f.* [from *station*.]  
1. A bookseller.  
Some modern tragedies are beautiful on the stage, and yet  
Tryphon the *statist* complains they are seldom asked for in  
his shop. *Dryden.*  
With authors, *stationers* obey'd the call;  
Glory and gain th' industrious tribe provoke,  
And gentle dulceness ever loves a joke. *Pope's Dunciad.*
2. A seller of paper.  
STAT'IST. *n. f.* [from *state*.] A statesman; a politician; one  
killed in government.  
I once did hold it, as our *statists* do,  
A balance to write fair, and labour'd much  
How to forget that learning. *Shakep. Hamlet.*  
I do believe,  
Statist though I am none, nor like to be,  
That this shall prove a war. *Shakep. Cymbeline.*  
Their orators then extoll'd, as those  
The top of eloquence, *statists* indeed,  
And lovers of their country. *Milton's Paradise Reg.*

## STA

- STATUARY. *n. f.* [from *statu*, Fr.] A statue; a statue.  
1. The art of carving images or representations of life.  
The northern nations, that overwhelmed it by their num-  
bers, were too barbarous to preserve the remains of learning more  
carefully than they did those of architecture and *statuary*. *Tongle.*
2. One that practices or professes the art of making statues.  
On other occasions the *statuaries* took their subjects from  
the poets. *Addison.*  
How shall any man, who hath a genius for history, under-  
take such a work with spirit and cheerfulness, when he consid-  
ers that he will be read with pleasure but a very few years?  
This is like employing an excellent *statuary* to work upon  
mouldering stone. *Swift.*
- STATUE. *n. f.* [from *statu*, Fr.] An image; a solid  
representation of any living being.  
The prince's heard of her mother's *statue*, a piece many  
years in doing, and now newly perform'd by that rare Italian  
master. *Shakep. Winter's Tale.*
- They spake not a word;  
But like dumb *statues*, or unbreathing stones,  
Stare'd each on other. *Shakepeare's Richard III.*  
Architects propounded unto Alexander to cut the mountain  
Athos into the form of a *statue*, which in his right hand should  
hold a town capable of containing ten thousand men, and in  
his left a vessel to receive all the water that flowed from the  
mountain. *Wilkins's Math. Magic.*  
A *statue* of Polycletus, called the rule, deserves that name  
for having so perfect an agreement in all its parts, that it is  
not possible to find a fault in it. *Dryden's Duffenroy.*
- TO STATUE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To place as a statue.  
Thou shalt be worshipp'd, kiss'd, lov'd and ador'd;  
And were there sense in his idolatry,  
My substance should be *statu'd* in thy head. *Shakepeare.*
- STAT'URE. *n. f.* [from *statu*, Fr.] The height of  
any animal.  
What *statu* we attain at seven years we sometimes double,  
most times come short of at one and twenty. *Ercwin.*  
A creature who might erect  
His *statu*, and upright with front serene  
Govern the rest. *Milton.*  
Foreign men of mighty *statu* came.  
Thyself but dust, thy *statu* but a spair;  
A moment thy duration, foolish man!  
We have certain demonstration from Egyptian mummies,  
and Roman urns and rings, and measures and edifices, and  
many other antiquities, that human *statu* has not diminished  
for above two thousand years. *Bentley's Sermons.*
- STAT'UTABLE. *adj.* [from *statute*.] According to statute.  
I met with one who was three inches above five feet, the  
*statutable* measure of that club. *Addison's Guardian.*
- STATUTE. *n. f.* [from *statu*, Fr.] A law; an  
edit of the legislature.  
Not only the common law, but also the *statutes* and acts of  
parliament were specially intended for its benefit. *Spenser.*  
Blood hath been shed,  
Ere human *statute* purg'd the gen'ral weal. *Shakepeare.*  
There was a *statute* against vagabonds; wherein note the  
dislike the parliament had of goaling them, as chargeable and  
pestiferous. *Bacon.*  
Know the *statutes* of heaven and laws of eternity, those  
immutable rules of justice. *Tillotson's Sermons.*  
O queen, indulg'd by favour of the gods,  
To build a town, with *statutes* to restrain  
The wild inhabitant beneath thy reign. *Dryden's Æneid.*
- TO STAVE. *v. a.* In the plural *staves*. [from *staff*.]  
1. To break in pieces; used originally of barrels made of small  
parts or staves.  
If irreverent expression, or a thought too wanton are crept  
into my verses, let them be *stav'd* or forfeited like contra-  
banded goods. *Dryden.*
2. To push off as with a staff.  
How can they escape the contagion of the writings, whom  
the virulency of the calumnies have not *staved* off, from read-  
ing. *Ben. Johnson.*  
The condition of a servant *staves* him off to a distance; but  
the gospel speaks nothing but allurements, attraction, and in-  
vitation. *South's Sermons.*
3. To pour out by breaking the cask.  
The feared disorders that might ensue thereof have been an  
occasion that divers times all the wine in the city hath been  
*staved*. *Sandys's Travels.*
4. To furnish with rundles or staves.  
This was the shameful end of Aloysius Grittus, Solyman's  
deputy in Hungary; who climbing too fast up the evil *staved*  
ladder of ambition, suddenly fell, and never rose more. *Kneller.*
- TO STAVE. *v. n.* To fight with staves.  
Equal shame and envy stir'd  
P' th' enemy, that one shou'd beard  
So many warriors, and so stout,  
As he had done, and *staved* it out. *Hudibras.*
- TO STAVE and TAIL. *v. a.* To part dogs by interposing a staff,  
and by pulling the tail.



## STA

- The conquering foe they soon assail'd,  
First Trulla *flav'd*, and Cerdon *tail'd*.  
STAVES. *n. f.* The plural of *staff*.  
All in strange manner arm'd,  
Some rustick knives, some *flaves* in fire warm'd. *Fairy Q.*  
They tie reasls up in bundles or *flaves*, *Martimer's Husband*.  
STAVESACRE. *n. f.* Larkspur. A plant.  
To STAY. *v. n.* [*saen*, Dutch.]  
1. To continue in a place; to forbear departure.  
Macbeth, we *stay* upon your leisure. *Shakespeare's Macbeth*.  
If she do bid me pack, I'll give her thanks,  
As though she bid me *stay* by her a week. *Shakespeare*.  
Would ye tarry for them till they were grown? would ye  
*stay* for them from having husbands? *Ruth i. 13.*  
Not after resurrection shall he *stay*  
Longer on earth than certain times appear. *Milton*.  
He did ordain that as many might depart as would; but as  
many as would *stay* should have very good means to live from  
the state. *Bacon*.  
They flock'd in such multitudes, that they not only *stayed*  
for their resort, but discharged divers.  
Th' injur'd sea, which from her wonted place,  
To gain some acres, avarice did force,  
If the new banks neglected once decay,  
No longer will from her old channel *stay*. *Waller*.  
*Stay*, I command you, *stay* and hear me first. *Dryden*.  
Nor must he *stay* at home, because he must be back again  
by one and twenty. The father cannot *stay* any longer. *Locke*.  
Every plant has its atmosphere, which hath various effects  
on those who *stay* near them. *Arbutnot on Aliments*.  
Servants sent on messages *stay* out longer than the message  
requires. *Swift*.  
2. To continue in a state.  
The flames augment, and *stay*  
At their full height, then languish to decay. *Dryden*.  
3. To wait; to attend.  
I'll tell thee my whole device  
When I am in my coach, which *stays* for us. *Shakespeare*.  
We for his royal presence only *stay*  
To end the rites. *Dryden*.  
I *stay* for Turnus, whose devoted head  
Is owing to the living and the dead;  
My son and I expect it from his hand. *Dryden*.  
4. To stop; to stand still.  
When she lift pour out her larger spright,  
She would command the hasty fun to *stay*,  
Or backward turn his course. *Fairy Queen*.  
Perkin Warbeck, finding that when matters once go down  
the hill, they *stay* not without a new force, resolv'd to try  
some exploit upon England. *Bacon*.  
Satan  
Throws his steep flight in many an airy wheel,  
Nor *stay'd*, till on Niphates' top he lights. *Milton*.  
5. To dwell; to be long.  
Nor will I *stay*  
On Amphix, or what deaths he dealt that day. *Dryden*.  
I must *stay* a little on one action, which preferred the re-  
lief of others to the consideration of yourself. *Dryden*.  
6. To rest confidently.  
Because ye trust in oppression, and *stay* thereon, this shall  
be as a breach ready to fall. *Isa. xxx. 12.*  
They call themselves of the holy city, and *stay* themselves  
upon God. *Isa. xlviii. 2.*  
To STAY. *v. a.*  
1. To stop; to withhold; to repress.  
All that may *stay* their minds from thinking that true which  
they heartily wish were false, but cannot think it so without  
some scruple. *Hooker*.  
The Syrens sang to allure them into danger; but Orpheus  
sang so well that he *staid* them. *Raleigh's History of the World*.  
He took nothing but a bit of bread to *stay* his stomach. *Locke*.  
To *stay* these sudden gusts of passion  
That hurry you from reason, rest assur'd  
The secret of your love lives with me only. *Rowe*.  
*Stay* her stomach with these half hundred plays, till I can  
procure her a romance big enough to satisfy her great soul with  
adventures. *Pope*.  
Why cease we then the wrath of heaven to *stay*?  
Be humbled all. *Pope*.  
2. To delay; to obstruct; to hinder from progression.  
The joyous time will not be *stay'd*.  
Unless she do him by the forelock take. *Spenser*.  
Your ships are *staid* at Venice. *Shakespeare*.  
Unto the shore, with tears, with sighs, with moan,  
They him conduct; cursing the bounds that *stay*  
Their willing fleet, that would have further gone. *Daniel*.  
I will bring thee where no shadow *stays*  
Thy coming, and thy soft embraces. *Milton's Paradise Lost*.  
I was willing to *stay* my reader on an argument that appears  
to me new. *Locke*.

## STA

3. To keep from departure.  
If as a prisoner I were here, you might  
Have then insisted on a conqueror's right,  
And *stay'd* me here. *Dryden*.  
4. [*Esayer*, French.] To prop; to support; to hold up.  
On this determination we might *stay* ourselves without fur-  
ther proceeding herein. *Hooker*.  
Aaron and Hur *stayed* up his hands, the one on the one side  
and the other on the other. *Exod. xvii. 12.*  
Sallows and reeds for vineyards useful found,  
To *stay* thy vines. *Dryden*.  
STAY. *n. f.* [*stays*, French.]  
1. Continuance in a place; forbearance of departure.  
Determine,  
Or for her *stay* or going; the affair cries haste. *Shakespeare*.  
Should judges make a longer *stay* in a place than usually they  
do; a day more in a county would be a very good addition.  
Her long with ardent look his eye pursu'd,  
Delighted! but desired more her *stay*. *Milton*.  
The Thracian youth invades  
Orpheus returning from th' Elysiac shades,  
Embrace the hero, and his *stay* implore. *Waller*.  
So long a *stay* will make  
The jealous king suspect we have been plotting. *Dryden*.  
What pleasure hop'st thou in my *stay*,  
When I'm constrain'd and with myself away? *Dryden*.  
When the wine sparkles,  
Make haste, and leave thy business and thy care,  
No mortal int'rest can be worth thy *stay*. *Dryden*.  
2. Stand; cessation of progression.  
Bones, after full growth, continue at a *stay*; teeth stand at  
a *stay*, except their wearing. *Bacon*.  
Affairs of state seem'd rather to stand at a *stay*, than to ad-  
vance or decline. *Heyward*.  
Made of sphere-metal, never to decay,  
Until his revolution was at *stay*. *Milton*.  
Almighty crowd! thou shorten'st all disputes;  
Nor faith nor reason make thee at a *stay*,  
Thou leapt'st o'er all. *Dryden's Medal*.  
3. A stop; an obstruction; a hindrance from progress.  
His fell heart thought long that little way,  
Griev'd with each step, tormented with each *stay*. *Fairfax*.  
4. Rest; aint; prudence; caution.  
Many just and temperate provisos, well shewed and fore-  
tokened the wisdom, *stay* and moderation of the king. *Bacon*.  
With prudent *stay* he long deferr'd  
The rough contention. *Philips*.  
5. A fixed state.  
Who have before, or shall write after thee,  
Their works though toughly labour'd will be  
Like infancy or age to man's firm *stay*,  
Or early and late twilights to mid-day.  
Alas, what *stay* is there in human state!  
And who can shun inevitable fate? *Dryden*.  
6. A prop; a support.  
Obedience of creatures unto the law of nature is the *stay*  
of the whole world. *Hooker*.  
What fury of the world, what hope, what *stay*,  
What this was once a king, and now is clay. *Shakespeare*.  
My only strength, and *stay*! forlorn of thee,  
Whither shall I betake me?—where subside? *Milton*.  
Trees serve as so many *stays* for thy vines, which hang  
like garlands from tree to tree. *Addison's Remarks on Italy*.  
7. Tackling. [*See STAYS*.]  
With *stays* and cordage last he rig'd a ship,  
And roll'd on leavers, launch'd her in the deep. *Pope*.  
8. [In the plural.] Boddice.  
No stubborn *stays* her yielding shape embrace. *Gay*.  
9. Steadiness of conduct.  
STAYED. *part. adj.* [from *stay*.]  
1. Fixed; settled; serious; not volatile.  
For her son,  
In her own hand the crown she kept in store,  
Till riper years he taught, and stronger *stays*. *Fa. Queen*.  
Whatever is above these proceedeth of shortness of me-  
mory, or of want of a *stayed* and equal attention. *Bacon*.  
He was well *stayed*, and in his gate  
Prefer'd a grave majestic state. *Hudibras*.  
A *stayed* man and wife are seldom so indolent as not to find  
consolation in each other. *Pope*.  
2. Stopped.  
STAYEDLY. *adv.* [from *stayed*.] Composedly; gravely; pru-  
dently; soberly; calmly; judiciously.  
SLAYEDNESS. *n. f.* [from *slayed*.]  
1. Solidity; weight.  
When substantialness combineth with delightfulness, and  
currentness with *slayedness*, how can the language found other  
than most full of sweetness. *Candlish's Remains*.  
2. Com-

## STE

2. Composure; prudence; gravity; judiciousness.  
STAYER. *n. f.* [from *stay*.] One who stops, holds or supports.  
May Jove, the guardian of the capitol,  
He, the great *stayer* of our troops in rout,  
Fulfil your hopes, and animate the cohorts. *A. Philips*.  
STAYLACE. *n. f.* [*stay* and *lace*.] A lace with which women  
fasten their boddice.  
A *staylace* from England should become a topik for censure  
at visits. *Swift*.  
STAYS. *n. f.* Without singular.  
1. Boddice; a kind of stiff waistcoat made of whalebone, worn  
by ladies.  
2. Ropes in a ship to keep the mast from falling aft. All masts,  
topmasts, and flagstaves have *stays*, except the spritfail topmast:  
the mainmast, foremast, with the masts belonging to them,  
have also back *stays*, which help to keep the mast from pitch-  
ing forward or overboard. *Harris*.  
They were come upon the *stays*, when one of the sailors  
defer'd a galley. *Sidney*.  
3. Any support; any thing that keeps another extended.  
Weavers stretch your *stays* upon the west. *Dryden*.  
STEAD. *n. f.* [*stæd*, Saxon.]  
1. Place. Obsolete.  
Fly therefore, fly this fearful *stead* anon,  
Left thy fool faddest work thy had confusion. *Fairy Queen*.  
They nigh approach'd to the *stead*  
Where as those maidens dwelt. *Spenser's Fairy Queen*.  
The term of life is limited,  
Ne may a man prolong nor shorten it;  
The soldier may not move from watchful *stead*.  
Nor leave his stand until his captain bid. *Fairy Queen*.  
2. Room; place which another had or might have.  
If we had simply taken them clean away, or else removed  
them, so as to place in their *stead* others, we had done worse.  
There fell down many slain, and they dwelt in their *steads*  
until the captivity. *Chron. v. 22.*  
Nor do the bold'st attempts bring forth  
Events still equal to their worth;  
But sometimes fail, and in their *stead*  
Fortune and cowardice succeed. *Butler*.  
Jealousy then fir'd his soul,  
And his face kindled like a burning coal;  
Now cold despair succeeding in her *stead*,  
To livid paleness turns the glowing red. *Dryden*.  
3. Use; help. To *stand in stead*; to be of great use; to help; to  
advantage.  
A complete man hath some parts, whereof the want could  
not deprive him of his essence; yet to have them *standeth* him  
in singular *stead*, in respect of special uses. *Hooker*.  
He makes his understanding the warehouse of lumber ra-  
ther than a repository of truth, which will *stand* him in *stead*  
when he has occasion for it. *Locke*.  
The smallest act of charity shall *stand* us in great *stead*.  
Atterbury's Sermons.  
4. The frame of a bed.  
The genial bed,  
Sallow the feet, the borders and the *stead*. *Dryden*.  
STEAD, *stead*, being in the name of a place that is distant from  
any river, comes from the Saxon *stæd*, *stæde*, a place; but if  
it be upon a river or harbour, it is to be derived from *stæde*,  
a shore or station for ships. *Gilson's Camden*.  
To STEAD. *v. a.* [from the noun.]  
1. To help; to advantage; to support; to assist. A word some-  
what obsolete.  
We are neither in skill, nor ability of power greatly to  
*stead* you. *Sidney*.  
It nothing *steads* us  
To chide him from our eyes. *Shakespeare*.  
Rich garments, linnens, stuffs, and necessities,  
Which since have *steaded* much. *Shakespeare's Tempest*.  
Madam, so it *steads* you I will write. *Shakespeare*.  
Can you so *stead* me  
As bring me to the sight of Isabella. *Shakespeare*.  
Your friendly aid and counsel much may *stead* me. *Rowe*.  
2. To fill the place of another. Obsolete.  
We shall advise this wronged maid to *stead* up your ap-  
pointment, and go in your place. *Shakespeare*.  
STEADFAST. *adj.* [*stead* and *fast*.]  
1. Fast in place; firm; fixed.  
Such was this giant's fall, that seem'd to shake  
This *steadfast* globe of earth, as it for fear did quake. *F. Q.*  
Laws ought to be like stony tables, plain, *steadfast*, and  
immoveable. *Spenser's State of Ireland*.  
2. Constant; resolute.  
I hope her stubborn heart to bend,  
And that it then more *steadfast* will endure. *Spenser*.  
A generation that set not their heart aright, and whose spirit  
was not *steadfast* with God. *Psal. lxxviii. 8.*  
Be faithful to thy neighbour in his poverty; abide *steadfast*  
unto him in the time of his trouble. *Ecclus. xxii. 23.*  
Him resist *steadfast* in the faith. *1 Pet. v. 9.*

## STE

- What form of death could him affright,  
Who unconcern'd, with *steadfast* fight  
Cou'd view the furies mounting steep,  
And monsters rolling in the deep? *Dryden*.  
STEADFASTLY. *adv.* [from *steadfast*.] Firmly; constantly.  
God's omniscience *steadfastly* grasps the greatest and most  
slippery uncertainties. *South's Sermons*.  
In general, *steadfastly* believe that whatever God hath re-  
vealed is infallibly true. *Wake's Preparation for Death*.  
STEADFASTNESS. *n. f.* [from *steadfast*.]  
1. Immutability; fixedness.  
So hard these heavenly beauties be enfir'd,  
As things divine, least passions do impress,  
The more of *steadfast* minds to be admir'd. *Spenser*.  
The more they *stayed* be on *steadfastness*.  
2. Firmness; constancy; resolution.  
STEADILY. *adv.* [from *steady*.]  
1. Without tottering; without shaking.  
Sin has a tendency to bring men under evils, unless hin-  
dered by some accident which no man can *steadily* build upon. *South's Sermons*.  
2. Without variation or irregularity.  
So *steadily* does fickle fortune steer  
Th' obedient orb that it should never err. *Blackmore*.  
STEADINESS. *n. f.* [from *steady*.]  
1. State of being not tottering nor easily shaken.  
2. Firmness; constancy.  
John got the better of his choleric temper, and wrought  
himself up to a great *steadiness* of mind, to pursue his interest  
through all impediments. *Arbutnot*.  
3. Consistent unvaried conduct.  
*Steadiness* is a point of prudence as well as of courage. *L'Estr.*  
A friend is useful to form an undertaking, and secure *stead-*  
*ness* of conduct. *Collier of Friendship*.  
STEADY. *adj.* [*stædig*, Saxon.]  
1. Firm; fixed; not tottering.  
Their feet *steady*, their hands diligent, their eyes watchful,  
and their hearts resolute. *Sidney*.  
He fails 'tween worlds and worlds with *steady* wing. *Milt.*  
Steer the bounding bark with *steady* toil,  
When the storm thickens and the billows boil. *Pope*.  
2. Not wavering; not fickle; not changeable with regard to re-  
solution or attention.  
Now clear I understand,  
What oft my *steadfast* thoughts have search'd in vain. *Milton*.  
*Steady* to my principles, and not dispirited with my af-  
flictions, I have, by the blessing of God, overcome all dif-  
ficulties. *Dryden's Æneid*.  
A clear sight keeps the understanding *steady*. *Locke*.  
STEAK. *n. f.* [*stæc*, Islandick and Erse, a piece; *stæc*, Swedish,  
to boil.] A slice of flesh broiled or fried; a collop.  
The surgeon protest'd he had cured him very well, and of-  
fered to eat the first *steak* of him. *Tatler*.  
Fair ladies who contrive  
To feast on ale and *steaks*. *Swift*.  
To STEAL. *v. a.* Preterite *I stole*, part. pass. *stolen*. [*stelan*,  
Saxon; *stelen*, Dutch.]  
1. To take by theft; to take clandestinely; to take without right.  
To *steal* generally implies secrecy, to *rob*, either secrecy or vio-  
lence.  
Thou ran'st a tilt in honour of my love,  
And *stole* away the ladies hearts of France. *Shakespeare*.  
There are some shrewd contents in yon fame paper,  
That *steal* the colour from Bassanio's cheek;  
Some dear friend dead. *Shakespeare's Merchant of Venice*.  
How should we *steal* silver or gold? *Gen. xlii. 8.*  
A schoolboy finding a bird's nest, *stole* it his companion  
and he *stole* it. *Shakespeare*.  
2. To withdraw or convey without notice.  
The law of England never was properly applied to the Irish,  
by a purposed plot of government, but as they could insinuate  
and *steal* themselves under the fame by their humble carriage  
and submission. *Spenser*.  
Let us shift away, there's warrant in that theft  
Which *steals* itself when there's no mercy left. *Shakespeare*.  
Variety of objects has a tendency to *steal* away the mind  
from its steady pursuit of any subject. *Watts*.  
3. To gain or effect by private means.  
Young Lorenzo  
*Stole* her soul with many vows of faith,  
And ne'er a true one. *Shakespeare*.  
Were it not that my fellow schoolmaster  
Doth watch Bianca's steps so narrowly,  
'Twere good to *steal* our marriage. *Shakespeare*.  
They hate nothing so much as being alone, for fear some  
affrighting apprehensions should *steal* or force their way in.  
*Calamy*.  
To STEAL. *v. n.*  
1. To withdraw privily; to pass silently.  
Fixt of mind to avoid further entreaty, and to fly all com-  
pany, one night the *stole* away. *Sidney*.  
My



## STE

My lord of Amiens and myself  
Did *steal* behind him as he lay along  
Under an oak. *Shakespeare.*

I cannot think it,  
That he would *steal* away so guilty like,  
Seeing you coming. *Shakespeare's Othello.*

The most peaceable way, if you take a thief, is to let him  
show what he is, and *steal* out of your company. *Shakespeare.*

At time that lover's flights doth still conceal,  
Through Athens' gate have we devis'd to *steal*. *Shaksp.*

In my conduct shall your ladies come,  
From whom you now must *steal* and take no leave. *Shak.*

Others weary of the long journey, lingering behind, were  
*stolen* away; and they which were left, moided with dirt and  
mire. *Knoles.*

A bride  
Should vanish from her cloaths into her bed,  
As souls from bodies *steal* and are not spy'd. *Donne.*

The vapour of charcoal hath killed many; and it is the  
more dangerous, because it cometh without any ill smell, and  
*stealeth* on by little and little. *Bacon's Natural History.*

A soft and solemn breathing found,  
Rose like a steam of rich distill'd perfumes,  
And *stole* upon the air, that even silence  
Was took ere she was ware. *Milton.*

As wife artill mix their colours so,  
That by degrees they from each other go;  
Black *steals* unheeded from the neighbouring white,  
So on *stole* our blessed change. *Dryden.*

At a time when he had no steward, he *stole* away.  
Now his fierce eyes with sparkling fury glow,  
Now fights *steal* out when tears begin to flow. *Pope.*

2. To practise theft; to play the thief; to take any thing thievish-  
ly; to have the habit of thieving.  
*Stealing* is the taking from another what is his, without his  
knowledge or allowance. *Locke.*

The good humour is to *steal* at a minute's rest. — Convey,  
the wife it call; *steal*! a fico for the phrase! *Shakespeare.*

STEAL'ER. *n. f.* [from *steal*.] One who steals; a thief.  
The transgression is in the *stealer*. *Shakespeare.*

STEAL'INGLY. *adv.* [from *stealing*.] Silly; by invisible mo-  
tion; by secret practice.  
They were diverse motions, they did so *stealingly* slip one  
into another, as the latter part was ever in hand before the  
eye could discern the former was ended. *Sidney.*

STEALTH. *n. f.* [from *steal*.]  
The owner proveth the *stealth* to have been committed upon  
him by such an outlaw, and to have been found in the posses-  
sion of the prisoner. *Spenser's State of Ireland.*

The *stealth* of mutual entertainment  
With character too gross is written on Juliet. *Shakespeare.*

In the secret dark that none reproves,  
Their pretty *stealths* shall work, and snares shall spread. *Spenser.*

The gods persuaded Mercury,  
Their good observer, to his *stealth*. *Chapman's Iliad.*

2. The thing stolen.  
On his back a heavy load he bare  
Of nightly *stealths*, and pillage several. *Fairy Queen.*

Store of cabbins are but flutish dens, that breed sickness in  
peace, serving to cover *stealths*, and in fight are dangerous to  
tear men with splinters. *Raleigh.*

3. Secret act; clandestine practice. By *stealth* means secretly;  
clandestinely; with desire of concealment: but, like *steal*, is  
often used in a good sense.  
The wisdom of the same spirit borrowed from melody that  
pleasure, which mingled with heavenly mysteries, causeth the  
smoothness and softness of that which toucheth the ear, to  
convey as it were by *stealth* the treasure of good things into  
man's mind. *Hooker.*

I feel this youth's perfections,  
With an invisible and subtle *stealth*,  
To creep in at mine eyes. *Shakespeare's Twelfth Night.*

The monarch blinded with desire of wealth,  
With *steal* invades his brother's life by *stealth*  
Before the sacred altar. *Dryden.*

Let humble Allen, with an aukward shame,  
Do good by *stealth*, and blush to find it fame. *Pope.*

STEALTHY. *adj.* [from *stealth*.] Done clandestinely; perform-  
ed by *stealth*.  
Now wither'd murder with his *stealthy* pace,  
Moves like a ghost. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

STEAM. *n. f.* [from *steame*, Saxon.] The smoke or vapour of any  
thing moist and hot.  
Sweet odours are, in such a company as there is *steam* and  
heat, things of great refreshment. *Bacon.*

His offering soon propitious fire from heaven  
Consum'd with nimble glance and grateful *steam*. *Milton.*

While the temple smok'd with hallow'd *steam*,  
They wash the virgin. *Dryden.*

## STE

Such the figure of a faist  
Which, were it not for plenty and for *steam*,  
Might be resembled to a sick man's dream. *King.*

Some it bears in *steams* up into the air, and this in such a  
quantity as to be manifest to the smell, especially the sulphur.  
*Woodward's Natural History.*

To STEAM. *v. n.* [from *steman*, Saxon.]  
1. To smoke or vap'ur with moist heat.  
Scarcely had Phœbus in the gloomy east,  
Got harnessed his fiery-footed team,  
Ne rear'd above the earth his flaming crest  
When the last deadly smoke aloft did *steam*. *Fairy Queen.*

See, see, my brother's ghost hangs hovering there,  
O'er his warm blood, that *steams* into the air. *Dryden.*

O wretched we! Why were we hurry'd down  
This lubrick and adulterate age;  
Nay, added fat pollutions of our own,  
T' increase the *steaming* ordures of the stage? *Dryden.*

Let the crude humours dance  
In heated bras, *steaming* with fire intense. *Philips.*

These minerals not only issue out at these larger exits, but  
*steam* forth through the pores of the earth, occasioning sul-  
phureous and other offensive stench. *Woodward.*

2. To send up vapours.  
Ye mists that rise from *steaming* lake. *Milton.*

3. To pass in vapours.  
The dissolved amber plainly fix'd like a thin film upon the  
liquour, whence it *steamed* away into the air. *Boyle.*

STEAM'ING. *adj.* [from *steaming*.]  
If the matter in a wen resembles milk-curd, the tumour is  
called atheroma; if like honey, meliceris; and if composed of  
fat, steatoma. *Swamp's Surgery.*

STEED. *n. f.* [from *steda*, Saxon.] A horse for state or war.  
My noble *steed* I give him, *Shak. Macbeth.*

With all his trim belonging. *Milton.*

Imprecious quaint, caparisons and *steeds*. *Waller.*

Stout are our men, and warlike are our *steeds*. *Waller.*

She thought herself the trembling dame who fled,  
And him the grisly ghost that spur'd th' infernal *steed*. *Dryden.*

Who, like our active African, instructs  
The fiery *steed*, and trains him to his hand? *Addison's Cato.*

See! the bold youth strain up the threatening steep;  
Hang o'er their couriers' heads with eager speed,  
And earth rolls back beneath the flying *steed*. *Pope.*

STEEL. *n. f.* [from *stael*, Saxon; *steel*, Dutch.]  
1. Steel is a kind of iron, refined and purified by the fire with  
other ingredients, which renders it white, and its grain closer  
and finer than common iron. Steel, of all other metals, is  
that susceptible of the greatest degree of hardness, when well  
tempered; whence its great use in the making of tools and  
instruments of all kinds. *Chambers.*

Steel is made from the purest and softest iron, by keeping it  
red-hot, stratified with coal-dust and wood-ashes, or other  
substances that abound in the phlogiston, for several hours in  
a close furnace. It may also be made by fusion, and several  
other ways; but they are greatly in the wrong who prefer  
*steel* to iron for medicinal purposes. *Hill's Mat. Medica.*

At her back a bow and quiver gay,  
Stuff'd with *steel*-headed darts wherewith she quell'd  
The savage beasts in her victorious play. *Fairy Queen.*

With mighty bars of long enduring bras  
The *steel*-bound doors and iron gates he ties. *Fairy Queen.*

A looking-glass, with the *steel* behind, looketh whiter than  
glass simple. *Bacon's Natural History.*

Diamonds, though hard bodies, will not readily strike fire  
with *steel*, much less with one another; nor a flint easily with  
a *steel*, if they both be wet; the sparks being then quenched  
in their eruption. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

Both were of shining *steel*, and wrought too pure  
As might the strokes of two such arms endure. *Dryden.*

2. It is often used metonymically for weapons or armour.  
Brave Macbeth with his brandish'd *steel*  
Which smok'd with bloody execution,  
Carv'd out his passage till he had fac'd the slave. *Shakespeare.*

A grove of oaks,  
Whose polish'd *steel* from far severely shines,  
Are not so dreadful as this beautiful queen. *Dryden.*

He sudden as the word,  
In proud Plexippus' bosom plunged the sword;  
Toxous amaz'd, and with amazement flows,  
Stood doubting; and while doubting thus he stood,  
Receiv'd the *steel* bath'd in his brother's blood. *Dryden.*

3. Chalybeate medicines.  
After relaxing, *steel* strengthens the solids, and is likewise  
an antacid. *Arbutnot.*

4. It is used proverbially for hardness: as heads of *steel*.  
To STEEL. *v. a.* [from the noun.]  
1. To point or edge with *steel*.  
Add proof unto mine armour with thy prayers,  
And with thy blessings *steel* my lance's point. *Shak. R. II.*

## STE

2. To make hard or firm. It is used, if it be applied to the mind,  
very often in a bad sense.  
Lies well *steel'd* with weighty arguments. *Shakespeare.*

So service shall with *steeld* fingers toil,  
And labour shall refresh itself with hope. *Shakespeare's H. V.*

From his metal was his party *steel'd*;  
Which once in him rebated, all the rest  
Turn'd on themselves, like dull and heavy lead. *Shaksp.*

O God of battles! *steel* my soldiers hearts,  
Possess them not with fear. *Shakespeare's Henry V.*

Why will you fight against so sweet a passion,  
And *steel* your heart to such a world of charms? *Addison.*

Man, foolish man!  
Scarcely know'st thou how thyself began;  
Yet *steel'd* with study'd boldness, thou dar'st try  
To send thy doubted reason's dazzled eye  
Through the mysterious gulph of vast immensity. *Prior.*

Let the *steel'd* Turk be deaf to matrons' cries,  
See virgins ravish'd with relentless eyes. *Tickell.*

STEELY. *adj.* [from *steel*.]  
1. Made of *steel*.  
Thy brother's blood the thirsty earth hath drunk,  
Branch'd with the *steely* point of Clifford's lance. *Shaksp.*

Here smokes his forge, he bares his sinewy arm,  
And early strokes the founding anvil warm;  
Around his shop the *steely* sparks flew,  
As for the *steed* he flap'd the bending shoe. *Gay.*

2. Hard; firm.  
That she would unarm her noble heart of that *steely* resist-  
ance against the sweet blows of love. *Sidney.*

STEELYARD. *n. f.* [from *steel* and *yard*.] A kind of balance, in  
which the weight is moved along an iron rod, and grows heav-  
ier as it is removed farther from the fulcrum. *Ainsworth.*

STEEN, or STEAN. *n. f.* A vessel of clay or stone. *Ainsworth.*

STEEP. *adj.* [from *steepe*, Saxon.] Rising or descending with little  
inclination.  
He now had conquer'd Anxur's *steep* ascent. *Addison.*

STEEP. *n. f.* Precipice; ascent or descent approaching to per-  
pendicularity.  
As that Theban monster that propos'd  
Her riddle, and him, who solv'd it not, devour'd;  
That once found out and solv'd, for grief and spight  
Cast herself headlong from the Imenian *steep*. *Milton.*

The high turrets for their airy *steep*  
Require foundations, in proportion deep;  
And lofty cedars as far upwards shoot,  
As to the neather heavens they drive the root;  
So low did her secure foundation lie,  
She was not humble, but humility. *Dryden.*

Instructs the beast to know his native force,  
To take the bit between his teeth, and fly  
To the next headlong *steep* of anarchy. *Dryden.*

We had on each side naked rocks and mountains, broken  
into a thousand irregular *steeps* and precipices. *Addison.*

Leaning o'er the rails, he musing stood,  
And view'd below the black canal of mud,  
Where common shores a lulling murmur keep,  
Whose torrents rush from Hoborn's fatal *steep*. *Gay.*

To STEEP. *v. a.* [from *steepe*, Dutch.] To soak; to macerate;  
to imbue; to dip.  
When his brother saw the red blood trail  
Adown to fast, and all his armour *steep*,  
For very fellness loud he 'gan to weep. *Spenser.*

He, like an adder, lurking in the weeds,  
His wand'ring thought in deep desire does *steep*;  
And his frail eye with spoil of beauty feeds. *Fairy Queen.*

A napkin *steeped* in the harmless blood  
Of sweet young Rutland. *Shakespeare's Henry VI.*

Present to her, as sometime Marg'ret  
Did to thy father, *steep'd* in Rutland's blood,  
A handkerchief; which, say to her, did drain  
The purple tide from her sweet brother's body. *Shaksp.*

The conquering wine hath *steep'd* our sense  
In soft and delicate Lethe. *Shakespeare.*

Many dream not to find, neither deserve,  
And yet are *steep'd* in favours. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*

Four days will quickly *steep* themselves in night;  
Four nights will quickly dream away the time. *Shakespeare.*

Most of the *steepings* are cheap things, and the goodness of  
the crop is a great matter of gain. *Bacon.*

Whole droves of minds are by the driving god  
Compell'd to drink the deep Lethean flood:  
In large forgetful draughts to *steep* the cares  
Of their past labours and their irksome years. *Dryden.*

Wheat *steeped* in brine twelve hours prevents the smuttings.  
*Mortimer's Husbandry.*

STEEPLE. *n. f.* [from *steeple*, Saxon.] A turret of a church  
generally furnished with bells. A spire.  
Blow, winds, and crack your cheeks; rage, blow!  
You cataracts and hurricanes spout  
Till you have drench'd our *steeple*, drown'd the cocks. *Shakespeare.*

## STE

What was found in many places, and preached for wheat  
fallen on the ground from the clouds, was but the seed of ivy-  
berries, and though found in *steeples* or high places, might be  
conveyed thither or muted by birds. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

A raven I saw yesterday *steep*-high, just over your house.  
*L'Estrange.*

They, far from *steeples* and their sacred found,  
In fields their fullen conventicles found. *Dryden.*

STEEPLY. *adv.* [from *steep*.] With precipitous declivity.  
STEEPNESS. *n. f.* [from *steep*.] Precipitous declivity.  
The cragg'dness or *steepness* of that mountain maketh many  
parts of it inaccessible. *Brerewood on Language.*

Lord Lovel swam over Trent on horseback, but could not  
recover the farther side, by reason of the *steepness* of the bank,  
and so was drown'd. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

Vineyards, meadows, and cornfields lie on the borders, and  
run up all the fides of the Alps, where the barrenness of the  
rocks, or the *steepness* of the ascent will suffer them. *Addison.*

STEEPLY. *adj.* [from *steep*.] Having a precipitous declivity.  
A poetical word for *steep*.  
Who hath dispos'd, but thou, the winding way,  
Where springs down from the *steepy* crags do beat. *Wotton.*

A prophet some, and some a poet cry,  
From *steepy* Othrys' top to Pylus drove  
His herd; and for his pains enjoy'd his love. *Dryden.*

No more, my goats, shall I behold you climb  
The *steepy* cliffs, or crop the flow'ry thyme! *Dryden.*

STEER. *n. f.* [from *stier*, Saxon; *stier*, Dutch.]  
A young bullock.  
They think themselves half-exempted from law and obedi-  
ence; and having once tasted freedom, do, like a *steer* that  
hath been long out of his yoke, grudge and repine ever after  
to come under rule again. *Spenser's Ireland.*

Lacoon, Neptune's priest,  
With solemn pomp then sacrific'd a *steer*. *Dryden.*

Nor has the *steer*,  
At whose strong chest the deadly tiger hangs,  
E'er plow'd for him. *Thomson.*

To STEER. *v. a.* [from *stieren*, Sax. *stieren*, Dutch.] To  
direct; to guide in a passage.  
A comely palmer, clad in black attire,  
Of ripe years, and hairs all hoary gray,  
That with a staff his feeble steps did *steer*,  
Left his long way his aged limbs should tire. *Fairy Queen.*

If a pilot cannot see the pole star it can be no fault in him  
to *steer* his course by such stars as do best appear to him. *K. Ch.*

To STEER. *v. n.* To direct a course.  
As when a ship by skilful steersman wrought,  
Nigh river's mouth, or foreland, where the wind  
Veers oft, as oft to *steers*, and shifts her sail. *Milton.*

In a creature, whose thoughts are more than the sands, and  
wider than the ocean, fancy and passion must needs run him  
into strange courses, if reason, which is his only star and com-  
pass be not that he *steers* by. *Locke.*

STEERAGE. *n. f.* [from *stieren*.]  
1. The act or practice of steering.  
2. Direction; regulation of a course.  
He that hath the *steerage* of my course,  
Direct my suit. *Shakespeare's Romeo and Juliet*

Having got his vessel launched and set afloat, he committed  
the *steerage* of it to such as he thought capable of conducting  
it. *Spektator.*

3. That by which any course is guided.  
His costly frame  
Inscrib'd to Phœbus, here he hung on high,  
The *steerage* of his wings, and cut the sky. *Dryden.*

4. Regulation, or management of any thing.  
You raise the honour of the peerage,  
Proud to attend you at the *steerage*. *Swift.*

5. The stern or hinder part of the ship.  
STEERSMAN. *n. f.* *steer* and *man*, or *mate*.] A pilot; one  
who steers a ship.  
What pilot so expert but needs must wreck,  
Embark'd with such a *steersman* at the helm? *Milton.*

In a storm, though the vessel be pressed never so hard, a skil-  
ful *steersman* will yet bear up against it. *L'Estrange.*

Through it the joyful *steersman* clears his way,  
And comes to anchor in his inmost bay. *Dryden.*

STEGANOGRAPHY. *n. f.* [from *steganos* and *grapho*.] He who  
practises the art of secret writing. *Bailey.*

STEGANOGRAPHY. *n. f.* [from *steganos* and *grapho*.] The art of  
secret writing by characters or cyphers, intelligible only to the  
persons who correspond one with another. *Bailey.*

STEGNO-TICK. *adj.* [from *steganos*.] Binding; rendering co-  
sive. *Bailey.*

STELE. *n. f.* [from *stela*, Sax. *stela*, Dutch.] A stalk; a handle.  
STELLAR. *adj.* [from *stella*.] Astral; relating to the stars.  
In part shed down  
Their *stellar* virtue, on all kinds that grow  
On earth; made hereby apter to receive  
Perfection from the sun's more potent ray. *Milton.*



## STE

Salt dissolved, upon fixation, returns to its affected cubes, and regular figures of minerals, as the hexagonal of chrysol, and stellar figure of the stone aëria. *Glanville.*

STELLATE. *adj.* [stellatus, Latin.] Pointed in the manner of a painted star.

One making a regulus of antimony, without iron, found his regulus adorned with a more conspicuous star than I have seen in several stellate regulus of antimony and mars. *Boyle.*

STELLATION. *n. f.* [from stella.] Emission of light as from a star.

STELLIFEROUS. *adj.* [stella and fero.] Having stars. *Dict.*

STELLION. *n. f.* [stellio, Latin.] A newt. *Answerb.*

STELLIONATE. *n. f.* [stellionat, French; stellionatus, Latin.] A kind of crime which is committed [in law] by a deceitful selling of a thing otherwise than it really is: as, if a man should sell that for his own estate which is actually another man's.

It discerneth of crimes of stellionate, and the inchoations towards crimes capital, not actually committed. *Bacon.*

STEM. *n. f.* [stemma, Latin.]

1. The stalk; the twig.

Two lovely berries molded on one stem,  
So with two seeming bodies, but one heart: *Shakespeare.*

After they are first shot up thirty foot in length, they spread a very large top, having no bough nor twig in the trunk or stem. *Raleigh's History of the World.*

Set them aslope a reasonable depth, and then they will put forth many roots, and so carry more shoots upon a stem. *Bacon.*

This, ere it was in the earth,  
God made, and every herb, before it grew  
On the green stem. *Milt. Parad. Lost.*

The stem thus threaten'd and the sap in thee,  
Drops all the branches of that noble tree. *Waller.*

Farewell, you flow'rs, whose buds with early care  
I watch'd, and to the cheerful sun did rear:  
Who now shall bind your stems? or, when you fall,  
With fountain streams your fainting souls recall? *Dryden.*

The low'ring Spring with lavish rain  
Beats down the slender stem and bearded grain. *Dryden.*

2. Family; race; generation. Pedigrees are drawn in the form of a branching tree.

This is a stem  
Of that victorious flock, and let us fear  
His native mightiness. *Shakespeare's Henry V.*

I will assay her worth to celebrate,  
And so attend ye toward her glittering state;  
Where ye may all, that are of noble stem,  
Approach. *Milton.*

Whoever will undertake the imperial diadem, must have of his own wherewith to support it; which is one of the reasons that it hath continued these two ages and more in that stem, now so much spoken of. *Havel's Vocal Forest.*

Do'st thou in bounds aspire to deathless fame?  
Learn well their lineage and their ancient stem. *Tickell.*

3. [Stammen, Swedish.] The prow or forepart of a ship.

Orante's barque, ev'n in the hero's view,  
From stem to stern, by waves was overborn. *Dryden.*

To STEM. *v. a.* [stemma, Icelandic.] To oppose a current; to pass cross or forward notwithstanding the stream.

They on the trading flood,  
Through the wide Ethiopian to the cape  
Ply, stemming nightly tow'rd the Pole. *Milt. Par. Lost.*

Above the deep they raise their scales crests,  
And stem the flood with their erected breasts. *Denham.*

In shipping such as this, the Irish kern  
And untaught Indian, on the stream did glide,  
Ere sharp-keel'd boats to stem the flood did learn,  
Or fin-like oars did spread from either side. *Dryden.*

At length Erasmus, that great injur'd name,  
Stemm'd the wild torrent of a barbarous age,  
And drove those holy Vandals off the stage. *Pope.*

STENCH. *n. f.* [from stencan, Saxon.]

1. A stink; a bad smell.

Death, death; oh amiable and lovely death!  
Thou odoriferous stench, found rottenness,  
Arise forth from thy couch of lasting night. *Shakef. K. John.*

So bees with smoke, and doves with noisome stench,  
Are from their hives, and houses, driv'n away. *Shakespeare.*

Physicians by the stench of feathers cure the rising of the mother. *Bacon's Nat. History.*

The ministry will be found the salt of the earth, the only thing that keeps societies of men from stench and corruption. *South's Sermons.*

The hoary Nar,  
Corrupted with the stench of sulphur flows,  
And into Tiber's streams th' infected current throws. *Addis.*

2. I find it used once for a good smell.

Black bulls and bearded goats on altars lie,  
And clouds of sav'ry stench involve the sky. *Dryden.*

To STENCH. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To make to stink.

The foulness of the ponds only stencheth the water. *Mortim.*

## STE

2. [For staunch, corruptly.] To stop; to hinder to flow.

They had better skill to let blood than stench it. *K. Charles.*

Refringents to stench and inefficatives to thicken the blood. *Harvey on Consumption.*

STENOGRAPHY. *n. f.* [στυγος and γραφω.] Short-hand.

O the accurst stenography of state!  
The princely eagle shrunk into a bat. *Claudian.*

STENTOROPHONIC. *adj.* [from Stentor, the Homeric herald, whose voice was as loud as that of fifty men, and φωνη, a voice.] Loudly speaking or founding.

Of this stentorophonic horn of Alexander there is a figure preserved in the Vatican. *Derham's Physico-Theology.*

To STEP. *v. n.* [stæppan, Saxon; stæppen, Dutch.]

1. To move by a single change of the place of the foot.

Whoever first after the troubling the water stepped in, was made whole.

One of our nation hath proceeded so far, that he was able, by the help of wings, in a running pace to step constantly ten yards at a time. *Wilkins's Math. Mag.*

2. To advance by a sudden progression.

Ventidius lately  
Bury'd his father, by whose death he's stepp'd  
Into a great estate. *Shakef. Timon of Athens.*

3. To move mentally.

When a person is hearing a sermon, he may give his thoughts leave to step back so far as to recollect the several heads. *Watts.*

They are stepping almost three thousand years back into the remotest antiquity, the only true mirror of that ancient world. *Pope's Preface to the Iliad.*

4. To go; to walk.

I am in blood  
Stept in so far, that should I wade no more,  
Returning were as tedious as go o'er. *Shakef. Macbeth.*

The old poets step in to the assistance of the medalist. *Addis.*

5. To take a short walk.

See where he comes: so please you, step aside;  
I'll know his grievance. *Shakef. Romeo and Juliet.*

My brothers, when they saw me wearied out,  
Stepp'd, as they said, to the next thicket-side  
To bring me berries. *Milton.*

When your master wants a servant who happens to be abroad, answer, that he had but just that minute stept out. *Swift's Directions to Servants.*

6. To walk gravely and slowly.

Pyrrhus, the most ancient of all the bathans, stept forth, and, appealing unto his mercies, earnestly requested him to spare his life. *Knolly's History of the Turks.*

When you stepp'd forth, how did the monster rage  
In scorn of your soft looks and tender age! *Cowley.*

Home the swain retreats,  
His flock before him stepping to the fold. *Thomson's Summer.*

STEP. *n. f.* [stæp, Saxon; stap, Dutch.]

1. Progression by one removal of the foot.

Thou found and firm-set earth,  
Hear not my steps, which way they walk. *Shakef. Macbeth.*

Ling'ring perdition, worse than any death  
Can be at once, shall step by step attend  
You and your ways. *Shakespeare's Tempest.*

Who was the first to explore th' untrodden path,  
When life was hazardous in every step? *Addis's Cat.*

2. One remove in climbing; hold for the foot; a stair.

While Solyman lay at Buda, seven bloody heads of bishops, slain in the battle, were all set in order upon a wooden step. *Knolly's History of the Turks.*

The breadth of every single step or stair should be never less than one foot, nor more than eighteen inches. *Watson.*

Those heights where William's virtue might have laid,  
And on the subject world look'd safely down,  
By Marlbro' pass'd, the props and steps were made  
Sublimar yet to raise his queen's renown. *Prior.*

It was a saying among the ancients, truth lies in a well; and, to carry on this metaphor, we may justly say, that logic does supply us with steps, whereby we may go down to reach the water. *Watts.*

3. Quantity of space passed or measured by one removal of the foot.

The gradus, a Roman measure, may be translated a step, or the half of a passus or pace. *Arbuthnot on Cym.*

4. A small length; a small space.

There is but a step between me and death. *1 Sa. xx. 3.*

5. Walk; passage.

O may thy pow'r, propitious skill to me,  
Conduct my steps to find the fatal tree  
In this deep forest. *Dryden's Æn.*

6. Progression; act of advancing.

To derive two or three general principles of motion from phenomena, and afterwards to tell us how the properties and actions of all corporeal things follow from those manifest principles, would be a very great step in philosophy, though the causes of those principles were not yet discovered. *Newton.*

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One injury is best defended by a second, and this by a third: by these steps the old masters of the palace in France became masters of the kingdom; and by these steps a general, during pleasure, might have grown into a general for life, and a general for life into a king. *Swift.*

The querist must not proceed too swiftly towards the determination of his point, that he may with more ease draw the learner to those principles step by step, from whence the final conclusion will arise. *Watts.*

7. Footstep; print of the foot.

From hence Astrea took her flight, and here  
The prints of her departing steps appear. *Dryden's Virgil.*

8. Gait; manner of walking.

Sudden from the golden throne  
With a submissive step I haisted down;  
The glowing garland from my hair I took,  
Love in my heart, obedience in my look. *Prior.*

9. Action; instance of conduct.

The reputation of a man depends upon the first steps he makes in the world. *Pope.*

STEP, in composition, signifies one who is related only by marriage. [Stæp, Saxon, from stæpan, to deprive or make an orphan: for the Saxons not only said a step-mother, but a step-daughter, or step-son; to which it indeed, according to this etymology, more properly belongs: but as it is now seldom applied but to the mother, it seems to mean, in the mind of those who use it, a woman who has stepped into the vacant place of the true mother.]

How should their minds chafe but misdoubt, left this discipline, which always you match with divine doctrine as her natural and true sister, be found unto all kinds of knowledge a step-mother. *Hooker.*

His wanton step-dame loved him more;  
But when the law her offered sweets refuse,  
Her love she turn'd to hate. *Fairy Queen.*

You shall not find me, daughter,  
After the slander of most step-mothers,  
Ill-ey'd unto you. *Shakef. Cymbeline.*

A father cruel, and a step-dame false. *Shakespeare.*

Cato the elder, being aged, buried his wife, and married a young woman: his son came to him, and said, Sir, what have I offended, that you have brought a step-mother into your house? The old man answered, Nay, quite the contrary, son; thou pleasest me so well, as I would be glad to have more such. *Bacon.*

The name of step-dame, your practis'd art,  
By which you have estrang'd my father's heart,  
All you have done against me, or design,  
Shows your aversion, but begets not mine. *Dryd. Aeneid.*

A step-dame too I have, a curst she,  
Who rules my hen-peck'd fire, and orders me. *Dryden.*

Any body would have guessed milk to have been bred up under the influence of a cruel step-dame, and John to be the fondling of a tender mother. *Arbuthnot on John Bull.*

STEP-PPINGSTONE. *n. f.* [step and stone.] Stone laid to catch the foot, and save it from wet or dirt.

Like steppingstones to save a stride,  
In streets where kennels are too wide. *Swift.*

STERCORACEOUS. *adj.* [stercoraceus, Latin.] Belonging to dung; partaking of the nature of dung.

Green juicy vegetables, in a heap together, acquire a heat equal to that of a human body; then a putrid stercoraceous taste and odour, in taste resembling putrid flesh, and in smell human faeces. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

STERCORATION. *n. f.* [from stercora, Latin.] The act of dunging; the act of manuring with dung.

The first help is stercoration: the sheeps dung is one of the best, and next the dung of kine, and that of horses. *Bacon.*

Stercoration is seasonable. *Boetius's Kalendar.*

The exterior pulp of the fruit serves not only for the security of the seed, whilst it hangs upon the plant, but, after it is fallen upon the earth, for the stercoration of the soil, and promotion of the growth, though not the first germination of the seminal plant. *Key on the Creation.*

STEREOGRAPHY. *n. f.* [στερεος and γραφω; stereographia, Gr.] The art of drawing the forms of solids upon a plane. *Harris.*

STEREOMETRY. *n. f.* [στερεος and μετρο; stereometrie, French.] The art of measuring all sorts of solid bodies. *Harris.*

STERILE. *adj.* [sterilis, French; sterilis, Latin.] Barren; unfruitful; not productive; wanting fecundity.

Our elders say,  
The barren, touched in this holy chafe,  
Shake off their sterility. *Shakef. Julius Caesar.*

Thy sea merge sterile, and rocky hard. *Shakef. Tempest.*

In very sterile years corn sown will grow to another kind. *Bacon's Natural History.*

To separate seeds, put them in water: such as are corrupted and sterile swim. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

She is grown sterile and barren, and her births of animals are now very inconsiderable. *More's Antidote against Atheism.*

When the vegetative fluid was once washed off by rains, the hills would have become barren, the strata below yield-

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ing only mere sterile and mineral matter, such as was inept for the formation of vegetables. *Woodward.*

STERILITY. *n. f.* [sterilitas, French; sterilitas, from sterilis, Latin.] Barrenness; want of fecundity; unfruitfulness.

Spain is thin sown of people, by reason of the sterility of the soil, and because their natives are exhausted by so many employments in such vast territories. *Bacon's War with Spain.*

An eternal sterility must have possessed the adamantine things had been fastened everlastingly with the adamantine chains of specific gravity, if the Almighty had not said, Let the earth bring forth grass, the herb yielding seed, and the fruit-tree yielding fruit. *Bentley's Sermons.*

He had more frequent occasion for repetition than any poet; yet one cannot ascribe this to any sterility of expression, but to the genius of his times, which delighted in these reiterated verses. *Pope's Essay on Homer.*

To STERILIZE. *v. a.* [from steril.] To make barren; to deprive of fecundity, or the power of production.

May we not as well suppose the sterilizing the earth was suspended for some time, till the deluge became the executioner of it? *Woodward's Natural History.*

Go! sterilize the fertile with thy rage. *Savage.*

STERLING. *adj.* [Of this word many derivations have been offered; the most probable of which is that offered by Camden, who derives it from the Easterlings, who were employed as coiners.]

1. An epithet by which genuine English money is discriminated. The king's treasure of store, that he left at his death, amounted unto eighteen hundred thousand pounds sterling. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

Several of them would rather chuse to count out a sum in testereces than in pounds sterling. *Addis.*

2. Genuine; having past the test.

There is not one single witty phrase in this collection, which hath not received the stamp and approbation of one hundred years: he may therefore be secure to find them all genuine, sterling, and authentick. *Swift's Polite Conversation.*

STERLING. *n. f.* [sterlingum, low Lat. from the adjective.]

1. English coin; money.

This visionary various projects tries,  
And knows that to be rich is to be wife:  
By useful observation he can tell  
The sacred charms that in true sterling dwell;  
How gold makes a patrician of a slave,  
A dwarf an Atlas, a Therites brave. *Garth.*

Great names, which in our rolls recorded stands,  
Leads honours, and protects the learned bands,  
Accept this offering to thy bounty due,  
And Roman wealth in English sterling view. *C. Arbuthnot.*

2. Standard rate.

STERN. *adj.* [stern, Saxon.]

1. Severe of countenance; truculent of aspect.

Why look you still so stern and tragical. *Shakef. H. VI.*

I would outface the sternest eyes that look,  
Outbrave the heart most daring on the earth,  
Pluck the young sucking cubs from the she-bear,  
Yea, mock the lion when he roars for prey,  
To win thee, lady. *Shakef. Merchant of Venice.*

It shall not be amiss here to present the stern but lively countenance of this so famous a man. *Knolly's Hist. of the Turks.*

2. Severe of manners; harsh; unrelenting; cruel.

My sometime general,  
I've seen thee stern, and thou hast oft beheld  
Heart-hard'ning spectacles. *Shakef. Coriolanus.*

Women are soft, mild, pitiful, and flexible;  
Thou stern, obdurate, flinty, rough, remorseless. *Shakef.*

The common executioner,  
Whole heart th' accus'd fight of death makes hard,  
Falls not the ax upon the humbled neck,  
But first begs pardon: will you sterner be  
Than he that deals and lives by bloody drops? *Shakespeare.*

Did this in Caesar seem ambitious?  
When that the poor have cry'd, Caesar hath wept;  
Ambition should be made of sterner stuff. *Shak. Jul. Cæs.*

Then shall the war, and stern debate and strife  
Immortal, be the business of my life;  
And in thy fane the dusty spoils among,  
High on the burnish'd roof, my banner shall be hung. *Dryd.*

How stern as tutors, and as uncles hard,  
We laith the pupil and defraud the ward. *Dryden's Pers.*

3. Hard; afflictive.

If wolves had at thy gate howl'd that stern time,  
Thou shouldst have said, Go, porter, turn the key,  
All cruels else subscrib'd. *Shakef. King Lear.*

STERN. *n. f.* [stern, Saxon. Of the same original with steer.]

1. The hind part of the ship where the rudder is placed.

Let a barbarous Indian, who had never seen a ship, view the separate and disjointed parts, as the prow and stern, the ribs, masts, ropes, and shrouds, he would form but a very lame idea of it. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

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- They turn their heads to sea, their *sterns* to land. *Dryd.*  
 2. Post of management; direction.  
 The king from Eltam I intend to send,  
 And fit at chiefest *stern* of publick weal. *Shakef. H. VI.*  
 3. The hinder part of any thing.  
 She all at once her beauly body raised,  
 With doubled forces high above the ground,  
 Though wrapping up her wreathed *stern* around. *Fa. Queen.*  
*STERNAGE. n. f.* [from *stern*.] The steerage or stern. Not used.  
 Grapple your minds to *sternage* of this navy,  
 And leave your England as dead midnight still. *Shakespeare.*  
*STERNLY. adj.* [from *stern*.] In a stern manner; severely; truculently.  
*Sternly* he pronounc'd  
 The rigid interdiction. *Milton's Parad. Lost.*  
 Yet sure thou art not, nor thy face the same,  
 Nor thy limbs moulded in so soft a frame;  
 Thou look'st more *sternly*, do'st more strongly move,  
 And more of awe thou bear'st, and less of love. *Dryden.*  
*STERNNESS. n. f.* [from *stern*.]  
 1. Severity of look.  
 Of stature huge, and eke of courage bold,  
 That sons of men amaz'd their *sternness* to behold. *Spenser.*  
 How would he look to see his work so noble  
 Wildly bound up! or how  
 Should I, in these my borrow'd haunts, behold  
 The *sternness* of his presence! *Shakespeare.*  
 2. Severity or harshness of manners.  
 I have *sternness* in my soul enough  
 To hear of soldiers work. *Dryden's Cleomenes.*  
*STERNON. n. f.* [στένον.] The breast-bone.  
 A soldier was shot in the breast through the *sternon*. *Wise man.*  
*STERNUTATION. n. f.* [sternutatio, Latin.] The act of sneezing.  
*Sternutation* is a convulsive shaking of the nerves and muscles, first occasioned by an irritation of those in the nostrils. *Quincy.*  
 Concerning *sternutation*, or sneezing, and the custom of saluting upon that motion, it is generally believed to derive its original from a disease wherein *sternutation* proved mortal, and such as sneezed died. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*  
*STERNUTATIVE. adj.* [sternutativus, Fr. from *sternuto*, Latin.] Having the quality of sneezing.  
*STERNUTATORY. n. f.* [sternutatoire, Fr. from *sternuto*, Lat.] Medicine that provokes to sneeze.  
 Physicians, in persons near death, use *sternutatories*, or such medicines as provoke unto sneezing; when if the faculty arise, and *sternutation* ensueth, they conceive hopes of life. *Brown.*  
*STEVEN. n. f.* [stēpen, Saxon.] A cry, or loud clamour.  
 Ne sooner was out, but swifter than thought,  
 Fast by the hide, the wolf Lowder caught;  
 And had not Roffy renne to the *stevens*,  
 Lowder had been slain thilke same even. *Spenser.*  
*TO STEW. v. a.* [stewer, French; stoven, Dutch.]  
 To seeth any thing in a slow moist heat.  
 Ere I was risen from the place, that show'd  
 My duty kneeling, came a reeking post,  
 Stew'd in his haste, half breathless. *Shakef. King Lear.*  
 I bruised my skin with playing at sword and dagger with a master of fence, three venes for a dish of stew'd prunes. *Shak.*  
*TO STEW. v. n.* To be seethed in a slow moist heat.  
*STEW. n. f.* [stewe, French; stufa, Italian; estufa, Spanish.]  
 1. A bagnio; a hot-house.  
 As burning Ætna from his boiling *stew*  
 Doth belch out flames, and rocks in pieces broke,  
 And ragged ribs of mountains molten new,  
 Enwrept in coal-black clouds and filthy smoke. *Fa. Queen.*  
 The Lydians were inhibited by Cyrus to use any armour, and give themselves to baths and *stews*. *Abbot.*  
 2. A brothel; a house of prostitution. [This signification is by some imputed to this, that there were licenced brothels near the *stews* or fishponds in Southwark; but probably *stew*, like bagnio, took a bad signification from bad use.]  
 There be that hate harlots, and never were at the *stews*; that abhor falsehood, and never brake promise. *Ascham.*  
 My business in this state  
 Made me a looker-on here in Vienna,  
 Where I have seen corruption boil and bubble,  
 'Till it o'er-run the *stew*. *Shakespeare.*  
 With them there are no *stews*, no dissolute houses, no curtelans. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*  
 Her, though seven years she in the *stews* had laid,  
 A nunnery durst receive and think a maid  
 And though in childbirth's labour she did lie,  
 Midwives would swear 'twere but a tympany. *Donne.*  
 What moderate top would rake the park or *stews*,  
 Who among troops of faultless nymphs can chuse? *Rescom.*  
 Making his own house a *stew*, a bordel, and a school of lewdness, to infill the rudiments of vice into the unwary flexible years of his poor children. *South's Sermons.*

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3. [Stouwen, Dutch, to store.] A storepond; a small pond where fish are kept for the table.  
*STEWARD. n. f.* [steward, Saxon.]  
 1. One who manages the affairs of another.  
 There sat ycal in red,  
 Down to the ground, a comely personage,  
 That in his hand a white rod managed;  
 He *steward* was, hight diet, ripe of age,  
 And in demeanour sober, and in council sage. *Fa. Queen.*  
 Whilst I have gold, I'll be his *steward* still. *Shak. Timon.*  
 Take on you the charge  
 And kingly government of this your land;  
 Not as protector, *steward*, substitute,  
 Or lowly factor for another's gain. *Shakef. Richard III.*  
 How is it that I hear this of thee? Give an account of thy stewardship; for thou mayest be no longer *steward*. *Lu. xvi.*  
 When a *steward* defrauds his lord, he must connive at the rest of the servants while they are following the same practice. *Swift.*  
 What can be a greater honour than to be chosen one of the *stewards* and dispensers of God's bounty to mankind? What can give a generous spirit more complacency than to consider, that great numbers owe to him, under God, their subsistence, and the good conduct of their lives? *Swift.*  
 2. An officer of state.  
 The duke of Suffolk is the first, and claims  
 To be high *steward*. *Shakespeare.*  
*STEWARDSHIP. n. f.* [from *steward*.] The office of a steward.  
 The earl of Worcester  
 Hath broke his staff, resign'd his *stewardship*. *Shakef. R. II.*  
 Shew us the hand of God  
 That hath dismiss'd us from our *stewardship*. *Shakespeare.*  
 If they are not employed to such purposes, we are false to our trust, and the *stewardship* committed to us, and shall be one day severely accountable to God for it. *Colum's Sermons.*  
*STIBIAL. adj.* [from *stibium*, Latin.] Antimonial.  
 The former depend upon a corrupt incinerated melancholy, and the latter upon an adust *stibial* or eruginous sulphur. *Harr.*  
*STICADOS. n. f.* [sticadis, Latin.] An herb. *Answorth.*  
*STICK. n. f.* [sticca, Saxon; sticca, Italian; stick, Dutch.] A piece of wood small and long.  
 Onions as they hang will shoot forth, and so will the herb orpin, with which in the country they trim their houses, binding it to a lath or *stick* set against a wall. *Bacon's Nat. History.*  
 Some strike from clashing flints their fiery feed,  
 Some gather *sticks* the kindled flames to feed. *Dryden.*  
*TO STICK. v. a.* preterite *stuck*; participle pass. *stuck*. [stican, Saxon.] To fasten on so as that it may adhere.  
 Two troops in fair array one moment flow'd;  
 The next, a field with fallen bodies strow'd;  
 The points of spears are *stuck* within the shield,  
 The steeds without their riders scour the field,  
 The knights unhors'd. *Dryden.*  
 Would our ladies, instead of *sticking* on a patch against their country, sacrifice their necklaces against the common enemy, what decrees ought not to be made in their favour? *Addison.*  
 Oh for some pedant reign,  
 Some gentle James to bless the land again;  
 To *stick* the doctor's chair unto the throne,  
 Give law to words, or war with words alone. *Pope.*  
*TO STICK. v. n.*  
 1. To adhere; to unite itself by its tenacity or penetrating power.  
 I will cause the fish of thy rivers to *stick* unto thy scales. *Ez.*  
 The green caterpillar breedeth in the inward parts of roses not blown, where the dew *sticketh*. *Bacon.*  
 Though the sword be put into the sheath, we must not suffer it there to rust, or *stick* so fast as that we shall not be able to draw it readily, when need requires. *Raleigh.*  
 2. To be inseparable; to be united with any thing, Generally in an ill sense.  
 Now does he feel  
 His secret murders *sticking* on his hands. *Shakef. Macbeth.*  
 He is often stigmatized with it, as a note of infamy, to *stick* by him whilst the world lasteth. *Sanderjon.*  
 In their quarrels they proceed to calling names, 'till they light upon one that is sure to *stick*. *Swift.*  
 3. To rest upon the memory painfully.  
 The going away of that which had staid so long, doth yet *stick* with me. *Bacon's Natural History.*  
 4. To stop; to lose motion.  
 I shudder at the name!  
 My blood runs backward, and my fault'ring tongue  
 Sticks at the found. *Smith's Phædra and Hippolytus.*  
 5. To resist emission.  
 Wherefore could I not pronounce amen?  
 I had most need of blessing, and amen  
 Stuck in my throat. *Shakespeare. Macbeth.*

# STI

6. To be constant; to adhere with firmness.  
 The knave will *stick* by thee, I can assure thee that: he will not out, he is true bred. *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*  
 The first contains a *sticking* fast to Christ, when the Christian profession is persecuted; and the second a rising from sin; as he rose, to a new Christian life. *Hammond.*  
 Some *stick* to you, and some to t'other side.  
 They could not but conclude, that to be their interest, and being so convinced, pursue it and *stick* to it. *Tillotson.*  
 The advantage will be on our side, if we *stick* to its essentials. *Addison's Freeholder.*  
 7. To be troublesome by adhering.  
 I am satisfied to trifle away my time, rather than let it *stick* by me. *Pope's Letters.*  
 8. To remain; not to be lost.  
 Proverbial sentences are formed into a verse, whereby they *stick* upon the memory. *Watts.*  
 9. To dwell upon; not to forsake.  
 If the matter be knotty, the mind must stop and buckle to it, and *stick* upon it with labour and thought, and not leave it 'till it has mastered the difficulty. *Locke.*  
 Every man, besides occasional affections, has beloved studies which the mind will more closely *stick* to. *Locke.*  
 10. To cause difficulties or scruple.  
 This is the difficulty that *sticks* with the most reasonable of those who, from conscience, refuse to join with the Revolution. *Swift.*  
 11. To scruple; to hesitate.  
 It is a good point of cunning for a man to shape the answer he would have in his own words and propositions; for it makes the other party *stick* the less. *Bacon.*  
 The church of Rome, under pretext of exposition of Scripture, doth not *stick* to add and alter. *Bacon.*  
 Rather than impute our miscarriages to our own corruption, we do not *stick* to arraign providence itself. *L'Estrange.*  
 Every one without hesitation supposes eternity, and *sticks* not to ascribe infinity to duration. *Locke.*  
 That two bodies cannot be in the same place is a truth that no body any more *sticks* at, than at this maxim, that it is impossible for the same thing to be, and not to be. *Locke.*  
 To *stick* at nothing for the publick interest is repugnant as the refined part of the Venetian wisdom. *Addison on Italy.*  
 Some *stick* not to say, that the parson and attorney forged a will. *Arbutnot.*  
 12. To be stopped; to be unable to proceed.  
 If we should fail.  
 — We fail!  
 But screw your courage to the *sticking* place,  
 And we'll not fail. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*  
 They never doubted the commons; but heard all *stuck* in the lords house, and desired the names of those who hindered the agreement between the lords and commons. *Clarendon.*  
 He threw: the trembling weapon pass'd  
 Through nine bull-hides, each under other plac'd  
 On his broad shield, and *stuck* within the last. *Dryden.*  
 13. To be embarrassed; to be puzzled.  
 Where they *stick*, they are not to be farther puzzled by putting them upon finding it out themselves. *Locke.*  
 They will *stick* long at part of a demonstration, for want of perceiving the connexion of two ideas, that, to one more exercised, is as visible as anything. *Locke.*  
 Souls a little more capacious can take in the connexion of a few propositions; but if the chain be prolix, here they *stick* and are confounded. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*  
 14. To *stick* out. To be prominent with deformity.  
 His flesh is consumed away that it cannot be seen, and his bones that were not seen, *stick* out. *Job xxxiii. 21.*  
 15. To *stick* out. To be unemployed.  
*TO STICK. v. a.* [stican, Saxon; sticken, Dutch.]  
 1. To stab; to pierce with a pointed instrument.  
 The Heruli, when their old kindred fell sick, *stuck* them with a dagger. *Grev.*  
 2. To fix upon a pointed body.  
 3. To fasten by transfixion.  
 Her death!  
 I'll stand betwixt: it first shall pierce my heart:  
 We will be *stuck* together on his dart. *Dryd. Tyrant Love.*  
 4. To set with something pointed.  
 A lofty pile they rear;  
 The fabric's front with cyphers twiss they strew,  
 And *stick* the sides with boughs of baleful yew. *Dryden.*  
*STICKINESS. n. f.* [from *sticky*.] Adhesive quality; viscosity; glutinousness; tenacity.  
*TO STICKLE. v. n.* [from the practice of prizefighters, who placed seconds with staves or *sticks* to interpose occasionally.]  
 1. To take part with one side or other.  
 Fortune, as she's wont, turn'd sickle,  
 And for the foe began to *stickle*. *Hudibras.*  
 2. To contest; to altercation; to contend rather with obstinacy than vehemence.  
 Let them go to't, and *stickle*,  
 Whether a conclave, or a conventicle. *Cicero.*

# STI

- Heralds *stickle*, who got who;  
 So many hundred years ago. *Hudibras.*  
 3. To trim; to play fast and loose; to act a part between opposites.  
 When he sees half of the Christians killed, and the rest in a fair way of being routed, he *stickles* betwixt the remainder of God's host and the race of fiends. *Dryden's Jew. Dedication.*  
*STICKLEBAG. n. f.* [Properly *stickleback*, from *stick*, to prick.] The smallest of fresh-water fish.  
 A little fish called a *sticklebag*, without scales, hath his body fenced with several prickles. *Watson's Angler.*  
*STICKLER. n. f.* [from *stickle*.]  
 1. A fideleman to fencers; a second to a duellist; one who stands to judge a combat.  
 Basilus came to part them, the *stickler's* authority being unable to persuade choleric hearers; and part them he did. *Siden.*  
 Basilus, the judge, appointed *sticklers* and trumpets, whom the others should obey. *Siden.*  
 Our former chiefs, like *sticklers* of the war,  
 First fought 't' inflame the parties, then to poise:  
 The quarrel lov'd, but did the cause abhor;  
 And did not strike to hurt, but made a noise. *Dryden.*  
 2. An obstinate contender about any thing.  
 Quercetanus, though the grand *stickler* for the *tria prima*, has this concession of the irresolubleness of diamonds. *Boyle.*  
 The inferior tribe of common women have, in most reigns; been the professed *sticklers* for such as have acted against the true interest of the nation. *Addison's Freeholder.*  
 The tory or high church clergy were the greatest *sticklers* against the exorbitant proceedings of king James II. *Swift.*  
 All place themselves in the list of the national church, though they are great *sticklers* for liberty of conscience. *Swift.*  
*STICKY. adj.* [from *stick*.] Viscous; adhesive; glutinous.  
 Herbs which last longest are those of strong smell and with a *sticky* stalk. *Bacon's Natural History.*  
*STIFF. adj.* [stijf, Saxon; stijf, Danish; styf, Swedish; stijf, Icelandic; stijf, Dutch.]  
 1. Rigid; inflexible; resisting flexure; not flaccid; not limber; not easily flexible; not pliant.  
 They rising on *stiff* pinions tower  
 The mid aerial sky. *Milton.*  
 The glittering robe  
 Hung floating loose, or *stiff* with mazy gold. *Thomson.*  
 2. Not soft; not giving way; not fluid; not easily yielding to the touch.  
 Still less and less my boiling spirits flow;  
 And I grow *stiff* as cooling metals do. *Dryd. Indian Emp.*  
 Mingling with that oily liquor, they were wholly incorporate, and so grew more *stiff* and firm, making but one substance. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*  
 3. Strong; not easily refuted.  
 On a *stiff* gale  
 The Theban swan extends his wings. *Denham.*  
 4. Hardy; stubborn; not easily subdued.  
 How *stiff* is my vile sense,  
 That I stand up, and have ingenious feeling  
 Of my huge sorrows! Better I were distracted! *Shakespeare.*  
 5. Obstinate; pertinacious.  
 We neither allow unmet nor purpose the *stiff* defence of any unnecessary custom heretofore received. *Hooker.*  
 Yield to others when there is cause; but it is a shame to stand *stiff* in a foolish argument. *Taylor.*  
 A war ensues, the Cretans own their cause,  
*Stiff* to defend their hospitable laws. *Dryden.*  
 6. Harsh; not written with ease; constrained.  
 Formal; rigorous in certain ceremonies; not disengaged in behaviour; starched; affected.  
 The French are open, familiar, and talkative; the Italians *stiff*, ceremonious, and reserved. *Addison on Italy.*  
 8. In *Shakespeare* it seems to mean strongly maintained, or asserted with good evidence. *Shakespeare.*  
 This is *stiff* news.  
*TO STIFFEN. v. a.* [stijfen, Saxon.]  
 1. To make stiff; to make inflexible; to make unpliant.  
 When the blast of war blows in our ears,  
 Stiffen the sinews, summon up the blood,  
 Disguise fair nature with hard favour'd rage. *Shakef. H. V.*  
 He *stiffened* his neck, and hardened his heart from turning unto the Lord. *2 Chron. xxxvi. 13.*  
 The poor, by them disrobed, naked lie,  
 Veil'd with no other covering but the sky;  
 Expos'd to *stiff'ning* frosts, and drenching showers,  
 Which thicken'd air from her black bosom pours. *Sandys.*  
 Her eyes grow *stiffen'd*, and with sulphur burn. *Dryden.*  
 2. To make obstinate.  
 Her *stiff'ning* grief,  
 Who saw her children slaughter'd all at once,  
 Was dull to mine. *Dryden and Lee.*  
*TO STIFFEN. v. n.*  
 1. To grow stiff; to grow rigid; to become unpliant.  
 Aghast, astonish'd, and struck dumb with fear,  
 I stood; like bristles rose my *stiff'ning* hair. *Dryden.*  
 25 F



## STI

- Fix'd in astonishment I gaze upon thee,  
Like one just blasted by a stroke from heaven,  
Who pants for breath, and *stiffens* yet alive;  
In dreadful looks, a monument of wrath. *Addison's Cato.*
2. To grow hard; to be hardened.  
The tender soil, then *stiffening* by degrees,  
Shut from the bounded earth the bounding seas. *Dryden.*
3. To grow less susceptible of impression; to grow obstinate.  
Some souls, we see,  
Grow hard and *stiffen* with adversity. *Dryden.*
- STIFFHEARTED. *adj.* [*stiff* and *heart*.] Obstinate; stubborn; contumacious.  
They are impudent children, and *stiffhearted*. *Essex ii.*
- STIFFLY. *adv.* [*from stiff*.] Rigidly; inflexibly; stubbornly.  
In matters divine, it is still maintained *stiffly*, that they have no *stiffnecked* force. *Hooker.*
- I commended them that stood so *stiffly* for the Lord. *2 Esdr.*
- The Indian fig of itself multiplies from root to root, the plenty of the sap and the softness of the stalk making the bough, being overladen and not *stiffly* upheld, to weigh down. *Bacon.*
- STIFFNECKED. *adj.* [*stiff* and *neck*.] Stubborn; obstinate; contumacious.  
An infinite charge to her majesty, to send over such an army as should tread down all that standeth before them on foot, and lay on the ground all the *stiffnecked*. *Spenser.*
- This *stiffneck'd* pride, nor art nor force can bend,  
Nor high-bow'd hopes to reason's lure descend. *Denham.*
- STIFFNESS. *n. f.* [*from stiff*.]  
1. Rigidity; inflexibility; hardness; ineptitude to bend.  
The *stiffness* and dryness of iron to melt, must be helped by moistening or opening it. *Bacon.*
- The willow bows and recovers, the oak is stubborn and inflexible; and the punishment of that *stiffness*, is one branch of the allegory. *L'Estrange.*
2. Ineptitude to motion.  
The pillars of this frame grow weak,  
My sinews slacken, and an icy *stiffness*  
Benumbs my blood. *Denham.*
3. Tension; not laxity.  
To try new shrouds, one mounts into the wind,  
And one below, their ease or *stiffness* notes. *Dryden.*
4. Obstinate; stubbornness; contumaciousness.  
The vices of old age have the *stiffness* of it too; and as it is the unfittest time to learn in, so the unfittest of it to unlearn will be found much greater. *South's Sermons.*
- Firmness or *stiffness* of the mind is not from adherence to truth, but submission to prejudice. *Locke.*
- These hold their opinions with the greatest *stiffness*; being generally the most fierce and firm in their tenets. *Locke.*
5. Unpleasant formality; constraint.  
All this religion sat easily upon him, without any of that *stiffness* and constraint, any of those forbidding appearances which disparage the actions of the sincerely pious. *Atterbury.*
6. Rigorously; harshness.  
There fill yourself with those most joyous sights;  
But speak no word to her of these sad plights,  
Which her too constant *stiffness* doth constrain. *Spenser.*
7. Manner of writing, not easy but harsh and constrained.  
Rules and critical observations improve a good genius, where nature leadeth the way, provided he is not too scrupulous; for that will introduce a *stiffness* and affectation, which are utterly abhorrent from all good writing. *Felton.*
- TO STIFFLE. *v. a.* [*stouffer*, French.]  
1. To oppress or kill by closeness of air; to suffocate.  
Where have you been broiling?  
—Among the croud i' th' abbey, where a finger  
Cou'd not be wedg'd in more; I am *stiffled*  
With the mere rankness of their joy. *Shakespeare.*
- Pray'r against his absolute decree,  
No more avails than breath against the wind;  
Blown *stiffing* back on him that breathes it forth. *Milton.*
- That part of the air that we drew out, left the more room for the *stiffing* steams of the coals to be received into it. *Boyle.*
- Stiffed* with kisses a sweet death he dies. *Dryden.*
- At one time they keep their patients so close and warm, as almost to *stifle* them with care; and all on a sudden, the cold regimen is in vogue. *Baker.*
- I took my leave, being half *stiffled* with the closeness of the room. *Swift's Account of Partridge's Death.*
2. To keep in; to hinder from emission.  
Whilst bodies become coloured by reflecting or transmitting this or that sort of rays more copiously than the rest, they stop and *stifle* in themselves the rays which they do not reflect or transmit. *Newton's Opticks.*
3. To extinguish by hindering communication.  
Every reasonable man will pay a tax with cheerfulness for *stiffing* a civil war in its birth. *Addison's Freeholder.*
4. To suppress; to conceal.  
If't prove thy fortune, Polydore, to conquer,  
Trust me, and let me know thy love's success,  
That I may ever after *stifle* mine. *Orway's Orphan.*

## STI

- These conclusions have been acknowledged by the disputers themselves, till with labour and study they had *stified* their first convictions. *Rogers.*
- You excel in the art of *stifling* and concealing your resentment. *Swift.*
- STYGMA. *n. f.* [*stigma*, Latin.]  
1. A brand; a mark with a hot iron.  
2. A mark of infamy.
- STIGMATICAL. *adj.* [*from stigma*.] Branded or marked.
- STIGMATIC. *adj.* with some token of infamy.  
Foul *stigmatic*, that's more than thou canst tell. *Shak.*
- Thou'rt like a foul mishapen *stigmatic*,  
Mark'd by the destinies to be avoided. *Shakespeare.*
- He is deformed, crooked, old and ere,  
Vicious, ungente, foolish, blunt, unkind,  
*Stigmatical* in making, worse in mind. *Shakespeare.*
- TO STIGMATIZE. *v. a.* [*stigmatizer*, French, from *stigma*.]  
To mark with a brand; to disgrace with a note of reproach.  
Men of learning who take to business, discharge it with greater honesty than men of the world; because the former in reading have been used to find virtue extolled and vice *stigmatized*, while the latter have seen vice triumphant and virtue discountenanced. *Addison.*
- Some enthusiasts affect to *stigmatize* the finest and most elegant authors both ancient and modern, as dangerous to religion. *Addison's Freeholder.*
- The privileges of juries should be ascertained, and whoever violates them *stigmatized* by public censure. *Swift.*
- STYLAR. *adj.* [*from stile*.] Belonging to the stile of a dial.  
At fifty one and a half degrees, which is London's latitude, make a mark, and laying a ruler to the center of the plane and to this mark, draw a line for the *stylar* line. *Moxon.*
- STYLE. *n. f.* [*style*, from *stylus*, Sax. to climb.]  
1. A set of steps to pass from one enclosure to another.  
There comes my master and another gentleman from Frog-mare over the *stile* this way. *Shakespeare.*
- If they draw several ways, they be ready to hang themselves upon every gate or *stile* they come at. *L'Estrange.*
- The little strutting pile,  
You see just by the church-yard *stile*. *Swift.*
2. [*Stile*, Fr.] A pin to cast the shadow in a sun dial.  
Erect the *stile* perpendicularly over the subdial line, so as to make an angle with the dial plane equal to the elevation of the pole of your place. *Moxon's Mech. Exercise.*
- STYLETTO. *n. f.* [*Italian*; *stilet*, Fr.] A small dagger, of which the blade is not edged but round, with a sharp point.  
When a senator should be torn in pieces, he hired one, who entering into the senate-house, should assault him as an enemy to the state; and stabbing him with *stilletos* leave him to be torn by others. *Hakewill on Providence.*
- TO STYLL. *v. a.* [*styllan*, Sax. *styllen*, Dutch.]  
1. To silence; to make silent.  
Is this the scourge of France?  
Is this the Talbot so much fear'd abroad,  
That with his name the mothers *styll* their babes. *Shakespeare.*
2. To quiet; to appease.  
In all refrains of anger, it is the best remedy to make a man's self believe, that the opportunity of revenge is not yet come; but that he foresees a time for it, and so to *styll* himself in the mean time, and reserve it. *Bacon.*
3. To make motionless.  
He having a full sway over the water, had power to *styll* and compose it, as well as to move and disturb it. *Woodward.*
- The third fair morn now blaz'd upon the main,  
Then glassy smooth lay all the liquid plain,  
The winds were hush'd, the billows scarcely curl'd,  
And a dead silence *styll'd* the watry world. *Pope.*
- STYLL. *adj.* [*styll*, Dutch.]  
1. Silent; uttering no noise. It is well observed by *Janus*, that *st* is the found commanding silence.  
We do not ask, that often jest and laugh:  
'Tis old but true, *styll* wine eat all the draught. *Shakespeare.*
- Your wife Octavia, with her modest eyes,  
And *styll* conclusion, shall acquire no honour,  
Denying upon me. *Shakespeare's Antony and Cleopatra.*
- The storm was laid, the winds retir'd,  
Obedient to thy will;  
The sea that roar'd at thy command,  
At thy command was *styll*. *Addison.*
2. Quiet; calm.  
Atin when he spied  
Thus in *styll* waves of deep delight to wade,  
Fiercely approaching to him loudly cry'd. *Fairy Queen.*
- From hence my lines and I depart,  
I to my soft *styll* walks, they to my heart;  
I to the nurse, they to the child of art.  
Religious pleasure moves gently, and therefore constantly.  
It does not affect by rapture, but is like the pleasure of health, which is *styll* and sober. *South's Sermons.*

Hope

## STI

- Hope quickens all the *still* parts of life, and keeps the mind awake in her most remiss and indolent hours. *Addison.*
- Silius Italicus has represented it as a very gentle and *still* river, in the beautiful description he has given of it. *Addison.*
- How all things listen, while thy mule complains;  
Such silence waits on philomela's strains,  
In some *still* evening, when the whisp'ring breeze  
Pants on the leaves, and dies upon the trees. *Pope.*
3. Motionless.  
Gyrecia fit *still*, but with no still pensiveness. *Sidney.*
- Though the body really moves, yet not changing perceivable distance with other bodies, as fast as the ideas of our minds follow in train, the thing seems to stand *still*, as we find in the hands of clocks. *Locke.*
- That in this state of ignorance, we short-sighted creatures might not mistake true felicity, we are endowed with a power to suspend any particular desire. This is standing *still* where we are not sufficiently assured. *Locke.*
- This stone, O Syphilus, stands *still*;  
Ixion rests upon his wheel. *Pope.*
- STILL. *n. f.* Calm; silence.  
Hence the hunter,  
Sometime a keeper here in Windsor forest,  
Doth all the winter time at *still* of mid-night,  
Walk round about an oak with ragged horns. *Shakespeare.*
- He had never any jealousy with his father, which might give occasion of altering court or council upon the change; but all things pass'd in a *still*. *Bacon's Henry VII.*
- STILL. *adv.* [*stille*, Saxon.]  
1. To this time; till now.  
It hath been anciently reported, and is *still* received, that extreme applauses of great multitudes have so rarified the air, that birds flying over have fallen down. *Bacon.*
- Thou, O matron!  
Here dying to the shore hast left thy name:  
Cajeta *still* the place is call'd from thee,  
The nurse of great *Aeneas'* infancy. *Dryden's Aeneid.*
2. Nevertheless; notwithstanding.  
The desire of fame betrays the ambitious man into indecencies that lessen his reputation; he is *still* afraid lest any of his actions should be thrown away in private. *Addison.*
3. In an evering degree.  
As God sometimes addresses himself in this manner to the hearts of men; so, if the heart will receive such motions by a ready compliance, they will return more frequently, and *still* more and more powerfully. *South.*
- The moral perfections of the Deity, the more attentively we consider them, the more perfectly *still* shall we know them. *Atterbury.*
4. Always; ever; continually.  
Unless God from heaven did by vision *still* shew them what to do, they might do nothing. *Hooker.*
- My brain I'll prove the female to my soul;  
My soul, the father; and these two beget  
A generation of *still*-breeding thoughts.  
Whom the disease of talking *still* once possesseth, he can never hold his peace. *Ben. Johnson.*
- He told them, that if their king were *still* absent from them, they would at length crown apes. *Davies on Ireland.*
- Chymists would be rich, if they could *still* do in great quantities, what they have sometimes done in little. *Boyle.*
- Trade begets trade, and people go much where many people are already gone: so men run *still* to a crowd in the streets, though only to see. *Temple.*
- The fewer *still* you name, you wound the more,  
Bond is but one; but Harpax is a score. *Pope.*
5. After that.  
In the primitive church, such as by fear being compelled to sacrifice to strange gods, after repented, and kept *still* the office of preaching the gospel. *Whitgift.*
6. In continuance.  
I with my hand at midnight held your head;  
And, like the watchful minutes to the hour,  
*Still* and anon cheer'd up the heavy time,  
Saying, what want you? *Shakespeare's King John.*
- STILL. *n. f.* [*from distil*.] A vessel for distillation; an alembick.  
Nature's confectioner, the bee,  
Whose suckets are moist alchimy;  
The *still* of his refining mold,  
Minting the garden into gold. *Cleaveland.*
- In distilling hot spirits, if the head of the *still* be taken off, the vapour which ascends out of the *still* will take fire at the flame of a candle, and the flame will run along the vapour from the candle to the *still*. *Newton's Opticks.*
- This fragrant spirit is obtained from all plants in the least aromatic, by a cold *still*, with a heat not exceeding that of summer.
- TO STILL. *v. a.* [*from distil*.] To distil; to extract or operate upon by distillation.

## STI

- TO STILL. *v. n.* [*stillo*, Latin.] To drop; to fall in drops; Out of use.  
His sceptre gainst the ground he threw,  
And tears *still'd* from him which mov'd all the crew. *Chapman.*
- Short thick fobs, whose thund'ring volleys float,  
And roll themselves over her lubric throat  
In panting murmurs, *still'd* out of her breast,  
That ever-bubbling spring. *Crashaw.*
- STILLATORY. *adj.* [*stillatorius*, Latin.] Falling in drops; drawn by a still.  
STILLATORY. *n. f.* [*from still* or *distil*.]  
1. An alembick; a vessel in which distillation is performed.  
In all *stillatories*, the vapour is turned back upon itself, by the encounter of the sides of the *stillatory*. *Bacon.*
2. The room in which stills are placed; laboratory.  
All offices that require heat, as kitchens, *stillatories*, roves, should be meridional. *Watson's Architecture.*
- These are nature's *stillatories*, in whose caverns the ascending vapours are congealed to that universal aquaviva, that good fresh water. *More's Antidote against Atheism.*
- STILLBORN. *adj.* [*still* and *born*.] Born lifeless; dead in the birth.  
Grant that our hopes, yet likely of fair birth,  
Should be *stillborn*; and that we now possess  
The utmost man of expectation; we are  
A body strong enough to equal with the king. *Shak.*
- Many casualties were but matter of sense, as whether a child were abortive or *stillborn*. *Graunt's Bills of Mortality.*
- The pale assistants on each other star'd,  
With gaping mouths for issuing words prepar'd;  
The *stillborn* sounds upon the palate hung,  
And dy'd imperfect on the falt'ring tongue. *Dryden.*
- I know a trick to make you thrive;  
O, 'tis a quaint device!  
Your *stillborn* poems shall revive,  
And scorn to wrap up spice. *Swift.*
- STILLICIDE. *n. f.* [*stillicidium*, Latin.] A succession of drops.  
The *stillicides* of water, if there be water enough to follow, will draw themselves into a small thread; because they will not discontinue. *Bacon's Natural History.*
- STILLICIDIOUS. *adj.* [*from stillicide*.] Falling in drops.  
Crystal is found sometimes in rocks, and in some places not unlike the furious or *stilliciduous* dependencies of ice. *Brown.*
- STILLNESS. *n. f.* [*from still*.]  
1. Calm; quiet.  
How sweet the moonlight sleeps upon this bank!  
Here will we sit, and let the sounds of musick  
Creep in our ears; soft *stillness* and the night  
Become the touches of sweet harmony. *Shakespeare.*
- When black clouds draw down the lab'ring skies,  
And horrid *stillness* first invades the ear;  
And in that silence we the tempest fear.  
Virgil, to heighten the horror of *Aeneas'* passing by this coast, has prepared the reader by Cajeta's funeral and the *stillness* of the night. *Dryden.*
- If a house be on fire, those at next door may escape, by the *stillness* of the weather. *Swift.*
2. Silence; taciturnity.  
The gravity and *stillness* of your youth  
The world hath noted. *Shakespeare's Othello.*
- STILLSTAND. *n. f.* [*still* and *stand*.] Absence of motion.  
The tide swell'd up unto his height,  
Then makes a *stillstand*, running neither way. *Shakespeare's Lear.*
- STILLV. *adv.* [*from still*.]  
1. Silently; not loudly.  
From camp to camp, through the foul womb of night,  
The hum of either army *stillv* sounds. *Shakespeare's Henry V.*
2. Calmly; not tumultuously.  
STILTS. *n. f.* [*stijthor*, Swedish; *stelen*, Dutch; *stælcan*,] Supports on which boys raise themselves when they walk.  
Some could not be content to walk upon the battlements, but they must put themselves upon *stilts*. *Howel's Eng. Tears.*
- The heron and such like fowl live of fishes, walk on long *stilts* like the people in the marshes. *More's Ant. against Atheism.*
- Men must not walk upon *stilts*. *L'Estrange.*
- TO STIMULATE. *v. a.* [*stimulo*, Latin.]  
1. To prick.  
2. To prick forward; to excite by some pungent motive.  
3. [*In physick*.] To excite a quick sensation, with a derivation towards the part.  
Extreme cold *stimulates*, producing first a rigour, and then a glowing heat; those things which *stimulate* in the extreme degree excite pain. *Arbutnot on Diet.*
- Some medicines lubricate, and others both lubricate and *stimulate*. *Sharpe.*
- STIMULATION. *n. f.* [*stimulatio*, Latin.] Excitement; pungency.  
Some persons, from the secret *stimulations* of vanity or envy, despite a valuable book, and throw contempt upon it by wholesale. *Watson's Improvement of the Mind.*

T



## STI

To STING. *v. a.* Preterite, *I stung*, participle passive *stung*, and *stung*. [Irish, Saxon; *stungen*, fore pricked, Islandick.]

1. To pierce or wound with a point darted out, as that of wasps or scorpions.

The snake, rolled in a flow'ry bank,  
With shining checker'd slough, doth *sting* a child  
That for the beauty thinks it excellent. *Shakespeare.*  
That snakes and vipers *sting* and transmit their mischief by  
the tail is not easily to be justified, the poison lying about the  
teeth and communicated by the bite. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

2. To pain acutely.
- His unkindness  
That stript her from his benediction, turn'd her  
To foreign casualties, gave her dear right,  
To his doghearted daughters: these things *sting* him  
So venomously, that burning flame detains him  
From his Cordelia. *Shakespeare.*

No more I wave  
To prove the hero.—Slander *stings* the brave. *Pope.*  
STING. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. A sharp point with which some animals are armed, and which is commonly venomous.

Serpents have venomous teeth, which are mistaken for their  
*sting*. His rapier was a hornet's *sting*,  
It was a very dangerous thing.  
For if he chanc'd to hurt the king,  
It would be long in healing. *Drayton.*

2. Any thing that gives pain.
- The Jews receiving this book originally with such *sting* in  
it, shews that the authority was high. *Forbes.*

3. The point in the last verse.

It is not the jerk or *sting* of an epigram, nor the seeming  
contradiction of a poor antithesis. *Dryden.*

STINGILY. *adv.* [from *stingy*.] Covetously.

STINGINESS. *n. s.* [from *stingy*.] Avarice; covetousness; nig-  
gardiness.

STINGLESS. *adj.* [from *sting*.] Having no sting.

He hugs this viper when he thinks it *stingless*. *Decay of Piety.*

STINGO. *n. s.* [from the sharpness of the taste.] Old beer. A  
cant word.

STINGY. *adj.* [A low cant word. In this word, with its de-  
rivatives, the *g* is pronounced as in *gem*.] Covetous; nig-  
gardly; avaricious.

A *stingy* narrow hearted fellow that had a deal of choice  
fruit, had not the heart to touch it till it began to be rotten.

He relates it only by parcels, and wont give us the whole,  
which forces me to bespeak his friends to engage him to lay  
aside that *stingy* humour, and gratify the publick at once.

To STINK. *v. n.* Preterite *I stunk*, participle *stunk*, and *stunk*. [Irish, Saxon; *stinken*, Dutch.] To emit an offensive smell, commonly a  
smell of putrefaction.

John, it will be *stinking* law for his breath. *Shakespeare.*

When the children of Ammon saw that they *stank* before  
David, they sent and hired Syrians. *2 Sam. x. 6.*

What a fool art thou, to leave thy mother for a nasty *stink-  
ing* goat?

Most of smells want names; sweet and *stinking* serve our  
turn for these ideas, which is little more than to call them  
pleasing and displeasing. *Locke.*

Chloris, this costly way to *stink* give o'er,  
'Tis throwing sweet into a common store;  
Not all Arabia would sufficient be,  
Thou smell'st not of thy sweets, they *stink* of thee. *Granv.*

STINK. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Offensive smell.

Those *stinks* which the nostrils straight abhor are not most  
pernicious, but such airs as have some similitude with man's  
body, and so betray the spirits. *Bacon's Natural History.*

They share a sin; and such proportions fall,  
That, like a *stink*, 'tis nothing to them all. *Dryden.*

By what criterion do ye eat, d'ye think?  
If this is priz'd for sweetness, that for *stink*. *Pope.*

STINKARD. *n. s.* [from *stink*.] A mean stinking paltry fellow.

STINKER. *n. s.* [from *stink*.] Something intended to offend by  
the smell.

The air may be purified by burning of stinkpots or *stinkers*  
in contagious lanes. *Harvey.*

STINKINGLY. *adv.* [from *stinking*.] With a stink.

STINKPOT. *n. s.* [from *stink* and *pot*.] An artificial composition  
offensive to the smell.

The air may be purified by fires of pitch-barrels, especially  
in close places, by burning of stinkpots. *Harvey.*

To STINT. *v. a.* [Irish, Saxon; *stintan*, Islandick.] To bound;  
to limit; to confine; to restrain; to stop.

The reason hereof is the end which he hath propos'd, and  
the law whereby his wisdom hath *stinted* the effects of his

## STI

power in such sort, that it doth not work infinitely, but cor-  
respondently unto that end for which it worketh. *Hester.*

Then hopeless, heartless, 'gan the cunning thief,  
Persuade us die, to *stint* all further strife. *Fairy Queen.*

Nature wisely *stints* our appetite,  
And craves no more than undisturb'd delight. *Dryden.*

I shall not go about to extenuate the latitude of the curse  
upon the earth, or *stint* it only to the production of weeds, but  
give it its full scope in an universal diminution of the fruit-  
fulness of the earth. *Woodward.*

A suppos'd heathen deity might be so poor in his attributes,  
so *stinted* in his knowledge, that a Pagan might hope to con-  
ceal his perjury from his notice. *Addison.*

Few countries, which, if well cultivated, would not sup-  
port double their inhabitants, and yet fewer where one third  
are not extremely *stinted* in necessities. *Swift.*

STINT. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Limit; bound; restraint.

We must come at the length to some pause: for if every  
thing were to be desired for some other without any *stint*, there  
could be no certain end propos'd unto our actions, we should  
go on we know not whither. *Hester.*

Touching the *stint* or measure thereof, rites and ceremonies,  
and other external things of the like nature being hurtful unto  
the church, either in respect of their quality, or in regard of  
their number; in the former there could be no doubt or dif-  
ficulty what would be done; their deliberation in the latter  
was more difficult. *Hester.*

The extirpation of mourning, a decent funeral, and black  
habits are the usual *stints* of common husbands. *Dryden.*

2. A proportion; a quantity assigned.

Our *stint* of woe  
Is common; every day, a sailor's wife,  
The masters of some merchant, and the merchant  
Have just our theme of woe. *Shakespeare.*

He that gave the hint,  
This letter for to print,  
Must also pay the *stint*. *Denham.*

How much wine drink you in a day? my *stint* in company  
is a pint at noon. *Swift.*

STIPEND. *n. s.* [from *stipendium*, Latin.] Wages; settled pay.

All the earth,  
Her kings and tetrarchs are their tributaries;  
People and nations pay them hourly *stipends*. *Ben. Johnson.*

St. Paul's zeal was express'd in preaching without any offer-  
ings or *stipend*. *Taylor.*

STIPENDIARY. *adj.* [from *stipendium*, Latin.] Receiving salaries;  
performing any service for a stated price.

His great *stipendiary* prelates came with troops of evil ap-  
pointed horsemen not half full. *Knell's Hist. of the Turks.*

Place rectories in the remaining churches, which are now  
served only by *stipendiary* curates. *Swift.*

STIPENDIARY. *n. s.* [from *stipendium*, Latin.] One  
who performs any service for a settled payment.

This whole country is called the kingdom of Tunis; the  
king whereof is a kind of *stipendiary* unto the Turk. *Abbot.*

STIPTICK. *adj.* [from *stiptikos*.] Having the power to staunch  
STIPTICAL. *adj.* [from *stiptikos*.] This by analogy should be  
written *stiptick*.

There is a fowr *stiptick* salt diffus'd through the earth, which  
passing a concoction in plants, becometh milder. *Brown.*

From spirit of salt, carefully dephlegm'd and removed into  
lower glasses, having gently abstracted the whole, there re-  
mained in the bottom, and the neck of the retort, a great  
quantity of a certain dry and *stiptical* substance, mostly of a  
yellowish colour. *Boyle.*

In an effusion of blood, having doff'd ready dipt in the royal  
*stiptick*, we applied them. *Wise's Surgery.*

To STIPULATE. *v. n.* [from *stipular*, Latin; *stipular*, Fr.] To  
contract; to bargain; to settle terms.

The Romans very much neglected their maritime affairs;  
for they *stipulated* with the Carthaginians to furnish them  
with ships for transport and war. *Arbutnot.*

STIPULATION. *n. s.* [from *stipulation*, Fr. from *stipular*.] Bargain;  
We promise obediently to keep all God's commandments;  
the hopes given by the gospel depend on our performance of  
that *stipulation*. *Rogers's Sermons.*

To STIR. *v. a.* [Irish, Saxon; *stieren*, Dutch.]

1. To move; to remove from its place.

My foot I had never yet in five days been able to *stir* but it  
was lifted. *Temple.*

Other spirits  
Shoot through their tracts, and distant muscles fill:  
This foreign, by his arbitrary nod,  
Restrains or sends his ministers abroad,  
Swift and obedient to his high command  
They *stir* a finger, or they lift a hand. *Blackmore.*

2. To agitate; to bring into debate.

Preserve the right of thy place, but *stir* not questions of ju-  
ridiction, and rather assume thy right in silence than voice it  
with claims. *Bacon.*

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One judgment in parliament, that cases of that nature ought  
to be determined according to the common law, is of greater  
weight than many cases to the contrary, wherein the question  
was not *stirred*: yea, even though it should be *stirred* and the  
contrary affirmed. *Hale.*

3. To incite; to instigate; to animate.

With him is come the mother queen;  
An Até *stirring* him to blood and strife. *Shakespeare.*

If you *stir* these daughters hearts  
Against their father, fool me not so much  
To bear it tamely. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

The soldiers love her brother's memory;  
And for her sake some mutiny will *stir*. *Dryden.*

4. To *stir* up. To incite; to animate; to instigate.

This would seem a dangerous commission, and ready to *stir*  
up all the Irish in rebellion. *Spenser's Ireland.*

The greedy thirst of royal crown,  
That knows no kindred, no regards, no right,  
Stir'd Porrex up to put his brother down. *Spenser.*

God *stir'd* him up another adversary. *1 Kings xi. 23.*

The words of Judas were very good, and able to *stir* them  
up to valour. *2 Maccab. xiv. 17.*

Having overcome and thrust him out of his kingdom, he  
*stir'd* up the Christians and Numidians against him. *Knolles.*

The vigorous spirit of Montrose *stir'd* him up to make  
some attempt whether he had any help or no. *Clarendon.*

The improving of his own parts and happiness *stir* him up  
to a notable design. *Moré's Antid. against Atheism.*

To *stir* up vigour in him, employ him in some constant  
bodily labour. *Locke.*

Thou with rebel insolence did'st dare  
To own and to protect that hoary ruffian,  
To *stir* the factious rabble up to arms. *Rowe.*

The use of the passions is to *stir* it up, and put it upon action,  
to awake the understanding and to enforce the will. *Addison.*

5. To *stir* up. To put in action.

Hell is moved for thee to meet thee at thy coming; it *stir-  
reth* up the dead for thee. *Isa. xiv. 9.*

Such mirth the jocund flute or gamefome pipe  
*stirs* up among the loose unletter'd hinds. *Milton.*

To STIR. *v. n.*

1. To move one's self; to go out of the place; to change place.

No power he had to *stir* nor will to rise. *Fairy Queen.*

They had the semblance of great bodies behind on the other  
side of the hill, the falsehood of which would have been man-  
ifest as soon as they should move from the place where they  
were, and from whence they were therefore not to *stir*. *Clarendon.*

2. To be in motion; not to be still; to pass from inactivity to  
motion.

The great Judge of all knows every different degree of hu-  
man improvement, from these weak *stirrings* and tendencies  
of the will, which have not yet form'd themselves into regu-  
lar purposes, to the last entire consummation of a good habit.

3. To become the object of notice.

If they happen to have any superior character, they fancy  
they have a right to talk freely upon every thing that *stirs* or  
appears. *Watts.*

4. To rise in the morning. This is a colloquial and familiar  
use.

If the gentlewoman that attends the general's wife be *stir-  
ring*, tell her, there's one Calio entreats of her a little favour  
of speech. *Shakespeare's Othello.*

STIR. *n. s.* [from *stirus*, Runick, a battle; *stirf*, noise, Welsh.]

1. Tumult; bustle.

What hallooing and what *stir* is this to-day?

These are my mates, that make their wills their law,  
Have some unhappy passenger in chace. *Shakespeare.*

He hath spun a fair thread, to make all this *stir* for such a  
necessity as no man ever denied. *Bp. Bramhall.*

Tell, said the soldier, miserable sir,  
Why all these words, this clamour and this *stir*,  
Why do disputes in wrangling spend the day?

Silence is usually worse than the fiercest and loudest accu-  
sations; since it proceeds from a kind of numbness or stupidity  
of conscience, and an absolute dominion obtained by sin over  
the soul, so that it shall not so much as dare to complain or  
make a *stir*. *Saul's Sermons.*

The great *stirs* of the disputing world are but the conflicts  
of the humours. *Glanvill.*

After all this *stir* about them they are good for nothing. *Til.*

Consider, after so much *stir* about genus and species, how  
few words we have yet settled definitions of. *Locke.*

2. Commotion; public disturbance; tumultuous disorder; sedi-  
tious uproar.

Whensoever the earl shall die, all those lands are to come  
unto her majesty; he is like to make a foul *stir* there, though  
of himself of no power, yet through supplantation of some  
others who lie in the wind. *Spenser's Ireland.*

He did make these *stirs*, grieving that the name of Christ  
was at all brought into those parts. *Abbot.*

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Being advertised of some *stirs* raised by his unnatural sons  
in England, he departed out of Ireland without striking a blow. *Davies.*

Raphael, thou hear'st what *stir* on earth,  
Satan from hell 'scap'd through the darksome gulf  
Hath rais'd in paradise, and how disturb'd  
This night the human pair. *Milton.*

3. Agitation; conflicting passion.

He did keep  
The deck, with glove or hat, or handkerchief,  
Still waving, as the *stirs* and fits of his mind  
Could best express how flow his soul fail'd on,  
How swift his ship. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*

STIRIOUS. *adj.* [from *stiria*, Latin.] Resembling icicles.

Chrystal is found sometimes in rocks, and in some places  
not much unlike the *stirious* or fillicious dependencies of  
ice. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

STIRP. *n. s.* [from *stirps*, Latin.] Race; family; generation. Not  
used.

Sundry nations got footing in that land, of the which there  
yet remain divers great families and *stirps*. *Spenser.*

Democracies are less subject to sedition than when there  
are *stirps* of nobles. *Bacon.*

All nations of might and fame resorted hither; of whom  
we have some *stirps* and little tribes with us at this day. *Bacon.*

STIRrer. *n. s.* [from *stir*.]

1. One who is in motion; one who puts in motion.

2. A riler in the morning.

Come on; give me your hand, sir; an early *stirrer*. *Shak.*

3. An inciter; an instigator.

4. STIRrer up. An inciter; an instigator.

A perpetual spring, not found elsewhere but in the Indies  
only, by reason of the sun's neighbourhood, the life and *stirrer*  
up of nature in a perpetual activity. *Kaleigh.*

Will it not reflect on thy character, Nic, to turn barterer  
in thy old days; a *stirrer* up of quarrels betwixt thy neigh-  
bours? *Arbutnot.*

STIRrup. *n. s.* [Irish, Saxon, from *stiran*, Saxon, to  
climb, and *nap*, a cord.] An iron hoop suspended by a strap,  
in which the horseman sets his foot when he mounts or rides.

Neither is his manner of mounting unseemly, though he  
lack *stirrups*; for in his getting up, his horse is still going,  
whereby he gaineth way; and therefore the *stirrup* was called  
so in scorn, as it were a stay to get up, being derived of the  
old English word *stir*; which is to get up, or mount. *Spenser.*

Hast thou not kiss'd my hand, and held my *stirrups*? *Shak.*

His horse hipp'd with an old mothy saddle, the *stirrups* of  
no kindred. *Shakespeare's Taming of the Shrew.*

Between the *stirrup* and the ground,  
Mercy I ask'd, mercy I found. *Camden's Remains.*

At this the knight began to cheer up,  
And raising up himself on *stirrups*,  
Cry'd out Victoria. *Hudibras.*

To STITCH. *v. a.* [from *sticke*, Danish; *sticken*, Dutch.]

1. To sew, to work on with a needle.

2. To join; to unite, generally with some degree of clumsiness  
or inaccuracy.

Having *stitched* together these animadversions touching ar-  
chitecture and their ornaments, contemplative spirits are as  
restless as active. *Watson.*

3. To *stitch* up. To mend what was rent.

It is in your hand as well to *stitch* up his life again, as it was  
before to rent it. *Sidney.*

I with a needle, and thread *stitch'd* up the artery and the  
wound. *Wise's Surgery.*

To STITCH. *v. n.* To practise needlework.

STITCH. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. A pass of the needle and thread through any thing.

2. [From *stician*, Saxon.] A sharp lancing pain.

If you desire the spleen, and will laugh yourself into *stitches*,  
follow me; yond gull Malvolio is turned heathen, a very re-  
negado. *Shakespeare's Twelfth Night.*

A simple bloody sputation of the lungs is differenced from a  
pleurisy, which is ever painful, and attended with a *stitch*.  
*Harvey on Consumption.*

3. In *Chapman* it seems to mean furrows or ridges, and perhaps  
has the same meaning in the following passage of *Dryden*,  
which otherwise I do not understand.

Many men at plow he made, and drave earth here and  
there,

And turn'd up *stitches* orderly. *Chapman's Iliads.*

A *stitch*-fall'n cheek, that hangs below the jaw,  
Such wrinkles as a skilful hand would draw,  
For an old grandam ape. *Dryden.*

STITCHERY. *n. s.* [from *stitch*.] Needlework. In contempt.

Come lay aside your *stitchery*; play the idle housewife with  
me this afternoon. *Shakespeare's Othello.*

STITCHWORT. *n. s.* Camomile.

STITHY. *n. s.* [from *stithie*, Islandick; *stith*, hard, Saxon.]

1. An anvil; the iron body on which the smith forges his work.  
My imaginations are as foul  
As Vulcan's *stith*







STO

STONE. *n. f.* [*stain*, Gothick; *ſtan*, Saxon; *ſteet*, Dutch.]  
 1. Stones are bodies infipid, hard, not ductile or malleable, nor soluble in water.  
*Woodward's Meth. Foss.*  
 We understand by the term *stones* foffile bodies, ſolid, not ductile under the hammer, fixed in the fire, not eaſily melted in it, and not to be diſſolved by water. *Stones* are arranged under two diſtinct ſeries, the ſofter and the harder. Of the ſofter *stones* there are three general diſtinctions. 1. The foliaceous or flaky, as talk. 2. The fibroſe, as the aſbeſtus. 3. The granulated, as the gypſum. Of the harder *stones* there are alſo three general diſtinctions. 1. The opaque ſtones, as liſtſtone. 2. The ſemi-pellucid, as agate. 3. The pellucid, as cryſtal and the gems.  
*Hill's Mat. Med.*  
 Should I go to church, and ſee the holy edifice of ſtone, And not bethink me ſtrait of dang'rous rocks! *Shakeſpeare.*  
 The Engliſh uſed the *ſtones* to reinforce the pier. *Heyward.*  
 Piece of ſtone cut for building.  
 He ſhall bring forth the head ſtone with ſhoutings. *Zech. iv.*  
 2. Gem; precious ſtone.  
 I thought I ſaw  
 Wedges of gold, great anchors, heaps of pearl,  
 Inſeſtimable ſtones, unvalu'd jewels. *Shakeſp. Rich. III.*  
 3. Any thing made of ſtone.  
 Lend me a looking-glaſs;  
 If that her breath will miſt or ſtain the ſtone, *Shakeſpeare.*  
 Why then the lives.  
 4. Calculous concretion in the kidneys or bladder; the diſeaſe ariſing from a calculus.  
 A ſpecifick remedy for preventing of the ſtone I take to be the conſtant uſe of alehoof-ale. *Temple.*  
 A gentleman ſuppoſed his difficulty in urining proceeded from the ſtone. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*  
 5. The caſe which in ſome fruits contains the ſeed.  
 To make fruits without core or ſtone is a curioſity. *Bacon.*  
 6. Teſticle.  
 7. A weight containing fourteen pounds.  
 Does Wood think that we will ſell him a ſtone of wool for his counters? *Swift.*  
 8. STONE is uſed by way of exaggeration.  
 What need you be ſo boiſt'rous rough?  
 I will not ſtruggle, I will ſtand ſtill. *Shakeſp. K. John.*  
 And there lies Whacum by my ſide,  
 Stone dead, and in his own blood dy'd. *Hudibras.*  
 The fellow held his breath, and lay ſtill, as if he was dead.  
 She had got a trick of holding her breath, and lying at her length for ſtone dead. *L'Eſtrange.*  
 The cottages having taken a country-dance together, had been all out, and flood ſtill with amazement. *Pope.*  
 10. To leave no STONE unturned. To do every thing that can be done for the production or promotion of any effect.  
 Women, that left no ſtone unturned  
 In which the cauſe might be concern'd,  
 Brought in their children's ſpoons and whiſtles,  
 To purchaſe ſwords, carbines, and piſtols. *Hudibras.*  
 He crimes invented, left unturned no ſtone  
 To make my guilt appear, and hide his own. *Dryden.*  
 STONE. *adj.* Made of ſtone.  
 Preſent her at the lect,  
 Becauſe the bought ſtone jugs, and no ſcal'd quarts. *Shakeſp.*  
 To STONE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]  
 1. To peſt or beat or kill with ſtones.  
 Theſe people be almoſt ready to ſtone me. *Ex. xvii. 4.*  
 Crucifixion was a puniſhment unknown to the Jewiſh laws, among whom the ſtoning to death was the puniſhment for blaſphemy. *Stephens's Sermons.*  
 2. To harden.  
 Oh perjur'd woman! thou do'ſt ſtone my heart;  
 And mak'ſt me call what I intend to do,  
 A murder, which I thought a ſacrifice. *Shakeſp. Othello.*  
 STONEBREAK. *n. f.* An herb. *Ainſworth.*  
 STONECHATTER. *n. f.* A bird. *Ainſworth.*  
 STONECROP. *n. f.* A ſort of tree.  
 Stoncrop tree is a beautiful tree, but not common. *Mortimer.*  
 STONECUTTER. *n. f.* [from *stone* and *cutter*.] One whoſe trade is to hew ſtones.  
 A ſtonecutter's man had the veſiculae of his lungs ſo ſtuffed with duſt, that, in cutting, the knife went as if through a heap of ſand. *Derham's Phyſico-Theology.*  
 My proſecutor provided me a monument at the ſtonecutter's, and would have erected it in the pariſh-church. *Swift.*  
 STONEFLY. *n. f.* A plant. *Ainſworth.*  
 STONEFRUIT. *n. f.* [from *stone* and *fruit*.] Fruit of which the ſeed is covered with a hard ſhell enveloped in the pulp.  
 We gathered ripe apricocks and ripe plums upon one tree, from which we expect ſome other ſorts of ſtonefruit. *Boyle.*  
 STONEHAWK. *n. f.* A kind of hawk. *Ainſworth.*  
 STONEHORSE. *n. f.* [from *stone* and *horse*.] A horſe not caſtrated.  
 Where there is moſt arable land, ſtonehorſes or geldings are more neceſſary. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

STO

STONEPIT. *n. f.* [from *stone* and *pit*.] A quarry; a pit where ſtones are dug.  
 There's one found in a ſtonepit. *Woodward.*  
 STONEPITCH. *n. f.* [from *stone* and *pitch*.] Hard inſipidated pitch.  
 The Egyptian mummies are reported to be as hard as ſtonepitch. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſtory.*  
 STONEPLOVER. *n. f.* A bird. *Ainſworth.*  
 STONEMICKLE. *n. f.* A bird. *Ainſworth.*  
 STONEWORK. *n. f.* [from *stone* and *work*.] Building of ſtone.  
 They make two walls with flat ſtones, and fill the ſpace with earth, and ſo they continue the ſtonework. *Mortimer.*  
 STONINESS. *n. f.* [from *stone*.] The quality of having many ſtones.  
 The name Hexton owes its original to the ſtonineſs of the place.  
 Small gravel or ſtonineſs is found therein. *Mortimer.*  
 STONY. *adj.* [from *stone*.]  
 1. Made of ſtone.  
 Nor ſtony tower, nor walls of beaten braſs,  
 Can be retentive to the ſtrength of ſpirit. *Shak. Jul. Cef.*  
 With love's light wings did I o'erperch theſe walls;  
 For ſtony limits cannot hold love out. *Shak. Rom. and Jul.*  
 Nor ſlept the winds  
 Within their ſtony caves, but ruſh'd abroad  
 From the four hinges of the world, and fell  
 On the vex'd wilderneſs, whoſe tall'eſt pines,  
 Though rooted deep as high and ſturdieſt oaks,  
 Bow'd their ſtiff necks, loaden with ſtormy blaſts,  
 Or torn up their. *Milton's Paraſiſe Regain'd.*  
 Here the marſhy grounds approach your fields,  
 And there the foil a ſtony harveſt yields. *Dryden's Virgil.*  
 As in ſpires he flood, he turn'd to ſtone;  
 The ſtony ſnake retain'd the figure ſtill his own. *Dryden.*  
 They ſuppoſe theſe bodies to be only water petrified, or converted into theſe ſpary or ſtony icicles. *Woodward.*  
 2. Abounding with ſtones.  
 From the ſtony Mænalus  
 Bring your flocks, and live with uſ. *Milton.*  
 3. Petrified.  
 Now let the ſtony dart of ſenſeleſs cold  
 Pierce to my heart, and paſs through every ſide. *F. Queen.*  
 4. Hard; inflexible; unrelenting.  
 The ſtony hardneſs of too many patrons hearts, not touch'd with any feeling in this caſe. *Hick.*  
 Thou art come to anſwer  
 A ſtony adverſary, an inhuman wretch  
 Uncaſable of pity. *Shakeſp. Merchant of Venice.*  
 Eight yards of uneven ground is threeſcore and ten miles a-foot with me, and the ſtony hearted villains know it. *Shakeſp.*  
 At this fight  
 My heart is turn'd to ſtone; and while 'tis mine,  
 It ſhall be ſtony. *Shakeſp. Henry VI.*  
 I will clear their ſenſes dark,  
 What may ſuffice, and ſoften ſtony hearts  
 To pray, repent, and bring obedience due. *Milt. Par. Loſt.*  
 Indiſt'nce, clad in wildom's guiſe,  
 All fortitude of mind ſupplies;  
 For how can ſtony bowels melt,  
 In thoſe who never pity felt?  
 STOOD. The preterite of *To ſtand*.  
 Adam, at the news,  
 Heart-ſtruck with chilling gripe of ſorrow ſtood. *Milton.*  
 STOOLE. *n. f.* [*ſtol*, Gothick; *ſtol*, Saxon; *ſtoel*, Dutch.]  
 1. A ſeat without a back, ſo diſtinguiſhed from a chair.  
 If a chair be defined a ſeat for a ſingle perſon, with a back belonging to it, then a ſtoole is a ſeat for a ſingle perſon without a back.  
 Thou fearful fool,  
 Why takeſt not of the ſame fruit of gold?  
 Ne fitteſt down on that ſame ſilver ſtoole,  
 To reſt thy weary perſon in the ſhadow cold? *Fa. Queen.*  
 Now which were wife, and which were fools?  
 Poor Alma ſits between two ſtools:  
 The more ſhe reads, the more perplex'd. *Prior.*  
 2. Evacuation by purgative medicines.  
 There be medicines that move ſtools, and not urine; ſome other urine, and not ſtools: thoſe that purge by ſtool, are ſuch as enter not at all, or little, into the meſentery veins; but either at the ſtrict are not digeſtible by the ſtomach, and therefore move immediately downwards to the guts; or elſe are afterwards rejected by the meſentery veins, and ſo turn likewise downwards to the guts. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*  
 The perſiſtack motion, or repeated changes of contraction and dilatation, is not in the lower guts; elſe one would have a continual need of going to ſtool. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*  
 3. STOOLE of Repentance, or cutty ſtoole, in the kirks of Scotland, is ſomewhat analogous to the pillory. It is elevated above the congregation. In ſome places there may be a ſeat in it; but it is generally without, and the perſon ſtands therein who has been guilty of fornication, for three Sundays in the forenoon; and after ſermon

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ſermon is called upon by name and ſurname, the headle or kirk-officer bringing the offender, if refractory, forwards to his poſt; and then the preacher proceeds to admonition. Here too are ſet to publick view adulterers; only theſe are habited in a coarſe canvas, analogous to a hairy or monaſtick veſt, with a hood to it, which they call the ſack or ſackcloth, and that every Sunday throughout a year, or longer.  
 Unequal and unreaſonable judgment of things brings many a great man to the ſtoole of repentance. *L'Eſtrange.*  
 STOOBALL. *n. f.* [*ſtool* and *ball*.] A play where balls are driven from ſtool to ſtool.  
 While Betty dances on the green,  
 And Suſan is at ſtoolball ſeen. *Prior.*  
 To STOOP. *v. n.* [*ſteupian*, Saxon; *ſtuypen*, Dutch.]  
 1. To bend down; to bend forward.  
 Like unto the boughs of this tree he bended downward,  
 and ſtoop'd toward the earth. *Raleigh.*  
 2. To lean forward ſtanding or walking.  
 When Pelopidas and Iſmenias were ſent to Artaxerxes, Pelopidas did nothing unworthy; but Iſmenias let fall his ring to the ground, and, ſtooping for that, was thought to make his adoration. *Stillingfleet.*  
 He ſtooping open'd my left ſide, and took  
 From thence a rib. *Milton.*  
 3. To yield; to bend; to ſubmit.  
 I am the ſon of Henry the fifth,  
 Who made the dauphin and the French to ſtoop. *Shakeſp.*  
 Mighty in her ſhips flood Carthage long,  
 And ſwept the riches of the world from far;  
 Yet ſtoop'd to Rome, leſs wealthy, but more ſtrong. *Dryd.*  
 4. To deſcend from rank or dignity.  
 He that condeſcended ſo far, and ſtooped ſo low, to invite and to bring us to heaven, will not reſuſe us a gracious reception there. *Boyle's Seraphick Love.*  
 Where men of great wealth ſtoop to huſbandry, it multiplies riches exceedingly. *Bacon.*  
 5. To yield; to be inferior.  
 Death his death-wound ſhall then receive,  
 And ſtoop inglorious. *Milton.*  
 Theſe are arts, my prince,  
 In which your Zama does not ſtoop to Rome. *Addiſon.*  
 6. To ſink from reſolution or ſuperiority; to condeſcend.  
 They, whoſe authority is required unto the ſatisfying of your demand, do think it both dangerous to admit ſuch concurrence of divided minds, and unmeet that their laws, which, being once ſolemnly eſtabliſhed, are to exact obedience of all men and to conſtrain thereunto, ſhould ſo far ſtoop as to hold themſelves in ſuſpenſe from taking any effect upon you, till ſome diſputer can perſuade you to be obedient. *Hooker.*  
 7. To come down on prey as a falcon.  
 The bird of Jove ſtoop'd from his airy tour,  
 Two birds of gayett plume before him drove. *Milton.*  
 8. To alight from the wing.  
 Satan ready now  
 To ſtoop with wearied wings and willing feet,  
 On the bare outſide of this world. *Milton.*  
 Twelve ſwans behold in beauteous order move,  
 And ſtoop with cloſing pinions from above. *Dryden.*  
 9. To ſink to a lower place.  
 Cow'ring low  
 With blandiſhment, each bird ſtoop'd on his wing. *Milton.*  
 STROOP. *n. f.* [from the verb.]  
 1. Act of ſtooping; inclination downward.  
 2. Deſcent from dignity or ſuperiority.  
 Can any loyal ſubject ſee  
 With patience ſuch a ſtoop from ſovereignty?  
 An ocean pour'd upon a narrow brook? *Dryden.*  
 3. Fall of a bird upon his prey.  
 Now will I wander through the air,  
 Mount, make a ſtoop at ev'ry fair. *Waller.*  
 An eagle made a ſtoop at him in the middle of his exaltation, and carried him away. *L'Eſtrange.*  
 4. [*ſtooppa*, Saxon; *ſtoope*, Dutch.] A veſſel of liquor.  
 Come, lieutenant, I have a ſtoop of wine; and here without are a brace of gallants, that would fain have a meaſure to the health of Othello. *Shakeſp. Othello.*  
 There's nothing more in me, ſir, but may be ſqueez'd out without recking, only a ſtoop or two of wine.  
 A caldron of fat beef, and ſtoop of ale,  
 On the huzzaging mob ſhall more prevail,  
 Than if you give them, with the nicceſt art,  
 Ragouls of peacocks brains, or filbert tart. *King.*  
 STROOPINGLY. *adv.* [from *ſtooping*.] With inclination downwards.  
 Nani was noted to tread ſoſtly, to walk ſtroopingly, and raiſe himſelf from benches with laborious geſture. *Watton.*  
 To STOP. *v. a.* [*ſteuper*, Fr. *ſtoppare*, Ital. *ſtoppen*, Dutch.]  
 1. To hinder from progrefſive motion.  
 From the oracle  
 They will bring all; whoſe ſpiritual counſel had  
 Shall ſtop or ſpur me. *Shakeſpeare.*  
 Can any drefſes find a way  
 To ſtop th' approaches of decay,  
 And mend a ruin'd face? *Darſet.*

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2. To hinder from any change of ſtate, whether to better or worſe.  
 3. To hinder from action.  
 As the truth of Chriſt is in me, no man ſhall ſtop me of this boaiſting. *2 Cor. xi. 10.*  
 4. To put an end to the motion or action of any thing.  
 Friend, 'tis the duke's pleaſure,  
 Whoſe diſpoſition, all the world well knows,  
 Will not be rubb'd nor ſtopp'd. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*  
 Almon falls, pierc'd with an arrow from the diſtant war:  
 Fix'd in his throat the flying weapon ſtood,  
 And ſtopp'd his breath, and drank his vital blood. *Dryden.*  
 5. To ſuppreſs.  
 Every bold ſinner, when about to engage in the commiſſion of any known ſin, ſhould arreſt his confidence, and ſtop the execution of his purpoſe with this queſtion: Do I believe that God has denounced death to ſuch a practice, or do I not? *South.*  
 He, on occaſion of ſtopping my play, did me a good office at court, by repreſenting it as long ago deſigned. *Dryden.*  
 6. To regulate muſical ſtrings with the fingers.  
 In inſtruments of ſtrings, if you ſtop a ſtring high, whereby it hath leſs ſcope to tremble, the ſound is more treble, but yet more dead. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*  
 7. To cloſe any aperture.  
 Smite every fenced city, ſtop all wells of water, and mar land with ſtones. *2 Kings iii. 19.*  
 They pulled away the ſhoulder, and ſtopp'd their ears, that they ſhould not hear. *Zech. vii. 11.*  
 A hawk's bell, the holes ſtopp'd up, hang by a thread within a bottle-glaſs, and ſtop the glaſs cloſe with wax. *Bacon.*  
 His majeſty ſtopp'd a leak that did much harm. *Bacon.*  
 Stopping; and ſuffocations are dangerous in the body. *Bacon.*  
 They firſt raiſed an army with this deſign, to ſtop my mouth or force my conſent. *King Charles.*  
 Celſus gives a precept about bleeding, that when the blood is good, which is to be judg'd by the colour, that immediately the vein ſhould be ſtopp'd. *Arbutnot.*  
 8. To obſtruct; to encumber.  
 Mountains of ice that ſtop th' imagin'd way. *Milton.*  
 To STOP. *v. n.* To ceaſe to go forward.  
 Some ſtrange commotion  
 Is in his brain: he bites his lip, and ſtarts;  
 Stops on a ſudden, looks upon the ground,  
 Then lays his finger on his temple; ſtrait  
 Springs out into faſt gait, then ſtops again. *Shak. H. VIII.*  
 When men purſue their thoughts of ſpace, they ſtop at the confines of body, as if ſpace were there at an end. *Locke.*  
 If the rude throng pour on with furious pace,  
 And hap to break thee from a friend's embrace,  
 Stop ſhort, nor ſtruggle through. *Gay.*  
 STOP. *n. f.* [from the verb.]  
 1. Ceſſation of progrefſive motion.  
 Thought's the ſlave of time, and life time's fool;  
 And time, that takes ſurvey of all the world,  
 Muſt have a ſtop. *Shakeſpeare.*  
 The marigold, whoſe courtier's face  
 Echoes the ſun, and doth uſurp  
 Her at his riſe, at his full ſtop  
 Packs and ſhuts up her gawdy ſhop,  
 Miſtakes her cue, and doth diſplay. *Cleaveland.*  
 A lion, ranging for his prey, made a ſtop on a ſudden at a hideous yelling noiſe, which ſtartled him. *L'Eſtrange.*  
 2. Hindrance of progrefſ; obſtruction.  
 In weak and tender minds we little know what miſery this ſtrict opinion would breed, beſides the ſtops it would make in the whole courſe of all mens lives and actions. *Hooker.*  
 Theſe gates are not ſufficient for the communication between the walled city and its ſuburbs, as daily appears by the ſtops and embarras of coaches near both theſe gates. *Grant.*  
 My praife the Fabii claim,  
 And thou great hero, greateſt of thy name,  
 Ordain'd in war to ſave the ſinking ſtate,  
 And, by delays, to put a ſtop to fate. *Dryden's Æn.*  
 Occult qualities put a ſtop to the improvement of natural philoſophy, and therefore have been rejected. *Newton's Opt.*  
 Brokers hinder trade, by making the circuit which the money goes larger, and in that circuit more ſtops, ſo that the returns muſt neceſſarily be ſlower and ſcantier. *Locke.*  
 Female zeal, though proceeding from ſo good a principle, if we may believe the French hiſtorians, often put a ſtop to the proceedings of their kings, which might have ended in a reformation. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*  
 3. Hindrance of action.  
 'Tis a great ſtep towards the maſtery of our deſires to give this ſtop to them, and ſhut them up in ſilence. *Locke.*  
 4. Ceſſation of action.  
 Look you to the guard to-night:  
 Let's teach ourſelves that honourable ſtop,  
 Not to outſport diſcretion. *Shakeſpeare.*  
 5. Interruption.  
 Thou art full of love and honeſty,  
 And weigh'ſt thy words before thou giv'ſt them breath;  
 Therefore theſe ſtops of thine fright me the more. *Shakeſp.*  
 6. Prohibition



## STO

6. Prohibition of sale.  
If they should open a war, they foresee the consumption France must fall into by the *stop* of their wine and salts, wholly taken off by our two nations. *Temple.*
7. That which obstructs; obstacle; impediment.  
The proud Dueña, full of wrathful spight  
And fierce disdain to be affronted so,  
Infore'd her purple beast with all her might,  
That *stop* out of the way to overthrow. *Fairy Queen.*  
On indeed they went: but O! not far;  
A fatal *stop* travers'd their headlong course. *Daniel.*  
Blessed be that God who cast rubs, *stops*, and hindrances in my way, when I was attempting the commission of such a sin. *South's Sermons.*  
So melancholy a prospect should inspire us with zeal to oppose some *stop* to the rising torrent, and check this overflowing of ungodliness. *Rogers.*
8. Instrument by which the sounds of wind musick are regulated.  
You would play upon me, you would seem to know my *stops*; you would pluck out the heart of my mystery. *Shakespeare.*  
Blest are those,  
Whose blood and judgment are so well commingl'd,  
That they are not a pipe for fortune's finger,  
To sound what *stop* the please. *Shakespeare. Hamlet.*  
The harp  
Had work, and rested not; the solemn pipe,  
And dulcimer, all organs of sweet *stop*. *Milt. Par. Loft.*  
The found  
Of instruments, that made melodious chime,  
Was heard of harp and organ; and who mov'd  
Their *stops*, and chords, was seen; his volant touch  
Infus'd through all proportions, low and high,  
Fled, and pass'd transverse the resonant fugue. *Milton.*  
A variety of strings may be observed on their harps, and of *stops* on their tibz; which shews the little foundation that such writers have gone upon, who, from a short passage in a classic author, have determined the precise shape of the ancient musical instruments, with the exact number of their pipes, strings, and *stops*. *Addison on Italy.*
9. Regulation of musical chords by the fingers.  
The further a string is strained, the less superstraining goeth to a note; for it requireth good winding of a string before it will make any note at all: and in the *stops* of lutes, the higher they go, the less distance is between the frets. *Bacon.*
10. The act of applying the stops in musick.  
Th' organ-found a time survives the *stop*,  
Before it doth the dying note give up. *Daniel's Civil War.*
11. A point in writing, by which sentences are distinguished.  
Even the iron-pointed pen,  
That notes the tragick dooms of men,  
Wet with tears still'd from the eyes  
Of the flinty destinies,  
Would have learn'd a softer style,  
And have been afraid to spoil  
His life's sweet story by the haste  
Of a cruel *stop* ill-plac'd. *Crashaw.*
- STO'P'COCK. *n. f.* [*stop* and *cock*.] A pipe made to let out liquor, stopp'd by a turning cock.  
No man could spit from him without it, but would drivel like some paralytick or fool; the tongue being as a *stopcock* to the air, till upon its removal the spittle is driven away. *Grew.*
- STO'PPAGE. *n. f.* [*from stop*.] The act of stopping; the state of being stopp'd.  
The effects are a *stoppage* of circulation by too great a weight upon the heart, and suffocation. *Arbutnot.*  
The *stoppage* of a cough, or spitting, increases phlegm in the stomach. *Floyer on the Humours.*
- STO'PPLE, or Stopper. *n. f.* [*from stop*.] That by which any hole or the mouth of any vessel is filled up.  
Bottles swung, or carried in a wheel-barrow upon rough ground, fill not full, but leave some air; for if the liquor come close to the *stopple*, it cannot flower. *Bacon.*  
There were no shutts or *stopples* made for the ears, that any loud or sharp noise might awaken it, as also a soft and gentle murmur provoke it to sleep. *Ray on the Creation.*
- STO'RAXTREE. *n. f.* [*Styrax*, Latin.]  
1. A tree.  
The flower consists of one leaf, shaped like a funnel, and cut into several segments, out of whose flower-cup rises the pointal, which is fixed like a nail in the forepart of the flower: this afterwards becomes a roundish fleshy fruit, including one or two seeds in hard shells. *Miller.*
2. A refinous and odoriferous gum.  
I yielded a pleasant odour like the best myrrh, as galbanum, and sweet *storax*. *Eclius xxiv. 15.*
- STORE. *n. f.* [*stör*, in old Swedish and Runick, is much, and is prefixed to other words to intend their signification; *stora*, Danish; *stor*, Islandick, is great. The Teutonick dialects nearer to English seem not to have retained this word.]  
1. Large number; large quantity; plenty.  
The ships are fraught with *store* of victuals, and good quantity of treasure. *Bacon.*

## STO

- None yet, but *store* hereafter from the earth  
Up hither like aerial vapours flew,  
Of all things transitory and vain, when fin  
With vanity had fill'd the works of men. *Milt. Par. Loft.*  
Jove, grant me length of life, and years good *store*  
Heap on my bended back. *Dryden's Juvenal.*
2. A stock accumulated; a supply hoarded.  
We liv'd  
Supine amidst our flowing *store*,  
We slept securely, and we dreamt of more. *Dryden.*  
Thee, goddess, thee, Britannia's isle adores:  
How has the oft exhausted all her *stores*,  
How oft in fields of death thy presence fought?  
Nor thinks the mighty prize too dearly bought. *Addison.*  
Their minds are richly fraught  
With philosophick *stores*. *Thomson.*
3. The state of being accumulated; hoard.  
Is not this laid up in *store* with me, and sealed up among my treasures?  
Divine Cecilia came,  
Inventress of the vocal frame:  
The sweet enthusiast from her sacred *store*  
Enlarg'd the former narrow bounds,  
And added length to solemn sounds. *Dryden.*
4. Storehouse; magazine.  
Sulphurous and nitrous foam,  
Concocted and adust, they reduc'd  
To blackest grain, and into *store* convey'd. *Milton.*
- STORE. *adj.* Hoarded; laid up; accumulated.  
What floods of treasure have flowed into Europe by that action, so that the cause of Christendom is raised since twenty times told: of this treasure the gold was accumulate and *store* treasure; but the silver is still growing. *Bacon's Holy War.*
- TO STORE. *v. a.* [*from the noun*.]  
1. To furnish; to replenish.  
Wife Plato said the world with men was *stor'd*,  
That succour each to other might afford.  
Her face with thousand beauties blest;  
Her mind with thousand virtues *stor'd*;  
Her pow'r with boundless joy confest,  
Her person only not ador'd. *Prior.*
2. To stock against a future time.  
Some were of opinion that it were best to stay where they were, until more aid and *store* of victuals were come; but others said the enemy were but barely *stor'd* with victuals, and therefore could not long hold out. *Knolles's Hist. of the Turks.*  
One having *stor'd* a pond of four acres with carps, tench, and other fish, and only put in two small pikes, at seven years end, upon the draught, not one fish was left, but the two pikes grown to an excessive bigness. *Holt.*  
The mind reflects on its own operations about the ideas got by sensation, and thereby *stores* itself with a new set of ideas, which I call ideas of reflection. *Lect.*  
To *store* the vessel let the care be mine,  
With water from the rocks and rosy wine,  
And life-sustaining bread. *Pope's Odyssey.*
3. To lay up; to hoard.  
Let the main part of the corn be a common stock, laid in and *stor'd* up, and then delivered out in proportion. *Bacon.*
- STO'REHOUSE. *n. f.* [*store* and *house*.] Magazine; treasury; place in which things are hoarded and deposited against a future time.  
By us it is willingly confessed, that the Scripture of God is a *storehouse* abounding with inestimable treasures of wisdom and knowledge, in many kinds over and above things in this kind barely necessary.  
They greatly joyed merry tales to feign,  
Of which a *storehouse* did with her remain. *Fairy Queen.*  
Suffer us to famish, and their *storehouses* cramm'd with grain! *Shakespeare. Coriolanus.*  
Joseph opened all the *storehouses*, and fold unto the Egyptians.  
To these high pow'rs a *storehouse* doth pertain,  
Where they all arts and gen'ral reasons lay;  
Which in the soul, ev'n after death, remain,  
And no Lethæan flood can wash away.  
My heart hath been a *storehouse* long of things  
And sayings laid up, portending strange events. *Parad. Reg.*  
The image of God was resplendent in man's practical understanding, namely that *storehouse* of the soul, in which are treasured up the rules of action and the seeds of morality. *South's Sermons.*
- As many different sounds as can be made by single articulations, so many letters there are in the *storehouse* of nature. *Hold.*
- STO'RER. *n. f.* [*from store*.] One who lays up.  
STO'RIED. *adj.* [*from story*.] Adorned with historical pictures.  
Let my due feet never fail  
To walk the studious cloisters pale,  
And love the high embow'd roof,  
With antic pillar massy proof,  
And *storied* windows richly dight,  
Casting a dim religious light. *Milton.*

## STO

- Some greedy minion or imperious wife,  
The trophy'd arches, *story'd* halls invade. *Pope.*
- STORCK. *n. f.* [*trorp*, Saxon.] A bird of passage famous for the regularity of its departure.  
Its beak and legs are long and red; it feeds upon serpents, frogs, and insects: its plumage would be quite white, were not the extremity of its wings, and also some part of its head and thighs black: it sits for thirty days and lays but four eggs. Formerly they would not eat the *storck*; but at present it is much esteemed for the deliciousness of its flesh: they go away in the middle of August, and return in spring. *Calmet.*  
The *storck* in the heaven knoweth her appointed times. *Jer.*
- STORCKBILL. *n. f.* An herb.
- STORM. *n. f.* [*sturm*, Welsh; *trorp*, Saxon; *storm*, Dutch; *sturm*, Italian.]  
1. A tempest; a commotion of the elements.  
O turn thy rudder hitherward a while,  
Here may thy *storm*-beat vessel safely ride.  
We hear this fearful tempest sing,  
Yet seek no shelter to avoid the *storm*.  
Them the upstays, mindless the while  
Herself, though fairest unsupported flower,  
From her best prop so far and *storm* to nigh.  
Sulphurous hail shot after us in *storm*.  
Then stay my child! *storms* beat and rolls the main;  
Oh, beat those *storms* and roll the seas in vain. *Pope.*
2. Assault on a fortified place.  
How by *storm* the walls were won,  
Or how the victor sack'd and burnt the town. *Dryden.*
3. Commotion; sedition; tumult; clamour; bustle.  
Whilst I in Ireland nourish a mighty band,  
I will stir up in England some black *storm*. *Shakespeare.*  
Her sister  
Began to scold and raise up such a *storm*,  
That mortal ears might hardly endure the din. *Shakespeare.*
4. Affliction; calamity; distress.  
5. Violence; vehemence; tumultuous force.  
As of as we are delivered from those either imminent or present calamities, against the *storm* and tempest whereof we all instantly crave favour from above, let it be a question what we should render unto God for his blessings, universally, sensibly, and extraordinarily bestowed. *Hooker.*
- TO STORM. *v. a.* [*from the noun*.] To attack by open force.  
From ploughs and harrows sent to seek renown,  
They fight in fields, and *storm* the shaken town. *Dryden.*  
There the brazen tow'r was *storm'd* of old,  
When Jove defended in almighty gold. *Pope.*
- TO STORM. *v. n.*  
1. To raise tempests.  
So now he *storms* with many a sturdy *store*,  
So now his blustering blast each coast doth scour. *Spenser.*
2. To rage; to fume; to be loudly angry.  
Hoarse, and all in rage,  
As mock'd they *storm*. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*  
When you return, the master *storms*, the lady scolds. *Swift.*  
While thus they rail, and scold, and *storm*,  
It passes for common form. *Swift.*
- STORMY. *adj.* [*from storm*.]  
1. Tempestuous.  
Bellowing clouds burst with a *stormy* found,  
And with an armed winter strew the ground. *Addison's Italy.*  
The tender apples from their parents rent  
By *stormy* shocks, must not neglected lie. *Philips.*
2. Violent; passionate.  
The *stormy* sultan rages at our stay. *Irene.*
- STORY. *n. f.* *trorp*, Saxon; *storie*, Dutch; *storia*, Italian; *isegia*.]  
1. History; account of things past.  
The fable of the dividing of the world between the three sons of Saturn, arose from the true *story* of the dividing of the earth between the three brethren the sons of Noah. *Raleigh.*  
There I have heard relating what was done  
Ere my remembrance: now hear me relate  
My *story* which perhaps thou hast not heard. *Milton.*  
To king Artaxerxes, thy servants Rathumnus the *story*-writer, and Smellius the scribe. *Esdr. ii. 17.*  
The four great monarchies make the subject of ancient *story*, and are related by the Greek and Latin authors. *Temple.*  
Governments that once made such a noise, as founded upon the deepest counsels and the strongest force; yet by some slight miscarriage which let in ruin upon them, are now so utterly extinct, that nothing remains of them but a name; nor are there the least traces of them to be found but only in *story*. *South's Sermons.*
2. Small tale; petty narrative; account of a single incident.  
In the road between Bern and Soleure, a monument erected by the republic of Bern, tells us the *story* of an Englishman not to be met with in any of our own writers. *Addison.*
3. An idle or trifling tale; a petty fiction.  
These flaws and starts, would well become  
A woman's *story* at a winter's fire,  
Author'd by her grandame. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

## STO

- This scene had some bold Greek or British bard  
Beheld of old, what *stories* had we heard  
Of fairies, fatys, and the nymphs their dames,  
Their feasts, their revels, and their am'rous flames. *Donham.*  
My maid left on the table one of her *story*-books, which I found full of strange impertinence, of poor servants who came to be ladies. *Swift.*
4. [*trorp*, place, Saxon.] A floor; a flight of rooms.  
Avoid enormous heights of seven *stories*, as well as irregular forms, and the contrary fault of low distended fronts. *Wotton.*
- Sonnets or elegies to Chloris,  
Might raise a house about two *stories*;  
A lyric ode would flate; a catch  
Would tile; an epigram would thatch. *Swift.*
- TO STORY. *v. a.* [*from the noun*.]  
1. To tell in history; to relate.  
How worthy he is, I will leave to appear hereafter, rather than *story* him in his own hearing. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*  
'Tis not vain or fabulous  
What the sage poets, taught by th' heav'nly muse,  
*Story'd* of old in high immortal verse,  
Of dire chimera's and enchanted isles,  
And rifted rocks, whose entrance leads to hell. *Milton.*  
It is *storied* of the brazen Colossus, in the island of Rhodes, that it was seventy cubits high; the thumbs of it being so big, that no man could grasp one of them about with both his arms. *Wilkins.*
- Recite them, nor in erring pity fear,  
To wound with *sto'ied* griefs the filial ear. *Pope.*
2. To range one under another.  
Because all the parts of an undisturbed fluid are of equal gravity, or gradually placed or *storied* according to the difference of it; any concretion that can be supposed to be naturally and mechanically made in such a fluid, must have a like structure of its several parts; that is, either be all over of a similar gravity, or have the more ponderous parts nearer to its basis. *Bentley's Sermons.*
- STORYTELLER. *n. f.* [*story* and *tell*.] One who relates tales; an historian. In contempt.  
In such a future all would seek a share,  
And every fool will fancy he is there;  
Old *storytellers* too must pine and die,  
To see their antiquated wit laid by;  
Like her, who mis'd her name in a lampoon,  
And griev'd to find herself decay'd so soon. *Dryden.*  
Company will be no longer pestered with dull, dry, tedious *storytellers*. *Swift's Polite Conversation.*
- STOVE. *n. f.* [*stov*, Islandick, a fire place; *tropoz*, Saxon; *stove*, French; *stove*, Dutch.]  
1. A hot house; a place artificially made warm.  
Fishermen who make holes in the ice, to dip up such fish with their nets as resort thither for breathing, light on swallows congealed in clods, of a slimy substance, and carrying them home to their *stoves*, the warmth recovereth them to life and flight. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*  
The heat which arises out of the lesser spiracles brings forth nitre and sulphur; some of which it affixes to the tops and sides of the grotto's, which are usually so hot as to serve for natural *stove*, or sweating vaults. *Woodward.*  
The most proper place for undion is a *stove*. *Wifeman.*
2. A place in which fire is made, and by which heat is communicated.  
If the season prove exceeding piercing, in your great house kindle some charcoals; and when they have done smoking, put them into a hole sunk a little into the floor, about the middle of it. This is the safest *stove*.  *Evelyn.*
- TO STOVE. *v. a.* [*from the noun*.] To keep warm in a house artificially heated.  
For December, January, and the latter part of November, take such things as are green all winter; orange trees, lemon trees, and myrtles, if they be *stoved*; and sweet marjoram warm set. *Bacon.*
- TO STOUND. *v. n.* [*stunde*, I grieved, Islandick.]  
1. To be in pain or sorrow. Out of use.  
2. For stund.
- STOUND. *n. f.* [*from the verb*.]  
1. Sorrow; grief; mishap. Out of use. The Scots retain it.  
Begin and end the bitter baleful *stounds*,  
If less than that I fear. *Fair, Queen.*  
The fox his copesmate found,  
To whom complaining his unhappy *stound*,  
He with him said some better chance to find. *Hubberd.*
2. Astonishment; amazement.  
Thus we stood as in a *stound*,  
And wet with tears, like dew, the ground. *Goy.*
3. Hour; time; season. *Spenser.*
- STOUR. *n. f.* [*stür*, Runick, a battle; *tréon*, Saxon, to disturb.] Assault; incursion; tumult. Obsolete.  
And he that harrow'd hell with heavy *stour*,  
The faulty souls from thence brought to his heavenly bowr. *Fairy Queen.*  
Love







## STR

3. Strict; rigorous.  
Therefore hold I *strait* all thy commandments; and all false ways I utterly abhor.  
Fugitives are not relieved by the profit of their lands in England, for there is a *straiter* order taken.  
He now, forthwith, takes on him to reform  
Some certain edicts, and some *strait* decrees  
That lay too heavy on the commonwealth.
4. Difficult; distressful.  
Proceed no *straiter* gainst our uncle Gloucester,  
Than from the evidence of good esteem,  
He be approv'd in practice culpable.
5. It is used in opposition to crooked, but is then more properly written *straight*. [See STRAIGHT.]  
A bell or a cannon may be heard beyond a hill which intercepts the sight of the founding body, and sounds are propagated as readily through crooked pipes as through *straight* ones.
- STRAIT. *n. f.*  
1. A narrow pass, or rift.  
Plant garrisons to command the *straights* and narrow passages.  
Honour travels in a *straight* to narrow,  
Where one but goes abreast. *Shakespeare's Troil. and Cressida.*  
Fretum Magellanicum, or Magellan's Straits. *Abbot.*  
They went forth unto the *straits* of the mountain. *Judith.*  
The Saracens brought together with their victories their language and religion into all that coast of Africa, even from Egypt to the *straights* of Gibraltar. *Brewster on Languages.*
2. Distress; difficulty.  
The independent party which abhorred all motions towards peace, were in as great *straights* as the other how to carry on their designs.  
It was impossible to have administered such advice to the king, in the *straight* he was in, which being pursued might not have proved inconvenient.
- Thyself  
Bred up in poverty, and *straights* at home,  
Loft in a desert here, and hunger-bit. *Milton's Paradise Reg.*  
Thus Adam, sore beset! reply'd,  
O heav'n! in evil *straight* this day I stand  
Before my Judge. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*  
Let no man who owns a Providence grow desperate under any calamity or *strait* whatsoever, but compose the anguish of his thoughts upon this one consideration, that he comprehends not those strange unaccountable methods by which Providence may dispose of him.  
Some modern authors observing what *straits* they have been put to in all ages, to find out water enough for Noah's flood, say, Noah's flood was not universal, but a national inundation.
- 'Tis hard with me, whatever choice I make,  
I must not merit you, or must forsake:  
But in this *straight*, to honour I'll be true,  
And leave my fortune to the gods and you.
- The *straights* to which you're driven, and as he knows  
Caro's high worth, is anxious for your life. *Addison's Cato.*  
Ulysses made use of the pretence of natural infirmity to conceal the *straits* he was in at that time in his thoughts. *Brome.*
- To STRAIT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To put to difficulties.  
If your last  
Interpretation should abuse, and call this  
Your lack of love or bounty; you were *straited*  
For a reply, at least, if you make care  
Of happy holding her.
- To STRAITEN. *v. a.* [from *strait*.]  
1. To make narrow.  
The city of Sion has a secure haven, yet with something a dangerous entrance, *straitened* on the north side by the sea-ruined wall of the mole.  
If this be our condition, thus to dwell  
In narrow circuit, *straiten'd* by a foe,  
Subtle or violent.  
Whatever *straitens* the vessels, so as the channels become more narrow, must heat; therefore *strait* cloaths and cold baths, heat.
2. To contract; to confine.  
The *straitning* and confining the profession of the common law, must naturally extend and enlarge the jurisdiction of the church.  
The landed man finds him aggrieved by the falling of his rents, and the *straitning* of his fortune, whilst the monied man keeps up his gain.  
Feeling can give us a notion of all ideas that enter at the eye, except colours; but it is very much *straitened* and confined to the number, bulk, and distance of its objects. *Addison.*  
The causes which *straiten* the British commerce, will enlarge the French.
3. To make tight; to intend.  
Stretch them at their length,  
And pull the *straiten'd* cords with all your strength. *Dryd.*

## STR

- Morality, by her false guardians drawn,  
Chicane in furs, and casuistry in lawn,  
Gasp, as they *straiten* at each end the cord,  
And dies when dulness gives her page the word.
4. To deprive of necessary room.  
Waters when *straiten'd* as in the falls of bridges, give a roaring noise.  
He could not be *straiten'd* in room or provisions, or compelled to fight.  
Several congregations find themselves very much *straiten'd*, and if the mode encrease, I with it may not drive many ordinary women into meetings.
5. To distress; to perplex.  
Men by continually striving and fighting to enlarge their bounds, and encroaching upon one another, seem to be *straiten'd* for want of room.
- STRAITLY. *adv.* [from *strait*.]  
1. Narrowly.  
2. Strictly; rigorously.  
Those laws he *straitly* requireth to be observed without breach or blame.
- STRAITNESS. *n. f.* [from *strait*.]  
1. Narrowness.  
The town was hard to besedge, and uneasy to come unto, by reason of the *straitness* of all the places.  
It is a great error, and a narrowness of mind, if any man think that nations have nothing to do one with another, except there be an union in sovereignty, or a conjunction in pact.  
The *straitness* of my conscience will not give me leave to swallow down such canals.
2. Strictness; rigour.  
If his own life answer the *straitness* of his proceeding, it shall become him well.  
Among the Romans, the laws of the twelve tables did exclude the females from inheriting, and had many other *straitnesses* and hardships which were successively remedied.
3. Distress; difficulty.  
4. Want; scarcity.  
The *straitness* of the conveniences of life amongst them had never reached so far, as to the use of fire, till the Spaniards brought it amongst them.
- STRAITLACED. *adj.* [from *strait* and *lace*.] Stiff; constrained; without freedom.  
Let nature have scope to fashion the body as she thinks best; we have few well-shaped that are *straitlaced*, or much tamper'd with.
- STRAKE. The obsolete preterite of *strike*.  
Didst thou not see a bleeding hind  
Whose right haunch earst my bedfast arrow *strake*.  
Fearing lest they should fall into the quick-falls, they *strake* fail, and so were driven.
- STRAND. *n. f.* [from *stranden*, Saxon; *strande*, Dutch; *strand*, Danish.] The verge of the sea or of any water.  
I saw sweet beauty in her face;  
Such as the daughter of Agenor had,  
That made great Jove to humble him to her hand,  
When with his knees he kiss'd the Cretan *strand*.  
Some wretched lines from this neglected hand,  
May find my hero on the foreign *strand*.  
Warm'd with new fires.
- To STRAND. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To drive or force upon the shallows.  
Tarchon's alone was lost, and *stranded* flood,  
Stuck on a bank, and beaten by the flood.  
I have seen of both those kinds from the sea, but few that they can only be such as have strayed from their main residence, and been accidentally intercepted and *stranded* by great storms.
- Some from the *stranded* vessel force their ways  
Fearful of fate they meet it in the sea;  
Some who escape the fury of the waves,  
Sicken on earth, and sink into a grave.
- STRANGE. *adj.* [from *strange*, French; *extraneus*, Latin.]  
1. Foreign; of another country.  
I do not condemn the knowledge of *strange* and divers tongues.  
The natural subjects of the state should bear a sufficient proportion to the *strange* subjects that they govern.
2. Not domestic.  
As the man loves least at home to be,  
That hath a sturdist house, haunted with sprites;  
So she, impatient her own faults to see,  
Turns from herself, and in *strange* things delights.
3. Wonderful; causing wonder.  
It is evident, and it is one of the *strangest* secrets in nature, that the whole sound is not in the whole air only; but is also in every small part of the air.  
Sated at length, ere long I might perceive  
*Strange* alteration in me.

## STR

- It is *strange* they should be so silent in this matter, when there were so many occasions to speak of it, if our Saviour had plainly appointed such an infallible judge of controversies.
- Strange to relate, from young Iulus' head  
A lambent flame arose, which gently spread  
Around his brows, and on his temples fed. *Dryden's Æn.*  
Strange to relate, the flames, involv'd in smoke  
Of incense, from the sacred altar broke. *Dryden's Æn.*  
Odd; irregular; not according to the common way.  
Desire my man's abode, where I did leave him:  
He's *strange* and peevish.  
A *strange* proud return you may think I make you, madam, when I tell you it is not from every body I would be thus obliged.
4. Unknown; new.  
Long custom had inured them to the former kind alone, by which the latter was new and *strange* in their ears.  
Here is the hand and seal of the duke: you know the character, I doubt not; and the signet is not *strange* to you.  
Joseph saw his brethren, but made himself *strange* unto them.
- Here passion first I felt,  
Commotion *strange*!
5. Remote.  
She makes it *strange*, but she would be best pleas'd  
To be so anger'd with another letter.
6. Uncommonly good or bad.  
This made David to admire the law of God at that *strange* rate, and to advance the knowledge of it above all other knowledge.
7. Unacquainted.  
They were now, like sand without lime, ill bound together, at a gaze, looking *strange* one upon another, not knowing who was faithful.
- STRANGE. *interj.* An expression of wonder.  
*Strange!* what extremes should thus preserve the snow,  
High on the Alps, or in deep caves below.  
*Strange!* that fatherly authority should be the only original of government, and yet all mankind not know it.
- To STRANGE. *v. n.* [from the adjective.] To wonder; to be astonished.  
Were all the assertions of Aristotle such as theology pronounceth impieties, which we *strange* not at from one, of whom a father saith, *Nec Deum coluit, nec curavit.*
- STRANGELY. *adv.* [from *strange*.]  
1. With some relation to foreigners.  
As by *strange* fortune  
It came to us, I do in justice charge thee  
That thou commend it *strangely* to some place,  
Where chance may nurse or end it.
2. Wonderfully; in a way to cause wonder, but with a degree of dislike.  
My former speeches have but hit your thoughts,  
Which can interpret farther: only, I say,  
Things have been *strangely* borne.
- How *strangely* active are the arts of peace,  
Whose restless motions less than wars do cease;  
Peace is not freed from labour, but from noise;  
And war more force, but not more pains, employs.  
We should carry along with us some of those virtuous qualities, which we were *strangely* careless if we did not bring from home with us.
- In a time of affliction the remembrance of our good deeds will *strangely* cheer and support our spirits.
- STRANGENESS. *n. f.* [from *strange*.]  
1. Foreignness; the state of belonging to another country.  
If I will obey the Gospel, no distance of place, no *strangeness* of country can make any man a stranger to me.
2. Uncommunicativeness; distance of behaviour.  
Ungird thy *strangeness*, and tell me what I shall vent to my lady.
- Will you not observe  
The *strangeness* of his alter'd countenance?  
3. Remoteness from common apprehension; uncouthness.  
Men worthier than himself  
Here tend the savage *strangeness* he puts on;  
And undergo, in an observing kind,  
His humorous predominance.
- This raised greater tumults and boilings in the hearts of men, than the *strangeness* and seeming unreasonableness of all the former articles.
4. Mutual dislike.  
In this peace there was an article that no Englishman should enter into Scotland, and no Scottishman into England, without letters commendatory: this might seem a means to continue a *strangeness* between the nations; but it was done to lock in the borders.
5. Wonderfulness; power of raising wonder.  
If a man, for curiosity or *strangeness* sake, would make a puppet pronounce a word, let him consider the motion of the instruments of voice, and the like sounds made in inanimate bodies.

## STR

- STRANGER. *n. f.* [from *stranger*, French.]  
1. A foreigner; one of another country.  
I am a most poor woman, and a *stranger*,  
Born out of your dominions; having here  
No judge indifferent.  
Your daughter hath made a gross revolt;  
Tying her duty, beauty, wit and fortunes  
To an extravagant and wheeling *stranger*  
Of here and every where.  
There is no place in Europe so much frequented by *strangers*, whether they are such as come out of curiosity, or such who are obliged to attend the court of Rome.  
Melons on beds of ice are taught to bear,  
And *strangers* to the sun yet ripen here.  
After a year's inter-regnum from the death of Romulus, the senate of their own authority chose a successor, and a *stranger*, merely upon the fame of his virtues.
2. One unknown.  
*Strangers* and foes do funder, and not kiss.  
You did void your rheum upon my beard,  
And foot me, as you spurn a *stranger* cur  
Over your threshold.  
We ought to acknowledge, that no nations are wholly aliens and *strangers*; the one to the other.  
That *stranger* guest the Taphean realm obeys.  
They came, and near him plac'd the *stranger* guest.
3. A guest; one not a domestic.  
He will vouchsafe  
This day to be our guest: bring forth and pour  
Abundance, fit to honour and receive  
Our heavenly *stranger*.
4. One unacquainted.  
My child is yet a *stranger* in the world;  
She hath not seen the change of fourteen years.  
I was no *stranger* to the original: I had also studied Virgil's design, and his disposition of it.  
One not admitted to any communication or fellowship.  
I unspeak my detraction; here abjure  
The taints and blames upon myself,  
For *strangers* to my nature.
- To STRANGER. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To estrange; to alienate.  
Will you with those infirmities she owes,  
Dower'd with our curse, and *stranger'd* with our oath,  
Take her or leave her?
- To STRANGLE. *v. a.* [from *strangle*, Latin.]  
1. To choke; to suffocate; to kill by intercepting the breath.  
His face is black and full of blood;  
His eye-balls farther out, than when he liv'd;  
Staring full ghastly, like a *strangled* man.  
Shall I not then be stifled in the vault,  
To whose foul mouth no healthsome air breathes in,  
And there be *strangled* ere my Romeo comes?  
Do'st thou not know that thou hast *strangled* these huf-bands?
- The lion did tear in pieces enough for his whelps, and *strangled* for his lionesses, and filled his holes with prey.  
So heinous a crime was the sin of adultery, that our Saxon ancestors compelled the adulterers to *strangle* herself; and he who debauched her was to be hanged over her grave.
2. To suppress; to hinder from birth or appearance.  
By th' clock, 'tis day;  
And yet dark night *strangles* the travelling lamp:  
Is't night's predominance, or the day's shame?
- STRANGLER. *n. f.* [from *strangle*.] One who strangles.  
The band that seems to tie their friendship together, will be the very *strangler* of their amity.
- STRANGLES. *n. f.* [from *strangle*.] Swellings in a horse's throat.
- STRANGULATION. *n. f.* [from *strangle*.] The act of strangling; suffocation; the state of being strangled.  
A sponge is mischievous, not in itself, for its powder is harmless; but because, being received into the stomach, it swelleth, and, occasioning its continual distension, induceth a *strangulation*.  
The reduction of the jaws is difficult, and, if they be not timely reduced, there happen paralysis and *strangulation*.
- STRANGURY. *n. f.* [from *stranguria*, French.] A difficulty of urine attended with pain.
- STRAP. *n. f.* [from *strappe*, Dutch; *stretta*, Italian.] A narrow long slip of cloth or leather.  
These cloaths are good enough to drink in, and so be these boots too; an' they be not, let them hang themselves in their own *straps*.  
I found but one husband, a lively colber, that kicked and spurred all the while his wife was carrying him on; and had scarce pass'd a day without giving her the discipline of the *strap*.
- STRAPPADO. *n. f.* Chastisement by blows.  
Were I at the *strappado*, or all the racks in the world, I would not tell you on compulsion.
- STRAPPING. *adj.* Vast; large; bulky. Used of large men or women in contempt.

STRATA.



## STR

**STRATA**. *n. f.* [The plural of *stratum*, Latin.] Beds; layers. A philosophical term.

The terrestrial matter is disposed into *strata*, or layers, placed one upon another; in like manner as any earthy sediment, settling down from a fluid, will naturally be.

With how much wisdom are the *strata* laid,  
Of different weight and of a different kind,  
Of sundry forms for sundry ends design'd!

**STRATAGEM**. *n. f.* [*stratagem*, French.]

1. An artifice in war; a trick by which an enemy is deceived.

John Talbot, I did send for thee,

To tutor thee in *stratagems* of war.

Should be the father of some *stratagem*.

2. An artifice; a trick by which some advantage is obtained.

Rouse up your courage, call up all your counsels,  
And think on all those *stratagems* which nature  
Keeps ready to encounter sudden dangers.

Those oft are *stratagems* which errors seem;  
Nor is it Homer nods, but we who dream.

To **STRATIFY**. *v. a.* [*stratify*, Fr. from *stratum*, Lat.] To

range in beds or layers. A chymical term.

**STRATUM**. *n. f.* [Latin.] A bed; a layer. A term of philosophy.

Another was found in a perpendicular fissure of a *stratum* of

stone in Langron iron-mine, Cumberland.

Drill'd through the sandy *stratum*, every way  
The waters with the sandy *stratum* rise.

**STRAW**. *n. f.* [*strop*, Saxon; *stro*, Dutch.]

1. The stalk on which corn grows, and from which it is

threshed.

I can counterfeit the deep tragedian,  
Tremble and start at wagging of a *straw*,  
Intending deep suspicion.

Plate sin with gold,  
And the strong lance of justice hurtles breaks;  
Arm it in rags, a pigmy's *straw* doth pierce it.

Apples in hay and *straw* ripened apparently; but the apple  
in the *straw* more.

My new *straw* hat, that's trimly lin'd with green,  
Let Peggy wear.

More light he treads, more tall he seems to rise,  
And fruts a *straw* breadth nearer to the skies.

2. Any thing proverbially worthless.

Thy arms, thy liberty, beside  
All that's on th' outside of thy hide,  
Are mine by military law,  
Of which I will not bate one *straw*.

'Tis not a *straw* matter whether the main cause be right or

wrong.

**STRAWBERRY**. *n. f.* [*fragaria*, Latin.] A plant.

It hath a perennial fibrous root: the leaves are veined, growing

upon each footstalk; the stalks trail upon the ground: the

cup of the flower consists of one leaf, divided into ten equal

parts, and expands in form of a star: the flower consists, for

the most part, of five leaves, expanded in form of a rose, and

having many stamina in the middle, round the base of the ova-

ry: the fruit is globose or oval, and consists of a fleshy cat-

able pulp, full of protuberances. The species are seven.

The *strawberry* grows underneath the nettle,  
And wholesome berries thrive and ripen best,  
Neighbour'd by fruit of biter quality.

Content with food, which nature freely bred,  
On wildings and on *strawberries* they feed.

*Strawberries*, by their fragrant smell, seem to be cordial:  
the seeds obtained by shaking the ripe fruit in Winter, are an

excellent remedy against the stone. The juice of *strawberries*

and limmons in spring-water is an excellent drink in bilious

fevers.

**STRAWBERRY Tree**. *n. f.* [*arbutus*, Latin.]

It is ever green, the leaves roundish and ferrated on the

edges: the flowers consist of one leaf, and shaped like a pitcher:

the fruit is of a fleshy substance, and very like a strawberry;

divided into five cells, which contain many small seeds.

**STRAWBUILT**. *adj.* [*straw* and *built*.] Made up of straw.

They on the smoothed plank,  
The suburb of their *strawbuilt* citadel,  
New rubb'd with balm, expatiate.

**STRAWCOLOURED**. *adj.* [*straw* and *colour*.] Of a light

yellow.

I will discharge it in thy *strawcoloured* beard.

**STRAWWORM**. *n. f.* [*straw* and *worm*.] A worm bred in

straw.

**STRAWY**. *adj.* [from *straw*.] Made of straw; consisting of

straw.

There the *strawy* Greeks, ripe for his edge,  
Fell down before him, like the mower's swath.

In a field of corn, blown upon by the wind, there will ap-

pear waves of a colour differing from that of the rest; the

wind, by depressing some of the ears, and not others, makes

the one reflect more from the lateral and *strawy* parts than the

rest.

## STR

To **STRAY**. *v. n.* [*stros*, Danish, to scatter; *stravzare*, Italian, to wander.]

1. To wander; to rove.

My eye, descending from the hill, surveys  
Where Thames among the wanton valley *strays*.

Lo, the glad gales o'er all her beauties *stray*,  
Breathe on her lips, and in her bosom play.

2. To rove out of the way; to range beyond the proper limits.

What grace hath thee now hither brought this way?  
Or doest thy feeble feet unweeting hither *stray*?

No: where can I *stray*,  
Save back to England? all the world's my way.

Hath not else his eye  
*Stray'd* his affection in unlawful love?

By holy crosses, where the kneeling prays  
For happy wedlock hours.

Wand'rest thou within this lucid orb,  
And *stray'd* from those fair fields of light above,  
Amidst this new creation want'st a guide  
To reconduct thy steps?

3. To err; to deviate from the right.

We have erred and *strayed*.

**STRAY**. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. Any creature wandering beyond its limits; any thing lost by

wandering.

She hath herself not only well defended,  
But taken and impounded as a *stray*.

The king of Scots.

Should I take you for a *stray*,  
You must be kept a year and day.

When he has traced his talk through all its wild ramblings,  
let him bring home his *stray*; not like the lost sheep with joy,  
but with tears of penitence.

Seeing him wander about, I took him up for a *stray*,  
He cries out, neighbour, hast thou seen a *stray*?

Of bullocks and of heifers pats this way?

2. A *stray* of wandering.

I would not from your love make such a *stray*,  
To match you where I hate.

**STREAK**. *n. f.* [*strop*, Saxon; *streak*, Dutch; *stria*, Ital.]

A line of colour different from that of the ground.

The West yet glimmers with some *streaks* of day;  
Now spurs the latest traveller apace,  
To gain the timely inn.

What mean those colour'd *streaks* in heav'n,  
Disended, as the brow of God appears?

The night comes on, we eager to pursue  
Till the last *streaks* of dying day withdrew.

And doubtful moonlight did our rage deceive.  
Ten wildings have I gather'd for my dear;  
How ruddy, like your lips, their *streaks* appear!

While the fantastick tulip strives to break  
In two-fold beauty, and a parted *streak*.

To **STREAK**. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To stripe; to variegate in hues; to dapple.

Mark what Jacob did;  
When all the yearlings which were *streak'd* and pied,  
Should fall as Jacob's hire.

A mule, admirably *streaked* and dappled with white and

black.

To-morrow, ere fresh morning *break* the East,  
With first approach of light we must be ris'n,  
And at our pleasant labour, to reform  
Yon flow'ry arbours.

Now let us leave this earth, and lift our eye  
To the large convex of yon azure sky:  
Behold it like an ample curtain spread,  
Now *streak'd* and glowing with the morning red;

Anon at noon in flaming yellow bright,  
And chusing fable for the peaceful night.

2. To stretch. Obsolete.

She lurks in midst of all her den, and *streaks*  
From out a ghastly whirlpool all her necks;  
Where, glotting round her rock, to fish the falls.

**STREAKY**. *adj.* [from *streak*.] Striped; variegated by hues.

When the hoary head is hid in snow,  
The life is in the leaf, and still between  
The fits of falling snows appears the *streaky* green.

**STREAM**. *n. f.* [*stream*, Sax. *stream*, Islandick; *strom*, Dut.]

1. A running water; the course of running water; current.

As plays the fun upon the glassy *stream*,  
Twinkling another counterfeited beam.

He brought *streams* out of the rock, and caused waters to  
run down like rivers.

Had their cables of iron chains had any great length, they  
had been unportable; and, being short, the ships must have  
sunk at an anchor in any *stream* of weather.

Thus from one common source our *streams* divide;  
Ours is the Trojan, yours th' Arcadian hide.

Divided interests, while thou think'st it to ways,  
Draw like two brooks thy middle *stream* away.

## STR

2. Any thing issuing from a head, and moving forward with con-

tinuity of parts.

The breath of the Lord is like a *stream* of brimstone.

You, Drances, never want a *stream* of words.

The *stream* of beneficence hath, by several rivulets which  
have since fallen into it, wonderfully enlarged its current.

3. Any thing forcible and continued.

The very *stream* of his life, and the business he hath helmed,  
must give him a better proclamation.

It is looked upon as inference for a man to adhere to his  
own opinion, against the current *stream* of antiquity.

To **STREAM**. *v. n.* [*stream*, Islandick.]

1. To flow; to run in a continuous current.

On all sides round  
*Streams* the black blood, and smokes upon the ground.

2. To flow with a current; to pour out water in a *stream*; to  
be overflowed.

Then grateful Greece with *streaming* eyes would raise  
Historick marbles to record his praise.

3. To issue forth with continuance.

Now to impartial love, that god most high,  
Do my sighs *stream*.

To **STREAM**. *v. a.* To mark with colours or embroidery in

long tracks.

The herald's mantle is *streamed* with gold.

**STREAMER**. *n. f.* [from *stream*.] An ensign; a flag; a pen-

non; any thing flowing loosely from a stock.

His brave fleet  
With silken *streamers*, the young Phœbus fanning.

The rosy morn began to rise,  
And wad'd her saffron *streamer* through the skies.

Brave Rupert from afar appears,  
Whose waving *streamers* the glad general knows.

The man of sense his meat devours;  
But only smells the peel and flow'rs:  
And he must be an idle dreamer,  
Who leaves the pie, and gnaws the *streamer*.

**STREAMY**. *adj.* [from *stream*.]

1. Abounding in running water.

Arcadia,  
However *streamy* now, arid and dry,  
Denn'd the goddess water: where deep Melas,  
And rocky Cratis flow, the chariot smok'd  
Obscure with rising dust.

2. Flowing with a current.

Before him flaming his enormous shield,  
Like the broad sun, illum'd all the field;  
His nodding helm emits a *streamy* ray.

**STREET**. *n. f.* [*street*, Saxon; *straz*, German; *strada*, Spa-

nish and Ital. *streets*, Danish; *straet*, Dutch; *stratum*, Lat.]

1. A way, properly a paved way, between two rows of houses.

He led us through fair *streets*; and all the way we went there  
were gathered people on both sides, standing in a row.

The *streets* are no larger than allies.

When night  
Darkens the *streets*, then wander forth the sons  
Of Belial, flown with insolence and wine;  
Witness the *streets* of Sodom.

The Italians lay the ancients always considered the situation  
of a building, whether it were high or low, in an open square,  
or in a narrow *street*, and more or less deviated from their rule  
of art.

When you tattle with some crony servant in the same *street*,  
leave your own *street*-door open.

2. Proverbially, a publick place.

That there be no leading into captivity, and no complain-

ing in our *streets*.

Our publick ways would be so crowded, that we should want  
*street*-room.

Let us reflect upon what we daily see practised in the world,  
and can we believe, if an apostle of Christ appeared in our  
*streets*, he would retract his caution, and command us to be  
conformed to the world?

**STREETWALKER**. *n. f.* [*street* and *walk*.] A common prosti-

tute that offers herself to sale in the open street.

**STRENGTH**. *n. f.* [*streng*, Saxon.]

1. Force; vigour; power of the body.

Thy youth, thy *strength*, thy beauty, which will change  
To wither'd, weak, and grey.

Th' insulting Trojan came,  
And menac'd us with force, our feet with flame:

Was it the *strength* of this tongue-valiant lord,  
In that black hour, that sav'd you from the sword?

2. Power of endurance; firmness; durability; toughness;  
hardness.

Not founded on the brittle *strength* of bones.

3. Vigour of any kind; power of any kind.

The allies, after a successful Summer, are too apt, upon the  
*strength* of it, to neglect their preparations for the ensuing  
campaign.

4. Power of mind; force of any mental faculty.

Aristotle's large views, acuteness and penetration of thought,  
and *strength* of judgment, few have equalled.

## STR

He enjoyed the greatest *strength* of good-sense, and the most  
exquisite taste of politeness.

5. Potency of liquors.

6. Fortification; fortress.

The rashness of talking should not only be retarded by the  
guard of our heart, but fenced in by certain *strengths* placed  
in the mouth.

He thought  
This inaccessible high *strength* to have seiz'd.

Betray'd in all his *strengths*, the wood beset;  
All instruments, all arts of ruin met.

7. Support; maintenance of power.

What they boded would be a mischief to us, you are pro-

viding shall be one of our principal *strengths*.

8. Armament; force; power.

What is his *strength* by land?

Nor was there any other *strength* designed to attend about  
his highness than one regiment.

9. Persuasive prevalence; argumentative force.

This presupposed, it may then stand very well with *strength*  
and soundness of reason, thus to answer.

To **STRENGTH**. *v. a.* To strengthen. Not used.

Edward's happy-order'd reign, most fertile breeds  
Plenty of mighty spirits, to *strengthen* his state.

To **STRENGTHEN**. *v. a.* [from *strength*.]

1. To make strong.

2. To confirm; to establish.

Let us rise up and build: so they *strengthened* their hands for  
this work.

Authority is by nothing so much *strengthened* and confirmed  
as by custom; for no man easily distrusts the things which he  
and all men have been always bred up to.

Thence, bold Longinus! all the Nine inspire,  
And bless your critick with a poet's fire:

An ardent judge, who, zealous in his trust,  
With warmth gives sentence, yet is always just;  
Whose own example *strengthens* all his laws,  
And is himself that great sublime he draws.

3. To animate; to fix in resolution.

Charge Joshua, and encourage him and *strengthen* him.

4. To make to increase in power or security.

Let noble Warwick, Cobham, and the rest,  
With powerful policy *strengthen* themselves.

They fought the *strengthening* of the heathen.

To **STRENGTHEN**. *v. n.* To grow strong.

Oh men for flattery and deceit renown'd!  
Thus when y' are young ye learn it all like him,  
'Till as your years increase, that *strengthens* too,  
T'undo poor maids.

**STRENGTHENER**. *n. f.* [from *strengthen*: by contraction

**STRENGTHNER**. } *strengthen*.]

1. That which gives strength; that which makes strong.

Garlick is a great *strengthen* of the stomach upon decays of  
appetite or indigestion.

2. [In medicine.] Strengtheners add to the bulk and firmness of  
the solids: cordials are such as drive on the vital actions; but  
these such as confirm the stamina.

**STRENGTHLESS**. <



## STR

**STRESS.** *n. f.* [Fræce, Saxon, violence; or from *disstress*.]

1. Importance; important part.

A body may as well lay too little as too much *stress* upon a dream; but the less we heed them the better. *L'Estrange*.  
The *stress* of the fable lies upon the hazard of having a numerous stock of children. *L'Estrange*.

This, on which the great *stress* of the business depends, would have been made out with reasons sufficient. *Locke*.  
Consider how great a *stress* he laid upon this duty, while upon earth, and how earnestly he recommended it. *Alterbury*.

2. Violence; force, either acting or suffered.

By *stresses* of weather driv'n,  
At last they landed. *Dryden's Æn.*

Though the faculties of the mind are improved by exercise, yet they must not be put to a *stress* beyond their strength. *Locke*.

To **STRESS.** *v. a.* [Evidently from *disstress*.] To distress; to put to hardships or difficulties.

Stirred with pity of the *stressed* plight  
Of this sad realm. *Fairy Queen.*

To **STRETCH.** *v. a.* [Fræcan, Saxon; *strecken*, Dutch.]

1. To extend; to spread out to a distance.

The *stretching* out of his wings shall fill the breadth of thy land. *Is. viii. 8.*  
Take thy rod, and *stretch* out thine hand. *Ex. vii. 19.*

2. To elongate, or strain to a greater space.

3. To expand; to display.

Leviathan on the deep,  
*Stretch'd* like a promontory, sleeps. *Milton.*

What more likely to *stretch* forth the heavens, and lay the foundation of the earth, than infinite power?

4. To strain to the utmost.

This kiss, if it durst speak,  
Would *stretch* thy spirits up into the air. *Shak. K. Lear.*

5. To make tense.

So the *stretch'd* cord the skak'd dancer tries. *Smith.*

6. To carry by violence farther than is right: as, to *stretch* a text.

To **STRETCH.** *v. n.*

1. To be extended.

Idolatry is a horrible sin, yet doth repentance *stretch* unto it. *Whitgift.*

A third is like the former: a fourth? start eye!

What! will the line *stretch* out to th' crack of doom? *Shak.*

This to rich Ophir's rising morn is known,  
And *stretch'd* out far to the burnt swarthy zone. *Cowley.*

Your dungeon *stretching* far and wide beneath. *Milton.*

2. To bear extension without rupture.

The inner membrane, that involved the liquors of the egg, because it would *stretch* and yield, remained unbroken. *Boyle.*

3. To fail beyond the truth.

What an allay do we find to the credit of the most probable event, that is reported by one who uses to *stretch*? *Gov. Tongue.*

**STRETCH.** *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. Extension; reach; occupation of more space.

At all her *stretch* her little wings the spread,  
And with her feather'd arms embrac'd the dead:  
Then flickering to his pallid lips, she strove  
To print a kiss. *Dryden's Ceyx and Aleo.*

Disruption, as strong as they are, the bones would be in some danger of, upon a great and sudden *stretch* or contortion, if they were dry. *Ray on the Creation.*

2. Force of body extended.

He thought to swim the stormy main,  
By *stretch* of arms the distant shore to gain. *Dryden's Æn.*

3. Effort; struggle: from the act of running.

Those put a lawful authority upon the *stretch* to the abuse of power, under the colour of prerogative. *L'Estrange.*

Upon this alarm we made incredible *stretches* towards the South, to gain the fastnesses of Preston. *Addison.*

4. Utmost extent of meaning.

Quotations, in their utmost *stretch*, can signify no more than that Luther lay under severe agonies of mind. *Alterbury.*

5. Utmost reach of power.

This is the utmost *stretch* that nature can,  
And all beyond is fullness, false, and vain. *Granville.*

**STRETCHER.** *n. f.* [from *stretch*.]

1. Any thing used for extension.

Tooth in the *stretching* course two inches with the *stretcher* only. *Moxon.*

2. The timber against which the rower plants his feet.

This fiery speech inflames his fearful friends,  
They tug at ev'ry oar, and ev'ry *stretcher* bends. *Dryden.*

To **STREW.** *v. a.* [The orthography of this word is doubtful: it is generally written *strew*, and I have followed custom; but *Skinner* likewise proposes *strow*, and *Junius* writes *strow*. Their reasons will appear in the word from which it may be derived. *Strawan*, Gothick; *strowen*, Dutch; *strepian*, Sax. *strowen*, German; *strier*, Danish. Perhaps *strow* is best, being that which reconciles etymology with pronunciation.]

1. To spread by being scattered.

The snow which does the top of Pindus *strew*,  
Did never whiter shew. *Spenser.*

## STR

Is thine alone the feed that *strews* the plain?

The birds of heav'n shall vindicate their grain. *Pope.*

2. To spread by scattering.

I thought thy bride-bed to have deck'd, sweet maid,  
And not have *strew'd* thy grave. *Shakel. Hamlet.*

Here be tears of perfect moan,  
Wept for thee in Helicon;  
And some flowers and some bays,  
For thy herse, to *strew* the ways. *Milton.*

3. To scatter loosely.

The calf he burnt in the fire, ground it to powder, and *strewed* it upon the water, and made Israel drink of it. *Ex.*

With furies and nocturnal orgies fir'd,  
Whom ev'n the savage beasts had spar'd, they kill'd,  
And *strew'd* his mangled limbs about the field. *Dryden.*

**STREWMENT.** *n. f.* [from *strew*.] Any thing scattered in decoration.

Her death was doubtful.—For charitable prayers,  
Shards, flints, and pebbles should be thrown on her;  
Yet here she is allow'd her virgin chaste,  
Her maiden *strewments*, and the bringing home  
Of bell and burial. *Shakel. Hamlet.*

**STRIB.** *n. f.* [Latin.] In natural history, the small channels in the shells of cockles and scallops.

The salt, leisurely permitted to floor of itself in the liquor, exposed to the open air, did shoot into more fair crystalline *striae*, than those that were gained out of the remaining part of the same liquor by a more hasty evaporation.

**STRIMATE.** *n. f.* [from *stria*, Latin; *strie*, French.] Formed by *striae*.

These effluvia fly by *striated* atoms and winding particles, as Des Cartes conceiveth, or glide by streams attracted from either pole unto the equator. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

Des Cartes imagines this earth once to have been a sun, and so the centre of a lesser vortex, whose axis still kept the same posture, by reason of the *striate* particles finding no fit pores for their passages, but only in this direction. *Roy.*

Crystals, when incorporated with the fibrous tales, shews, if broke, a *striated* or fibrous texture, like those tales. *Woodward.*

**STRATURE.** *n. f.* [from *stria*; *striae*, Fr.] Disposition of *striae*. Parts of tuberosus hematite shew several varieties in the crusts, *striature*, and texture of the body. *Woodward.*

**STRICK.** *n. f.* [Fræy; *strix*, Latin.] A bird of bad omen.

The ill fac'd owl, death's dreadful messenger,  
The hoarse night-raven, trumpet of doleful drear,  
The leather-winged bat, day's enemy,  
The rueful *strick*, still waiting on the bier. *Fairy Queen.*

**STRICKEN.** The ancient participle of *strike*.

The cunningest mariners were so conquered by the storm, as they thought it best with *stricken* sails to yield to be governed by it. *Sidney.*

That shall I shew, as sure as bound  
The *stricken* deer doth challenge by the bleeding wound. *F. & G.*

Abraham and Sarah were old, and well *stricken* in age. *Gen.*

With blindness were these *stricken*. *Wisd. xix. 17.*

Parker and Vaughan, having had a controversy touching certain arms, were appointed to run some courses, when Parker was *stricken* into the mouth at the first course. *Bacon.*

Though the earl of Ulster was of greater power than any other subject in Ireland, yet was he so far *stricken* in years, as that he was unable to manage the martial affairs. *Drin.*

**STRICKLE,** or *Strickles*, or *Strickel.* *n. f.* That which strikes the corn to level it with the bushel. *Amfworth.*

**STRICT.** *adj.* [Fræctus, Latin.]

1. Exact; accurate; rigorously nice.

Thou'lt fall into deception unaware,  
Not keeping *strictest* watch. *Milton.*

As legions in the field their front display,  
To try the fortune of some doubtful day,  
And move to meet their foes with sober pace,  
*Strid* to their figure, though in wider space. *Dryden.*

He checks the bold design;  
And rules as *strict* his labour'd works confine,  
As if the Stagyrite o'erlook'd each line. *Pope.*

2. Severe; rigorous; not mild; not indulgent.

Implore her, in my voice, that she make friends  
To the *strict* deputy. *Shakel. Measure for Measure.*

By nature free, not over-ru'd by fate  
Inextricable, or *strict* necessity. *Milton.*

If a *strict* hand be kept over children from the beginning, they will in that age be tractable; and if, as they grow up, the rigour be, as they deserve it, gently relaxed, former restraints will increase their love. *Prior.*

Numa the rites of *strict* religion knew;  
On ev'ry altar laid the incense due. *Prior.*

3. Confined; not extensive.

As they took the compass of their commission *strictly* et larger, so their dealings were more or less moderate. *Hester.*

4. Close; tight.

The god, with speedy pace,  
Just thought to strain her in a *strict* embrace. *Dryden.*

## STR

The fatal noose performed its office, and with moist *strid* ligature squeezed the blood into his face. *Arbutnot.*

5. Tense; not relaxed.

We feel our fibres grow *strid* or lax according to the state of the air. *Arbutnot.*

**STRICUL.** *adv.* [from *strid*.]

1. Exactly; with rigorous accuracy.

The other parts being grosser, composed not only water, *stridly* so called, but the whole mass of liquid bodies. *Burnet.*

Charge him *stridly*

Not to proceed, but wait my farther pleasure. *Dryden.*

2. Rigorously; severely; without remission or indulgence.

In the discharge of thy place, set before thee the best examples; and after a time set before thee thine own, and examine thyself *stridly* whether thou didst not best at first. *Bacon.*

God may with the greatest justice *stridly* require endeavours from us, and without any inconsistency with his goodness inflict penalties on those who are wanting. *Rogers's Sermons.*

A weak prince again disposed the people to new attempts, which it was the clergy's duty to endeavour to prevent, if some of them had not proceeded upon a topic that, *stridly* followed, would enslave all mankind. *Swift.*

3. Closely; with tenderness.

**STRICNESS.** *n. f.* [from *strid*.]

1. Exactness; rigorous accuracy; nice regularity.

I could not grant too much or distrust too little to men, that pretended singular piety and religious *stridness*. *K. Charles.*

Such of them as cannot be concealed connive at, though in the *stridness* of your judgment you cannot pardon. *Dryden.*

Who were made privy to the secrets of heaven, but such as performed his revealed will at an higher rate of *stridness* than the rest? *South.*

Though in *stridness* our Saviour might have pleaded exemption from the Jewish tribute, he exerted his divine power in a miracle to pay it. *Rogers.*

2. Severity; rigour.

These commissioners proceeded with such *stridness* and severity as did much obscure the king's mercy. *Bacon's Hen. VII.*

3. Closeness; tightness; not laxity.

**STRICURE.** *n. f.* [from *stridura*, Latin, a spark.]

1. A stroke; a touch.

The God of nature implanted in their vegetable natures certain passive *stridures*, or signatures of that wisdom which hath made and ordered all things with the highest reason. *Hale.*

2. Contraction; closure by contraction.

As long as there is thirst, with a free passage by urine, and *stridure* of the vessels, so long is water safely taken. *Arbutnot.*

3. A slight touch upon a subject; not a set discourse.

**STRIDE.** *n. f.* [Fræbes, Saxon.] A long step; a step taken with great violence; a wide divarication of the legs.

I'll speak between the change of man and boy,  
With a reed voice, and turn two mincing steps  
Into a manly *stride*. *Shakel. Merchant of Venice.*

The monster moved on with horrid *strides*. *Milton.*

Her voice theatrically loud,  
And masculine her *stride*. *Swift.*

To **STRIDE.** *v. n.* preter. *I strode* or *strid*; part. pass. *stridden*.

[from the noun.]

1. To walk with long steps.

Mars in the middle of the shining shield  
Is grav'd, and *strides* along the liquid field. *Dryden.*

To Jove, or to thy father Neptune, pray,  
The brethren cry'd, and instant *stride* away. *Pope.*

2. To stand with the legs far from each other.

To **STRIDE.** *v. a.* To pass by a step.

See him *stride*  
Vallies wide. *Arbutnot.*

**STRIDULOUS.** *adj.* [Frædulus, Latin.] Making a small noise.

It arises from a small and *stridulous* noise, which, being firmly rooted, maketh a divulsion of parts. *Brown.*

**STRIFE.** *n. f.* [from *strive*.]

1. Contention; contest; discord.

I and my people were at great *strife* with the children of Ammon. *Judg. xii. 2.*

Some preach Christ even of envy and *strife*, and some of good-will. *Phil. i. 15.*

He is proud, knowing nothing; but doating about questions and *strife* of words. *1 Tim. vi. 4.*

These vows, thus granted, rais'd a *strife* above  
Betwixt the god of war and queen of love:  
She granting first, had right of time to plead;  
But he had granted too, and would recede. *Dryden.*

2. Opposition of nature or appearance; contrariety; contrast.

Artificial *strife*  
Lives in those touches, livelier than life. *Shakespeare.*

How passion's well accorded *strife*  
Makes all the harmony of life. *Johnson.*

**STRIFEFUL.** *adj.* [Fræful and full.] Contentious; discordant.

Th' ape was *strife*ful and ambitious,  
And the fox guileful and most covetous. *Hubbard's Tale.*

I know not what new creation may creep forth from the *strife*ful heap of things, into which, as into a second chaos, we are fallen. *Dr. Maine.*

## STR

**STRIGMENT.** *n. f.* [Frægmentum, from *stringo*, Lat. to scrape.]

Scraping; recement.

Many, besides the *strigments* and sudorous adhesions from mens hands, acknowledge that nothing proceedeth from gold in its usual decoction. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

To **STRIKE.** *v. a.* preter. *I struck* or *strook*; part. pass. *struck*, *strucken*, *stricken*. [Fræcan, Saxon; *streich*, German; *ad-strykia*, Ililandick; *striker*, Danish.]

1. To act upon by a blow; to hit with a blow.

He at Philippi kept  
His sword e'en like a dancer, while I *struck*  
The lean and wrinkled Cassius. *Shakel. Ant. and Cleopatra.*

We will deliver you the cause,  
Why I, that did love Cæsar when I *struck* him,  
Proceeded thus. *Shakel. Julius Cæsar.*

I must  
But wait his fall, whom I myself *struck* down. *Shak. Macb.*

2. To dash; to throw by a quick motion.

The blood *strike* on the two side-posts. *Ex. xii. 7.*

3. To notify by the found of a hammer on a bell.

The Windor bell hath *struck* twelve. *Shakel.*

A judicious friend moderates the pursuit, gives the signal for action, presses the advantage, and *strikes* the critical minute. *Collier of Friendship.*

4. To stamp; to impress.

The memory in some men is very tenacious; but yet there seems to be a constant decay of all our ideas, even of those which are *struck* deeply, and in minds the most retentive. *Loc.*

5. To punish; to afflict.

To punish the just is not good, nor to *strike* princes for equity. *Prov. xvii. 26.*

6. To contract; to lower; to vane. It is only used in the phrases to *strike* sail, or to *strike* a flag.

How many nobles then would hold their places,  
That must *strike* sail to spirits of vile fort! *Shakel. H. IV.*

To this all differing passions and interests should *strike* sail, and like swelling streams, running different courses, should yet all make haste into the sea of common safety. *Temple.*

They *strike* sail where they know they shall be mastered, and murder where they can with safety. *Dryden.*

Now, did I not so near my labours end,  
*Strike* sail, and hasting to the harbour tend,  
My song to flow'ry gardens might extend. *Dryden.*

7. To alarm; to put into emotion.

The rest, *struck* with horror flood,  
To see their leader cover'd o'er with blood. *Waller.*

Jack Straw at London-stone, with all his rout,  
*Struck* not the city with so loud a shout. *Dryden.*

His virtues render our assembly awful,  
They *strike* with something like religious fear. *Addis. Cato.*

Didst thou but view him right, shouldst see him black  
With murder, treason, sacrilege, and crimes  
That *strike* my soul with horror but to name them. *Addison.*

We are no sooner presented to any one we never saw before, but we are immediately *struck* with the idea of a proud, a reserved, an affable or a good natured man. *Addison.*

Nice works of art *strike* and surprise us most upon the first view; but the better we are acquainted with them, the less we wonder. *Alterbury.*

Court virtues bear, like gems, the highest rate,  
Born where heav'n's influence scarce can penetrate;  
In life's low vale, the foil the virtues like,  
They please as beauties, here as wonders *strike*. *Pope*



## STR

11. To cause to found by blows. With *up* only emphatical. The drums presently *striking up* a march, they plucked up their ensigns, and forward they go. *Kneller.*  
*Strike up* the drums, and let the tongue of war Plead for our interest, and our being here. *Shakespeare.*  
 12. To forge; to mint. Some very rare coins *struck* of a pound weight, of gold and silver, Constantine sent to Chilperick. *Arbutnot.*  
 13. It is used in the participle, I know not well how, for advanced in years. The king Is wise and virtuous, and his noble queen Well *struck* in years; fair and not jealous. *Shakespeare.*  
 14. To *STRIKE off*. To erase from a reckoning or account. Deliver Helen, and all damage else Shall be *struck off*. *Shakespeare's Troilus and Cressida.*  
 I have this while with leaden thoughts been preft; But I shall in a more convenient time *Strike off* this score of absence. *Shakespeare's Othello.*  
 Ask mens opinions: Scoto now shall tell How trade encreases, and the world goes well: *Strike off* his pension by the setting sun, And Britain, if not Europe, is undone. *Pope.*  
 15. To *STRIKE off*. To separate as by a blow. Germany had *stricken off* that which appeared corrupt in the doctrine of the church of Rome; but seemed nevertheless in discipline still to retain therewith great conformity. *Hooker.*  
 They followed so fast that they overtook him, and without further delay *struck off* his head. *Kneller.*  
 He was taken prisoner by Surinas, lieutenant-general for the king of Parthia, who *strake off* his head. *Hakewell.*  
 A mass of water would be quite *struck off* and separate from the rest, and tost through the air like a flying river. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*  
 16. To *STRIKE out*. To produce by collision. My thoughtless youth was wing'd with vain desires; My manhood long misled by wand'ring fires, Follow'd false lights; and when their glimpse was gone, My pride *struck out* new sparkles of her own. *Dryden.*  
 17. To *STRIKE out*. To blot; to efface. By expurgatory animadversions, we might *strike out* great numbers of hidden qualities, and having once a conceded list, with more safety attempt their reasons. *Brown.*  
 To methodize is as necessary as to *strike out*. *Pope.*  
 18. To *STRIKE out*. To bring to light. Whether thy hand *strike out* some free design, Where life awakes and dawns at ev'ry line, Or blend in beauteous tints the colour'd mafs, And from the canvass call the mimic face. *Pope.*  
 To *STRIKE v. n.*  
 1. To make a blow. I in mine own woe charm'd, Could not find death, where I did hear him groan; Nor feel him where he *struck*. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*  
 It pleas'd the king To *Strike* at me upon his misconstruction; When he tript me behind. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*  
 He wither'd all their strength before he *strook*. *Dryden.*  
 2. To collide; to clash. Holding a ring by a thread in a glass, tell him that holdeth it, it shall *strike* so many times against the side of the glass, and no more. *Bacon's Natural History.*  
 3. To act by repeated percussion. Bid thy mistress when my drink is ready, She *strike* upon the bell. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*  
 Those antique minstrels, sure, were Charles like kings; Citied their lutes, and subje'ds hearts their strings; On which with so divine a hand they *strook*, Consent of motion from their breath they took. *Waller.*  
 4. To found by the stroke of a hammer. Caesar, 'tis *strucken* eight. *Shakespeare.*  
 Deep thoughts will often suspend the senses so far, that about a man clocks may *strike* and bells ring, which he takes no notice of. *Grew.*  
 5. To make an attack. Is not the king's name forty thousand names? Arm, arm, my name; a puny subject *strikes* At thy great glory. *Shakespeare's Richard II.*  
 When by their designing leaders taught To *strike* at power, which for themselves they fought: The vulgar gull'd into rebellion arm'd, Their blood to action by their prize was warm'd. *Dryden.*  
 6. To act by external influx. Consider the red and white colours in porphyry; hinder light but from *striking* on it, and its colours vanish. *Locke.*  
 7. To found with blows. Whilst any trumpet did found, or drum *struck up*, His sword did ne'er leave striking in the field. *Shakespeare.*  
 8. To be dashed upon shallows; to be stranded. The admiral galley wherein the emperor was, *struck* upon a sand, and there stuck fast. *Kneller.*

## STR

9. To pass with a quick or strong effect. Now and then a glittering beam of wit or passion *strikes* through the obscurity of the poem: any of these effect a present liking, but not a lasting admiration. *Dryden.*  
 10. To pay homage, as by lowering the sail. We see the wind sit fore upon our sails; And yet we *strike* not, but securely perish. *Shakespeare.*  
 I'd rather chop this hand off at a blow, And with the other fling it at thy face, Than bear so low a sail, to *strike* to thee. *Shakespeare.*  
 The interest of our kingdom is ready to *strike* to that of your poorest fishing towns: it is hard you will not accept our services. *Swift.*  
 11. To be put by some sudden act or motion into any state; to break forth. It *struck* on a sudden into such reputation, that it scorns any longer to sculk, but owns itself publicly. *Gov. of the Tongue.*  
 12. To *STRIKE in with*. To conform; to suit itself to; to join with at once. Those who by the prerogative of their age, should frown youth into sobriety, imitate and *strike in with* them, and are really virtuous that they may be thought young. *South.*  
 They catch at every shadow of relief, *strike in* at a venture with the next companion, and so the dead commodity be taken off, care not who be the chapman. *Norris.*  
 The cares or pleasures of the world *strike in with* every thought. *Addison.*  
 He immediately *struck in with* them, but described this march to the temple with so much horror, that he shiver'd every joint. *Addison's Freeholder.*  
 13. To *STRIKE out*. To spread or rove; to make a sudden excursion. In this plain was the last general rendezvous of mankind; and from thence they were broken into companies and dispersed, the several successive generations, like the waves of the sea over-reaching one another, and *striking out* farther and farther upon the land. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*  
 When a great man *strikes out* into a sudden irregularity, he needs not question the respect of a retinue. *Collier's Popularity.*  
*STRIKE v. n.* A buhel; a dry measure of capacity. Wings, carnave and buhel, peck, *strike* ready at hand. *Tupper's Fiddlers.*  
*STRIKEBLOCK v. n.* Is a plane shorter than the jointer, having its sole made exactly flat and straight, and is used for the shooting of a short joint. *Mason's Mechanical Exercise.*  
*STRIKER v. n.* [from *strike*.] One that strikes A bishop then must be blameless, not given to wine, no *striker*. *1 Tim. iii. 3.*  
 He thought with his staff to have struck the *striker*. *Sandy.*  
 The *striker* must be dense, and in its best velocity. *Digby.*  
*STRICKEN v. n.* [from *strike*.] Affecting; surprising. *STRING v. n.* [from *string*.] Saxons; *string*, German and Danish; *stringe* Dutch; *stringo*, Latin.]  
 1. A slender rope; a small cord; any slender and flexible band; a riband; any thing tied. Any lower bullet hanging upon the other above it, must be conceived, as if the weight of it were in that point where its *string* touches the upper. *Willkins's Dabblers.*  
 Round Ormond's knee thou ty'dst the mystick *string*, That makes the knight companion to the king. *Prior.*  
 2. A thread on which any things are filed. Their priests pray by their beads, having a *string* with a hundred of nutshells upon it; and the repeating of certain words with them they account meritorious. *Stillington.*  
 3. Any set of things filed on a line. I have caught two of these dark undermining vermin, and intend to make a *string* of them, in order to hang them up in one of my papers. *Addison's Spectator.*  
 4. The chord of a musical instrument. The *string* that jars When rudely touch'd, ungrateful to the sense, With pleasure feels the master's flying fingers, Swells into harmony, and charms the hearers. *Rosa.*  
 By the appearance they make in marble, there is not one *string*-instrument that seems comparable to our violins. *Addison.*  
 5. A small fibre. Duckweed putteth forth a little *string* into the water, from the bottom. *Bacon.*  
 In pulling broom up, the least *strings* left behind will grow. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*  
 6. A nerve; a tendon. The most piteous tale which in recounting, His grief grew puffed, and the *strings* of life Began to crack. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*  
 The *string* of his tongue loosed. *Mark xxvii. 35.*  
 7. The nerve of the bow. The wicked bend their bow, they make ready their arrows upon the *string*. *Psalms xi. 2.*  
 8. Any concatenation or series, as a string of propositions. To have two *STRINGS* to the bow. To have two views or two expedients; to have double advantage, or double security. *No.*

## STR

- No lover has that pow'r To enforce a desperate amour, As he that has two *strings* to his bow, And burns for love and money too. *Hudibras.*  
 To *STRING v. a.* Preterite *I string*, part. pass. *strung*: [from the noun.]  
 1. To furnish with strings. Has not wife nature *strung* the legs and feet With firmest nerves, design'd to walk the street? *Gay.*  
 2. To put a stringed instrument in tune. Here the muse so oft her harp has *strung*, That not a mountain rears its head unsung. *Addison.*  
 3. To file on a string. Men of great learning or genius are too full to be exact; and therefore chuse to throw down their pearls in heaps before the reader, rather than be at the pains of *stringing* them. *Swift.*  
 4. To make tense. Toil *strung* the nerves, and purified the blood. *Dryden.*  
*STRINGED v. n.* [from *string*.] Having strings; produced by strings. Praise him with *stringed* instruments and organs. *Psalms.*  
 Divinely warbl'd voice, Answering the *stringed* noise, As all their souls in blissful rapture took. *Milton.*  
*STRINGENT v. a.* [from *stringens*, Latin.] Binding; contracting. *STRI'NGHALT v. n.* [from *string* and *halt*.] *Stringhalt* is a sudden twitching and snatching up of the hinder leg of a horse much higher than the other, or an involuntary or convulsive motion of the muscles that extend or bend the hough. *Farrier's Dict.*  
*STRINGLESS v. n.* [from *string*.] Having no strings. Nothing; all is said; His tongue is now a *stringless* instrument, Words, life, and all, old Lancaster hath spent. *Shakespeare.*  
*STRINGY v. n.* [from *string*.] Fibrous; consisting of small threads. A plain Indian fan, made of the small *stringy* parts of roots spread out in a round flat form. *Grew.*  
 To *STRIP v. a.* [from *stripen*, Dutch; *strippen*, stripped, Sax.]  
 1. To make naked; to deprive of covering. They began to *strip* her of her cloaths when I came in among them. *Sidney.*  
 They *stript* Joseph out of his coat. *Gen. xxxvii. 23.*  
 Scarce credible it is how soon they were *stript* and laid naked on the ground. *Hayward.*  
 Hadst thou not committed Notorious murder on those thirty men At Askelon, who never did thee harm, Then like a robber *stript* of their robes, Milton. You cloath all that have no relation to you, and *strip* your matter that gives you food. *L'Estrange.*  
 A rattling tempest through the branches went, That *stript* them bare. *Dryden's Knights Tale.*  
 He saw a beauteous maid With hair dishevel'd, issuing through the shade, *Stript* of her cloaths. *Dryden.*  
 He left the pillagers, to rapine bred, Without controul to *strip* and spoil the dead. *Dryden.*  
 The bride was put in form to bed; He follow'd *stript*. *Swift.*  
 2. To deprive; to divest. The apostle in exhorting men to contentment, although they have in this world no more than bare food and raiment, giveth us to understand that those are even the lowest of things necessary, that if we should be *stript* of all these things, without which we might possibly be, yet these must be left. *Hooker.*  
 We *strip* and divest ourselves of our own will, and give ourselves entirely up to the will of God. *Duppa.*  
 It is difficult to lead another by words into the thoughts of things, *stripped* of those specifick differences we give them. *Locke.*  
 One would imagine these to be the expressions of a man blessed with ease and affluence, not of one just *stript* of all those advantages, and plunged in the deepest miseries; and now fitting naked upon a dunghill. *Atterbury.*  
 3. To rob; to plunder; to pillage. That which lays a man open to an enemy, and that which *strips* him of a friend, equally attacks him in all those interests that are capable of being weakened by the one and supported by the other. *South's Sermons.*  
 4. To peel; to decorticate. If the leaves or dried stocks be *stripped* into small straws, they arise unto amber, wax, and other electrics, no other ways than those of wheat or rye. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*  
 5. To deprive of all. When some fond easy fathers *strip* themselves before they lie down to their long sleep, and settle their whole estates upon their sons, has it not been seen that the father has been required with beggary? *South's Sermons.*  
 6. To take off covering. He *stript* off his cloaths. *1 Sam. xix. 24.*  
 Logick helps us to *strip* off the outward disguise of things, and to behold and judge of them in their own nature. *Watts.*

## STR

7. To cast off. His unkindness That *stript* her from his benediction, turn'd her To foreign casualties, gave her dear rights To her doghearted daughters: these things sting him. *Shakef.*  
 8. To separate from something adheive or connected. Amongst men who examine not scrupulously their own ideas, and *strip* them not from the marks men use for them, but confound them with words, there must be endless dispute. *Locke.*  
*STRIP v. n.* [Probably for *stripe*.] A narrow shred. These two apartments were hung in close mournings, and only a *strip* of bays round the other rooms. *Swift.*  
 To *STRIPE v. a.* [from *stripen*, Dutch.] To variegate with lines of different colours. *STRIPE v. n.* [from *stripe*, Dutch.]  
 1. A lineary variation of colour. This seems to be the original notion of the word. Gardeners may have three roots among an hundred that are rare, as purple and carnation of several *stripes*. *Bacon.*  
 2. A shred of a different colour. One of the most valuable trimmings of their cloaths was a long *stripe* sowed upon the garment, called latus clavus. *Arbutnot.*  
 3. A weal; or discolouration made by a lash or blow. Cruelly marked him with inglorious *stripes*. *Thomson.*  
 4. A blow; a lash. A body cannot be so torn with *stripes*, as a mind with remembrance of wicked actions. *Hayward.*  
 To those that are yet within the reach of the *stripes* and reproofs of their own conscience; I would address that they would not seek to remove themselves from that wholesome discipline. *Decay of Piety.*  
*STRIP'LING v. n.* [Of uncertain etymology.] A youth; one in the state of adolescence. Thwart the lane, He, with two *striplings*, lads, more like to run The country bafe, than to commit such slaughter, Made good the passage. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*  
 Now a *stripling* cherub he appears, Not of the prime, yet such as in his face Youth smil'd celestial. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*  
 Compositions on any important subjects are not matters to be wrung from poor *striplings*, like blood out of the nose, or the plucking of untimely fruit. *Milton on Education.*  
 As when young *striplings* whip the top for sport, On the smooth pavement of an empty court; The wooden engine whirls. *Dryden's Ænoid.*  
 As every particular member of the body is nourished with a several qualified juice, so children and *striplings*, old men and young men must have divers diets. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*  
 To *STRIVE v. n.* Preterite *I strove*, anciently *I strived*; part. pass. *striven*. [from *streven*, Dutch; *striver*, French.]  
 1. To struggle; to labour; to make an effort. The immutability of God they *strive* unto, by working after one and the same manner. *Hooker.*  
 Many brave young minds have, through hearing the praises and eulogies of worthy men, been stirred up to affect the like commendations, and so *strive* to the like deserts. *Spenser.*  
*Strive* with me in your prayers to God for me. *Rom. xv.*  
 So have *I strived* to preach the gospel. *Rom. xv. 20.*  
 2. To contend; to contend; to struggle in opposition to another: with *against* or *with* before the person opposed. Do as adversaries do in law, *Strive* mightily, but eat and drink as friends. *Shakespeare.*  
 Thou art caught, because thou hast *striven* against the Lord. *Jer. i. 24.*  
*Strive* for the truth unto death. *Eccles. iv. 28.*  
 Why dost thou *strive* against him? *Jab xxxiii. 13.*  
 Charge them that they *strive* not about words to no profit. *2 Tim. ii. 14.*  
 Avoid contentions and *strivings* about the law. *Tit. iii. 9.*  
 This is only warrantable conflict for the trial of our faith; so that these *strivings* are not a contending with superior powers. *L'Estrange.*  
 Thus does every wicked man that contemns God, who can save or destroy him who *strives* with his Maker. *Tilseton.*  
 Now private pity *strove* with publick hate, Reason with rage, and eloquence with fate. *Denham.*  
 If intestine broils alarm the hive, For two pretenders oft for empire *strive*, The vulgar in divided factions jar; And murr'ring sounds proclaim the civil war. *Dryden.*  
 3. To vie; to be comparable to; to emulate; to contend in excellence. Nor that sweet grove Of Daphne by Orontes, and the inspir'd Castalian spring, might with this paradise Of Eden *strive*. *Milton's Parad. Lost.*  
*STRIVER v. n.* [from *strive*.] One who labours; one who contends. *STROKAL v. n.* An instrument used by glass makers. *Bailey.*  
*STROKE* or *STROK*. Old preterite of *strikes* now commonly *struck*. *He*



## STR

He hoodwinked with kindness, least of all men knew who *stroke* him. *Sidney.*

*STROKE*. *n. f.* [from *strook*, the preterite of *strike*]

1. A blow; a knock; a sudden act of one body upon another.

Th' oars were silver,  
Which to the tune of flutes kept *stroke*, and made  
The water which they beat to follow faster,  
As amorous of their *strokes*. *Shakefp. Ant. and Cleopatra.*

2. A hostile blow.  
As cannons overcharg'd with double cracks,  
So they redoubled *strokes* upon the foe. *Shakespeare.*

He entered and won the whole kingdom of Naples, without  
striking *stroke*. *Bacon.*

His white-man'd feeds that bow'd beneath the yoke,  
He cheer'd to courage with a gentle *stroke*,  
Then urg'd his fiery chariot on the foe. *Dryden.*

And rising, shook his lance in act to throw.  
Both were of shining steel, and wrought so pure,  
As might the *strokes* of two such arms endure. *Dryden.*

I had a long design upon the ears of Curl, but the rogue  
would never allow me a fair *stroke* at them, though my pen-  
knife was ready. *Swift.*

3. A sudden disease or affliction.  
Take this purse, thou whom the heav'n's plagues  
Have humbled to all *strokes*. *Shakefp. King Lear.*

4. The found of the clock.  
What is't o'clock?—  
Upon the *stroke* of four. *Shakespeare's Richard III.*

5. The touch of a pencil.  
Oh, lasting as those colours may they shine!  
Free as thy *stroke*, yet faultless as thy line. *Pope.*

6. A touch; a masterly or eminent effort.  
Another in my place would take it for a notable *stroke* of  
good breeding, to compliment the reader. *L'Estrange.*

The boldest *strokes* of poetry, when managed artfully, most  
delight the reader. *Dryden's State of Innocence.*

As he purchased the first success in the present war, by for-  
cing, into the service of the confederates, an army that was  
raised against them, he will give one of the finishing *strokes* to it,  
and help to conclude the great work. *Addison.*

A verdict more puts me in possession of my estate, I ques-  
tion not but you will give it the finishing *stroke*. *Arbutnot.*

Miodore's collection was the great and bold *stroke*, which  
in its main parts has been discovered to be an impudent for-  
gery. *Baker's Reflections on Learning.*

7. An effect suddenly or unexpectedly produced.  
8. Power; efficacy.

These having equal authority for instruction of the young  
prince, and well agreeing, bare equal *stroke* in divers facul-  
ties. *Hayward.*

Perfectly opacous bodies can but reflect the incident beams,  
those that are diaphanous refract them too, and that refraction  
has such a *stroke* in the production of colours, generated by  
the trajection of light through drops of water, that exhibit a  
rainbow through divers other transparent bodies. *Boyle.*

He has a great *stroke* with the reader when he condemns any  
of my poems, to make the world have a better opinion of  
them. *Dryden.*

The subtle effluvia of the male feed have the greatest *stroke*  
in generation. *Roy.*

*TO STROKE*. *v. a.* [from *strecan*, Saxon.]

1. To rub gently with the hand by way of kindness or endear-  
ment; to fathom.

Thus children do the silly birds they find  
With *stroking* hurt, and too much cramming kill. *Sidney.*

The senior weaned, his younger shall teach,  
More *stroken* and made of, when ought it doth aile,  
More gentle ye make it for yoke or the pail. *Tass.*

Thy praise or dispraise is to me alike,  
One doth not *stroke* me, nor the other strike. *Ben. Jonst.*

He set forth a proclamation *stroking* the people with fair  
promises, and humouring them with invectives against the  
king and government. *Bacon.*

He dry'd the falling drop, and yet more kind,  
He *strook* her cheeks. *Dryden.*

Come, let us practise death,  
*Stroke* the grim lion till he grow familiar. *Dryden.*

She pluck'd the rising flow'rs, and fed  
The gentle beast, and fondly *stroak'd* his head. *Addison.*

2. To rub gently in one direction.  
When the big-udder'd cows with patience stand,  
Waiting the *stroking* of the damsel's hand. *Gay.*

*TO STROLL*. *v. n.* To wander; to ramble; to rove; to be  
a vagrant.

She's mine, and thine, and *strolling* up and down. *Gravv.*

Your wine lock'd up, your butler *stroll'd* abroad. *Pope.*

These mothers *stroke*, to beg sustenance for their helpless in-  
fants. *Swift.*

*STROLLER*. *n. f.* [from *stroll*.] A vagrant; a wanderer; a va-  
gabond.

Two brother-hermits, faints by trade,  
Disguis'd in ratter'd habits, went  
To a small village down in Kent;

## STR

Where, in the *strollers* canting strain,  
They begg'd from door to door in vain. *Swift.*

The men of pleasure, who never go to church, form their  
ideas of the clergy from a few poor *strollers* they often observe  
in the streets. *Swift.*

*STROND*. *n. f.* [from *strand*.] The beach; the bank of the  
water.

So looks the *strond* whereon th' imperious flood  
Hath left a witness'd usurpation. *Shakespeare's H. IV.*

*STRONG*. *adj.* [from *strong*, Saxon.]

1. Vigorous; forceful; of great ability of body.  
Though 'gan the villain wax so fierce and *strong*,  
That nothing may sustain his furious force,  
He cast him down to ground, and all along  
Drew him through dirt and mire. *Fairy Queen.*

The *strong-wing'd* Mercury should fetch thee up,  
And set thee by Jove's side. *Shakespeare's Ant. and Cleopatra.*

That our oxen may be *strong* to labour. *Psal. cxliv. 14.*

The Marston and Sabellian race,  
*Strong* limb'd and stout. *Dryden.*

Orbes the *strong* to greater strength must yield;  
He, with Parthenius, was by Rapo kill'd. *Dryden.*

2. Fortified; secure from attack.  
Within Troy's *strong* immures  
The ravish'd Helen with wanton Paris sleeps. *Shakespeare.*

An army of English engaged in the midst, between an army  
of a greater number, fresh and in vigour on the one side, and  
a town *strong* in fortification, and *strong* in men on the other.  
*Bacon's War with Spain.*

It is no matter how things are, so a man observe but the  
agreement of his own imaginations, and talk conformably, it  
is all truth: such castles in the air will be as *strong* holds of  
truth as the demonstrations of Euclid. *Locke.*

3. Powerful; mighty.  
While there was war between the houses of Saul and David,  
Abner made himself *strong* for Saul. *2 Sam. iii. 6.*

The merchant-adventurers being a *strong* company, and  
well underfret with rich men and good order, held out bravely.  
*Bacon.*

Those that are *strong* at sea may easily bring them to what  
terms they please. *Addison.*

The weak, by thinking themselves *strong*, are induced to  
proclaim war against that which ruins them; and the *strong*,  
by conceiving themselves weak, are thereby rendered as weak  
as if they really were so. *South's Sermons.*

4. Supplied with forces.  
When he was not six and twenty *strong*,  
Sick in the world's regard, wretched and low,  
My father gave him welcome to the shore. *Shak. Hen. IV.*

He was, at his rising from Exeter, between six and seven  
thousand *strong*. *Bacon.*

In Britain's lovely isle a shining throng  
War in his cause, a thousand beauties *strong*. *Tidell.*

5. Hale; healthy.  
Better is the poor being found and *strong* in constitution,  
than a rich man afflicted in his body. *Eccles. xxx. 14.*

6. Forcibly acting in the imagination.  
This is one of the *strongest* examples of a personation that  
ever was. *Bacon.*

7. Ardent; eager; positive; zealous.  
Her mother, ever *strong* against that match,  
And firm for doctor Caius, hath appointed,  
That he shall shuffle her away. *Shakefp. Mer. Wives of Windsor.*

In choice of committees for ripening business for the  
council, it is better to chuse indifferent persons, than to make  
an indifferency, by putting in those that are *strong* on both  
sides. *Bacon.*

8. Full; having any quality in a great degree; affecting the  
fight or smell forcibly.  
Add with Cecropian thyme *strong*-scented centaury. *Dryd.*

By mixing such powders we are not to expect a *strong* and  
full white, such as is that of paper; but some dusky obscure  
one, such as might arise from a mixture of light and dark-  
ness, or from white and black, that is, a grey or dun, or rus-  
set brown. *Newton's Opticks.*

Thus shall there be made two bows of colours, an interior  
and *stronger*, by one reflexion in the drops, and an exterior  
and fainter by two; for the light becomes fainter by every  
reflexion. *Newton's Opticks.*

9. Potent; intoxicating.  
Get *strong* beer to rub your horses heels. *Swift.*

10. Having a deep tincture; affecting the taste forcibly.  
Many of their propoitions favour very *strong* of the old  
leaven of innovations. *King Charles.*

11. Affecting the smell powerfully.  
The prince of Cambay's daily food  
Is asps, and basilisks and toads,  
Which makes him have to *strong* a breath,  
Each night he stinks a queen to death. *Indubitat.*

## STR

The heat of a human body, as it grows more intense,  
makes the urine smell more *strong*. *Arbutnot.*

11. Hard of digestion; not easily nutritimental.  
*Strong* meat belongeth to them that are of full age. *Hebr.*

13. Furnished with abilities for any thing.  
I was *stronger* in prophecy than in criticism. *Dryden.*

14. Valid; confirmed.  
In process of time, an ungodly custom grown *strong*, was  
kept as a law. *Wisdom xiv. 16.*

15. Violent; vehement; forcible.  
In the days of his flesh he offered up prayers, with *strong*  
crying and tears. *Heb. v. 7.*

The scriptures make deep and *strong* impressions on the minds  
of men: and whosoever denies this, as he is in point of reli-  
gion atheistical, so in understanding brutish. *J. Corbet.*

16. Cogent; conclusive.  
Messengers  
Of *strong* prevailment in unhardened youth. *Shakespeare.*

What *strong* cries must they be that shall drown so loud a  
clamour of impieties. *Decay of Piety.*

17. Able; skilful; of great force of mind.  
There is no English soul  
More *stronger* to direct you than yourself,  
If with the sap of reason you would quench,  
Or but allay the fire of passion. *Shakefp. Henry VIII.*

18. Firm; compact; not soon broken.  
Full on his ankle fell the ponderous stone,  
Burst the *strong* nerves, and crash'd the solid bone. *Pope.*

19. Forcibly written; compiling much meaning in few words.  
*STRONGSTED*. *adj.* [from *strong* and *sted*.] Stronghanded.

John, who was pretty *strongst*, gave him such a squeeze  
as made his eyes water. *Arbutnot.*

*STRONGHAND*. *n. f.* [from *strong* and *hand*.] Force; violence.  
When their captain dieth, if the seniors should descend to  
his child, and an infant, another would thrust him out by  
*stronghand*, being then unable to defend his right. *Spenser.*

The wanting land wherewith to sustain their people, and  
the Tulsans having more than enough, it was their meaning  
to take what they needed by *stronghand*. *Raleigh.*

*STRONGLY*. *adv.* [from *strong*.]

1. Powerfully; forcibly.  
The colewort is an enemy to any plant, because it draw-  
eth *strongly* the fattest juice of the earth. *Bacon's Natural History.*

The dazzling light  
Had flash'd too *strongly* on his aking sight. *Addison.*

Water impregnated with salt attenuates *strongly*. *Arbutnot.*

When the attention is *strongly* fixed to any subject, all that  
is said concerning it makes a deeper impression. *Watts.*

2. With strength; with firmness; in such a manner as to last;  
in such a manner as not easily to be forced. *Shakespeare.*

Great Dunstons he *strongly* fortifies. *Esar vi. 3.*

Let the foundations be *strongly* laid. *Esar vi. 3.*

3. Vehemently; forcibly; eagerly.  
All these accuse him *strongly*. *Shakespeare.*

The ruinous consequences of Wood's patent have been  
*strongly* represented by both houses. *Swift.*

*STRONGWATER*. *n. f.* [from *strong* and *water*.] Distilled spirits.  
Metals receive in readily *strongwaters*; and *strongwaters*  
do readily pierce into metals and bones: and some will touch  
upon gold, that will not touch upon silver. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

*STROOK*. The preterite of *stroke*, used in poetry for *struck*.  
A sudden tempest from the desert flew,  
With horrid wings, and thunder'd as it blew:  
Then whirling round, the quins together *strook*. *Sandys.*

When next beheld, like lightning *strook*  
My blasted soul, and made me bow. *Waller.*

He, like a patient angler, ere he *strook*,  
Would let them play a while upon the hook. *Dryden.*

*STROPHE*. *n. f.* [from *strophe*, Gr. *στροφή*.] A stanza.  
*STROVE*. The preterite of *strove*.  
Having quite lost the way of nobleness, he *strove* to climb  
to the height of terribleness. *Sidney.*

*TO STROUT*. *v. n.* [from *strufen*, German.] To swell with an ap-  
pearance of greatness; to walk with affected dignity; to strut.  
This is commonly written *strut*, which seems more proper.

*TO STROUT*. *v. a.* To swell out; to puff out; to enlarge by  
affectation.  
I will make a brief list of the particulars in an historical  
truth nowise *strouted*, nor made greater by language. *Bacon.*

*TO STROW*. *v. n.* [See *TO STREW*.]

1. To spread by being scattered.  
Angel forms lay entranc'd,  
Thick as autumnal leaves that *strow* the brooks  
In Valombrosa. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

2. To spread by scattering; to besprinkle.  
All the ground  
With shiver'd armour *strown*. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

Come, shepherds come, and *strow* with leaves the plain;  
Such funeral rites your Daphnis did ordain. *Dryden.*

With oyster floats the standing water *strow*,  
With mafy stones make bridges if it flow. *Dryden.*

## STR

3. To spread.  
There have been three years dearth of corn, and every  
place *strow'd* with beggars. *Swift.*

4. To scatter; to throw at random.  
Synah, can I tell thee more?  
And of our ladies bowre;  
But little need to *strow* my store,  
Suffice this hill of our. *Spenser.*

The tree in floris  
The glad earth about her *strows*,  
With treasure from her yielding boughs. *Waller.*

Possession kept the beaten road,  
And gather'd all his brother *strow'd*. *Swift.*

*TO STROWL*. *v. n.* To range; to wander. [See *STROLL*.]

'Tis the who nightly *strowls* with faunt'ring pace. *Gay.*

*TO STROY*. *v. a.* [For *destroy*.]  
Dig garden, *stroy* mallow, now may you at ease. *Tusser.*

*STRUCK*. The old preterite and participle passive of *strike*.  
This message bear: the Trojans and their chief  
Bring holy peace, and beg the king's relief;  
*Struck* with so great a name, and all on fire,  
The youth replies; whatever you require. *Dryden.*

In a regular plantation, I can place myself in its several  
centers, so as to view all the walks *struck* from them. *Speilator.*

High on his car Sesostris *struck* my view,  
Whom scepter'd slaves in golden harness drew. *Pope.*

Some to conceit alone their taste confine,  
And glitt'ring thoughts *struck* out at ev'ry line. *Pope.*

*STRU'CKEN*. The old participle passive of *strike*.  
Down fell the duke, his joints dissolv'd afunder,  
Blind with the light, and *strucken* dead with wonder. *Fairf.*

All liquours *strucken* make round circles, and dash. *Bacon.*

Silent, and in face  
Confounded, long they sat, as *strucken* mute. *Milton.*

*STRUCTURE*. [from *structure*, Fr. *structura*, from *struere*, Latin.]

1. Act of building; practice of building.  
His son builds on, and never is content,  
Till the last farthing is in *structure* spent. *Dryden.*

2. Manner of building; form; make.  
Several have gone about to inform them, but for want of  
insight into the *structure* and constitution of the terraqueous  
globe, have not given satisfaction. *Woodward.*

3. Edifice; building.  
Ecbatana her *structure* vast there shews,  
And Hecatompyles her hundred gates. *Milton.*

High on a rock of ice the *structure* lay. *Pope.*

There stands a *structure* of majestic frame. *Pope.*

*STRUDE*. or *Strode*. *n. f.* A flock of breeding marcs.  
*TO STRUGGLE*. *v. n.* [Of uncertain etymology.]

1. To labour; to act with effort.  
2. To strive; to contend; to contest.

No man is guilty of an act of intemperance but he might  
have forborn it; not without some trouble from the *strugglings*  
of the contrary habit, but still the thing was possible. *South.*

In the time of Henry VIII. differences of religion tore  
the nation into two mighty factions, and, under the name of Papist  
and Protestant, *struggled* in her bowels with many various  
events. *Temple.*

I repent, like some despairing wretch,  
That boldly plunges in the frightful deep,  
Then pants, and *struggles* with the whirling waves;  
And catches every slender reed to save him. *Smith.*

3. To labour in difficulties; to be in agonies or distresses.  
Strong virtue, like strong nature, *struggles* still,  
Exerts itself, and then throws off the ill. *Dryden.*

'Tis wisdom to beware  
And better shun the bait, than *struggle* in the snare. *Dryden.*

If men *struggle* through as many troubles to be miserable as  
to be happy; my readers may be persuaded to be good. *Spett.*

He *struggling* groans beneath the cruel hands  
Even of the clowns he feeds. *Thomson.*

*STRUGGLE*. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. Labour; effort.  
2. Contest; contention.

When, in the division of parties, men only strove for the  
first place in the prince's favour, an honest man might look  
upon the *struggle* with indifference. *Addison.*

It began and ended without any of those unnatural *struggles*  
for the chair, which have disturbed the peace of this great  
city. *Asterbury.*

3. Agony; tumultuous distresses.  
*STRUMA*. *n. f.* [Latin.] A glandular swelling; the king's evil.  
A gentlewoman had a *struma* about the instep, very hard  
and deep about the tendons. *Wise's Surgery.*

*STRUMOUS*. *adj.* [from *struma*.] Having swelling in the glands.  
How to treat them when *strumous*, scirrhus, or cancerous.  
*Wise's Surgery.*

*STRUMPET*. *n. f.* A whore; a prostitute. Of doubtful original.  
*STROPE* vieux mot *palliarde*. Stuprum, Lat.  
How like a younker or a prodigal  
The skarfed bark puts from her native bay, *Hugg'd*



## STU

Hugg'd and embraced by the *strumpet* wind!  
How like a prodigal doth the return,  
Lean, rent, and beggar'd by the *strumpet* wind. *Shakespeare.*  
Ne'er could the *strumpet*,  
With all her double vigour, art and nature,  
Once stir my temper, but this virtuous maid  
Subdues me quite. *Shakespeare. Measure for Measure.*  
If to preserve this vessel for my lord  
From any other, foul, unlawful touch,  
Be not to be a *strumpet*, I am none. *Shakespeare's Othello.*  
Common fame is as false and impudent as a common *strumpet*.  
Honour had his due;  
Before the holy priest my vows were ty'd:  
So came I not a *strumpet* but a bride. *Dryden.*  
To *STRUMPET*. *v. a.* To make a whore; to debauch.  
If we two be one, and thou play false,  
I do digest the poison of thy flesh,  
Being *strumpeted* by the contagion. *Shakespeare.*  
*STRUNG*. The preterite and participle passive of *string*.  
The *strung* bow points out the Cynthian queen. *Gay.*  
To *STRUT*. *v. n.* [*struffen*, German.]  
Adore our errors, laugh at's while we *strut*  
To our confusion. *Shakespeare's Ant. and Cleopatra.*  
Does he not hold up his head and *strut* in his gait? *Shakespeare.*  
Though thou *strut* and paint,  
Yet art thou both *strunk* up and old. *Ben. Johnson.*  
The false *strut*  
*Struts* on th' waves, and shews the brute below. *Dryden.*  
We will be with you ere the crowing cock  
Salutes the light, and *struts* before his feather'd flock. *Dryden.*  
2. To swell; to protuberate.  
The goats with *strutting* dugs shall homeward speed. *Dryden.*  
The pow'r appears'd, with winds suffic'd the fail,  
The bellying canvass *strutted* with the gale. *Dryden.*  
As thy *strutting* bags with money rife,  
The love of gain is of an equal size. *Dryden.*  
*STRUT*. *n. f.* [from the verb.] An affectation of stateliness in the walk.  
Certain gentlemen of the gown, by smirking countenances  
and an ungainly *strut* in their walk, have got preferment. *Swift.*  
*STUB*. *n. f.* [*streb*, Sax. *Stubbe*, Danish; *stob*, Dutch; *stipes*, Latin.]  
1. A thick short stock left when the rest is cut off.  
Dametas guided the horses so ill, that the wheel coming  
over a great *stub* of a tree, overturned the coach. *Sidney.*  
All about, old stocks and *stubs* of trees,  
Whereon nor fruit nor leaf was ever seen,  
Did hang upon the ragged rocky knees. *Fairy Queen.*  
To buy at the *stub* is the best for the buyer,  
More timely provision, the cheaper is fire. *Tusser.*  
Upon cutting down of an old timber tree, the *stub* hath put  
out sometimes a tree of another kind. *Bacon's Nat. History.*  
We here  
Live on tough roots and *stubs*, to thirst inur'd,  
Men to much misery and hardships born. *Milton.*  
Trickly *stubs*, instead of trees, are found,  
Cr woods with knots and knares deform'd and old;  
Headless the most, and hideous to behold. *Dryden. Knights Tale.*  
2. A log; a block.  
You shall have more ado to drive our dullest and laziest  
youth, our stocks and *stubs*, from the infinite desire of such a  
happy nurture, than we have now to haul our choicest wits to  
that asinine feast of sow-thistles and brambles. *Milton.*  
To *STRUB*. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To force up; to extirpate.  
His two tusks serve for fighting and feeding; by the help  
whereof he *strubs* up edible roots out of the ground, or tears  
off the bark of trees. *Grew's Museum.*  
The other tree was griev'd,  
Grew scrubby, dry'd a-top, was stunted;  
So the next parson *stub'd* and burnt it. *Swift.*  
*STUBBED*. *adj.* [from *stub*.] Truncated; short and thick.  
A pain he in his head-piece feels,  
Against a *stubbed* tree he reels,  
And up went poor Hobgoblin's heels. *Drayton.*  
To spight the coy nymphs,  
Hang upon our *stubbed* horns  
Garlands, ribbons, and fine poesies. *Ben. Johnson.*  
*STUBBEDNESS*. *n. f.* [from *stubbed*.] The state of being short,  
thick, and truncated.  
*STUBBLE*. *n. f.* [*stubble*, Fr. *stoppel*, Dutch; *stipula*, Latin.]  
The stalks of corn left in the field by the reaper.  
This suggested  
At some time, when his soaring insolence  
Shall reach the people, will be the fire  
To kindle their dry *stubble*, and their blaze  
Shall darken him for ever. *Shakespeare.*  
If a small red flower in the *stubble*-fields, called the winco-  
pipe, open in the mornings, you may be sure of a fair day.  
2

## STU

His succeeding years afford him little more than the *stubble* of  
his own harvest. *Dryden.*  
Thrice happy Duck, employ'd in threshing *stubbles*. *Swift.*  
Thy toil is lessen'd and thy profits double.  
After the first crop is off they plow in the wheat *stubble*.  
*Mortimer's Highlandry.*  
*STUBBORN*. *adj.* [This word, of which no obvious etymol-  
ogy appears, is derived by *Minshew* from *stubborn*, reduced  
by *Juvius* to *stibacis*, and deduced better by *Mr. Lye*, from  
*stub*, perhaps from *stub-born*.]  
1. Obstinate; inflexible; contumacious.  
The queen is obstinate,  
Stubborn to justice, apt t' accuse it, and  
Disdainful to be tried by't. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*  
You *stubborn* ancient knave, you reverend braggart,  
We'll teach you.—  
He believed he had so humbled the garillon, that they would  
be no longer so *stubborn*. *Clarendon.*  
2. Perfitting; persevering; steady.  
All this is to be had only from the epistles themselves, with  
*stubborn* attention, and more than common application. *Locke.*  
3. Stiff; not pliable; inflexible; not easily admitting impression.  
Strifeful Atin in their *stubborn* mind,  
Coals of contention and hot vengeance tin'd.  
Love softens me, and blows up fires which pass  
Through my tough-heart, and melt the *stubborn* mafs. *Dryden.*  
I'll not flatter this tempestuous king,  
But work his *stubborn* soul a nobler way. *Dryden.*  
Take a plant of *stubborn* oak.  
And labour him with many a sturdy stroke. *Dryden.*  
4. Hardy; firm.  
Patience under torturing pain,  
Where *stubborn* stoicks would complain. *Swift.*  
5. Harsh; rough; rugged.  
We will not oppose any thing that is hard and *stubborn*, but  
by a soft answer deaden their force. *Barnet.*  
6. In all its uses it commonly implies something of a bad qual-  
ity.  
*STUBBORNLY*. *adv.* [from *stubborn*.] Obstinate; contuma-  
ciously; inflexibly.  
Stubbornly he did repugn the truth,  
About a certain question in the law. *Shakespeare. H. VI.*  
He wilfully neglected his book, and *stubbornly* refuses any  
thing he can do. *Locke.*  
So close they cling, so *stubbornly* retire,  
Their love's more violent than the chymist's fire. *Garth.*  
*STUBBORNNESS*. *n. f.* [from *stubborn*.] Obstinate; vicious  
stoutness; contumacy; inflexibility.  
Happy is your grace,  
That can translate the *stubbornness* of fortune  
Into so quiet and so sweet a style. *Shakespeare. As you like it.*  
He chose a course least subject to envy, between stiff *stub-*  
*bornness* and filthy flattery. *Hayward.*  
Patriots, in peace, assert the people's right,  
With noble *stubbornness* resisting might. *Dryden.*  
Stubbornness, and an obstinate disobedience, must be mal-  
ter'd with blows. *Locke.*  
It failed, partly by the accidents of a storm, and partly by  
the *stubbornness* or treachery of that colony for whose relief it  
was designed. *Swift.*  
*STUBBY*. *adj.* [from *stub*.] Short and thick; short and strong.  
The bafe is surrounded with a garland of black and *stubby*  
bristles. *Grew's Museum.*  
*STUBNAIL*. *n. f.* [*stub and nail*.] A nail broken off; a short  
thick nail.  
*STUCCO*. *n. f.* [Ital. *stucco*, Fr.] A kind of fine plaster for walls.  
Palladian walls, Venetian doors,  
Grottesco roofs, and *stucco* floors. *Pope.*  
*STUCK*. The preterite and participle passive of *stick*.  
I had a pass with rapier, scabbard and all, and he gives me  
the *stick* in with such a mortal motion, that it is inevitable.  
What more infamous brands have records *stuck* upon any,  
than those who used the best parts for the worst ends? *Dacey of Pity.*  
The partners of their crime will learn obedience,  
When they look up and see their fellow-traitors  
*stuck* on a fork. *Addison.*  
When the polypus from forth his cave,  
Torn with full force, reluctant beats the wave,  
His ragged claws are *stuck* with stones and sands. *Pope.*  
*Stuck* o'er with titles, and hung round with strings, *Pope.*  
That thou may't be by kings, or whores of kings. *Pope.*  
*STUCKLE*. *n. f.* [*stuck*, Scottish.] A number of sheaves laid to-  
gether in the field to dry. *Ainsworth.*  
*STUD*. *n. f.* [*studu*, Saxon.]  
1. A post; a stake. In some such meaning perhaps it is to be  
taken in the following passage, which I do not understand.  
A barn in the country, that hath one single *stud*, or one  
height of *studs* to the roof, is two shillings a foot. *Mortimer.*  
2. A nail with a large head driven for ornament; any orna-  
mental knob or protuberance. *Handles*

## STU

Handles were to add,  
For which he now was making *studs*. *Chapman's Iliad.*  
A belt of straw, and ivy buds,  
With coral clasps and amber *studs*. *Raleigh.*  
Crystal and myrrhine cups emboss'd with gems,  
And *studs* of pearl. *Milton's Paradise Regain'd.*  
Upon a plane are several small oblong *studs*, placed regularly  
in a quincunx order. *Woodward on Effluvia.*  
A desk he had of curious work,  
With glitt'ring *studs* about. *Swift.*  
3. [Scots, Saxon; *stod*, Icelandic, is a stallion.] A collection  
of breeding horses and mares.  
In the *studs* of Ireland, where care is taken, we see horses  
bred of excellent shape, vigour, and size. *Temple.*  
To *STUD*. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To adorn with *studs* or  
shining knobs.  
Thy horses shall be trapp'd,  
Their harness *studded* all with gold and pearl. *Shakespeare.*  
A silver *studded* ax, alike bestow'd. *Dryden's Æn.*  
*STUDENT*. *n. f.* [*studens*, Latin.] A man given to books; a  
scholar; a bookish man.  
Keep a gamester from dice, and a good *student* from his  
book. *Shakespeare. Merry Wives of Windsor.*  
This grave advice some sober *student* bears,  
And loudly rings it in his fellow's ears. *Dryden's Pers.*  
A *student* shall do more in one hour, when all things concur  
to invite him to any special study, than in four at a dull sea-  
son. *Watts's Logic.*  
I slightly touch the subject, and recommend it to some  
*student* of the profession. *Arbutnot on Coins.*  
*STUDIED*. *adj.* [from *study*.]  
1. Learned; versed in any study; qualified by study.  
He died  
As one that had been *studied* in his death,  
To throw away the dearest thing he ow'd,  
As 'twere a careless trifle. *Shakespeare.*  
I am well *studied* for a liberal thanks,  
Which I do owe you. *Shakespeare. Ant. and Cleopatra.*  
It will be fit that some man, reasonably *studied* in the law,  
go as chancellor. *Bacon.*  
2. Having any particular inclination. Out of use.  
A prince should not be so loosely *studied* as to remember so  
weak a composition. *Shakespeare.*  
*STUDIER*. *n. f.* [from *study*.] One who studies.  
Lipius was a great *studier* of the stoical philosophy: upon  
his death-bed his friend told him, that he needed not use ar-  
guments to persuade him to patience, the philosophy which he  
had studied would furnish him; he answers him, Lord Jesus,  
give me Christian patience. *Tillotson.*  
There is a law of nature, as intelligible to a rational creature  
and *studier* of that law, as the positive laws of common-  
wealths. *Locke.*  
*STUDIOUS*. *adj.* [*studieux*, French; *studiosus*, Latin.]  
1. Given to books and contemplation; given to learning.  
A proper remedy for wandering thoughts, he that shall  
propose, would do great service to the *studious* and contempla-  
tive part of mankind. *Locke.*  
2. Diligent; busy.  
*Studious* to find new friends, and new allies. *Tickell.*  
3. Attentive to; careful.  
The people made  
Stout for the war, and *studious* of their trade. *Dryden.*  
There are who, fondly *studious* of increase,  
Rich foreign mold on their ill-natur'd land  
Induce. *Philips.*  
4. Contemplative; suitable to meditation.  
Let my due feet never fail  
To walk the *studious* cloister's pale.  
Him for the *studious* shade  
Kind nature form'd. *Thomson's Summer.*  
*STUDIOUSLY*. *adv.* [from *studious*.]  
1. Contemplatively; with close application to literature.  
2. Diligently; carefully; attentively.  
On a short pruning hook his head reclines,  
And *studiously* surveys his gen'rous vines. *Dryden's Æn.*  
All of them *studiously* cherish'd the memory of their hon-  
ourable extraction. *Atterbury.*  
*STUDIOUSNESS*. *n. f.* [from *studious*.] Addition to study.  
*STUDY*. *n. f.* [*stude*, French; *studium*, Latin.]  
1. Application of mind to books and learning.  
Study gives strength to the mind; conversation, grace. *Temple.*  
Engage the mind in *study* by a consideration of the divine  
pleasures of truth and knowledge. *Watts.*  
2. Perplexity; deep cogitation.  
Th' idea of her life shall sweetly creep  
Into his *study* of imagination. *Shakespeare. Much Ado about Nothing.*  
The king of Castile, a little confused, and in a *study*, said,  
that can I not do with my honour. *Bacon's Henry VII.*  
Attention; meditation; contrivance.  
What can happen  
To me above this wretchedness? All your *studies*  
Make me a curle like this. *Shakespeare. Henry VIII.*

## STU

Just men they seem'd, and all their *study* bent  
To worship God aright, and know his works. *Milton.*  
4. Any particular kind of learning.  
*Studies* serve for delight in privateness and retiring, for or-  
nament in discourse, and for ability in the judgment and dis-  
position of business. *Bacon's Essays.*  
5. Apartment set off for literary employment.  
Get me a taper in my *study*, Lucius. *Shakespeare. Jul. Cæs.*  
Knock at the *study*, where, they say, he keeps,  
To ruminate strange plots. *Shakespeare. Titus Andronicus.*  
Let all *studies* and libraries be towards the East. *Watson.*  
Some servants of the king visited the lodgings of the accused  
members, and sealed up their *studies* and trunks. *Clarendon.*  
Both adorn'd their age;  
One for the *study*, t'other for the stage. *Dryden.*  
To *STUDY*. *v. n.* [*stude*, Latin; *estudier*, French.]  
1. To think with very close application; to muse.  
I found a moral first, and then *studied* for a fable. *Swift.*  
2. To endeavour diligently.  
*Study* to be quiet, and do your own business. *1 Thes. iv. 11.*  
To *STUDY*. *v. a.*  
1. To apply the mind to.  
Nothing lovelier can be found  
In woman, than to *study* household good. *Milton.*  
If a gentleman be to *study* any language, it ought to be  
that of his own country. *Locke.*  
2. To consider attentively.  
He hath *studied* her well, and translated her out of honesty  
into English. *Shakespeare. Merry Wives of Windsor.*  
*Study* thyself: what rank, or what degree,  
The wife Creator has ordain'd for thee. *Dryden's Pers.*  
You have *studied* every spot of ground in Flanders, which  
has been the scene of battles and sieges. *Dryden.*  
3. To learn by application.  
You could, for a need, *study* a speech of some dozen lines,  
which I would set down. *Shakespeare. Hamlet.*  
*STUFF*. *n. f.* [*stuf*, Dutch; *estuffe*, French.]  
1. Any matter or body.  
Let Phidias have rude and obstinate *stuff* to carve: though  
his art do that it should, his work will lack that beauty, which  
otherwise in fitter matter it might have had. *Hooker.*  
The workman on his *stuff* his skill doth show,  
And yet the *stuff* gives not the man his skill. *Davies.*  
Of brick, and of that *stuff*, they cast to build  
A city and tow'r. *Milton.*  
Pierce an hole near the inner edge, because the triangle  
hath there most substance of *stuff*. *Moxon's Mech. Exer.*  
2. Materials out of which any thing is made.  
Thy verse swells with *stuff* so fine and smooth,  
That thou art even natural in thine art. *Shakespeare. Timon.*  
Cæsar hath wept;  
Ambition should be made of sterner *stuff*. *Shakespeare. Jul. Cæs.*  
Success or loss, what is or is not, serves  
As *stuff* for these two to make paradoxes. *Shakespeare.*  
Thy father, that poor rag,  
Must be thy subject, who in flight put *stuff*  
To some the-beggar, and compounded thee  
Poor rogue hereditary. *Shakespeare's Timon.*  
Degrading prose explains his meaning ill,  
And shews the *stuff*, and not the workman's skill. *Roscom.*  
3. Furniture; goods.  
Fare away to get our *stuff* aboard. *Shakespeare.*  
He took away locks, and gave away the king's *stuff*. *Hayward.*  
Groaning waggons loaded high  
With *stuff*. *Cowley's Davideis.*  
4. That which fills any thing.  
With some sweet oblivious antidote  
Cleanse the *stuff'd* bosom of that perilous *stuff*  
Which weighs upon the heart. *Shakespeare.*  
5. Essence; elemental part.  
Though in the trade of war I have slain men,  
Yet do I hold it very *stuff* o' th' conscience  
To do no contriv'd murder. *Shakespeare. Othello.*  
6. Any mixture or medicine.  
I did compound for her  
A certain *stuff*, which, being ta'en, would seize  
The present power of life. *Shakespeare. Cymbeline.*  
7. Cloth or texture of any kind.  
Textures of wool thinner and slighter than cloth.  
Let us turn the wools of the land into cloaths and *stuffs* of  
our own growth, and the hemp and flax growing here into  
linen cloth and cordage. *Bacon's Advice to Villiers.*  
8. Matter or thing. In contempt.  
O proper *stuff*!  
This is the very painting of your fear. *Shakespeare. Macbeth.*  
Such *stuff* as madmen  
Tongue and brain not. *Shakespeare.*  
At this *stuffy* *stuff*  
The large Achilles, on his prest bed jolling,  
From his deep chest laughs out a loud applause. *Shakespeare.*  
Please not thyself the flat'ring crowd to hear,  
Tis fulsome *stuff* to feed thy itching ear. *Dryden's Pers.*  
25 M  
Anger



## STU

- Anger would indite  
Such woful *stuff* as I or Shadwell write. *Dryden's Juven.*  
To-morrow will be time enough  
To hear such mortifying *stuff*. *Swift.*  
The free things that among takes pass for wit and spirit,  
Must be hocking *stuff* to the ears of persons of delicacy. *Cariff.*  
10. It is now seldom used in any sense but in contempt or dislike.  
To *STUFF*. *v. a.* [from the noun.]  
1. To fill very full with any thing.  
When we've *stuff'd*  
These pipes, and these conveyances of blood,  
With wine and feeding, we have suppler souls. *Shakespeare.*  
If I find him comforting the king,  
It will *stuff* his suspicion more fully. *Shakespeare.*  
Though plenteous, all too little seems  
To *stuff* this maw, this vast unhide-bound corps. *Milton.*  
What have we more to do than to *stuff* our guts with these  
fists? *L'Estrange.*  
This crook drew hazel-boughs adown,  
And *stuff'd* her apron wide with nuts for brown. *Gay.*  
2. To fill to uneasiness.  
With some oblivious antidote  
Cleanse the *stuff'd* bosom of that perilous *stuff* *Shakespeare.*  
Which weighs upon the heart.  
3. To thrust into any thing.  
Put roses into a glass with a narrow mouth, *stuffing* them  
close together, but without bruising, and they retain smell and  
colour fresh a year. *Bacon's Natural History.*  
4. To fill by being put into any thing.  
Grief fills the room up of my absent child,  
Lies in his bed, walks up and down with me,  
*Stuff's* out his vacant garments with his form. *Shakespeare.*  
With inward arms the dire machine they load,  
And iron bowels *stuff* the dark abode. *Dryden's Æn.*  
A bed,  
The *stuffing* leaves, with hides of bears o'erspread. *Dryden.*  
5. To swell out by something thrust in.  
I will be the man that shall make you great.—I cannot  
perceive how, unless you give me your doublet, and *stuff* me  
out with straw. *Shakespeare. Henry IV.*  
The gods for sin  
Should with a swelling droply *stuff* thy skin. *Dryden.*  
Officious Baniis lays  
Two cushions *stuff'd* with straw, the seat to raise. *Dryden.*  
6. To fill with something improper or superfluous.  
It is not usual among the best patterns to *stuff* the report of  
particular lives with matter of public record. *Watson.*  
Those accusations are *stuffed* with odious generals, that the  
proofs seldom make good. *Clarendon.*  
For thee I dim these eyes, and *stuff* this head  
With all such reading as was never read. *Pope.*  
7. To obstruct the organs of scent or respiration.  
These gloves the count sent me; they are an excellent per-  
fume.—I am *stuffed*, cousin, I cannot smell. *Shakespeare.*  
8. To fill meat with something of high relish.  
She went for partly to *stuff* a rabbit. *Shakespeare.*  
He aim'd at all, yet never could excel  
In any thing but *stuffing* of his veal. *King's Cookery.*  
9. To form by stuffing.  
An eastern king put a judge to death for an iniquitous sen-  
tence, and ordered his hide to be *stuffed* into a cushion, and  
placed upon the tribunal. *Swift.*  
To *STUFF*. *v. n.* To feed gluttonously.  
Wedg'd in a spacious elbow-chair,  
And on her plate a treble share,  
As if she ne'er could have enough,  
Taught harmless man to cram and *stuff*. *Swift.*  
*STUFFING*. *n. f.* [from *stuff*.]  
1. That by which any thing is filled.  
Rome was a farrago out of the neighbouring nations; and  
Greece, though one monarchy under Alexander, yet the  
people that were the *stuffing* and materials thereof, existed  
before. *Hale.*  
2. Relishing ingredients put into meat.  
Arrach leaves are very good in pottage and *stuffings*. *Mort.*  
*STUKE*, or *Stuck*. *n. f.* [*stuc*, French; *stucco*, Italian.] A com-  
position of lime and marble, powdered very fine, commonly  
called plaister of Paris, with which figures and other ornaments  
resembling sculpture are made. *Bailey.*  
*STULM*. *n. f.* A shaft to draw water out of a mine. *Bailey.*  
*STULTILOQUENCE*. *n. f.* [*stultus* and *loquentia*, Lat.] Foolish  
talk. *Diet.*  
*STUM*. *n. f.* [*stum*, Swedish, supposed to be contracted from  
*mustum*, Latin.]  
1. Wine yet unfermented; the cremor or froth on must.  
An unctuous clammy vapour, that arises from the *stum* of  
grapes, when they lie mashed in the vat, puts out a light,  
when dipped into it. *Addison on Italy.*  
2. New wine used to raise fermentation in dead and vapid wines.  
Let our wines without mixture or *stum* be all fine,  
Or call up the master, and break his dull noodle. *B. Johns.*

## STU

3. Wine revived by a new fermentation.  
Drink ev'ry letter on't in *stum*,  
And make it brisk champagne become. *Hudibras.*  
To *STUM*. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To renew wine by mixing  
fresh wine and raising a new fermentation.  
Vapid wines are put upon the lees of noble wines to give  
them spirit, and we *stum* our wines to renew their spirits. *Floy.*  
To *STUMBLE*. *v. n.* [This word *stunus* derives from *stump*,  
and says the original meaning is to strike or trip against a  
*stump*. I rather think it comes from *tumble*.]  
1. To trip in walking.  
When she will take the rein, I let her run;  
But she'll not *stumble*. *Shakespeare. Winter's Tale.*  
A headfall being restrained to keep him from *stumbling*,  
hath been often burst. *Shakespeare. Taming of the Shrew.*  
As we pac'd along  
Upon the giddy footing of the hatches,  
Methought that Glister *stumbled*; and, in falling,  
Struck me, that fought to stay him, overboard. *Shakespeare.*  
The way of the wicked is as darkness: they know not at  
what they *stumble*. *Prov. iv. 19.*  
Cover'd o'er with blood,  
Which from the patriot's breast in torrents flow'd,  
He faints: his steed no longer hears the rein;  
But *stumbles* o'er the heap his hand had slain. *Prior.*  
2. To slip; to err; to slide into crimes or blunders.  
He that loveth his brother, abideth in the light, and there is  
none occasion of *stumbling* in him. *1 Jo. ii. 10.*  
This my day of grace  
They who neglect and scorn, shall never taste;  
But hard be harden'd, blind be blinded more,  
That they may *stumble* on, and deeper fall. *Milton.*  
3. To strike against by chance; to light on by chance.  
This extreme dealing had driven her to put herself with a  
great lady of that country, by which occasion she had *stumbled*  
upon such mischances as were little for the honour of her or  
her family. *Sidney.*  
What man art thou, that, thus bescreen'd in night,  
So *stumblest* on my counsel. *Shakespeare. Romeo and Juliet.*  
A mouse, bred in a chett, dropped out over the side, and  
*stumbled* upon a delicious morsel. *L'Estrange.*  
Ovid *stumbled*, by some inadvertency, upon Livia in a  
bath. *Dryden.*  
Many of the greatest inventions have been accidentally  
*stumbled* upon by men busy and inquisitive. *Rai.*  
Write down *p* and *q*, and make signs to him to endeavour  
to pronounce them, and guide him by shewing him the motion  
of your own lips; by which he will, with a little endeavour,  
*stumble* upon one of them. *Fletcher's Elements of Speech.*  
To *STUMBLE*. *v. a.*  
1. To obstruct in progress; to make to trip or stop.  
2. To make to boggle; to offend.  
Such terms amus'd them all, *Milton's Paradise Lost.*  
And *stumbled* many.  
One thing more *stumbles* me in the very foundation of this  
hypothesis. *Lact.*  
*STUMBLE*. *n. f.* [from the verb.]  
1. A trip in walking.  
2. A blunder; a failure.  
One *stumble* is enough to deface the character of an hon-  
ourable life. *L'Estrange.*  
*STUMBLER*. *n. f.* [from *stumble*.] One that stumbles.  
Be sweet to all: is thy complexion four?  
Then keep such company; make them thy ally:  
Get a sharp wife, a servant that will low'r;  
A *stumbler* stumbles least in rugged way. *Herbert.*  
*STUMBLINGBLOCK*. *n. f.* [from *stumble*.] Cause of stumbling;  
*STUMBLINGSTONE*. *n. f.* [from *stumble*.] Cause of offence.  
We preach Christ crucified, unto the Jews a *stumblingblock*,  
and unto the Greeks foolishness. *1 Cor. i. 23.*  
This *stumblingstone* we hope to take away.  
*Shakespeare* is a *stumblingblock* to these rigid critics. *Speiser.*  
*STUMP*. *n. f.* [*stump*, Danish; *stompe*, Dutch; *stompen*, Dan.  
to lop.] The part of any solid body remaining after the rest  
is taken away.  
He struck so strongly, that the knotty sting  
Of his huge tail he quite in funder cleft;  
Five joints thereof he hew'd, and but the *stump* him left. *Spenser.*  
Your colt's tooth is not cast yet.—Not while I have a  
*stump*. *Shakespeare.*  
He through the bushes scrambles;  
A *stump* doth trip him in his pace;  
Down comes poor Hob upon his face,  
Amongst the briars and brambles. *Dryden's Nymphs.*  
Who, 'cause they're waded to the *stumps*,  
Are represented best by rumps. *Hudibras.*  
A coach-horse snapt off the end of his finger, and I dressed  
the *stump* with common digitive. *Wife's Surgery.*  
A poor ass, now wore out to the *stumps*, fell down under his  
load. *L'Estrange.*  
Against a *stump* he tucks the monster grinds,  
And in the sharpen'd edge new vigour finds. *Dryden.*  
A tongue

## STU

- A tongue might have some resemblance to the *stump* of a  
feather. *Gray's Muse.*  
Worn to the *stumps* in the service of the maids, 'tis thrown  
out of doors, or condemned to kindle a fire. *Swift.*  
*STUMPY*. *adj.* [from *stump*.] Full of stumps; hard; stiff;  
strong. A bad word.  
They burn the stubble, which, being so *stumpy*, they seldom  
plow in. *Mortimer.*  
To *STUN*. *v. a.* [reunan, Saxon, ge'trun, noise.]  
1. To confound or dizzy with noise.  
An universal hubbub wild  
Of *stunning* sounds, and voices all confus'd,  
Assaults his ear. *Milton.*  
Still shall I hear, and never quit the score,  
*Stun'd* with hoarse Codrus' Thecid o'er and o'er. *Dryden.*  
Too strong a noise *stuns* the ear, and one too weak does  
not act upon the organ. *Cheyne.*  
So Alma, weary'd of being great,  
And nodding in her chair of state,  
*Stun'd* and worn out with endless chat,  
Of Will did this, and Nan said that.  
Shouts as thunder loud afflict the air,  
And *stun* the birds released.  
The Britons, once a savage kind,  
Descendants of the barbarous Huns,  
With limbs robust, and voice that *stuns*,  
You taught to modulate their tongues,  
And speak without the help of lungs. *Swift.*  
2. To make senseless or dizzy with a blow.  
One hung a pole-axe at his saddle-bow,  
And one a heavy mace to *stun* the foe. *Dryden.*  
*STUNG*. The preterite and participle passive of *sting*.  
To both these sisters have I sworn my love:  
Each jealous of the other, as the *stung*  
Are of the adder. *Shakespeare. King Lear.*  
With envy *stung*, they view each other's deeds,  
The fragrant work with diligence proceeds. *Dryden's Æn.*  
*STUNK*. The preterite of *stink*.  
To *STUNT*. *v. a.* [*stunta*, Italian.] To hinder from growth.  
Though this usage *stunted* the girl in her growth, it gave  
her a hardy constitution; she had life and spirit. *Arbutnot.*  
There he stop'd short, nor since has writ a tittle;  
But has the wit to make the most of little;  
Like *stunted* hide-bound trees, that just have got  
Sufficient sap at once to bear and rot. *Pope.*  
The tree grew scrubby, dry'd a-top and *stunted*,  
And the next parson stubb'd and burnt it. *Swift.*  
*STUPE*. *n. f.* [*stupa*, Latin.] Cloth or flax dipped in warm  
medicaments, and applied to a hurt or sore.  
A fomentation was by some pretender to surgery applied  
with coarse woollen *stupes*, one of which was bound upon his  
leg. *Wife's Surgery.*  
To *STUPE*. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To foment; to dress with *stupes*.  
The scar divide, and *stupe* the part affected with wine. *Wife's.*  
*STUPEFACTION*. *n. f.* [*stupescere*, Fr. *stupescere*, Lat.] Insen-  
sibility; dulness; stupidity; sluggishness of mind; heavy folly.  
All resistance of the dictates of conscience brings a hard-  
ness and *stupescation* upon it. *South.*  
She sent to ev'ry child  
Firm impudence, or *stupescation* mild;  
And strat succeeded, leaving shame no room,  
Cibberian forehead, or Cimmerian gloom. *Dunciad.*  
*STUPEFACTIVE*. *adj.* [from *stupescere*, Latin; *stupescere*, Fr.]  
Causing insensibility; dulling; obstructing the senses; narco-  
tic; opiate.  
It is a gentle fomentation, and hath a very little mixture,  
of some *stupefactives*. *Bacon's Natural History.*  
Opium hath a *stupefactive* part, and a heating part; the one  
moving sleep, the other a heat. *Bacon.*  
*STUPENDOUS*. *adj.* [*stupendus*, Lat.] Wonderful; amazing;  
astonishing.  
All those *stupendous* acts deservedly are the subject of a his-  
tory, excellently written in Latin by a learned prelate. *Clarendon.*  
Great joy was at their meeting, and at sight  
Of that *stupendous* bridge his joy increas'd.  
Portents and prodigies their souls amaz'd;  
But most, when this *stupendous* pile was rais'd. *Dryden.*  
Mortals, fly this curst detested race:  
A hundred of the same *stupendus* size,  
A hundred Cyclops live among the hills. *Addison.*  
Our numbers can scarce give us an idea of the vast quantity  
of systems in this *stupendous* piece of architecture. *Cheyne.*  
*STUPID*. *adj.* [*stupidus*, French; *stupidus*, Latin.]  
1. Dull; wanting sensibility; wanting apprehension; heavy;  
sluggish of understanding.  
O that men should be so *stupid* grown  
As to forsake the living God.  
Men, boys and women, *stupid* with surprise,  
Where e'er she passes, fix their wond'ring eyes. *Dryden.*  
If I by chance succeed,  
'Know, I am not so *stupid*, or so hard,  
Not to feel praise, or fame's deserv'd reward. *Dryden.*

## STU

- With wild surprise  
A moment *stupid*, motionless he stood. *Thomson.*  
2. Performed without skill or genius.  
Wit, as the chief of virtue's friends,  
Disdains to serve ignoble ends:  
Observe what loads of *stupid* rhimes  
Oppress us in corrupted times. *Swift.*  
*STUPIDITY*. *n. f.* [*stupiditas*, Fr. *stupiditas*, Latin.] Dulness;  
heaviness of mind; sluggishness of understanding.  
Shadwell alone, of all my sons, is he  
Who stands confirm'd in full *stupidity*. *Dryden.*  
*STUPIDLY*. *adv.* [from *stupid*.]  
1. With suspension or inactivity of understanding.  
That space the evil one abstracted stood  
From his own evil, and for the time remain'd  
*Stupidly* good. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*  
2. Dully; without apprehension.  
On the shield there was engraven maps of countries, which  
Ajax could not comprehend, but looked on as *stupidly* as his  
fellow-beast the lion. *Dryden's Fables, Dedication.*  
*STUPIDIFIER*. *n. f.* [from *stupidify*.] That which causes stu-  
pidity.  
To *STUPIDIFY*. *v. a.* [*stupefacio*, Latin.] This word should  
therefore be spelled *stupefy*; but the authorities are against it.]  
To make stupid; to deprive of sensibility; to dull.  
It is not malleable; but yet is not fluent, but *stupidified*. *Bacon.*  
Those  
Will *stupidify* and dull the sense a while. *Shakespeare. Cymbeline.*  
Pounce it into the quicksilver, and so proceed to the *stupi-*  
*fying*. *Bacon.*  
Consider whether that method, used to quiet some con-  
sciences, does not *stupefy* more. *Decay of Piety.*  
The fumes of his passion do as really intoxicate his discern-  
ing faculty, as the fumes of drink discompose and *stupefy* the  
brain of a man overcharged with it. *South.*  
Envy, like a cold poison, benumbs and *stupefies*; and con-  
scious of its own impotence, folds its arms in despair. *Celster.*  
*STUPOR*. *n. f.* [Latin; *stupor*, French.] Suspension or dimi-  
nution of sensibility.  
A pungent pain in the region of the kidneys, a *stupor*, or  
dull pain in the thigh and colic, are symptoms of an inflam-  
mation of the kidneys. *Arbutnot on Diet.*  
To *STUPRATE*. *v. a.* [*stupro*, Latin.] To ravish; to violate.  
*STUPRATION*. *n. f.* [*stupratio*, from *stupro*, Lat.] Rape; vio-  
lation.  
*Stupration* must not be drawn into practice. *Brown.*  
*STURDILY*. *adv.* [from *sturdy*.]  
1. Stoutly; hardily.  
2. Obstinately; resolutely.  
Then withdraw  
From Cambridge, thy old nurse; and, as the rest,  
Here roughly chew and *sturdily* digest  
Th' immense vast volumes of our common law. *Donne.*  
*STURDINESS*. *n. f.* [from *sturdy*.]  
1. Stoutness; hardiness.  
Sacrifice not his innocency to the attaining some little skill  
of bustling for himself, by his conversation with vicious boys,  
when the chief use of that *sturdiness*, and standing upon his  
own legs, is only for the preservation of his virtue. *Locke.*  
2. Brutal strength.  
*STURDY*. *adv.* [*sturdy*, French.]  
1. Hardy; stout; brutal; obstinate. It is always used of men  
with some disagreeable idea of coarseness or rudeness.  
This must be done, and I would fain see  
Mortal so *sturdy* as to gain say.  
A *sturdy* hardened finner shall advance to the utmost pitch  
of impiety with less reluctance than he took the first steps,  
whilst his conscience was yet vigilant and tender. *Atterbury.*  
Aw'd by that house, accusom'd to command,  
The *sturdy* kerns in due subjection stand,  
Nor bear the reins in any foreign hand. *Dryden.*  
2. Strong; forcible.  
The ill-apparelled knight now had gotten the reputation of  
some *sturdy* lout, he had so well defended himself. *Sidney.*  
Ne ought his *sturdy* strokes might stand before,  
That high trees overthrew, and rocks in pieces tore. *F. 2.*  
3. Stiff; stout.  
He was not of any delicate contexture, his limbs rather  
*sturdy* than dainty. *Wotton.*  
*Sturdy* oaks  
Bow'd their stiff necks, loaden with stormy blasts,  
Or torn up sheer. *Milton's Par. Reg.*  
*STURGEON*. *n. f.* [*sturio*, *tursio*, Latin.] A sea-fish.  
It is part of the scutellated bone of a *sturgeon*, being flat, of  
a porous or cellular constitution on one side, the cells being  
worn down, and smooth on the other. *Woodward.*  
*STURK*. *n. f.* [reyn, Saxon.] A young ox or heifer. *Bailey.*  
Thus they are still called in Scotland.  
To *STUT*. *v. n.* [*stuten*, to hinder, Dutch.] To speak  
To *STUTTER*. *v. n.* with hesitation; to stammer.  
Divers *stut*: the cause is the refrigeration of the tongue, where-  
by it is less apt to move; and therefore naturals *stut*. *Bacon.*  
*STUTTER*.



## STU

STUTTER. *n. f.* [from *stut*.] One that speaks with hesitation; a stammerer.  
Many *stutters* are very choleric, cholera inducing a dryness in the tongue.

STY. *n. f.* [Frige, Saxon.]  
1. A cabin to keep hogs in.

Tell Richmond,  
That in the *sty* of this most bloody boar,  
My son George Stanley is frank'd up in hold. *Shakef. R. III.*

When her hogs had mis'd their way,  
Th' untoward creatures to the *sty* I drove,  
And whistl'd all the way. *Gay.*

May thy black pigs lie warm in little *sty*,  
And have no thought to grieve them 'till they die. *King.*

Any place of bestial debauchery.  
They all their friends and native home forget,  
To roll with pleasure in a sensual *sty*. *Milton.*

With what ease  
Might'st thou expel this monster from his throne,  
Now made a *sty*. *Milton's Paradise Regain'd.*

To STY. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To shut up in a *sty*.  
Here you *sty* me  
In this hard rock, while you do keep from me  
The rest of th' island. *Shakefear's Tempest.*

To STY. *v. n.* To soar; to ascend. *Spenser.*  
STY'GIAN. *adj.* [*Stygian*, Latin.] Hellish; infernal; pertaining to Styx, one of the poetical rivers of hell.

At that so sudden blaze the *Stygian* throng  
Bent their aspect. *Milton.*

STYLE. *n. f.* [*Stylus*, Latin.]  
1. Manner of writing with regard to language.

Happy  
That can translate the stubbornness of fortune  
Into so quiet, and so sweet a *style*. *Shakefear.*

Their beauty I will rather leave to poets, than venture upon  
so tender and nice a subject with my feverish *style*. *Mor.*

Proper words in proper places, make the true definition of  
a *style*. *Swift.*

Let some lord but own the happy lines,  
How the wit brightens, and the *style* refines. *Pope.*

2. Manner of speaking appropriate to particular characters.  
No *style* is held for base, where love well named is. *Sidney.*

There was never yet philosopher,  
That could endure the toothach patiently,  
However they have writ the *style* of gods,  
And make a pilch at chance and sufferance. *Shakefear.*

3. Title; appellation.  
Ford's a knave, and I will aggravate his *style*; thou shalt  
know him for knave and cuckold. *Shakefear.*

The king gave them in his commission the *style* and appella-  
tion which belonged to them. *Clarendon.*

O virgin! or what other name you bear  
Above that *style*; O more than mortal fair!  
Let not an humble suppliant sue in vain. *Dryden's Æn.*

Propitious hear our pray'r,  
Whether the *style* of Titan please thee more,  
Whose purple rays th' Achæmenes adore. *Pope's Statius.*

4. Course of writing. Unusual.  
While his thoughts the ling'ring day beguile,  
To gentle Arcite let us turn our *style*. *Dryden.*

5. A pointed iron used anciently in writing on tables of wax.  
6. Any thing with a sharp point, as a graver; the pin of a dial.  
Placing two *styles* or needles of the same steel, touched  
with the same loadstone, when the one is removed but half a  
span, the other would stand like Hercules's pillars. *Brown.*

7. The stalk which rises from amid the leaves of a flower.  
*Style* is the middle prominent part of the flower of a plant,  
which adheres to the fruit or seed: 'tis usually slender and  
long, whence it has its name. *Quincy.*

The figure of the flower-leaves, stamina, apices, *style*, and  
seed-vessel. *Roy.*

8. STYLE of Court, is properly the practice observed by any court  
in its way of proceeding. *Ayliffe's Paragon.*

To STYLE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To call; to term; to  
name.  
The chancellor of the Exchequer they had no mind should  
be *styled* a knight. *Clarendon.*

Err not that so shall end  
The strife which thou call'st evil, but we *style*  
The strife of glory. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

Fortune's gifts, my actions  
May *style* their own rewards. *Denham's Sephy.*

Whoever backs his tenets with authorities, thinks he ought  
to carry the cause, and is ready to *style* it impudence in any one  
who shall stand out. *Locke.*

His conduct might have made him *stil'd*  
A father, and the nymph his child. *Swift.*

STYPTICK. *adj.* [*styptikos*, *styptique*, Fr.] This is usually writ-  
ten *styptic*. See STYPTIC. The same as astringent; but  
generally expresses the most efficacious sort of astringents, or  
those which are applied to stop hemorrhages. *Quincy.*

Fruits of trees and shrubs contain phlegm, oil, and an

## STU

essential salt, by which they are sharp, sweet, sour or *styptic*.  
STYPTICITY. *n. f.* [Properly *stypticity*.] The power of stanch-  
ing blood.

Catharticks of mercurials precipitate the viscidities by their  
*stypticity*, and mix with all animal acids. *Floyer.*

To STYTHY. *v. a.* [See STYTHY.] To forge on an anvil.  
By the forge that *styth'd* Mars his helm,  
I'll kill thee every where, yea, o'er and o'er. *Shakefear.*

SUA'SIBLE. *adj.* [from *suade*, Latin.] Easy to be persuaded.  
SUA'SIVE. *adj.* [from *suade*, Lat.] Having power to persuade.  
It had the passions in perfect subjection; and though its  
command over them was but *suasive* and political, yet it had  
the force of coercion, and despotical. *South's Sermons.*

SUA'SORY. *adj.* [*suaserius*, Latin.] Having tendency to per-  
suade.

SUA'VITY. *n. f.* [*suavit*, French; *suavitas*, Latin.]  
1. Sweetness to the senses.  
She desired them for rarity, pulchritude, and *suavity*. *Brown.*

2. Sweetness to the mind.  
SUB. in composition, signifies a subordinate degree.  
SUBA'CID. *adj.* [*sub* and *acidus*, Latin.] Sour in a small de-  
gree.

The juice of the stem is like the chyle in the animal body,  
not sufficiently concocted by circulation, and is commonly *sub-*  
*acid* in all plants. *Arbutnot on Aliment.*

SUBA'CRID. *adj.* [*sub* and *acrid*.] Sharp and pungent in a small  
degree.

The green choler of a cow tasted sweet, bitter, *subacrid*, or  
a little pungent, and turned syrup of violets green. *Roy.*

To SUBA'CT. *v. a.* [*subactus*, Latin.] To reduce; to subdue.  
Tangible bodies have no pleasure in the comfort of air, but  
endeavour to *subact* it into a more dense body. *Bacon.*

SUBA'CTION. *n. f.* [*subactus*, Latin.] The act of reducing to  
any state, as of mixing two bodies completely, or beating any  
thing to a very small powder.

There are of concoction two periods: the one assimilation,  
or absolute conversion and *subaction*; the other maturation;  
whereof the former is most conspicuous in living creatures, in  
which there is an absolute conversion and assimilation of the  
nourishment into the body. *Bacon's Natural History.*

SUBALTERN. *adj.* [*subalternus*, French.] Inferiour; subordi-  
nate; that which in different respects is both superiour and in-  
feriour. It is used in the army of all officers below a captain.

There had like to have been a duel between two *subalterns*,  
upon a dispute which should be governor of Portsmouth. *Ad.*

Love's *subalterns*, a duteous band,  
Like watchmen round their chief appear;  
Each had his lantern in his hand,  
And Venus, mask'd, brought up the rear. *Prior.*

One, while a *subaltern* officer, was every day complaining  
against the pride of colonels towards their officers; yet after  
he received his commission for a regiment, he confessed the  
spirit of colonelship was coming fast upon him, and it daily  
increased to his death. *Swift.*

This sort of universal ideas, which may either be considered  
as a genus or species, is called *subaltern*. *Watts.*

SUBALTERNATE. *adj.* [*subalternus*, Latin.] Succeeding by  
turns. *Dit.*

SUBASTRINGENT. *adj.* [*sub* and *astringent*.] Astringent in a  
small degree.

SUBBEADLE. *n. f.* [*sub* and *beadle*.] An under beadle.  
They ought not to execute those precepts by simple messen-  
gers, or *subbeadles*, but in their own persons. *Ayliffe's Parag.*

SUBCELESTIAL. *adj.* [*sub* and *celestial*.] Placed beneath the  
heavens.

The most refined glories of *subcelestial* excellencies are but  
more faint resemblances of these. *Glanv. Scyf.*

SUBCH'ANTER. *n. f.* [*sub* and *chanter*; *sucentor*, Lat.] The  
deputy of the precentor in a cathedral.

SUBCLAVIAN. *adj.* [*sub* and *clavus*, Latin.]  
*Subclavian* is applied to any thing under the armpit or shoul-  
der, whether artery, nerve, vein, or muscle. *Quincy.*

The liver, though seated on the right side, yet, by the *sub-*  
*clavian* division, doth equi-distantly communicate its activity  
unto either arm. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

The chyle first mixeth with the blood in the *subclavian*  
vein, and enters with it into the heart, where it is very im-  
perfectly mixed, there being no mechanism nor fermentation  
to convert it into blood, which is effected by the lungs. *Art.*

SUBCONSTELLATION. *n. f.* [*sub* and *constellation*.] A subordi-  
nate or secondary constellation.

As to the picture of the seven stars, if thereby be meant  
the pleiades, or *subconstellation* upon the back of Taurus, with  
what congruity they are described in a clear night an ordinary  
eye may discover. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

SUBCONTRARY. *adj.* [*sub* and *contrary*.] Contrary in an in-  
feriour degree.

If two particular propositions differ in quality, they are *sub-*  
*contraries*; as, some vine is a tree: some vine is not a  
tree. These may be both true together, but they can never  
be both false. *Watts.*

SUBCONTRACTED. *part. adj.* [*sub* and *contracted*.] Contracted  
after a former contract.

Your claim,  
I bar it in the interest of my wife;  
'Tis she is *subcontracted* to this lord,  
And I her husband contradict your banes. *Shakef. K. Lear.*

## SUB

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And I her husband contradict your banes. *Shakef. K. Lear.*

SUBCUTANEOUS. *adj.* [*sub* and *cutaneous*.] Lying under the  
skin.

SUBDE'ACON. *n. f.* [*subdeaconus*, Latin.]  
In the Romish church they have a *subdeacon*, who is the  
deacon's servant. *Ayliffe's Paragon.*

SUBDE'AN. *n. f.* [*subdecanus*, Lat.] The vicegerent of a dean.  
Whenever the dean and chapter confirm any act, that such  
confirmation may be valid, the dean must join in person, and  
not in the person of a deputy or *subdean* only. *Ayliffe.*

SUBDECU'PLE. *adj.* [*sub* and *decuplus*, Lat.] Containing one  
part of ten.

SUBDERISORIOUS. *adj.* [*sub* and *derisor*.] Scoffing or ridi-  
culing with tenderness and delicacy.

This *subderisorous* mirth is far from giving any offence to us:  
it is rather a pleasant condiment of our conversation. *Mor.*

SUBDITITIOUS. *adj.* [*subdititius*, Latin.] Put secretly in the  
place of something else.

To SUBDIVERSIFY. *v. a.* [*sub* and *diversify*.] To diversify  
again what is already diversified.

The same wool one man felt into a hat, another weaves it  
into cloth, another into arras; and these variously *subdiver-*  
*sify* according to the fancy of the artificer. *Hale.*

To SUBDIVIDE. *v. a.* [*subdividere*, French; *sub* and *divide*.]  
To divide a part into yet more parts.

In the life of eight, in tones, there be two becomels, or half  
notes; so as if you divide the tones equally, the eight is but  
seven whole and equal notes; and if you *subdivide* that into  
half notes, as in the stops of a lute, it maketh the number  
thirteen. *Bacon's Nat. History.*

When Brutus and Cassius were overthrown, soon after An-  
tonius and Octavianus brake and *subdivided*. *Bacon.*

The glad father glories in his child,  
When he can *subdivide* a fraction. *Rescommon.*

When the progenies of Cham and Japhet swarmed into  
colonies, and those colonies were *subdivided* into many others,  
in time their descendants lost the primitive rites of divine  
worship, retaining only the notion of one deity. *Dryden.*

SUBDIVISION. *n. f.* [*subdivison*, French; from *subdivide*.]  
1. The act of subdividing.

When any of the parts of any idea are farther divided, in  
order to a clear explication of the whole, this is called a *sub-*  
*division*; as when a year is divided into months, each month  
into days, and each day into hours, which may be further *sub-*  
*divided* into minutes and seconds. *Watts's Logick.*

2. The parts distinguished by a second division.  
How can we see such a multitude of souls cast under so  
many *subdivisions* of misery, without reflecting on the abur-  
dity of a government that sacrifices the happiness of so many  
reasonable beings to the glory of one? *Addison.*

In the decimal table the *subdivisions* of the cubit, as span,  
palm, and digit, are deduced from the shorter cubit. *Arbutnot.*

SUBDULOUS. *adj.* [*subdulus*, Latin.] Cunning; subtle; sly.

To SUBDUCE. *v. a.* [*subduco*, *subducere*, Latin.]  
To SUBDUCE. *v. a.* [*subduco*, *subducere*, Latin.]

1. To withdraw; to take away.  
Or nature fail'd in me, and left some part  
Not proof enough such object to sustain;  
Or from my side *subducing*, took perhaps  
More than enough. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

2. To subtract by arithmetical operation.  
Take the other operation of arithmetick, *subduction*: if out  
of that supposed infinite multitude of antecedent generations  
we should *subduce* ten, the residue must be less by ten than it  
was before, and yet still the quotient must be infinite. *Hale.*

SUBDUCTION. *n. f.* [from *subduce*.]  
1. The act of taking away.

Possibly the Divine Beneficence *subducing* that influence,  
which it communicated from the time of their first creation,  
they were kept in a state of immortality 'till that moment of  
the *subduction*. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

2. Arithmetical subtraction.  
Suppose we take the other operation of arithmetick, *subduc-*  
*tion*: if out of that infinite multitude of antecedent genera-  
tions we should *subduct* ten, the residue must be less by ten  
than it was before that *subduction*, and yet still the quotient be  
infinite. *Hale.*

To SUBDUCE. *v. a.* [from *subduco*, or *subduco*, Latin.]  
1. To crush; to oppress; to sink; to overpower.  
Nothing could have *subdu'd* nature  
To such a lowliness, but his unkind daughters. *Shakefear.*

Them that rose up against me, hast thou *subduced* under me.  
2 Sa. xxii. 40.

If aught were worthy to *subduce*  
The foul of man. *Milton.*

2. To conquer; to reduce under a new dominion.  
Be fruitful, and replenish the earth, and *subduce* it. Gen. i. 28.

SUB

SUB

## SUB

Augustus Cæsar *subdued* Egypt to the Roman empire. *Peach.*  
To overcome in battle, and *subdue*  
Nations, and bring home spoils. *Milton.*

The Romans made those times the standard of their wit,  
when they *subdued* the world. *Spenser.*

3. To tame; to subact.  
Nor is't unwholesome to *subdue* the land  
By often exercise; and where before  
You broke the earth, again to plow. *Mor's Virgil.*

SUBDU'EMENT. *n. f.* [from *subduce*.] Conquest. A word not  
used, nor worthy to be used.

I have seen thee,  
As hot as Perseus, spur thy Phrygian steed,  
Bravely despoiling foetics and *subdu'ement*. *Shakefear.*

SUBDU'ER. *n. f.* [from *subduce*.] Conqueror; tamer.  
Great god of might, that reignest in the mind,  
And all the body to thy heft do it frame;  
Victor of gods, *subducer* of mankind,  
That do'st the lions and fell tyers tame,  
Who can expels the glory of thy might? *Spenser.*

Their curious eye  
Discerns their great *subducer's* awful mien  
And corresponding features fair. *Philips.*

Figs are great *subducers* of acrimony, useful in hoarseness  
and coughs, and extremely emollient. *Arbutnot.*

SUBDU'PLE. *adj.* [*subdupl*, Fr. *sub* and *duplus*, Latin.]  
SUBDUPLICATE. *adj.* Containing one part of two.

As one of these under *subduples* doth abate half of that heaviness  
which the weight hath in itself, and cause the power to  
be in a *subduple* proportion unto it, so two of them do abate  
half of that which remains, and cause a *subquadruple* propor-  
tion, and three a *subsextuple*. *Wilkins's Math. Acq.*

The motion generated by the forces in the whole passage of  
the body or thing through that space, shall be in a *subduplex* re-  
proportion of the forces. *Newton's Opt.*

SUBJACENT. *adj.* [*subjacens*, Latin.] Lying under.  
The superficial parts of rocks and mountains are washed  
away by rains, and borne down upon the *subjacent* plains. *Wood.*

To SUBJECT. *v. a.* [*subjactus*, Latin.]  
1. To put under.

The angel led them direct, and down the cliff as fast  
To the *subjected* plain. *Adison.*

The medal bears each form and name:  
In one short view, *subjected* to our eye,  
Gods, emperors, heroes, sages, beauties lie. *Pope.*

2. To reduce to submission; to make subordinate; to make  
submissive.

Think not, young warriors, your diminish'd name  
Shall lose of lustre, by *subjecting* rage  
To the cool dictates of experience'd age. *Dryden.*

3. To enslave; to make obnoxious.  
I live on bread like you, feel want like you,  
Taste grief, need friends, like you. *Subjected* thus,  
How can you say to me, I am a king? *Shakef. Rich. II.*

I see thee, in that fatal hour,  
*Subjected* to the victor's cruel pow'r,  
Led hence a slave. *Dryden.*

The blind will always be led by those that see, or fall into  
the ditch: and he is the most *subjected*, the most enslaved, who  
is so in his understanding. *Locke.*

4. To expose; to make liable.  
If the vessels yield, it *subjects* the person to all the inconve-  
niences of an erroneous circulation. *Ambros.*

5. To submit; to make accountable.  
God is not bound to *subject* his ways of operation to the  
scrutiny of our thoughts, and confine himself to do nothing  
but what we must comprehend. *Locke.*

6. To make subservient.  
*Subjected* to his service angel-wings. *Milton.*

SUBJECT. *adj.* [*subjactus*, Latin.]  
1. Placed or situated under.

Th' eastern tower,  
Whose height commands, as *subject*, all the vale  
To see the fight. *Shakef. Troilus and C. effida.*

2. Living under the dominion of another.  
Esau was never *subject* to Jacob, but founded a distinct people  
and government, and was himself prince over them. *Locke.*

3. Exposed; liable; obnoxious.  
Most *subject* is the fattest soil to weeds;  
And he the noble image of my youth  
Is overpread with them. *Shakefear.*

All human things are *subject* to decay,  
And when fate summons, monarchs must obey. *Dryden.*

4. Being that on which any action operates, whether intellectual  
or material.  
I enter into the *subject* matter of my discourse. *Dryden.*

SUBJECT. *n. f.* [*subject*, French.]  
1. One who lives under the dominion of another.  
Every *subject's* duty is the king's,  
But every *subject's* soul is his own. *Shakefear's Henry V.*

Never *subject* long'd to be a king,  
As I do long and wish to be a *subject*. *Shakef. Henry VI.*

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## SUB

The *subject* must obey his prince, because God commands it, human laws require it. *Swift.*  
Those I call *subjects* which are governed by the ordinary laws and magistrates of the sovereign. *Davies.*

Were *subjects* so but only by their choice,  
And not from birth did fore'd dominion take,  
Our prince alone would have the publick voice. *Dryden.*  
2. That on which any operation either mental or material is performed.

Now spurs the lated traveller apace,  
To gain the timely inn, and near approaches  
The *subject* of our watch. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*  
This *subject* for heroic song pleas'd me. *Milton.*  
Here he would have us fix our thoughts; nor are they too dry a *subject* for our contemplation. *Decay of Piety.*  
I will not venture on so nice a *subject* with my feverish style. *More.*

Make choice of a *subject* beautiful and noble, which being capable of all the graces that colours, and elegance of design can give, shall afford a perfect art, an ample field of matter wherein to expatiate. *Dryden.*

The *subject* of a proposition is that concerning which any thing is affirmed or denied. *Watts's Logic.*

My real design is, that of publishing your praises to the world; not upon the *subject* of your noble birth. *Swift.*

3. That in which any thing inheres or exists.  
Anger is certainly a kind of baseness, as it appears well in the weakness of those *subjects* in whom it reigns, children, women, old folks, sick folks. *Bacon.*

4. [In Grammar.] The nominative case to a verb, is called by Grammarians the *subject* of the verb. *Clarke's Lat. Gram.*

SUBJECT. *n. f.* [from *subject*.] 1. The act of subduing.

After the conquest of the kingdom and *subjection* of the rebels, enquiry was made who there were that fighting against the king had saved themselves by flight. *Hale.*

2. [In Grammar.] The state of being under government.  
Because the *subjection* of the body to the will is by natural necessity, the *subjection* of the will unto God voluntary; we therefore stand in need of direction after what sort our wills and desires may be rightly conformed to his. *Hobbes.*

How hard it is now for him to frame himself to *subjection*, that having once set before his eyes the hope of a kingdom, hath found enduragement. *Spenser.*

Both in *subjection* now to sensual appetite.  
SUBJECTIVE. *adj.* [from *subject*.] Relating not to the object but the subject.

Certainty, according to the schools, is distinguished into objective and *subjective*: objective is when the proposition is certainly true in itself, and *subjective*, when we are certain of the truth of it. *Watts.*

SUBINGRESSION. *n. f.* [from *sub* and *ingressus*, Latin.] Secret entrance.

The pressure of the ambient air is strengthened upon the accession of the air sucked out; which, forceth the neighbouring air to a violent *subingression* of its parts. *Boyle.*

TO SUBJOIN. *v. a.* [from *sub* and *joindre*, French; *subjungo*, Latin.] To add at the end; to add afterwards.

He makes an excuse from ignorance, the only thing that could take away the fault; namely, that he knew not that he was the high-priest, and *subjoins* a reason. *South's Sermons.*

SUBJUGATE. *v. a.* [from *subjugare*, Latin.] To conquer; to subdue; to bring under dominion by force.

O fav'rite virgin that hast warm'd the breast,  
Whose sov'reign dictates *subjugate* the east! *Prior.*  
He *subjugated* a king, and called him his vassal. *Baker.*

SUBJUGATION. *n. f.* [from *subjugare*.] The act of subduing. This was the condition of the learned part of the world, after their *subjugation* by the Turks. *Hale.*

SUBJUNCTION. *n. f.* [from *subjungo*, Latin.] The state of being subjoined; the act of subjoining.

The verb undergoes in Greek a different formation; and in dependence upon, or *subjunction* to some other verb. *Clarke.*

SUBJUNCTIVE. *adj.* [from *subjunctus*, Latin; *subjunctus*, Fr.] 1. Subjoined to something else.

2. [In Grammar.] The verb undergoes in Greek a different formation, to signify the same intentions as the indicative, yet not absolutely but relatively to some other verb, which is called the *subjunctive* mood. *Clarke.*

SUBLAPARY. *adj.* [from *sub* and *lappus*, Latin.] Done after the fall of man.

SUBLATION. *n. f.* [from *sublatio*, Latin.] The act of taking away.

SUBLEVATION. *n. f.* [from *sublevar*, Latin.] The act of raising on high.

SUBLIMABLE. *adj.* [from *sublimare*.] Possible to be sublimed.

SUBLIMABLENESS. *n. f.* [from *sublimabile*.] Quality of admitting sublimation.

He obtained another concrete as to taste and smell, and easy *sublimableness*, as common salt armoniac. *Boyle.*

SUBLIMATE. *n. f.* [from *sublimare*.]

## SUB

1. Any thing raised by fire in the retort.  
Enquire the manner of subliming, and what metals endure subliming, and what body the *sublimate* makes. *Bacon.*

2. Quicksilver raised in the retort.  
The particles of mercury uniting with the acid particles of spirit of salt compose mercury *sublimate*, and with the particles of sulphur, cinnabar. *Newton's Opticks.*

TO SUBLIMATE. *v. a.* [from *sublimare*.] 1. To raise by the force of chemical fire.

2. To exalt; to heighten; to elevate.

Not only the gross and illiterate souls, but the most aerial and *sublimated* are rather the more proper fuel for an immaterial fire. *Decay of Piety.*

The precepts of Christianity are so excellent and refined, and so apt to cleanse and *sublimate* the more gross and corrupt, as shews flesh and blood never revealed it. *Decay of Piety.*

SUBLIMATION. *n. f.* [from *sublimare*, Fr. from *sublimare*.] 1. A chemical operation which raises bodies in the vessel by the force of fire.

*Sublimation* differs very little from distillation, excepting that in distillation, only the fluid parts of bodies are raised, but in this the solid and dry; and that the matter to be distilled may be either solid or fluid, but *sublimation* is only concerned about solid substances. There is also another difference, namely, that rarefaction, which is of very great use in distillation, has hardly any room in *sublimation*; for the substances which are to be sublimed being solid are incapable of rarefaction, and so it is only impulse that can raise them. *Quincy.*

Separation is wrought by weight, as in the settlement of liquors, by heat, by precipitation or *sublimation*; that is a calling of the several parts up or down, which is a kind of attraction. *Bacon's Natural History.*

Since oil of sulphur per campanam is of the same nature with oil of vitriol, may it not be inferred that sulphur is a mixture of volatile and fixed parts so strongly cohering by attraction, as to ascend together by *sublimation*. *Newton's Opt.*

2. Exaltation; elevation; act of heightening or improving.

She turns  
Bodies to spirits, by *sublimation* strange. *Devies.*

Shall he pretend to religious attainments, who is defective and short in moral, which are but the rudiments and first draught of religion, as religion is the perfection, refinement, and *sublimation* of morality? *South.*

SUBLIME. *adj.* [from *sublimis*, Latin.] 1. High in place; exalted aloft.

They sum'd their pens, and soaring th' air *sublime*  
With clang despis'd the ground. *Milton.*

Settle on these a tow'r of steel is rear'd,  
And dire Tiphone there keeps the ward. *Dryden.*

2. High in excellence; exalted by nature.  
My earthly strain'd to the height  
In that celestial colloquy *sublime*. *Milton.*

Can it be, that souls *sublime*  
Return to visit our terrestrial clime;  
And that the gen'rous mind releas'd by death,  
Can cover lazy limbs? *Dryden.*

3. High in file or sentiment; lofty; grand.  
Easy in file, they work in sense *sublime*. *Prior.*

4. Elevated by joy.  
All yet left of that revolted rout,  
Heav'n-fall'n, in station stood or just array,  
Sublime with expectation. *Milton.*

Their hearts were jocund and *sublime*,  
Drunk with idolatry, drunk with wine. *Milton.*

5. Haughty; proud.  
He was *sublime*, and almost tumorous in his looks and gestures. *Newton's Opt.*

SUBLIME. *n. f.* The grand or lofty style. The *sublime* is a Gallicism, but now naturalized.

Longinus strengthens all his laws,  
And is himself the great *sublime* he draws. *Pope.*

The *sublime* rises from the nobleness of thoughts, the magnificence of the words, or the harmonious and lively turn of the phrase; the perfect *sublime* arises from all three together. *Adams.*

TO SUBLIME. *v. a.* [from *sublimare*, Fr. from the adjective.] 1. To raise by a chemical fire.

Study our manuscripts, those myriads  
Of letters, which have past 'twixt thee and me,  
Thence write our annals, and in them lessons be  
To all, whom love's *subliming* fire invades. *Dante.*

2. To raise on high.  
Although thy trunk be neither large nor strong,  
Nor can thy head, not hept, itself *sublime*,  
Yet, like a serpent, a tall tree can climb. *Denham.*

3. To exalt; to heighten; to improve.  
Flow'rs, and then fruit,  
Man's nourishment, by gradual scale *sublim'd*  
To vital spirits aspire. *Milton.*

The fancies of most are moved by the inward springs of the corporeal machine, which even in the most *sublim'd* intellectual is dangerously influential. *Clarke.*

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TO SUBLIME. *v. a.* [from *sublimare*, Fr. from the adjective.] 1. To raise by a chemical fire.

## SUB

Art being strengthened by the knowledge of things, may pass into nature by slow degrees, and so be *sublimed* into a pure genius which is capable of distinguishing betwixt the beauties of nature and that which is low in her. *Dryden's Duffresnoy.*

Meanly they seek the blessing to confine,  
And force that sun but on a part to shine;  
Which not alone the southern wit *sublimes*,  
But ripens spirits in cold northern climes. *Pope.*

TO SUBLIME. *v. n.* To rise in the chemical vessel by the force of fire.

The particles of sal ammoniac in sublimation carry up the particles of antimony, which will not *sublime* alone. *Newton's Opt.*  
This salt is fixed in a gentle fire, and *sublimes* in a great one. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

SUBLIMELY. *adv.* [from *sublime*.] Loftily; grandly.  
This fustian's so *sublimely* bad; *Pope.*

It is not poetry, but prose run mad.  
SUBLIMIT. *v. n.* [from *sublimare*, *sublimit*, Fr. *sublimitas*, Lat.] 1. Height of place; local elevation.

2. Height of nature; excellence.

As religion looketh upon him who in majesty and power is infinite, as we ought to account not of it, unless we esteem it even according to that very height of excellency which our hearts conceive, when div'ne *sublimity* itself is rightly considered. *Hooker.*

In respect of God's incomprehensible *sublimity* and purity, this is also true, that God is neither a mind, nor a spirit like other spirits, nor a light such as can be discerned. *Rowley.*

3. Loftiness of style or sentiment.  
Milton's distinguishing excellence lies in the *sublimity* of his thoughts, in the greatness of which he triumphs over all the poets, modern and ancient, Homer only excepted. *Addison.*

SUBLINGUAL. *adj.* [from *sublingual*, French; *sub* and *lingua*, Lat.] Placed under the tongue.

Those *subliming* humours sh'uld be intercepted, before they mount to the head, by *sublingual* pills. *Harvey on Consumption.*

SUBLYNAR. *adj.* [from *sublynaire*, Fr. *sub* and *luna*, Latin.] 1. Sublunary. 2. Tuated beneath the moon; earthly; terrestrial; of this world.

Dull *sublunary* loves, love,  
Whole soul is sense, cannot admit  
Of absence, 'cause it doth remove  
The thing which elemented it. *Donne.*

Night meadur'd, with her shadowy cone,  
Half way up hill this vast *sublunary* vault. *Milton.*

Through seas of knowledge we our course advance,  
Discov'ring still new worlds of ignorance;  
And these discov'ries make us all confess  
That *sublunary* science is but guess. *Denham.*

The celestial bodies above the moon being not subject to chance, remained in perpetual order, while all things *sublunary* are subject to change. *Dryden's Duffresnoy.*

Ovid had warn'd her to beware  
Of strolling gods, whose usual trade is,  
Under pretence of taking air,  
To pick up *sublunary* ladies. *Swift.*

SUBMARINE. *adj.* [from *sub* and *mare*.] Lying or acting under the sea.

This contrivance may seem difficult, because these *submarine* navigators will want winds and tides for motion, and the fight of the heavens for direction. *Wilkins.*

Not only the herbaceous and woody *submarine* plants, but also the lithophyta affect this manner of growing, as I observed in corals. *Ray on the Creation.*

TO SUBMERGE. *v. a.* [from *submergere*, Fr. *submerge*, Lat.] To drown; to put under water.

So half my Egypt were *submerg'd* and made  
A cistern for scald snakes. *Shakespeare's Ant. and Cleopatra.*

SUBMERSON. *n. f.* [from *submersio*, Fr. from *submersus*, Latin.] The act of drowning; state of being drowned.

The great Atlantick island is mentioned in Plato's Timæus, almost contiguous to the western parts of Spain and Africa, yet wholly swallowed up by that ocean: which if true, might afford a passage from Africa to America by land before that *submerison*. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

TO SUBMINISTER. *v. a.* [from *subministrare*, Latin.] To supply; to furnish.

TO SUBMINISTRATE. *v. n.* To supply; to furnish. A word not much in use.

Some things have been discovered, not only by the industry of mankind, but even the inferior animals have *subministrated* unto man the invention of many things, natural, artificial, and medicinal. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

Nothing *subministrates* apter matter to be converted into pestilent seminaries, than fleas of nasty folks. *Harvey.*

TO SUBMIT. *v. n.* To submit.

Our passions, as fire and water, are good servants, but bad masters, and *submit* to the best and worst of purposes. *L'Estrange.*

SUBMISS. *adj.* [from *submit*, Lat.] Humble; submissive; obsequious.

King James mollified by the bishop's *submiss* and eloquent letters, wrote back, that though he were in part moved by his

letters, yet he should not be fully satisfied except he spoke with him. *Bacon's Henry VIII.*

Nearer his presence, Adam, though not aw'd,  
Yet wit' *submiss* approach, and reverence meek,  
As to a superior nature, bowed low. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

R rejoicing, but with awe,  
In adorati n at his feet I fell  
Submiss: hereat d me. *Milton.*

SUBMISS. *n. f.* [from *submit*, Lat.] 1. Delivery of himself to the power of another.

2. Acknowledgement of inferiority or dependance; humble or suppliant behaviour.

In all *submiss* and humility,  
York doth present himself unto your highness. *Shakespeare.*

Great prince, by that *submiss* n you'll ga n more  
Than e'er your haughty courage won before. *Halifax.*

3. Acknowledgment of a fault; confession of error.  
Be not as extreme in *submiss* n, as in offence. *Shakespeare.*

4. Obsequiousness; resignation; obedience.  
No duty in religion is more justly required by God Almighty than a perfect *submiss*ion to his will in all things. *Temple.*

SUBMISSIVE. *adj.* [from *submit*, Lat.] Humble; testifying submission or inferiority.

On what *submissive* message art thou sent? *Shakespeare.*

Her at his feet *submissive* in distress  
He thus with peaceful words uprais'd. *Milton.*

Sudden from the golden throne,  
With a *submissive* step I halled down;  
The glowing garland from my hair I took,  
Love in my heart, obedience in my look. *Prior.*

SUBMISSIVELY. *adv.* [from *submissive*.] Humbly; with confession of inferiority.

The goddesses,  
Soft in her tone, *submissively* replies. *Dryden's Æneid.*

Speech ev'n there *submissively* withdraws  
From rights of subjects, and the poor man's cause;  
Then pious silence reigns, and fills the noisy laws. *Pope.*

SUBMISSIVENESS. *n. f.* [from *submissive*.] Humility; confession of fault, or inferiority.

If thou sin in wine and wantonness,  
Boast not thereof, nor make thy shame thy glory;  
Trailly gets pardon by *submissiveness*,  
But he that boasts, thrusts that out of his story:  
He makes flat war with God, and doth defy,  
With his poor clod of earth, the spacious sky. *Herbert.*

SUBMISSLY. *adv.* [from *submit*.] Humbly; with submission.

Humility consists, not in wearing mean cloaths, and going softly and *submissly*, but in hearty mean opinion of thy self. *Taylor.*

TO SUBMIT. *v. a.* [from *submit*, Fr. *submit*, Latin.] 1. To let down; to sink.

Sometimes the hill *submit* itself a while  
In small descents, which do its height beguile,  
And sometimes mounts, but so as billows play,  
Whose rise not hinders, but makes short our way. *Dryden.*

Neptune flood,  
With all his hosts of waters at command,  
Beneath them to *submit* th' officious flood,  
And with his trident shov'd them off the sand. *Dryden.*

2. To submit; to resign without resistance to authority.  
Return to thy mistress, and *submit* thyself under her hands. *Gen. xvi. 9.*

Will ye *submit* your neck, and chuse to bend  
The supple knee? *Milton.*

3. To leave to discretion; to refer to judgment.  
Whether the condition of the clergy be able to bear a heavy burden, is *submitted* to the house. *Swift.*

TO SUBMIT. *v. n.* To be subject; to acquiesce in the authority of another; to yield.

To thy husband's will  
Thine shall *submit*: he over thee shall rule. *Milton.*

Our religion requires from us, not only to forego pleasure, but to *submit* to pain, affliction, disgrace, and even death. *Rogers's Sermons.*

SUBMULTIPLE. *n. f.* A *submultiple* number or quantity is that which is contained in another number, a certain number of times exactly: thus 3 is *submultiple* of 21, as being contained in it seven times exactly. *Harriot.*

SUBOCTAVE. *adj.* [from *sub* and *octava*, Lat. and *octuple*.] Containing one part of eight.

As one of these under pulleys abates half of that heaviness of the weight, and causes the power to be in a subduple proportion, so two of them abate half of that which remains, and cause a subquadruple proportion, three a subseptuple, four a suboctuple. *Wilkins's Mathematical Magick.*

Had they erected the cube of a foot for their principal concave, and geometrically taken its *suboctave*, the congrus, from the cube of half a foot, they would have divided the congrus into eight parts, each of which would have been regularly

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letters, yet he should not be fully satisfied except he spoke with him. *Bacon's Henry VIII.*

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larly the cube of a quarter foot, their well-known palm: this is the course taken for our gallon, which has the pint for its *suboctave*. *Arbutnot on Coins.*

**SUBORDINACY.** } *n. f.* [from *subordinate*.] Subordinacy is the *Subordination*. } proper and analogical word.

1. The state of being subject.
2. Series of subordination.

Pursuing the imagination through all its extravagancies, is no improper method of correcting, and bringing it to act in *subordination* to reason. *Spektor.*

The *subordinacy* of the government changing hands so often, makes an unsteadiness in the pursuit of the public interest. *Temple.*

**SUBORDINATE.** *adj.* [from *subordinatus*, Latin.]

1. Inferior in order; in nature; in dignity or power.
2. Descending in a regular series.

It was *subordinate*, not enslaved to the understanding; not as a servant to a master, but as a queen to her king, who acknowledges a subjection, and yet retains a majesty. *South's Sermons.*

Whether dark prefaces of the night proceed from any latent power of the soul, during her abstraction, or from any operation of *subordinate* spirits, has been a dispute. *Addison.*

The two armies were assigned to the leading of two generals, rather courtiers than martial men, yet assisted with *subordinate* commanders of great experience. *Bacon.*

His next *subordinate* *Milton.*

These carry such plain characters of disagreement or affinity, that the several kinds and *subordinate* species of each are easily distinguished. *Woodward.*

To *subordinate* *v. a.* [from *subordinatus*, Latin.] To range under another. Not in use, but proper and elegant.

If I have *subordinate* picture and sculpture to architecture as their mistress, so there are other inferior arts subordinate to them. *Watson.*

**SUBORDINATELY.** *adv.* [from *subordinate*.] In a series regularly descending.

It being the highest step of ill, to which all others *subordinately* tend, one would think it could be capable of no improvement. *Deacy of Piety.*

**SUBORDINATION.** *n. f.* [from *subordinatio*, Fr. from *subordinate*.]

1. The state of being inferior to another.
2. A series regularly descending.

But with *subordination* to her guide. *Dryden.*

If we would suppose a ministry, where every single person was of distinguished piety, and all great officers of state and law diligent in chusing persons, who in their several *subordinations* would be obliged to follow the examples of their superiors, the empire of irreligion would be soon destroyed. *Swift.*

To *suborn* *v. a.* [from *subornare*, Fr. from *subornare*, Latin.]

1. To procure privately; to procure by secret collusion.
2. To procure by indirect means.

His judges were the self-same men by whom his accusers were *suborned*. *Hooker.*

Fond wretch, thou know'st not what thou speak'st, Or else thou art *suborn'd* against his honour *Shakespeare.*

Reason may meet Some specious object, by the foe *suborn'd*; And fall into deception. *Milton.*

His artful bosom heaves dissembl'd sighs; And tears *suborn'd* fall dropping from his eyes; *Prior.*

To procure by indirect means.

Behold Those who by ling'ring sickness lose their breath, And those who by despair *suborn* their death. *Dryden.*

**SUBORNATION.** *n. f.* [from *subornatio*, Fr. from *subornare*.] The crime of procuring any to do a bad action.

Thomas earl of Desmond was, through false *subornation* of the Queen of Edward IV. brought to his death at Tredagh most unjustly. *Spenser's Ireland.*

You set the crown Upon the head of this forgetful man, And for his sake wear the detested blot Of murderous *subornation*. *Shaksp. Hen. IV.*

The fear of punishment in this life will preserve men from few vices, since some of the blackest often prove the surest steps to favour; such as ingratitude, hypocrisy, treachery, and *subornation*. *Swift.*

**SUBORNER.** *n. f.* [from *subornare*, Fr. from *subornare*.] One that procures a bad action to be done.

**SUBORNAGE.** *n. f.* [from *subornare*, Fr. from *subornare*.] A writ commanding attendance in a court under a penalty.

**SUBQUADRUPLE.** *adj.* [from *subquadruplus*, Latin.] Containing one part of four.

As one of these under pulleys abates half of that heaviness the weight hath in itself, and causes the power to be in a subdupple proportion unto it, so two of them abate half of that which remains, and cause a *subquadruple* proportion. *Wilkins's Mathematical Magick.*

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**SUBQUINTUPLE.** *adj.* [from *subquintuplus*, Latin.] Containing one part of five.

If unto the lower pulley there were added another, then the power would be unto the weight in a *subquintuple* proportion. *Wilkins's Mathematical Magick.*

**SUBRECTOR.** *n. f.* [from *subrector*, Fr. from *subrector*, Latin.] The rector's vicegerent.

He was chosen *subrektor* of the college. *Watson.*

**SUBREPTION.** *n. f.* [from *subreptio*, Fr. from *subreptio*, Latin.] The act of obtaining a favour by surprize or unfair representation. *Dist.*

**SUBREPTIOUS.** *adj.* [from *subreptio*, Fr. from *subreptio*, Latin.] Fraudulently obtained from a superior, by concealing some truth, which, if known, would have prevented the grant. *Bailey.*

To *subscribe* *v. a.* [from *subscribere*, Fr. from *subscribere*, Latin.]

1. To give consent to, by underwriting the name.
2. To attest by writing the name.

They united by *subscribing* a covenant, which they pretend- ed to be no other than had been *subscribed* in the reign of King James, and that his Majesty himself had *subscribed* it; by which imposition people of all degrees engaged themselves in it. *Clarendon.*

The reader sees the names of those persons by whom this letter is *subscribed*. *Addison.*

2. To attest by writing the name.

Their particular testimony ought to be better credited, than some other *subscribed* with an hundred hands. *Whitgift.*

3. To contract; to limit. Not used.

The king gone to night! *subscrib'd* his pow'r! Confid'd to exhibition! all is gone. *Shakespeare.*

To *subscribe* *v. n.*

1. To give consent.

Onus, with whose hand the Nicene creed was set down, and framed for the whole Christian world to *subscribe* unto, so far yielded in the end, as even with the same hand to ratify the Arrians confession. *Hooker.*

Advise thee what is to be done, And we will all *subscribe* to thy advice. *Shakespeare.*

If wolves had at thy gate howl'd that stern time, Thou should'st have said, go porter, turn the key, All cruels else *subscrib'd*. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

So spake much humbled Eve; but fate *Subscrib'd* not: nature first gave signs, impress'd On bird, beast, air. *Milton's Parad. Lost.*

2. To promise a stipulated sum for the promotion of any undertaking.

**SUBSCRIBER.** *n. f.* [from *subscriptio*, Lat.]

1. One who subscribes.
2. One who contributes to any undertaking.

Let a pamphlet come out upon a demand in a proper jun-cture, every one of the party who can spare a shilling shall be a *subscriber*. *Swift.*

**SUBSCRIPTION.** *n. f.* [from *subscriptio*, Latin.]

1. Any thing underwritten.
2. The man asked, are ye Christians? We answered we were; fearing the less because of the cross we had seen in the *sub- scription*.

3. Consent or attestation given by underwriting the name.

4. The act or state of contributing to any undertaking.

The work he ply'd; Stocks and *subscriptions* pour on ev'ry side. *Pope.*

South-sea *subscriptions* take who please, Leave me but liberty. *Pope.*

4. Submission; obedience. Not in use.

I tax not you, you elements, with unkindness; I never gave you kingdom, call'd you children, You owe me no *subscription*. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

**SUBSECTION.** *n. f.* [from *subsectio*, Latin.] A subdivision of a larger section into a lesser. A section of a section. *Dist.*

**SUBSEQUENCE.** *n. f.* [from *subsequor*, Latin.] The state of following; not precedence.

By this faculty we can take notice of the order of precedence and *subsequence* in which they are past. *Greene.*

**SUBSECUVE.** *adj.* [from *subsequor*.] Following in train.

**SUBSEPTUPLE.** *adj.* [from *subseptuplus*, Latin.] Containing one of seven parts.

If unto this lower pulley there were added another, then the power would be unto the weight in a *subquintuple* proportion; if a third, a *subseptuple*. *Wilkins.*

**SUBSEQUENT.** *adj.* [from *subsequent*, Fr. from *subsequent*, Latin.] This word is improperly pronounced long in the second syllable by *Shakespeare*.} Following in train; not preceding.

In such indexes, although small pricks To their *subsequent* volumes, there is seen The baby figure of the giant mals Of things to come, at large. *Shaksp. Treil. and Crestida.*

The *subsequent* words come on before the precedent va- nish. *Bacon.*

Why does each consenting sign With prudent harmony combine In turns to move, and *subsequent* appear To gird the globe and regulate the year? *Prior.*

This

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This article is introduced as *subsequent* to the treaty of Munster, made about 1648, when England was in the utmost confusion. *Swift.*

**SUBSEQUENTLY.** *adv.* [from *subsequent*.] Not so as to go before; so as to follow in train.

To men in governing most things fall out accidentally, and come not into any compliance with their preconceived ends; but they are forced to comply *subsequently*, and to strike in with things as they fall out, by postliminious after-applica- tions of their purposes. *South's Sermons.*

To *subserve* *v. a.* [from *subservire*, Latin.] To serve in sub- ordination; to serve instrumentally.

Not made to rule, But to *subserve* where wisdom bears command. *Milton.*

It is a greater credit to know the ways of captivating na- ture, and making her *subserve* our purposes, than to have learn- ed all the intrigues of policy. *Glanville.*

The memory hath no special part of the brain devoted to its own service, but uses all those parts which *subserve* our sen- sations, as well as our thinking powers. *Walsh.*

**SUBSERVIENCE.** } *n. f.* [from *subservire*.] Instrumental fitness

**SUBSERVIENCY.** } or use.

Wicked spirits may by their cunning, carry farther in a seeming confederacy or *subserviency* to the designs of a good angel. *Dryden.*

We cannot look upon the body, wherein appears so much fitness, use, and *subserviency* to infinite functions, any other- wise than as the effect of contrivance. *Bentley.*

There is an immediate and agili *subserviency* of the spirits to the empire of the soul. *Hale's Origin. of Monks.*

There is a regular subordination and *subserviency* among all the parts to beneficial ends. *Cheyne's Philosophical Principles.*

**SUBSERVIENT.** *adj.* [from *subserviens*, Latin.] Subordinate; in- strumentally useful.

Philosophers and common heathens believed one God, to whom all things are referred; but under this God they wor- shipped many inferior and *subservient* gods. *Stillington.*

These ranks of creatures are *subservient* one to another, and the most of them servicable to man. *Roy.*

While awake, we feel none of those motions continually made in the disposal of the corporeal principles *subservient* here- in. *Greene.*

Sense is *subservient* unto fancy, fancy unto intellect. *Greene.*

We are not to consider the world as the body of God; he is an uniform being, void of organs, members or parts, and they are his creatures subordinate to him, and *subservient* to his will. *Newton's Opticks.*

Most critics, fond of some *subservient* art, Still make the whole depend upon a part; They talk of principles, but notions prize, And all to one lov'd folly sacrifice. *Pope.*

**SUBSEXTUPLE.** *adj.* [from *subsextuplus*, Latin.] Containing one part of six.

One of these under pulleys abates half of that heaviness the weight hath, and causes the power to be in a subdupple proportion unto it, two of them a subquadruple proportion, three a *subsextuple*. *Wilkins's Mathematical Magick.*

To *subside* *v. n.* [from *subsideo*, Latin.] To sink; to tend down- wards.

He shook the sacred honours of his head With terror trembled heav'n's *subsiding* hill, And from his shaken curls ambrosial dews distill. *Dryden.*

Now Jove suspends his golden scales in air, Weighs the men's wits against the lady's hair; The doubtful beam long nods from side to side: At length the wits mount up, the hairs *subside*. *Pope.*

**SUBSIDENCE.** } *n. f.* [from *subsideo*.] The act of sinking; ten-

**SUBSIDENCY.** } dency downward.

This gradual *subsidence* of the abyss would take up a con- siderable time. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

This miscellany of bodies being determined to *subsidence* merely by their different specific gravities, all those which had the same gravity subsided at the same time. *Woodward.*

By the alternate motion of those air-bladders, whose sur- faces are by turns freed from mutual contact, and by a sud- den *subsidence* meet again by the ingress and egress of the air, the liquor is still farther attenuated. *Arbutnot.*

**SUBSIDARY.** *adj.* [from *subsidiarius*, Fr. from *subsidiarius*, Lat. from *subsidi-*um.] Assistant; brought in aid.

Butter substances burn the blood, and are a sort of *subsidiary* gall. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

**SUBSIDY.** *n. f.* [from *subsidiarius*, Fr. from *subsidiarius*, Latin.] Aid, common- ly such as is given in money.

They advised the king to send speedy aids, and with much alacrity granted a great rate of *subsidy*. *Bacon.*

'Tis all the *subsidy* the present age can raise. *Dryden.*

It is a celebrated notion of a patriot, that a house of com- mons should never grant such *subsidies* as give no pain to the people, lest the nation should acquiesce under a burden they did not feel. *Addison.*

To *subsign* *v. a.* [from *subsigno*, Latin.] To sign under.

Neither have they seen any deed before the conquest, but *subsigned* with crosses and single names without surnames. *Camd.*

To *subsist* *v. n.* [from *subsistere*, Fr. from *subsistere*, Latin.]

1. To continue; to retain the present state or condition.
2. To have means of living; to be maintained.

He shone so powerfully upon me, that like the heat of a Russian summer, he ripened the fruits of poetry in a cold climate; and gave me wherewithal to *subsist* in the long win- ter which succeeded. *Dryden.*

Let us remember those that want necessities, as we our- selves should have desired to be remembered, had it been our lot to *subsist* on other men's charity. *Atterbury.*

3. To inhere; to have existence.

Though the general natures of these qualities are sufficient- ly distant from one another, yet when they come to *subsist* in the particulars, and to be clothed with several accidents, then the discernment is not so easy. *South's Sermons.*

**SUBSISTENCE.** } *n. f.* [from *subsistere*, Fr. from *subsistere*.]

1. Real being.
2. Competence; means of supporting life.

His viceroy could only propose to himself a comfortable *subsistence* out of the plunder of his province. *Addison.*

**SUBSISTENT.** *adj.* [from *subsistens*, Latin.] Having real being.

Such as deny spirits *subsistent* without bodies, will with dif- ficulty affirm the separate existence of their own. *Brown.*

These qualities are not *subsistent* in those bodies, but are operations of fancy begotten in something else. *Bentley.*

**SUBSTANCE.** *n. f.* [from *substantia*, Fr. from *substantia*, Latin.]

1. Being; something existing; something of which we can say that it is.
2. That which supports accidents.

Since then the soul works by herself alone, Springs not from sense, nor humours well agreeing, Her nature is peculiar, and her own; She is a *substance*, and a perfect being. *Davies.*

And this empyreal *substance* cannot fail. *Milton.*

2. That which supports accidents.

What creatures there inhabit, of what mold, And *substance*. *Milton.*

Every being is considered as subsisting in and by itself, and then it is called a *substance*; or it subsists in and by another, and then it is called a mode or manner of being. *Watts.*

3. The essential part.

It will serve our turn to comprehend the *substance*, without confining ourselves to scrupulous exactness in form. *Digby.*

This edition is the same in *substance* with the Latin. *Burn.*

They are the best epitomes, and let you see with one cast of the eye the *substance* of a hundred pages. *Addison.*

4. Something real, not imaginary; something solid, not empty.

Shadows to night Have struck more terror to the soul of Richard, Than can the *substance* of ten thousand soldiers Arm'd in proof and led by shallow Richard. *Shakespeare.*

He the future evil shall no less In apprehension than in *substance* feel. *Milton.*

Heroick virtue did his actions guide, And he the *substance*, not th' appearance chose: To rescue one such friend he took more pride, Than to destroy whole thousands of such foes. *Dryden.*

5. Body; corporeal nature.

Between the parts of opaque and coloured bodies are many spaces, either empty or replenished with mediums of other densities; as water between the tinging corpuscles wherewith any liquor is impregnated, air between the aqueous globules that constitute clouds or mists, and for the most part spaces void of both air and water; but yet perhaps not wholly void of all *substance* between the parts of hard bodies. *Newton.*

The qualities of plants are more various than those of animal *substances*. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

6. Wealth; means of life.

He hath eaten me out of house and home, and hath put all my *substance* into that fat belly of his, but I will have some of it out again. *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*

We are destroying many thousand lives, and exhausting our *substance*, but not for our own interest. *Swift.*

**SUBSTANTIAL.** *adj.* [from *substantialis*, Fr. from *substantia*.]

1. Real; actually existing.
2. True;



S U B

Were you sworn to the duke, or to the deputy?  
—To him and his *substitute*. *Shakespeare.*  
You've taken up,  
Under the counterfeited zeal of God,  
The subjects of his *substitute*, my father,  
And here upwarm'd them. *Shakespeare, Henry IV.*  
Hast thou not made me here thy *substitute*,  
And there inferior far beneath me let? *Milton.*  
Providence delegates to the supreme magistrate the same  
power for the good of men, which that supreme magistrate  
transfers to those several *substitutes* who act under him. *Addison.*  
SUBSTITUTION. *n. f.* [*substitutio*, Fr. from *substitute*.] The  
act of placing any person or thing in the room of another; the  
state of being placed in the room of another.  
He did believe  
He was the duke, from *substitution*,  
And executing th' outward face of royalty,  
With all prerogative. *Shakespeare, Tempest.*  
Not fail sulphur, or mercury can be separated from any  
perfect metals; for every part, so separated, may easily be re-  
duced into perfect metal without *substitution* of that chym-  
icists imagine to be wanting. *Bacon's Phys. Rem.*  
TO SUBSTRAC'T. *v. a.* [*subtrahere*, Lat. *subtraction*, French.]  
1. To take away part from the whole.  
2. To take one number from another.  
SUBSTRAC'TION. *n. f.* [*substractio*, *subtraction*, French.]  
1. The act of taking away part from the whole.  
I cannot call this piece Tully's nor my own, being much  
altered not only by the change of the style, but by addition  
and *subtraction*. *Denham.*  
2. [In arithmetick.] The taking of a lesser number out of a  
greater of like kind, whereby to find out a third number,  
being or declaring the inequality, excess, or difference be-  
tween the numbers given. *Cocker's Arithmetick.*  
SUBSTRUCTURE. *n. f.* [*substructio*, from *sub* and *strux*, Latin.]  
Underbuilding.  
To found our habitation firmly, examine the bed of earth  
upon which we build, and then the underfittings, or *substruc-  
ture*, as the ancients called it. *Watson's Architecture.*  
SUBSTY'LAR. *adj.* [*sub* and *stylus*.] *Substylar* line is, in dialing,  
a right line, whereon the gnomon or style of a dial is erected  
at right angles with the plane. *Di. d.*  
Erect the style perpendicularly over the *substylar* line, so as  
to make an angle with the dial-plane equal to the elevation of  
the pole of your place. *Moscow's Mech. Exerc.*  
SUBSULTIVE. } *adj.* [*subsultus*, Latin.] Bounding; moving  
SUBSULTORILY. } by starts.  
SUBSULTORILY. *adv.* [from *subsultory*.] In a bounding  
manner.  
The spirits spread even, and move not *subsultorily*; for that  
will make the parts close and plant. *Bacon's Natural History.*  
SUBTANGENT. *n. f.* In any curve, is the line which deter-  
mines the intersection of the tangent in the axis prolonged. *D. G.*  
To SUBTEND. *v. f.* [*sub* and *tendo*, Latin.] To be extended  
under.  
In rectangles and triangles the square, which is made of the  
side that *subtendeth* the right angle, is equal to the squares  
which are made of the sides containing the right angle. *Barrow.*  
From Aries rightways draw a line, to end  
In the same round, and let that line *subtend*  
An equal triangle: now fence the lines  
Must three times touch the round, and meet three signs,  
Where e'er they meet in angles, those are trines. *Cretch.*  
SUBTENSE. *n. f.* [*sub* and *tensus*, Latin.] The chord of an  
arch; that which is extended under any thing.  
SUBTERR. [Latin.] In composition, signifies under.  
SUBTERR'ENT. } *adj.* [*subterfuge*, Latin.] Running under.  
SUBTERR'FUGOUS. }  
SUBTERR'FUGE. *n. f.* [*subterfuges*, French; *subter* and *fugis*, Lat.]  
A shift; an evasion; a trick.  
The king cared not for *subterfuges*, but would stand envy,  
and appear in any thing that was to his mind. *Bacon.*  
Notwithstanding all their fly *subterfuges* and studied evasions,  
yet the product of all their endeavours is but as the birth of  
the labouring mountains, wind and emptiness. *Glanv.*  
Affect not little shifts and *subterfuges* to avoid the force of  
an argument. *Wallis.*  
SUBTERR'NEAL. } *adj.* [*sub* and *terra*, Lat. *subterranean*, Fr.  
SUBTERR'NEAN. } *Subterranean* or *subterraneous* is the word  
Su'BTERR'NEOUS. } now used.] Lying under the earth; placed  
Su'BTERR'NEAN. } below the surface.  
Metals are wholly *subterranean*, whereas plants are part above  
earth, and part under. *Bacon's Natural History.*  
In *subterraneas*, as the fathers of their tribes, are brimstone  
and mercury. *Bacon's Natural History.*  
The force  
Of *subterranean* wind transports a hill  
Torn from Pelorus, or the flatter'd side  
Of thund'ring *Ætna*, whose combustible  
And fuel'd entrails thence conceiving fire,  
Sublim'd with mineral fury, aid the winds. *Milton.*  
Alcorat.

0

S U B

Alteration proceeded from the change made in the neigh-  
bouring *subterranean* parts by that great conflagration. *Boyle*.

Tell by what paths, what *subterranean* ways,  
Back to the fountain's head the sea conveys  
The reluctant rivers. *Blackmore*.

Let my lost minutes glide obscurely on,  
Like *subterraneous* dreams, unheard, unknown. *Norris*.

The *subterraneous* passage was not at first designed so much  
for a highway as for a quarry. *Addison*.

Rous'd within the *subterranean* world,  
Th' expanding earthquake unresisted shakes  
Aspiring cities. *Thomson*.

SUBTERRANEITY. *n. f.* [*sub* and *terra*, Lat.] A place under  
ground. Not in use.

We commonly consider *subterraneities*, not in contempla-  
tions, sufficiently respective unto the creation. *Brown*.

SUBTILE. *adj.* [*subtile*, Fr. *subtilis*, Lat.] This word is often  
written *subtle*.

1. Thin; not dense; not gross.  
From his eyes the fleeting fair  
Retir'd, like *subtile* smoke dissolv'd in air. *Dryden's Georg.*  
Deny Des Cart his *subtile* matter,  
You leave him neither fire nor water. *Prior*.  
Is not the heat conveyed through the vacuum by the vibra-  
tions of a much *subtler* medium than air, which, after the air  
was drawn out, remained in the vacuum? *Newton's Opt.*

2. Nice; fine; delicate; not coarse.  
But of the clock which in our breasts we bear,  
The *subtile* motions we forget the while. *Davies*.  
Thou only know'st th'ir nature, and her pow'r;  
Her *subtile* form thou only can't define. *Davies*.  
I do distinguish plain  
Each *subtile* line of her immortal face. *Davies*.

3. Piercing; acute.  
Pals we the slow disease and *subtile* pain,  
Which our weak frame is destin'd to sustain;  
The cruel fœte, the cold catarrh. *Prior*.

4. Cunning; artful; fly; fudulous. In this sense it is now  
commonly written *subtle*.  
Arrius, a priest in the church of Alexandria, a *subtile*  
witted and a marvellous fair spoken man, was discontented  
that one should be placed before him in honour, whose superior  
he thought himself in desert, because through envy and sto-  
mach prone unto contradiction. *Hooker*.

Think you this York  
Was not incensed by his *subtile* mother,  
To taunt and scorn you? *Shakesp. Richard III.*  
O *subtile* love, a thousand wiles thou hast  
By humble fly, by service, or by hire,  
To win a maiden's hold. *Fairfax*.  
A woman, an harlot and *subtile* of heart. *Prov. vii. 10.*  
Nor thou his malice, and false guile, condemn:  
*Subtile* he needs must be, who could seduce  
Angels. *Milton's Paradise Lost*.

5. Deceitful.  
Like a bowl upon a *subtile* ground,  
I've tumbled past the throw. *Shakesp. Coriolanus*.

6. Refined; acute beyond exactness.  
Things remote from use, obscure and *subtile*. *Milton*.

SUBTILETY. *adv.* [from *subtile*.]  
1. Finely; not grossly.  
The constitution of the air appeareth more *subtily* by worms  
in oak-apples than to the sense of man. *Bacon*.  
In these plaisters the stone should not be too *subtily* pow-  
dered; for it will better manifest its attraction in more sensible  
dimensions. *Brown's Vulgar Errors*.  
The opakest bodies, if *subtily* divided, as metals dissolved  
in acid menstruums, become perfectly transparent. *Newton*.

2. Artfully; cunningly.  
By granting this, add the reputation of loving the truth fin-  
cerly to that of having been able to oppose it *subtily*. *Boyle*.  
Others have sought to ease themselves of affliction by dis-  
puting *subtily* against it, and pertinaciously maintaining that  
afflictions are no real evils. *Tillotson's Sermons*.

SUBTILENESS. *n. f.* [from *subtile*.]  
1. Fineness; rareness.  
2. Cunning; artfulness.  
To SUBTILATE. *v. a.* [from *subtile*.] To make thin.  
A very dry and warm or *subtilating* air opens the surface of  
the earth. *Harvey on the Plague*.

SUBTILIZATION. *n. f.* [*subtilization*, French; from *subtilate*.]  
The act of making thin.  
By *subtilization* and rarefaction the oil contained in grapes  
if distilled before it be fermented, becomes spirit of wine. *Boyle*.

SUBTILITY. *n. f.* [*subtilité*, French; from *subtile*.]  
1. Thinness; fineness; exility of parts.  
The *subtilities* of particular sounds may pass through small  
crannies not confuted, but its magnity not so well. *Bacon*.  
How shall we this union well express?  
Nought ties the foul, her *subtily* is such. *Davies*.  
The corporeity of all bodies being the same, and *subtily* in  
all bodies being essentially the same thing, could any body be

*subtily* become vital, then any degree of *subtily* would produce some degree of life. *Crow's Cognol.*  
Bodies the more of kin they are to spirit in *subtily* and refinement, the more spreading and self-diffusive are they. *Norris.*

2. Nicety.  
Whatsoever is invisible, in respect of the fineness of the body, or *subtily* of the motion, is little enquired. *Bacon.*

3. Refinement; too much acuteness.  
You prefer the reputation of candour before that of *subtily*. *Boyle.*  
Intelligible discourses are spoiled by too much *subtily* in nice divisions. *Locke.*  
Greece did at length a learned race produce,  
Who needful science mock'd, and arts of use;  
Mankind with idle *subtilities* embroil,  
And fashion systems with romantic toil. *Blackmore.*  
They give method, and shed *subtily* upon their author. *Bak.*

4. Cunning; artifice; flyness.  
Finding force now faint to be,  
He thought grey hairs afford *subtily*. *Sidney.*  
The rudeness and barbarity of savage Indians knows not so perfectly to hate all virtues as some men *subtily*. *K. Charles.*  
Sleights proceeding *Milton.*  
As from his wit and native *subtily*.

SUBTILIZATION. *n. f.* [from *subtilize*.]  
1. Subtilization is making any thing so volatile as to rise readily in steam or vapour. *Quincy.*  
Fluids have their resistances proportional to their densities, so that no *subtilization*, division of parts, or refining can alter these resistances. *Cheyne's Phil. Princ.*

2. Refinement; superfluous acuteness.  
To SUBTILIZE. *v. a.* [*subtilizer*, French; from *subtile*.]  
1. To make thin; to make less gross or coarse.  
Chyle, being mixed with the choler and pancreatick juices, is further *subtilized*, and rendered so fluid and penetrant, that the thinner and finer part easily finds way in at the streight orifices of the lacteous veins. *Ray on the Creation.*  
Body cannot be vital; for if it be, then is it so either as *subtilized* or organized, moved or endowed with life. *Crow.*

2. To refine; to spin into useless niceties.  
The most obvious verity is *subtilized* into niceties, and spun into a thread indifferible by common optics. *Glauville.*  
To SUBTILIZE. *v. n.* To talk with too much refinement.  
Qualities and moods some modern philosophers have *subtiled* on. *Digby on Bodies.*

SUBTILE. *adj.* [Written often for *subtile*, especially in the sense of cunning.] Sly; artful; cunning.  
Some *subtle* headed fellow will put some quirk, or devise some evasion, whereof the rest will take hold. *Spenser.*  
Shall we think the *subtle* witted French  
Conjurers and forers, that, afraid of him,  
By magick verbe have thus contriv'd his end? *Shak. H. VI.*  
The serpent, *subtle* beast of all the field. *Milton.*  
The Arabians were men of a deep and *subtle* wit. *Sprat.*

SUBTLY. *adv.* [from *subtle*.]  
1. Slyly; artfully; cunningly.  
Thou see'st how *subtly* to detain thee I devise;  
Inviting thee to hear, while I relate. *Milton's Parad. Lost.*

2. Nicely; delicately.  
In the nice bea, what sense fo *subtly* true,  
From pois'nous herbs extracts the healing dew! *Pope.*  
To SUBTRACT. *v. a.* [*subtrahere*, Latin. They who derive it from the Latin write *subtraet*; those who know the French original, write *subtrahet*, which is the common word.] To withdraw part from the rest.  
Reducing many things unto charge, by confusion, became concealed and *subtracted* from the crown. *Davies.*  
What is *subtracted* or subducted out of the extent of the divine perfection, leaves still a quotient infinite. *Hale.*  
The same swallow, by the *subtracting* daily of her eggs, lay nineteen successively, and then gave over. *Ray.*

SUBTRACTION. *n. f.* See SUBTRACTION.  
SUBTRAHEND. *n. f.* [*subtrahendum*, Lat.] The number to be taken from a larger number.  
SUBTRIPLE. *adj.* [*subtriplex*, Fr. *sub* and *triplex*, Latin.] Containing a third or one part of three.  
The power will be in a *subtriple* proportion to the weight. *Wilkins's Math. Magic.*

SUBVENTANEUS. *adj.* [*subventaneus*, Lat.] Adde; windy.  
Suitable unto the relation of the mares in Spain, and their *subventaneus* conceptions from the western wind. *Brown.*  
To SUBVERT. *v. a.* [*subvertere*, Latin.] To subvert. *Spenser* uses *subvert* in the same sense.  
Empires *subvert*'d, when ruling fate has struck  
Th' unalterable hour. *Tomson's Autumn.*

SUBVERSION. *n. f.* [*subversio*, Fr. *subversus*, Latin.] Overthrow; ruin; destruction.  
These seek *subversion* of thy harmless life. *Shak. H. VI.*  
It is far more honourable to suffer, than to prosper in their ruin and *subversion*. *King Charles.*  
These things honour to the opening and shutting the abyss, with the dissolution or *subversion* of the earth. *Burnet.*



# SUC

Laws have been often abused, to the oppression and the sub-  
version of that order they were intended to preserve. *Rogers.*  
SUEVERIVE. *adj.* [from *subvert*.] Having tendency to over-  
turn.

Lying is a vice *subversive* of the very ends and design of  
conversation. *Rogers.*  
To SUBVERT. *v. a.* [from *subvert*, French; *subvert*, Latin.]  
1. To overthrow; to overturn; to destroy; to turn upside  
down.

God, by things deem'd weak,  
Subverts the worldly strong and worldly wise. *Milton.*  
No proposition can be received for divine revelation, if  
contradictory to our clear intuitive knowledge; because this  
would *subvert* the principles of all knowledge. *Locke.*

Trees are *subverted* or broken by high winds. *Warton.*  
2. To corrupt; to confound.  
Strive not about words to no purpose, but to the *subverting*  
of the hearers. *2 Tim. ii. 14.*

SUBVERTER. *n. f.* [from *subvert*.] Overthrower; destroyer.  
O traitor! worse than Simon was to Troy;  
O vile *subverter* of the Gallick reign,  
More false than Gano was to Charlemagne. *Dryden.*

SUBURB. *n. f.* [from *suburbium*, Latin.]

1. Building without the walls of a city.

There's a trim rabble let in: are all these your faithful  
friends of th' *suburbs*? *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*  
What can be more to the disvaluation of the power of the  
Spaniard, than to have marched seven days in the heart of his  
countries, and lodged three nights in the *suburbs* of his prin-  
cipal city? *Bacon's War with Spain.*

2. The confines; the outpart.

The *suburbs* of my jacket are so gone,  
I have not left one skirt to sit upon. *Cleveland.*

They on the smooth plank,  
The *suburb* of their strawbuilt citadel,  
Expatiate. *Milton.*

When our fortunes are violently changed, our spirits  
are unchanged, if they always stood in the *suburbs* and expecta-  
tion of sorrows. *Taylor.*

SUBURBAN. *adj.* [from *suburbanus*, Latin; from *suburb*.] Inhabit-  
ing the suburb.

Poor clinches the *suburban* muse affords,  
And Pantom waging harmless war with words. *Dryden.*

SUBWORKER. *n. f.* [from *sub* and *worker*.] Underworker; subor-  
dinate helper.

He that governs well leads the blind; but he that teaches  
gives him eyes: and it is glorious to be a *subworker* to grace,  
in freeing it from some of the inconveniences of original  
sin. *South.*

SUCCEEDANEOUS. *adj.* [from *succedaneus*, Lat.] Supplying the place  
of something else.

Nor is *Ætius* strictly to be believed when he prescribeth the  
stone of the otter as a *succedaneous* unto calceum. *Brown.*

I have not discovered the menstruum: I will present a *suc-  
cedaneous* experiment made with a common liquor. *Boyle.*

SUCCEDANEUM. *n. f.* [Latin.] That which is put to serve  
for something else.

To SUCCEED. *v. n.* [from *succedere*, French; *succedo*, Latin.]

1. To follow in order.

If I were now to die,  
'Twere to be most happy; for I fear,  
My soul hath her consent to absolute,  
That not another comfort like to this  
*Succeed* in unknown fate. *Shakespeare's Othello.*

Thine of all ages to *succeed* will curse my head. *Milton.*

2. To come into the place of one who has quitted.

Workmen let it cool by degrees in such relents of neal-  
ing heats, lest it should shiver in pieces by a violent *succeeding*  
of air in the room of the fire. *Digby on Bodies.*

Enjoy till I return  
Short pleasures; for long woes are to *succeed*. *Milton.*

If the father left only daughters, they equally *succeeded* to  
him in copartnership, without prelation or preference of the  
eldest to a double portion. *Hale.*

Revenge *succeeds* to love, and rage to grief. *Dryden.*

While these limbs the vital spirit feeds,  
While day to night, and night to day *succeeds*,  
Burn-off rings morn and ev'ning shall be thine,  
And fires eternal in thy temples shine. *Dryden.*

These dull harmless makers of lampoons are yet of dangerous  
example to the publick: some witty men may *succeed* to their  
designs, and, mixing sense with malice, blast the reputation  
of the most innocent. *Dryden.*

The pretensions of Saul's family, who received his crown  
from the immediate appointment of God, ended with his reign;  
and David, by the same title, *succeeded* in his throne, to the  
exclusion of Jonathan. *Locke.*

3. To obtain one's wish; to terminate an undertaking in the  
desired effect.

'Tis almost impossible for poets to *succeed* without ambition:  
imagination must be raised by a desire of fame to a desire of  
pleasing. *Dryden.*

# SUC

This address I have long thought owing; and if I had  
never attempted, I might have been vain enough to think I  
might have *succeeded*. *Dryden.*

A knave's a knave to me in ev'ry state;  
Alike my scorn, if he *succeed* or fail:  
Spurs at court, or Japhet in a jail. *Pope.*

4. To terminate according to wish.

If thou deal truly, thy doings shall prosperously *succeed* to  
thee. *Job. iv. 6.*

This was impossible for Virgil to imitate, because of the  
severity of the Roman language: Spencer endeavoured it in  
Sheperd's Kalendar; but neither will it *succeed* in English. *Dry.*

5. To go under cover.

Please that filvan scene to take,  
Where whistling winds uncertain shadows make;  
Or will you to the cooler cave *succeed*,  
Whole mouth the curling vines have overspread. *Dryden.*

To SUCCEED. *v. a.*

1. To follow; to be subsequent or consequent to.

In that place no creature was hurtful unto man, and those  
destructive effects they now discover *succeeded* the curse, and  
came in with thorns and briars. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

2. To prosper; to make successful.

Now frequent trines the happier lights among,  
And high-raised Jove from his dark prison freed,  
I hope weights took off that on his planet hung,  
Will gloriously the new laid works *succeed*. *Dryden.*

*Succeed* my wish, and second my design,  
The fairest Deliopeia shall be thine,  
And make thee father of a happy line. *Dryden's Æn.*

SUCCEEDER. *n. f.* [from *succeed*.] One who follows; one who  
comes into the place of another.

Why should calamity be full of words?  
—Windy attorneys to their client woes,  
Airy *succeeders* of intestine joys,  
Poor breathing orators of miseries! *Shakespeare's R. III.*

Now this great *succeeder* all repairs,  
He builds up strength and greatness for his heirs,  
Out of the virtues that adorn'd his blood. *Daniel.*

Nature has so far imprinted it in us, that should the  
envy of predecessors deny the secret to *succeeders*, they yet  
would find it out. *Locke.*

They make one man's particular fancies, perhaps fail-  
ings, confining laws to others, and convey them to their *suc-  
ceeders*, who afterwards misname all unobsequiousness as pre-  
sumption. *Boyle.*

SUCCESS. *n. f.* [from *succes*, French; *succes*, Latin.]

1. The termination of any affair happy or unhappy. *Succes*  
without any epithet is commonly taken for good success.

For good *succes* of his hands, he asketh ability to do of him  
that is most unable. *Wisd. xiii. 19.*

Perplex'd and troubled at his bad *succes*  
The temperer food. *Milton.*

Not Lemuel's mother with more care  
Did counsel or instruct her heir;  
Or teach, with more *succes*, her son  
The vices of the time to shun. *Waller.*

Every reasonable man cannot but wish me *succes* in this at-  
tempt, because I undertake the proof of that which it is every  
man's interest that it should be true. *Tillotson's Sermons.*

Whilst malice and ingratitude confels,  
They've strove for ruin long without *succes*. *Garth.*

Gas sulphuris may be given with *succes* in any disease of the  
lungs. *Arbutnot on Diet.*

Military *succes*, above all others, elevate the minds of a  
people. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

2. Succession. Obsolete.

All the sons of these five brethren reigned  
By due *succes*, and all their nephews late,  
Even thrice eleven descents, the crown retained. *Spenser.*

SUCCESSFUL. *adj.* [from *succes* and *full*.] Prosperous; happy;  
fortunate.

They were terrible alarms to persons grown wealthy by a  
long and *succesful* imposture, by persuading the world that men  
might be honest and happy, though they never mortified any  
corrupt appetites. *South's Sermons.*

H' observ'd the illustrious throngs,  
Their names, their fates, their conduct and their care  
In peacefull fenates and *succesful* war. *Dryden.*

The early hunter  
Blesses Diana's hand, who leads him safe  
O'er hanging cliffs; who spreads his net *succesful*, *Prior.*

And guides the arrow through the panther's heart.  
SUCCESSFULLY. *adv.* [from *succesful*.] Prosperously; luckily;  
fortunately.

He is too young, yet he looks *succesfully*. *Shakespeare.*

They would want a competent instrument to collect and  
convey their rays *succesfully*, or so as to imprint the species  
with any vigour on a dull prejudicate faculty. *Hammond.*

The rule of imitating God can never be *succesfully* pro-  
posed but upon Christian principles; such as that this world is  
a place not of rest, but of discipline. *Atterbury.*

A reformation

# SUC

A reformation *succesfully* carried on in this great town,  
would in time spread itself over the whole kingdom. *Swift.*

Bleeding, when the expectation goes on *succesfully*, sup-  
presseth it. *Arbutnot on Diet.*

SUCCESSFULNESS. *n. f.* [from *succesful*.] Happy conclusion;  
desired event; series of good fortune.

An opinion of the *succesfulness* of the work is as necessary  
to found a purpose of undertaking it, as the authority of com-  
mands, or the persuasiveness of promises. *Hammond.*

SUCCESSION. *n. f.* [from *succes*, French; *succes*, Latin.]

1. Confection; series of one thing or person following an-  
other.

St. Augustine, having reckoned up a great number of the  
bishops of Rome, faith, in all this order of *succes*ion of bishops  
there is not one found a Donatist. *Hooker.*

Reflection on appearances of several ideas, one after an-  
other, in our minds, furnishes us with the idea of *suc-  
ces*ion. *Locke.*

Let a cannon-bullet pass through a room, and take with it  
any limb of a man, it is clear that it must strike *succes*sively  
the two sides of the room, touch one part of the flesh first,  
and another after, and so in *succes*ion. *Locke.*

2. A series of things or persons following one another.

These decays in Spain have been occasioned by so long a  
war with Holland; but most by two *succes*ions of inactive  
princes. *Bacon.*

The smallest particles of matter may cohere by the strong-  
est attractions, and compose bigger particles of weaker virtue;  
and many of these may cohere and compose bigger particles,  
whose virtue is still weaker; and so on for divers *succes*ions,  
until the progression end in the biggest particles, on which the  
operations in chymistry and the colours of natural bodies de-  
pend. *Newton's Opt.*

3. A lineage; an order of descendants.

Cassibelan,  
And his *succes*ion, granted Rome a tribute. *Shakespeare's Cymbel.*

A long *succes*ion must ensue;  
And his next son the clouded ark of God  
Shall in a glorious temple enshrine. *Milt. Par. Lost.*

4. The power or right of coming to the inheritance of an-  
cestors.

What people is so void of common sense,  
To vote *succes*ion from a native prince? *Dryden.*

SUCCESSIVE. *adj.* [from *succes*, French.]

1. Following in order; continuing a course or consecution un-  
interrupted.

Three with fiery courage he assails,  
And each *succes*sive after other quails,  
Still wond'ring whence so many kings should rise. *Daniel.*

Labour and rest, as day and night, to men  
*Succes*sive. *Milt. Par. Lost.*

God, by reason of his eternal indivisible nature, is by one  
single act of duration present to all the *succes*sive portions of  
time, and all *succes*sively existing in them. *South.*

Send the *succes*sive ills through ages down,  
And let each weeping father tell his son. *Prior.*

2. Inherited by succession. Not in use.

Countymen,  
Plead my *succes*sive title with your swords.

The empire being elective, and not *succes*sive, the emperors,  
in being, made profit of their own times. *Raleigh.*

SUCCESSIVELY. *adv.* [from *succes*ion, Fr. from *succes*sive.] In  
uninterrupted order; one after another.

Three sons he left,  
All which *succes*sively by turns did reign. *Fairy Queen.*

Is it upon record? or else reported  
*Succes*sively from age to age? *Shakespeare's Richard III.*

That king left only by his fix wives three children, who  
reigned *succes*sively, and died childless. *Bacon.*

We that measure times by first and last,  
The fight of things *succes*sively do take,  
When God on all at once his view doth cast,  
And of all times doth but one instant make. *Davies.*

I inclined the paper to the rays very obliquely, that the most  
refrangible rays might be more copiously reflected than the  
rest, and the whiteness at length changed *succes*sively into blue,  
indigo, and violet. *Newton's Opt.*

No such motion of the same atom can be all of it existent  
at once: it must needs be made gradually and *succes*sively, both  
as to place and time, seeing that body cannot at the same in-  
stant be in more places than one. *Bentley's Sermons.*

SUCCESSIVENESS. *n. f.* [from *succes*sive.] The state of being  
*succes*sive.

All the notion we have of duration is partly by the *succes*sive-  
ness of its own operations, and partly by those external mea-  
sures that it finds in motion. *Hale.*

SUCCESSLESS. *adj.* [from *succes*.] Unlucky; unfortunate;  
failing of the event desired.

The hopes of thy *succes*sless love resign. *Dryden.*

# SUC

The Bavarian duke,  
Bold champion! brandishing his Noric blade, *Philips.*

Best temper'd steel, *succes*sless prov'd in field.

Passion unquity'd, and *succes*sless love, *Addison's Cato.*

Plant daggers in my heart.

*Succes*sless all her lost caresses prove,  
To banish from his breast his country's love. *Pope.*

SUCCESSOR. *n. f.* [from *succes*sor, French; *succes*sor, Latin.] This  
is sometimes pronounced *succes*sor, with the accent in the  
middle.] One that follows in the place or character of an-  
other; correlative to *predecessor*.

This king by this queen had a son of tender age, but of  
great expectation, brought up in the hope of themselves, and  
already acceptance of the inconstant people, as *succes*sor of his  
father's crown. *Sidney.*

The *succes*sor of Moses in prophecies. *Ecclesi. xvi. 1.*

The fear of what was to come from an unacknowledged  
*succes*sor to the crown, clouded much of that prosperity then,  
which now shines in chronicle. *Clarendon.*

The second part of confirmation is the prayer and benedic-  
tion of the bishop, the *succes*sor of the apostles in this office.

*Hammond on Fundamentals.*

The furly savage offspring disappear,  
And curse the bright *succes*sor of the year; *Dryden.*

Yet crafty kind with daylight can dispense. *Tate.*

Whether a bright *succes*sor, or the same. *Bacon.*

The descendants of Alexander's *succes*sors cultivated naviga-  
tion in some lesser degree. *Arbutnot.*

SUCCESSOR. *adj.* [from *succes*sor, French; *succes*sor, Latin.]

1. Tucked or girded up; having the cloaths drawn up to dis-  
engage the legs.

His habit fit for speed *succes*sor. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

His vest *succes*sor then girding round his waist, *Pope.*

Forth rush'd the twain. *Pope.*

Four knives in garbs *succes*sor. *Pope.*

2. Short; concise; brief.

A strict and *succes*sor stile is that where you can take nothing  
away without loss, and that loss manifest. *Ben. Johnson.*

Let all your precepts be *succes*sor and clear,

That ready wits may comprehend them soon. *Roscommon.*

SUCCESSOR. *adv.* [from *succes*sor.] Briefly; concisely; with-  
out superfluity of diction.

I shall present you very *succes*sorly with a few reflections that  
most readily occur. *Boyle.*

I'll recant, when France can shew me wit  
As strong as ours, and as *succes*sorly writ. *Roscommon.*

SUCCESSORY. *n. f.* [from *succes*sor, Latin.] A plant.

It is one of the milky plants, with a plain radiated flower:  
the flowers are produced from the sides of the branches, at the  
setting off of the branches upon short footstalks: the cup of  
the flower is like a contracted seed-vessel: the seeds are angu-  
lar, umbilicated, and shaped somewhat like a wedge. *Miller.*

A garden-fallad  
Of endive, radishes, and *succes*sor. *Dryden.*

The medicaments to diminish the milk are lettuce, purslane,  
endive, and *succes*sor. *Wifeman of Tumours.*

To SUCCESSOUR. *v. a.* [from *succes*sor, French; *succes*sor, Lat.] To  
help; to assist in difficulty or distress; to relieve.

As that famous queen  
Of Amazons, whom Pyrrhus did destroy,  
Did shew herself in great triumphant joy,  
To *succes*sor the weak state of sad afflicted Troy. *Po. Qu.*

A grateful beast will stand upon record, against those that in  
their prosperity forget their friends, that to their loss and  
hazard stood by and *succes*sor them in their adversity. *L'Estr.*

SUCCESSOR. *n. f.* [from the verb; *succes*sor, French.]

1. Aid; assistance; relief of any kind; help in distress.

My father,  
Flying for *succes*sor to his servant Banister,  
Being distress'd, was by that wretch betray'd. *Shakespeare.*

Here's a young maid with travel oppress'd,  
And faints for *succes*sor. *Shakespeare.*

2. The person or things that bring help.

Fear nothing else but a betraying of *succes*sors which reason  
offereth. *Wisd. xvii. 12.*

Our watchful general had discern'd from far  
The mighty *succes*sor which made glad the foe. *Dryden.*

SUCCESSOR. *n. f.* [from *succes*sor.] Helper; assistant; reliever.

She hath been a *succes*sor of many. *Ro. xvi. 2.*

SUCCESSORLESS. *adj.* [from *succes*sor.] Wanting relief; void of  
friends or help.

*Succes*sorless and sad,  
She with extended arms his aid implores. *Thomson.*

SUCCESSULENCY. *n. f.* [from *succes*sulent.] Juiciness.

SUCCESSULENT. *adj.* [from *succes*sulent, French; *succes*sulentus, Latin.]

Juicy; moist.

These plants have a strong, dense, and *succes*sulent moisture,  
which is not apt to exhale. *Bacon.*

Divine Providence has spread her table every where, not  
with a juiceless green carpet, but with *succes*sulent herbage and  
nourishing grass, upon which most beasts feed. *More.*



## SUC

On our account has Jove,  
Indulgent, to all lands some succulent plant  
Allotted, that poor helpless man might slack  
His present thirst. *Philips.*

To SUCCU'RS. *v. n.* [*succumb*, Latin; *succumber*, French.]  
To yield; to sink under any difficulty. Not in use, except  
among the Scotch.

To their wills we must succumb,  
*Quocunque trabunt, 'tis our doom.* *Hudibras.*  
SUCCUSSION. *n. f.* [*succussio*, Latin.] A trot.

They move two legs of one side together, which is totulation or ambling, or lift one foot before and the cross foot behind, which is *succussion* or trotting. *Brown's Vulgar Err.*

They rode, but authors do not say  
Whether totulation or *succussion*. *Butler.*  
SUCCUSSION. *n. f.* [*succussio*, Latin.]

1. The act of shaking.  
When any of that ribble species were brought to the doctor,  
and when he considered the spasms of the diaphragm, and all  
the muscles of respiration, with the tremulous *succussion* of the  
whole human body, he gave such patients over. *Mast. Scrib.*

2. [In physics.] Is such a shaking of the nervous parts as is pro-  
duced by strong stimuli, like sternutories, friction, and the  
like, which are commonly used in apoplectic affections.

SUCH. *pronoun.* [*sulleis*, Gothic; *suck*, Dutch; *ypic*, Saxon.]  
1. Of that kind; of the like kind. With *as* before the thing  
to which it relates, when the thing follows: as, *such* a power  
as a king's; *such* a gift as a kingdom.

'Tis *such* another fitchew! marry, a perfume'd one. *Shakesp.*  
Can we find *such* a one as this, in whom the spirit of God  
is? *Gen. xli. 38.*

The works of the flesh are manifest, *such* are drunkenness,  
revelings, and *such* like. *Gal. v. 21.*

You will not make this a general rule to debar *such* from  
preaching of the Gospel as have thro' infirmity fallen. *Whitgift.*

*Such* another idol was Manah, worshipp'd between Mecca  
and Medina, which was called a rock or stone. *Stillingfleet.*

*Such* precepts as tend to make men good, singly considered,  
may be distributed into *such* as enjoin piety towards God, or  
*such* as require the good government of ourselves. *Tilghson.*

If my song be *such*,  
That you will hear and credit me too much,  
Attentive listen. *Dryden.*

*Such* are the cold Riphean race, and *such*  
The savage Scythian. *Dryden's Virg. Georg.*

As to be perfectly just is an attribute in the Divine Nature,  
to be so to the utmost of our abilities is the glory of a man:  
*such* an one, who has the publick administration, acts like the  
representative of his Maker. *Addison.*

You love a verse, take *such* as I can fend.  
The same that. With *as*. *Pope.*

2. The same that. With *as*.  
This was the state of the kingdom of Tunis at *such* time as  
Barbarossa, with Solyma's great fleet, landed in Africk. *Knoll.*

3. Comprehended under the term premised.  
That thou art happy, owe to God;  
That thou continu'st *such*, owe to thyself. *Milton.*

To assert that God looked upon Adam's fall as a sin, and  
punished it as *such*, when, without any antecedent sin, he  
withdrew that actual grace, upon which it was impossible for  
him not to fall, highly reproaches the essential equity of the  
Divine Nature. *South.*

No promise can oblige a prince so much,  
Still to be good, as long to have been *such*. *Dryden.*

4. A manner of expressing a particular person or thing.  
I saw him yesterday  
With *such* and *such*. *Shakesp. Hamlet.*

If you repay me not on *such* a day,  
In *such* a place, *such* sum or sums, as are  
Express'd in the condition, let the forfeit  
Be an equal pound of your flesh. *Shak. Merch. of Venice.*

I have appointed my servants to *such* and *such* place. *1 Sam.*  
Scarce this word death from sorrow did proceed,  
When in ruff'd one, and tells him *such* a knight  
Is new arriv'd. *Daniel's Civil War.*

Himself overtook a party of the army, consisting of three  
thousand horse and foot, with a train of artillery, which he left  
at *such* a place, within three hours march of Berwick. *Clarend.*

The same sovereign authority may enact a law, command-  
ing *such* or *such* an action to-day, and a quite contrary law for-  
bidding the same to-morrow. *South's Sermons.*

Those artists who propose only the imitation of *such* or *such*  
a particular person, without election of those ideas before-  
mentioned, have often been reproached for that omission.  
*Dryden's Dunciad.*

To SUCK. *v. a.* [*sucan*, Saxon; *sugo*, *suctum*, Latin; *succer*,  
French.]

1. To draw by making a rarefaction of the air.  
2. To draw in with the mouth.  
The cup of astonishment thou shalt drink, and *suck* it out.  
*Ezek. xxiii. 34.*

## SUC

We'll hand in hand to the dark mansions go,  
Where, *sucking* in each other's latest breath,  
We may transmute our souls. *Dryden.*

Still the drew  
The sweets from ev'ry flow'r, and *suck'd* the dew. *Dryden.*  
Transfix'd as o'er Callia's streams he hung,  
He *suck'd* new poisons with his triple tongue. *Pope's Statius.*

3. To draw the teat of a female.  
Desire, the more he *suck'd*, more fought the breast,  
Like dropful folk still drink to be a-thirst. *Sidney.*

A bitch will nurse young foxes in place of her puppies, if  
you can get them once to *suck* her so long that her milk may  
go through them. *Locke.*

Did a child *suck* every day a new nurse, it would be no  
more affrighted with the change of faces at six months old than  
at sixty. *Locke.*

4. To draw with the milk.  
Thy valiantness was mine, thou *suck'd'st* it from me;  
But own thy pride thyself. *Shakesp. Coriolanus.*

5. To empty by sucking.  
A fox lay with whole swarms of flies *sucking* and galling of  
him. *L'Estrange.*

Bees on tops of lilies feed,  
And creep within their bells to *suck* the balmy feed. *Dryden.*

6. To draw or drain.  
I can *suck* melancholy out of a song, as a weazel *sucks*  
eggs. *Shakesppeare.*

Pumping hath tir'd our men;  
Sens into seas thrown, we *suck* in again. *Dante.*

A cubical vessel of brass is filled an inch and a half in half  
an hour; but because it *sucks* up nothing as the earth doth,  
take an inch for half an hour's rain. *Burnet.*

Old ocean, *suck'd* through the porous globe,  
Had long ere now forsook his horrid bed. *Thomson.*

To SUCK. *v. n.*  
1. To draw by rarefying the air.  
Continual repairs, the least defects in *sucking* pumps are con-  
stantly requiring. *Mortimer's History.*

2. To draw the breast.  
Such as are nourished with milk find the paps, and *suck* at  
them; whereas none of those that are not designed for that  
nourishment ever offer to *suck*. *Ray on the Creation.*

I would  
Pluck the young *sucking* cubs from the she-bear,  
To win thee, lady. *Shakesp. Merchant of Venice.*

Why did the knees prevent me? or why the breasts that?  
I should *suck*? *Job iii. 12.*

A nursing father beareth with the *sucking* child. *Numb. xi.*  
3. To draw; imbibe.  
The crown had *sucked* too hard, and now being full, was  
like to draw less. *Bacon's Henry VIII.*

All the under passions,  
As waters are by whirl-pools suck'd and drawn,  
Were quite devoured in the vast gulph of empire. *Dryden.*

SUCK. *n. f.* [from the verb.]  
1. The act of sucking.  
I hoped, from the descent of the quick-silver in the tube,  
upon the first *suck*, that I should be able to give a nearer  
guess at the proportion of force betwixt the pressure of the air  
and the gravity of quick-silver. *Boyle.*

2. Milk given by females.  
They draw with their *suck* the disposition of their nurses.  
*Spenser.*

I have given *suck* and know  
How tender 'tis to love the babe that milks me. *Shakesppeare.*

Those first unpolish'd matrons  
Gave *suck* to infants of giantick mold. *Dryden.*

It would be inconvenient for birds to give *suck*. *Ray.*  
SU'CKER. *n. f.* [*succer*, French; from *suck*.]

1. Any thing that draws.  
2. The embolus of a pump.  
Oil must be poured into the cylinder that the *sucker* may  
flip up and down in it more smoothly.

The ascent of waters is by *suckers* or forcers, or something  
equivalent thereunto. *Wilkins's Dredging.*

3. A round piece of leather, laid wet on a stone, and drawn  
up in the middle, rarifies the air within, which pressing upon  
its edges, holds it down to the stone.

One of the round leathers wherewith boys play, called  
*suckers*, not above an inch and half diameter, being well soak-  
ed in water, will stick and pluck a stone of twelve pounds up  
from the ground. *Grew's Microscop.*

4. A pipe through which any thing is sucked.  
Mariners aye ply the pump,  
So they, but cheerful, unfatig'd, still move *Philips.*

5. A young twig shooting from the stock. This word was pe-  
haps originally *suckel*, [*suculus*, Latin.]  
The cutting away of *suckers* at the root and body, doth  
make trees grow high. *Bacon's Natural History.*

## SUD

Out of this old root a *sucker* may spring, that with a little  
shelter and good seasons, may prove a mighty tree. *Ray.*  
SU'CKER. *n. f.* [from *suck*.] A sweet meat.

Nature's confectioner, the bee,  
Whole *suckers* are moist alchemy;  
The still of his refining mold,  
Minting the garden into gold. *Cleaveland.*

SU'CKING-BOTTLE. *n. f.* [*suck* and *bottle*.] A bottle which to  
children supplies the want of a pap.

He that will say, children join these general abstract specu-  
lations with their *sucking* bottles, has more zeal for his opinion,  
but less sincerity. *Locke.*

To SUCKLE. *v. a.* [from *suck*.] To nurse at the breast.  
The breast of Hecuba,  
When the did *suckle* Hector, look'd not lovelier. *Shakesppeare.*

She nurses me up and *suckles* me. *L'Estrange.*  
Two thriving calves the *suckles* twice a-day. *Dryden.*

The Roman soldiers bare on their helmets the first history  
of Romulus, who was begot by the god of war, and suckled  
by a wolf. *Addison on Italy.*

SU'CKLING. *n. f.* [from *suck*.] A young creature yet fed by the  
pap.

I provide a *suckling*,  
That ne'er had nourishment but from the teat. *Dryden.*  
Young animals participate of the nature of their tender  
aliment, as *sucklings* of milk. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

SU'CTION. *n. f.* [from *suck*; *suction*, Fr.] The act of sucking.  
Sounds exterior and interior may be made by *suction*, as  
by emission of the breath.

Though the valve were not above an inch and a half in dia-  
meter, yet the weight kept up by *suction*, or supported by the  
air, and what was cast out of it weigh'd about ten pounds.  
*Boyle.*

Cornelius regulated the *suction* of his child. *Arbuthnot.*  
SUDATION. *n. f.* [*sudo*, Latin.] sweat.

SUDATORY. *n. f.* [*sud*, Latin.] Hot house; sweating bath.  
SUDDEN. *adj.* [*soudain*, French; *posen*, Saxon.]

1. Happening without previous notice; coming without the  
common preparatives; coming unexpectedly.  
We have not yet set down this day of triumph;  
To-morrow, in my judgment, is too *sudden*. *Shakesppeare.*

There was never any thing so *sudden* but Caesar's thraconi-  
cal brag, of I came, saw and overcame. *Shakesppeare.*

Herbs *sudden* flower'd,  
Opening their various colours. *Milton.*

2. Hasty; violent; rash; passionate; precipitate. Not in use.  
I grant him  
*Sudden*, malicious, smacking of ev'ry sin. *Shakesppeare.*

SU'DDEN. *n. f.*  
1. Any unexpected occurrence; surprize. Not in use.  
Parents should mark the witty excuses of their children at  
*sudden* and surprisals, rather than pamper them. *Watson.*

2. On or of a SUDDEN, or upon a *Sudden*. Sooner than was ex-  
pected; without the natural or commonly accustomed prepara-  
tives.

Following the flyers at the very heels,  
With them he enters, who upon the *J. Allen*  
Clapt to their gates. *Shakesppeare's Macbeth.*

How art thou lost, how on a *sudden* lost?  
They keep their patients so warm as almost to stifle them,  
and all on a *sudden* the cold regimen is in vogue. *Baker.*

When you have a mind to leave your master, grow rude  
and faucy of a *sudden*, and beyond your usual behaviour. *Swift.*

SU'DDENLY. *adv.* [from *sudden*.] In an unexpected manner;  
without preparation; hastily.

You shall find three of your Argosies  
Are richly come to harbour *suddenly*. *Shakesppeare.*

If thou can't accuse,  
Do it without invention *suddenly*. *Shakesppeare. Henry VI.*

If elision of the air made the sound, the touch of the bell or  
string could not extinguish so *suddenly* that motion. *Bacon.*

To the pale fies they *suddenly* draw near,  
And summon them to unexpected fight. *Dryden.*

Which sprouting leaves did *suddenly* enfold,  
And peaceful olives shaded as they rose. *Dryden.*

SU'DDENNESS. *n. f.* [from *sudden*.] State of being sudden; un-  
expected preference; manner of coming or happening unex-  
pectedly.

All in the open hall amazed stood,  
At *suddenness* of that unwary fight,  
And wond'ring at his breathless hasty mood. *Fairy Queen.*

He speedily run forward, counting his *suddenness* his most  
advantage that he might overtake the English. *Spenser.*

The rage of people is like that of the sea, which once  
breaking bounds, overflows a country with that *suddenness* and  
violence as leaves no hopes of flying. *Temple.*

SUDORIFICK. [*sudorifque*, Fr. *sudor* and *facio*, Latin.] Pro-  
voking or causing sweat.  
Physicians may do well when they provoke sweat in bed by  
bottles, with a decoction of *sudorifick* herbs in hot water. *Bacon.*

## SUF

Exhaling the most liquid parts of the blood by *sudorifick* or  
watery evaporations brings it into a morbid state. *Arbuthnot.*

SUDORIFICK. *n. f.* A medicine promoting sweat.  
As to *sudorificks*, consider that the liquid which goes off by  
sweat is often the most subtle part of the blood. *Arbuthnot.*

SU'DOROUS. *adj.* [from *sudor*, Latin.] Consisting of sweat.  
Beside the strigments and *sudorous* adhesions from mens  
hands, nothing proceedeth from gold in the usual decoction  
thereof. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

SUDS. *n. f.* [from *seoban*, to seeth; whence *possen*, Saxon.]  
1. A lixivium of soap and water.

2. To be in the *Suds*. A familiar phrase for being in any difficulty.  
To SUE. *v. a.* [*suaver*, French.]

1. To prosecute by law.  
If any *sue* thee at the law, and take away thy coat, let him  
have thy cloke also. *Mat. v. 40.*

2. To gain by legal procedure.  
Nor was our blessed Saviour only our propitiation to die  
for us, but he is still our advocate, continually interceding  
with his Father in the behalf of all true penitents, and *suing*  
out a pardon for them in the court of heaven. *Calamy.*

To SUE. *v. n.* To beg; to entreat; to petition.  
Full little knowest thou that hast not try'd,  
What hell it is in *suing* long to bide. *Hubbard's Tale.*

If me thou deign to serve and *sue*,  
At thy command to all these mountains be. *Spenser.*

When maidens *sue*,  
Men give like gods. *Shakesppeare.*

We were not born to *sue* but command. *Shakesppeare.*  
Ambassadors came unto him as far as the mouth of the Eu-  
phrates, *suing* unto him for peace. *Knolles.*

For this, this only favour let me *sue*,  
Refuse it not; but let my body have  
The last retreat of human kind, a grave. *Dryden's Aeneid.*

Despite not then, that in our hands bear we  
These holy boughs, and *sue* with words of pray'r. *Dryden.*

I will never be too late,  
To *sue* for chains, and own a conqueror. *Addison's Cato.*

The fair Egyptian  
Court'd with freedom now the beauteous slave,  
Now fast'ning *sued*, and threatening now did rave. *Blackm.*

By adverse destiny constrain'd to *sue*  
For counsel and redress, he *sues* to you. *Pope's Odyssey.*

SU'ET. *n. f.* [*suet*, an old French word, according to Skinner.]  
A hard fat, particularly that about the kidneys.

The steatoma being *suet*, yields not to scaroticks. *Wifem.*  
SU'ETRY. *adj.* [from *suet*.] Consisting of *suet*; resembling *suet*.  
If the matter forming a wen, resembles fat or a *suet* sub-  
stance, it is called steatoma. *Sharp's Surgery.*

To SUFFER. *v. a.* [*suffere*, Latin; *souffrir*, French.]  
1. To bear; to undergo; to feel with sense of pain.

A man of great wrath shall *suffer* punishment. *Prov. xix.*  
A woman *suffered* many things of physicians, and spent all  
she had. *Mark v. 26.*

Obedience impos'd,  
On penalty of death, and *suffering* death. *Milton.*

2. To endure; to support; not to sink under.  
Our spirit and strength entire  
Strongly to *suffer* and support our pains. *Milton.*

3. To allow; to permit; not to hinder.  
He wond'ring that your Lordship  
Would *suffer* him to spend his youth at home. *Shakesppeare.*

Oft have I seen a hot o'erweening cur,  
Run back and bite, because he was withheld:  
Who being *suffered*, with the bear's fell paw,  
Hath clapt his tail betwixt his legs and cry'd. *Shakesppeare.*

My duty cannot *suffer*  
T' obey in all your daughter's hard commands. *Shakesppeare.*

Rebuke thy neighbour, and not *suffer* sin upon him. *Lev.*  
I *suffer* them to enter and possess.  
He that will *suffer* himself to be informed by observation,  
will find few signs of a soul a custom'd to much thinking in a  
new born child. *Locke.*

4. To pass through; to be affected by.  
The air now must *suffer* change. *Milton.*

To SUFFER. *v. n.*  
1. To undergo pain or inconvenience.  
My breast I arm to overcome by *suffering*. *Milton.*

Prudence and good breeding are in all situations necessary;  
and most young men *suffer* in the want of them. *Locke.*

2. To undergo punishment.  
The father was first condemn'd to *suffer* upon a day ap-  
pointed, and the son afterwards the day following. *Clarendon.*

He thus  
Was forc'd to *suffer* for himself and us!  
Heir to his father's sorrows with his crown. *Dryden.*

3. To be injured.  
Publick business *suffers* by private infirmities, and king-  
doms fall into weaknesses by the diseases or decays of those that  
manage them. *Temple.*

SUFFERABLE. *adj.* [from *suffer*.] Tolerable; such as may be  
endured.



## SUF

It is *sufferable* in any to use what liberty they list in their own writing, but the contracting and extending the lines and sense of others would appear a thankless office. *Wotton*.  
*SUFFERABLY*. *adv.* [from *sufferable*.] Tolerably; so as to be endured.

An infant Titan held she in her arms;  
 Yet *sufferably* bright, the eye might bear  
 The ungraced glories of his beamy hair. *Addison*.  
*SUFFERANCE*. *n. f.* [from *suffer*, *suffrance*, French.]  
 1. Pain; inconvenience; misery.

He must not only die,  
 But thy unkindness shall the death draw out  
 To ling'ring *sufferance*. *Shakespeare's Measure for Measure*.  
 How much education may reconcile young people to pain and *sufferance*, the examples of Sparta shew. *Locke on Education*.

2. Patience; moderation.  
 He thought 't have slain her in his fierce despatch,  
 But hasty heat tempering with *sufferance* wife,  
 He staid his hand. *Fairy Queen*.  
 He hath given excellent *sufferance* and vigorousness to the sufferers, arming them with strange courage. *Taylor*.

And should I touch it nearly, bear it  
 With all the *sufferance* of a tender friend. *Ortway's Orphan*.  
 3. Tolerant; permission; not hindrance.  
 In process of time, sometimes by *sufferance*, and sometimes by special leave and favour, they erected to themselves oratories not in any sumptuous or stately manner. *Hooker*.

Most wretched man  
 That to affections does the bridle lend;  
 In their beginning they are weak and wan,  
 But soon through *sufferance* grow to fearful end. *Fairy Queen*.  
 Some villains of my court  
 Are in content and *sufferance* in this. *Shakespeare*.

Both gloried to have 'scap'd the Stygian flood,  
 As gods, and by their own recover'd strength;  
 Not by the *sufferance* of supernal pow'r. *Milton's Par. Lost*.  
*SUFFERER*. *n. f.* [from *suffer*.]  
 1. One who endures or undergoes pain or inconvenience.

This evil on the Philistines is fall'n,  
 The *sufferers* then will scarce molest us here,  
 From other hands we need not much to fear.  
 And when his love was bounded in a few,  
 That were unhappy that they might be true,  
 Made you the fav'rite of his last sad times,  
 That is, a *sufferer* in his subjects crime. *Dryden*.

She returns to me with joy in her face, not from the sight of her husband, but from the good luck she has had at cards; and if she has been a loser, I am doubly a *sufferer* by it: she comes home out of humour, because she has been throwing away my estate. *Addison's Spectator*.

The history of civil wars and rebellions does not make such deep and lasting impressions, as events of the same nature in which we or our friends have been *sufferers*. *Addison*.  
 2. One who allows; one who permits.

*SUFFERING*. *n. f.* [from *suffer*.] Pain suffered.  
 Rejoice in my *sufferings* for you. *Col. i. 24*.  
 With what strength, what steadiness of mind,  
 He triumphs in the midst of all his *sufferings*? *Addison*.  
 We may hope the *sufferings* of innocent people, who have lived in that place which was the scene of rebellion, will secure from the like attempts. *Addison*.

It increased the smart of his present *sufferings* to compare them with his former happiness. *Atterbury*.  
 To *SUFFICE*. *v. n.* [*suffire*, French; *suffice*, Latin.] To be enough; to be sufficient; to be equal to the end or purpose.

If thou ask me why, *suffice* my reasons are good. *Shakespeare*.  
 A strong and succulent moisture is able, without drawing help from the earth, to *suffice* the sprouting of the plant. *Bacon*.  
 To recount almighty works  
 What words or tongue of seraph can *suffice*,  
 Or heart of man *suffice* to comprehend. *Milton's Par. Lost*.  
 The indolency we have, *sufficing* for our present happiness, we desire not to venture the change: being content; and that is enough. *Locke*.

He lived in such temperance, as was enough to make the longest life agreeable; and in such a course of piety, as *sufficed* to make the most sudden death so also. *Pope*.  
 To *SUFFICE*. *v. a.*

1. To afford; to supply.  
 Thou king of horned floods, whose plenteous urn  
 Suffices fountains to the fruitful corn,  
 Shall share my morning song and evening vows. *Dryden*.  
 The pow'r appears'd, with winds *sufficing* the sail;  
 The bellying canvas strutted with the gale. *Dryden*.

2. To satisfy.  
 Israel, let it *suffice* you of all your abominations.  
 Parched corn she did eat and was *sufficed*, and left.  
 Let it *suffice* thee that thou know'st it is happy. *Milton*.  
 When the herd *sufficed*, did late repair  
 To ferny heaths, and to the forest laze. *Dryden*.  
 He our conqueror left us this our strength,  
 That we may lo *suffice* his vengeful ire. *Milton*.

## SUF

*SUFFICIENCY*. *n. f.* [*suffiance*, Fr. from *sufficient*.]

1. State of being adequate to the end proposed.  
 'Tis all men's office to speak patience  
 To those that wring under the load of sorrow;  
 But no man's virtue nor *sufficiency*  
 To be so moral, when he shall endure  
 The like himself. *Shakespeare*.

His *sufficiency* is such, that he and pbeftows offices, his plenty being unexhausted. *Boyle*.  
 2. Qualification for any purpose.  
 I am not so confident of my own *sufficiency*, as not willingly to admit the counsel of others. *King Charles*.  
 The bishop, perhaps an Irishman, being made judge by that law, of the *sufficiency* of the ministers, may dilike the Englishman as unworthy. *Spenser's Ireland*.

Their pensioner De Wit was a minister of the greatest authority and *sufficiency* ever known in their state. *Temple*.  
 3. Competence; enough.  
 An elegant *sufficiency*, content. *Thomson*.

4. Supply equal to want.  
 The most proper subjects of dispute, are questions not of the very highest importance, nor of the meanest kind; but rather the intermediate questions between them: and there is a large *sufficiency* of them in the sciences. *Watts's Improv. of the Mind*.

5. It is used by *Temple* for that conceit which makes a man think himself equal to things above him: and is commonly compounded with *self*.  
*Sufficiency* is a compound of vanity and ignorance. *Temple*.  
*SUFFICIENT*. *adj.* [*suffiant*, Fr. *sufficient*, Latin.]

1. Equal to any end or purpose; enough; competent; not deficient.  
*Sufficient* unto the day is the evil thereof. *Mat. vi. 34*.  
 Heaven yet retains  
 Number *sufficient* to possess her realms. *Milton*.  
 Man is not *sufficient* of himself to his own happiness. *Tillot*.  
 It is *sufficient* for me, if, by a discourse something out of the way, I shall have given occasion to others to cast about for new discoveries. *Locke*.

She would ruin me in filks, were not the quantity that goes to a large pin-cushion *sufficient* to make her a gown and petticoat. *Addison*.  
*Sufficient* beneficence is what is competent to maintain a man and his family, and maintain hospitality; and likewise to pay and satisfy such dues belonging to the bishop. *Ayliffe's Parergon*.  
 Seven months are a *sufficient* time to correct vice in a Yahoo. *Swift*.

2. Qualified for any thing by fortune or otherwise.  
 In saying he is a good man, understand me, that he is *sufficient*. *Shakespeare's Merchant of Venice*.  
*SUFFICIENTLY*. *adv.* [from *sufficient*.] To a sufficient degree; enough.

If religion did possess sincerely and *sufficiently* the hearts of all men, there would need be no other restraint from evil. *Hester*.  
 Seem I to thee *sufficiently* possess'd  
 Of happiness? *Milton*.  
 All to whom they are proposed, are by his grace *sufficiently* moved to attend and assent to them; *sufficiently*, but not irresistibly; for if all were irresistibly moved, all would embrace them, and if none were *sufficiently* moved, none would embrace them. *Rogers's Sermons*.

*SUFFISANCE* [French.] Excess; plenty; Obsolete.  
 There him rests in riotous *suffisance*. *Spenser*.  
 Of all his gladfulness and kindly joyance.  
 To *SUFFOCATE*. *v. a.* [*suffoque*, Fr. *suffoco*, Latin.] To choke by exclusion or interception of air.

Let gallows gape for dog, let man go free,  
 And let not heap his windpipe *suffocate*. *Shakespeare*.  
 This chaos, when degree is *suffocate*,  
 Follows the choking. *Shakespeare's Troilus and Cressida*.  
 Air but momentarily remains in our bodies, only to refrigerate the heart, which being once performed, left being self-heated again, it should *suffocate* that part, it hasteth back the same way it passed. *Brown's Vulgar Errors*.

A swelling discontent is apt to *suffocate* and strangle without passage. *Collier of Friendship*.  
 All involv'd in smoke, the latent foe  
 From every cranny *suffocated* falls. *Thomson*.  
*SUFFOCATION*. *n. f.* [*suffocation*, Fr. from *suffocate*.] The act of choking; the state of being choked.

Diseases of stoppings and *suffocations* are dangerous. *Bacon*.  
 White consists in an equal mixture of all the primitive colours, and black in a *suffocation* of all the rays of light. *Chene*.  
 Mushrooms are best corrected by vinegar; some of them being poisonous, operate by *suffocation*, in which the best remedy is wine or vinegar and salt, and vomiting as soon as possible. *Arbuthnot on Diet*.

*SUFFOCATIVE*. *adj.* [from *suffocate*.] Having the power to choke.  
 From rain, after great frosts in the winter, glandulous tumours, and *suffocative* catarrhs proceed. *Arbuthnot on Air*.  
*SUFFRAGAN*. *n. f.* [*suffragant*, Fr. *suffraganeus*, Latin.] A bishop considered as subject to his metropolitan.

*Suffragan* bishops shall have more than one riding apparitor. *Ayliffe's Parergon*.  
 Becket,

## SUG

Becket, archbishop of Canterbury, insolently took upon him to declare five articles void, in his epistle to his *suffragans*.  
 To *SUFFRAGATE*. *v. n.* [*suffragor*, Latin.] To vote with; to agree in voice with.

No tradition could universally prevail, unless there were some common congruity of somewhat inherent in nature, which suits and *suffragates* with it, and clofeth with it. *Hale*.  
*SUFFRAGE*. *n. f.* [*suffrage*, Fr. *suffragium*, Latin.] Vote; voice given in a controverted point.

Noble confederates, thus far is perfect,  
 Only your *suffrages* I will expect.  
 At the assembly for the chusing of consuls. *Ben. Johnson*.  
 They would not abet by their *suffrages* or presence the designs of those innovations. *King Charles*.  
 The fairest of our island dare not commit their cause against you to the *suffrage* of those who most partially adore them. *Addison*.

Fabius might joy in Scipio, when he saw  
 A headless consul made against the law;  
 And join his *suffrage* to the votes of Rome. *Dryden*.  
 This very variety of sea and land, hill and dale, is extremely agreeable, the ancients and moderns giving their *suffrages* unanimously herein. *Woodward's Natural History*.  
 Lactantius and St. Austin confirm by their *suffrage* the observation made by the heathen writers. *Atterbury*.

*SUFFRAGINOUS*. *adj.* [*suffrage*, Latin.] Belonging to the knee joint of beasts.  
 In elephants, the bought of the forelegs is not directly backward, but laterally, and somewhat inward; but the hough or *suffraginus* flexure behind, rather outward. *Brown*.  
*SUFFUMIGATION*. *n. f.* [*suffumigation*, Fr. *suffumigis*, Lat.] Operation of fumes raised by fire.

If the matter be so gross as it yields not to remedies, it may be attempted by *suffumigation*. *Wifeman's Surgery*.  
*SUFFUMIGE*. *n. f.* [*suffumigis*, Lat.] A medical fume.  
 For external means, drying *suffumiges* or smokes are prescribed with good success; they are usually composed out of frankincense, myrrh, and pitch. *Harvey*.

To *SUFFUSE*. *v. a.* [*suffusus*, Latin.] To spread over with something expanfible, as with a vapour or a tincture.  
 Suspensions, and fantastical fumes,  
 And jealously *suffused* with jaundice in her eyes. *Dryden*.  
 To that recess,  
 When purple light shall next *suffuse* the skies,  
 With me repair. *Pope*.

Instead of love-enliven'd cheeks,  
 With flowing rapture bright, dark looks succeed,  
*Suffused* and glaring with untender fire. *Thomson*.  
*SUFFUSION*. *n. f.* [*suffusion*, French; from *suffuse*.]

1. The act of overpreparing with anything.  
 2. That which is suffused or spread.  
 A drop serene hath quench'd their orbs,  
 Or dim *suffusion* veil'd. *Milton*.  
 The disk of Phœbus, when he climbs on high  
 Appears at first but as a bloodshot eye;  
 And when his chariot downward draws to bed,  
 His ball is with the same *suffusion* red. *Dryden*.  
 To those that have the jaundice or like *suffusion* of eyes, objects appear of that colour. *Ray*.

*SUG.* *n. f.* [*suga*, Latin, to suck.]  
 Many have sticking on them *sugs*, or trout-lice, which is a kind of worm like a clove or pin, with a big head, and sticks close to him and sucks his moisture. *Watson*.  
*SUGAR*. *n. f.* [*sacra*, French; *saccharum*, Latin.]

1. The native salt of the *sugar*-cane, obtained by the expression and evaporation of its juice.  
 All the blood of Zelmane's body stirred in her, as wine will do when *sugar* is hastily put into it. *Sidney*.  
 Lumps of *sugar* lose themselves, and twine  
 Their subtle essence with the foul of wine. *Crashaw*.  
 A grocer in London gave for his rebus a *sugar*-loaf standing upon a flat steeple. *Peacham*.  
 Saccharum candidum shoots into angular figures, by placing a great many slender sticks a-crofs a vessel of liquid *sugar*. *Grew's Museum*.

If the child must have *sugar*-plums when he has a mind, rather than be out of humour: why, when he is grown up, must he not be satisfied too with wine? *Locke*.  
 In a *sugar*-baker's drying room, where the air was heated, fifty four degrees beyond that of a human body, a sparrow died in two minutes. *Arbuthnot on Air*.  
 A piece of some geniculated plant, seeming to be part of a *sugar*-cane. *Woodward on Fossils*.

2. Any thing proverbially sweet.  
 Your fair discourse has been as *sugar*,  
 Making the hard way sweet and delectable. *Shakespeare*.  
 3. A chymical dry chryftallization.

*Sugar* of lead, though made of that insipid metal, and four parts of vinegar, has in it a sweetness surpassing that of common *sugar*. *Boyle*.

## SUI

To *SUGAR*. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To impregnate or season with *sugar*.  
 Short thick sobs  
 In panting murmurs, still'd out of her breast,  
 That ever-bubbling spring, the *sugar'd* nest  
 Of her delicious soul, that there does lie,  
 Bathing in streams of liquid melody. *Crashaw*.

2. To sweeten.  
 Thou would'st have plung'd thyself  
 In general riot, and never learn'd  
 The icy precepts of respect, but followed  
 The *sugar'd* game before thee. *Shakespeare's Timon of Athens*.  
 With devotion's village,  
 And pious actions we do *sugar* o'er  
 The devil himself. *Shakespeare*.

His glowing fire his errand daily laid,  
 And *sugar'd* speeches whisper'd in mine ear. *Fairfax*.  
 Who casts out threats, no man deceives,  
 But flatter'y still in *sugar'd* words betrays,  
 And poison in high tasted meats conveys. *Danham*.

*SUGGARY*. *adj.* [from *sugar*.] Sweet; tasting of *sugar*.  
 With the *suggary* sweet thereof allure  
 Chaste ladies ears to phantasies impure. *Spenser*.  
 To *SUGGEST*. *v. a.* [*suggere*, *suggestum*, Lat. *suggerere*, Fr.]

1. To hint; to intimate; to insinuate good or ill; to tell privately.  
 Are you not asham'd?  
 What spirit *suggests* this imagination? *Shakespeare*.  
 I could never have suffered greater calamities, by denying to sign that justice my conscience *suggested* to me. *K. Charles*.  
 These Romish casuists speak peace to the consciences of men, by *suggesting* something to them, which shall satisfy their minds notwithstanding a known, actual, avowed continuance of their sins. *South's Sermons*.  
 Some ideas make themselves way, and are *suggested* to the mind by all the ways of sensation and reflexion. *Locke*.  
 Reflect upon the different state of the mind in thinking, which those instances of attention, reverie and dreaming naturally enough *suggest*. *Locke*.

Search for some thoughts thy own *suggesting* mind,  
 And others dictated by heav'nly pow'r,  
 Shall rise spontaneous. *Pope's Odyssey*.  
 This the feeling heart  
 Would naturally *suggest*. *Thomson*.

2. To seduce; to draw to ill by insinuation. Out of use.  
 When devils will their blackest fins put on,  
 They do *suggest* at first with heav'nly shows. *Shakespeare*.  
 Knowing that tender youth is soon *suggested*,  
 I nightly lodge her in an upper tower. *Shakespeare*.

3. To inform secretly. Out of use.  
 We must *suggest* the people, in what hatred  
 He still hath held them, that to's pow'r he would  
 Have made them mules. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus*.  
*SUGGESTION*. *n. f.* [*suggestion*, Fr. from *suggest*.] Private hint; intimation; insinuation; secret notification.

It allayeth all base and earthly cogitations, banisheth and driveth away those evil secret *suggestions* which our invisible enemy is always apt to minister. *Hooker*.  
 I met lord Bigot and lord Salisbury,  
 And other more going to seek the grave  
 Of Arthur, who, they say, is kill'd to night  
 On your *suggestion*. *Shakespeare's King John*.

He was a man  
 Of an unbounded stomach, ever ranking  
 Himself with princes; one that by *suggestion*  
 Tied all the kingdom. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII*.  
 The native and untaught *suggestions* of inquisitive children. *Locke*.

Another way is letting the mind, upon the *suggestion* of any new notion, run after similes. *Locke*.  
 To *SUGGILATE*. *v. a.* [*suggillo*, Latin.] To beat black and blue; to make livid by a bruise.

The head of the os humeri was bruised, and remained *suggilated* long after. *Wifeman's Surgery*.  
*SUICIDE*. *n. f.* [*suicidium*, Latin.] Self-murder; the horrid crime of destroying one's self.

Child of despair, and *suicide* my name.  
 To be cut off by the sword of injured friendship is the most dreadful of all deaths, next to *suicide*. *Clarissa*.  
*SUILLAGE*. *n. f.* [*suillage*, French.] Drain of filth. Obsolete.

When they have chosen the plot, and laid out the limits of the work, some Italians dig wells and cisterns, and other conveyances for the *suillage* of the house. *Wotton*.  
*SUING*. *n. f.* [This word seems to come from *suer*, to sweat, French; it is perhaps peculiar to *Bacon*.] The act of soaking through any thing.

Note the percolation or *suing* of the verjuice through the wood; for verjuice of itself would never have passed through the wood. *Bacon*.



## SUI

- SUIT**, *n. f.* [*suite*, French.]  
 1. A set; a number of things correspondent one to the other.  
 We, ere the day, two *suits* of armour fought,  
 Which borne before him, on his steed he brought. *Dryd.*  
 2. Cloaths made one part to answer another.  
 What a beard of the general's cut, and a horrid *suit* of the  
 camp will do among foaming bottles and ale-wash'd wits is won-  
 derful. *Shakespeare's Henry V.*  
 Him all repute  
 For his device in handfoming a *suit*;  
 To judge of lace, pink, panes, print, cut and plait,  
 Of all the court to have the best conceit. *Donne.*  
 His majesty was supplied with three thousand *suits* of cloaths,  
 with good proportions of shoes and stockings. *Clarendon.*  
 3. Consecution; series; regular order.  
 Every five and thirty years the same kind and *suite* of weath-  
 ers comes about again; as great frost, great wet, great  
 droughts, warm winters, summers with little heat; and they  
 call it the prime. *Bacon.*  
 4. *Out of Suits*. Having no correspondence. A metaphor, I  
 suppose, from cards.  
 Wear this for me; one *out of suits* with fortune,  
 That would give more, but that her hand lacks means. *Shak.*  
 5. [*Suite*, French.] Retinue; company. Obsolete.  
 Plexirtus's ill-led life, and worse gotten honour, should have  
 tumbled together to destruction, had there not come in Ty-  
 deus and Telenor, with fifty in their *suits* to his defence. *Sidney.*  
 6. [*From To Sue*.] A petition; an address of entreaty.  
 Mine ears against your *suits* are stronger than  
 Your gates against my force. *Shakespeare.*  
 She gallops o'er a courtier's nose;  
 And then dreams be of smelling out a *suit*. *Shakespeare.*  
 Had I a *suit* to Mr. Shallow, I would humour his men with  
 the imputation of being near their master. *Shakespeare.*  
 Many shall make *suit* unto thee. *Job xi. 19.*  
 My mind, neither with pride's itch, nor yet hath been  
 Poison'd with love to see or to be seen;  
 I had no *suit* there, nor new *suit* to shew:  
 Yet went to court. *Donne.*  
 7. Courtship.  
 He that hath the steerage of my course,  
 Direct my *suit*. *Shakespeare's Romeo and Juliet.*  
 Their determinations are to return to their home and to  
 trouble you with no more *suit*, unless you may be won by  
 some other fort than your father's imposition. *Shakespeare.*  
 8. In *Spenser* it seems to signify pursuit; prosecution.  
 High amongst all knights haft hung thy shield,  
 Thenceforth the *suit* of earthly conquest thooeest.  
 And wash thy hands from guilt of bloody field. *Spenser.*  
 9. [*In law*.] *Suit* is sometimes put for the instance of a cause,  
 and sometimes for the cause itself deduced in judgment. *Ayliffe.*  
 All that had any *suits* in law came unto them. *Susanna.*  
 Wars are *suits* of appeal to the tribunal of God's justice,  
 where there are no superiors on earth to determine the cause.  
*Bacon's War with Spain.*  
 Involve not thyself in the *suits* and parties of great perfon-  
 ages. *Taylor's Guide to Devotion.*  
 To Alibech alone refer your *suit*,  
 And let his sentence finish your dispute. *Dryden.*  
 John Bull was flattered by the lawyers that his *suit* would  
 not last above a year, and that before that time he would be  
 in quiet possession of his business. *Arbutnot.*  
 10. *To SUIT*, *v. a.* [*from the noun*.]  
 1. To fit; to adapt to something else.  
*Suit* the action to the word, the word to the action, with  
 this special observance, that you o'erstep not the modesty of  
 nature. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*  
 The matter and manner of their tales, and of their telling,  
 are so *suit*ed to their different educations and humours, that  
 each would be improper in any other. *Dryden.*  
 2. To be fitted to; to become.  
 Compute the gains of his ungovern'd zeal,  
 Ill *suits* his cloth the praise of railing well. *Dryden.*  
 Her purple habit fits with such a grace  
 On her smooth shoulders, and so *suits* her face. *Dryden.*  
 If different sects should give us a list of those innate practi-  
 cal principles, they would set down only such as *suit*ed their  
 distinct hypotheses. *Locke.*  
 Raise her notes to that sublime degree,  
 Which *suits* a song of piety and thee. *Prior.*  
 3. To dress; to clothe.  
 Such a Sebastian was my brother too,  
 So went he *suit*ed to his watry tomb.  
 If spirits can assume both form and *suit*,  
 You come to fright us. *Shakespeare's Twelfth Night.*  
 Be better *suit*ed;  
 These weeds are memories of those misfortunes:  
 I pry thee put them off to worser hours. *Shakespeare.*  
 I'll disrobe me  
 Of these Italian weeds, and *suit* myself  
 As do's a Briton peasant. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*

## SUI

- TO SUIT**, *v. n.* To agree; to accord.  
 The one intense, the other still remits,  
 Cannot well *suit* with either; but soon prove  
 Tedious alike. *Milton.*  
 The place itself was *suit*ing to his care,  
 Uncouth and savage as the cruel fair. *Dryden.*  
 Pity does *suit* a noble nature. *Dryden.*  
 Constraint does ill with love and beauty *suit*. *Dryden.*  
 This he says, because it *suits* with his hypothesis, but proves  
 it not. *Locke.*  
 Give me not an office  
 That *suits* with me to ill; thou know'st my temper. *Addis.*  
**SUITABLE**, *adj.* [*from suit*.] Fitting; according with; agree-  
 able to.  
 Through all those miseries, in both there appeared a kind  
 of nobleness not *suitable* to that affliction. *Sidney.*  
 What he did purpose, it was the pleasure of God that So-  
 lomom his son should perform, in manner *suitable* to their pre-  
 sent and ancient state. *Hooker.*  
 To solemn acts of royalty and justice, their *suitable* or-  
 naments are a beauty; are they only in religion a stain? *Hook.*  
 It is very *suitable* to the principles of the Roman Church;  
 for why should not their science as well as service be in an  
 unknown tongue?  
 As the blessings of God upon his honest industry had been  
 great, so he was not without intentions of making *suitable* re-  
 turns in acts of charity. *Alterbury.*  
 Expression is the dress of thought, and fill  
 Appears more decent, as more *suitable*;  
 A vile conceit in pompous words express'd,  
 Is like a clown in regal purple dress'd. *Pope.*  
**SUITABLENESS**, *n. f.* [*from suitable*.] Fitness; agreeableness.  
 In words and styles, *suitableness* makes them acceptable and  
 effective. *Glanville.*  
 With ordinary minds, it is the *suitableness*, not the evi-  
 dence of a truth that makes it to be yielded to; and it is  
 seldom that any thing practically convinces a man that does  
 not please him first. *South's Sermons.*  
 He creates those sympathies and *suitablenesses* of nature that  
 are the foundation of all true friendship, and by his providence  
 brings persons so affected together. *South's Sermons.*  
 Consider the laws themselves, and their *suitableness*; or un-  
 suitableness to those to whom they are given. *Tilleyson.*  
**SUITABLY**, *adv.* [*from suitable*.] Agreeably; according to.  
 Whoever speaks upon a certain occasion may take any  
 text *suitably* thereto; and ought to speak *suitably* to that text.  
*South's Sermons.*  
 Some rank deity, whose filthy face  
 We *suitably* o'er thinking stables place. *Dryden.*  
**SUIT COVENANT**, [*In law*.] Is where the ancestor of one man  
 has covenanted with the ancestor of another to sue at his court.  
*Bailey.*  
**SUIT COURT**, [*In law*.] Is the court in which tenants owe at-  
 tendance to their lord. *Bailey.*  
**SUIT SERVICE**, [*In law*.] Attendance which tenants owe to the  
 court of their lord. *Bailey.*  
**SUITER**, *n. f.* [*from suit*.]  
**SUITOR**, *n. f.* [*from suit*.]  
 1. One that sues; a petitioner; a suppliant.  
 As humility is in *suiters* a decent virtue, so the testification  
 thereof, by such effectual acknowledgments, not only argueth  
 a found apprehension of his supereminent glory and majesty  
 before whom we stand, but putteth also into his hands a kind  
 of pledge or bond for security against our unthankfulness. *Hook.*  
 She hath been a *suit*or to me for her brother,  
 Cut off by course of justice. *Shakel. Meas. for Measure.*  
 My piteous soul began the wretchedness  
 Of *suiters* at court to mourn, *Donne.*  
 Not only bind thine own hands, but bind the hand of *suit-*  
 ors also from offering. *Becon.*  
 Yet their port  
 Not of mean *suiters*; nor important less  
 Seem'd their petition, than when the ancient pair,  
 Deucalion and chaste Pyrrha, to restore  
 The race of mankind drown'd, before the shrine  
 Of Themis stood devout. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*  
 I challenge nothing;  
 But I'm an humble *suit*or for these prisoners. *Denham.*  
 My lord, I come an humble *suit*or to you. *Reus.*  
 2. A wooer; one who courts a mistress.  
 I would I could find in my heart that I had not a hard heart;  
 for truly I love none.  
 A dear happiness to women! they would else have been  
 troubled with a pernicious *suit*or. *Shakespeare.*  
 He pass'd a year at Goody under the counsels of his mo-  
 ther, and then became a *suit*or at London to Sir Roger Ashton's  
 daughter. *Watson's Life of the Duke of Buckingham.*  
 By many *suiters* fought, the mocks their pains,  
 And still her vow'd virginity maintains. *Dryden.*  
 He drew his seat, familiar, to her side,  
 Far from the *suit*or train, a brutal crowd. *Pope's Essay.*  
**SUITRESS**, *n. f.* [*from suiter*.] A female suppliant.  
 'Twere pity  
 That could refuse a boon to such a *suitress*;  
 Y' have got a noble friend to be your advocate. *Rowe.*  
**SULCATED**, *adj.* [*from sulcus*, Latin.] Furrowed.  
 All are much chopped and *sulcated* by their having lain ex-  
 posed on the top of the clay to the weather, and to the ero-  
 sion of the vitriolick matter mixed amongst the clay. *Woodward.*  
**SULL**, *n. f.* A plough.  
**SULLEN**, *adj.* [*Of this word the etymology is obscure*.]  
 1. Gloomily angry; sullenly discontented.  
 Will not continued still *sullen* and perverse, and every day  
 grew more insolent.  
 A man in a jail is *sullen* and out of humour at his first com-  
 ing in. *L'Estrange.*  
 Forc'd by my pride, I my concern suppress'd;  
 Pretended drowsiness, and with of rest;  
 And *sullen* I forsook th' imperfect feast. *Prior.*  
 If we fit down *sullen* and inactive, in expectation that God  
 should do all, we shall find ourselves miserably deceived. *Reg.*  
 2. Mischievous; malignant.  
 Such *sullen* planets at my birth did shine,  
 They threaten every fortune mixt with mine. *Dryden.*  
 The *sullen* fiend her foudling wings display'd,  
 Unwilling left the night, and fought the nether shade. *Dryd.*  
 3. Intractable; obstinate.  
 Things are as *sullen* as we are, and will be what they are,  
 whatever we think of them. *Tilleyson's Sermons.*  
 4. Gloomy; dark; cloudy; dismal.  
 Why are thine eyes fixt to the *sullen* earth,  
 Gazing at that which seems to dim thy sight? *Shak. H. VI.*  
 Night with her *sullen* wings to double shade,  
 The desert fowls in their clay nests were couch'd,  
 And now wild beasts came forth the woods to roam. *Miln.*  
 A glimpse of moon-shine, streak'd with red;  
 A shuffled, *sullen*, and uncertain light,  
 That dances through the clouds, and flits again. *Dryden.*  
 No cheerful breeze this *sullen* region knows;  
 The dreaded East is all the wind that blows. *Pope.*  
 5. Heavy; dull; sorrowful.  
 Be thou the trumpet of our wrath,  
 And *sullen* preface of your own decay. *Shakel. K. John.*  
**SULLENLY**, *adv.* [*from sullen*.] Gloomily; malignantly; in-  
 tractably.  
 To say they are framed without the assistance of some prin-  
 ciple that has wisdom in it, and that they come to pass from  
 chance, is *sullenly* to assert a thing because we will assert it.  
*More's Antidote against Atheism.*  
 He in chains demanded more  
 Than he impos'd in victory before:  
 He *sullenly* reply'd, he could not make  
 'T hele offers now. *Dryden's Indian Emperor.*  
 The gen'ral mends his weary pace,  
 And *sullenly* to his revenge he fails;  
 So glides some trodden serpent on the grass,  
 And long behind his wounded volume trails. *Dryden.*  
**SULLENNESS**, *n. f.* [*from sullen*.] Gloominess; moroseness;  
 sluggish anger; malignity; intractability.  
 Speech being as rare as precious, her silence without *sullen-*  
 ness, her modesty without affectation, and her shamefastness  
 without ignorance. *Sidney.*  
 To fit my *sullenness*,  
 He to another key his file doth dress. *Donne.*  
 In those vernal seasons, when the air is calm and pleasant,  
 it were an injury and *sullenness* against nature not to go out,  
 and see her riches. *Milton.*  
 Quit not the world out of any hypocrisy, *sullenness*, or  
 superstition, but out of a sincere love of true knowledge and  
 virtue. *More.*  
 With these comforts about me, and *sullenness* enough to use  
 no remedy, monieur Zulichem came to see me. *Temple.*  
**SULLEN**, *n. f.* [*Without singular*.] Morose temper; gloomi-  
 ness of mind. A burlesque word.  
 Let them die that age, and *sullenness* have. *Shakespeare.*  
**SULLAGE**, *n. f.* [*from sulley*.] Pollution; filth; stain of dirt;  
 foulness.  
 Require it to make some restitution to his neighbour for  
 what it has detracted from it, by wiping off that *sullage* it has  
 cast upon his fame. *Government of the Tongue.*  
 Calculate stoutly; for though we wipe away with never  
 so much care the dirt thrown at us, there will be left some *sul-*  
 lage behind. *Decay of Piety.*  
**SULLY**, *v. a.* [*from sullen*, French.] To soil; to tarnish; to  
 dirt; to spot.  
 Silencing will *sully* and canker more than gilding. *Bacon.*  
 The falling temples which the gods provoke,  
 And statues *sully'd* yet with sacrilegious smoke. *Roseman.*  
 He's dead, whose love had *sully'd* all your reign,  
 And made you empress of the world in vain. *Dryden.*  
 Lab'ring years shall weep their destin'd race,  
 Share'd with ill omens, *sully'd* with disgrace. *Prior.*

## SUL

- SULPHUR**, *n. f.* [*Latin*.] Brimstone.  
 In his womb was hid metallic ore,  
 The work of *sulphur*. *Milton.*  
 Sulphur is produced by incorporating an oily or bituminous  
 matter with the fossil and salt. *Woodward.*  
 Thence nitre, *sulphur*, and the fiery steam  
 Of fat bitumen. *Thomson.*  
**SULPHUREOUS**, *adj.* [*sulphureus*, Latin.] Made of brim-  
 stone; having the qualities of brimstone;  
 containing sulphur; impregnated with sulphur.  
 My hour is almost come,  
 When I to *sulphureous* and tormenting flames  
 Must render up myself. *Shakel. Hamlet.*  
 Dart and javelin, stones and *sulphureous* fire. *Milton.*  
 Is not the strength and vigour of the action, between light  
 and *sulphureous* bodies, observed above, one reason why *sul-*  
 phureous bodies take fire more readily, and burn more vehe-  
 mently than other bodies do? *Newton's Opt.*  
 The fury heard, while on Cocytus' brink,  
 Her snakes untidy *sulphureous* waters drink. *Pope.*  
 No *sulphureous* glooms  
 Swell'd in the sky, and sent the lightning forth. *Thomson.*  
**SULPHUREOUSNESS**, *n. f.* [*from sulphureous*.] The state of  
 being sulphureous.  
**SULPHURWORT**, *n. f.* The fame with HOGSFENEL.  
**SULPHURY**, *adj.* [*from sulphur*.] Partaking of sulphur.  
**SULTAN**, *n. f.* [*Arabic*.] The Turkish emperor.  
 By this scimitar,  
 That won three fields of *sultan* Solyma. *Shakespeare.*  
**SULTANA**, *n. f.* [*from sultan*.] The queen of an Eastern  
**SULTANESS**, *n. f.* *emperor*.  
 Turn the *sultana's* chambermaid. *Cleaveland.*  
 Lay the tow'ring *sultana's* aside. *Irene.*  
**SULTANRY**, *n. f.* [*from sultan*.] An Eastern empire.  
 I affirm the fame of the *sultanry* of the Mamalukes, where  
 slaves, bought for money, and of unknown descent, reigned  
 over families of freemen. *Bacon.*  
**SULTRINESS**, *n. f.* [*from sultry*.] The state of being sultry;  
 close and cloudy heat.  
**SULTRY**, *adj.* [*This is imagined by Skinner to be corrupted*  
*from sulphury, or sultry*.] Hot without ventilation; hot  
 and close; hot and cloudy.  
 It is very *sultry* and hot. *Shakel. Hamlet.*  
 The *sultry* breath  
 Of tainted air had clos'd the jaws of death. *Sandys.*  
 Such as born beneath the burning sky,  
 And *sultry* sun betwixt the tropicks lie. *Dryden's Æn.*  
 Our foe advances on us,  
 And envies us even Libya's *sultry* deserts. *Addison's Cato.*  
 Then would *sultry* heats and a burning air have scorched  
 and chapped the earth, and galled the animal tribes in houses  
 or dens. *Cheyne.*  
**SUM**, *n. f.* [*summa*, Latin; *somme*, French.]  
 1. The whole of any thing; many particulars aggregated to a total.  
 We may as well conclude so of every sentence, as of the  
 whole *sum* and body thereof. *Hooker.*  
 How precious are thy thoughts unto me, O God! how great  
 is the *sum* of them. *Pf. cxxxix. 17.*  
 Th' Almighty Father, where he fits  
 Shrin'd in his sanctuary of heav'n secure,  
 Consulting on the *sum* of things, foreseen  
 This tumult, and permitted all, advis'd.  
 Such and no less is he, on whom depends  
 The *sum* of things. *Milton.*  
 Weighing the *sum* of things with wise forecast,  
 Solicitous of publick good. *Dryden.*  
 2. Quantity of money.  
 I did send to you  
 For certain *sums* of gold, which you deny'd me. *Shakel.*  
 Britain, once despis'd, can raise  
 As ample *sums* as Rome in Cæsar's days. *C. Arbuthnot.*  
 3. [*Somma*, Fr.] Compendium; abridgment; the whole abstracted.  
 This, in effect, is the *sum* and substance of that which they  
 bring by way of opposition against those orders, which we  
 have common with the church of Rome. *Hooker.*  
 They replenish'd the hearts of the nearest unto them with  
 words of memorable consolation, strengthened men in the  
 fear of God, gave them wholesome instructions of life, and  
 confirm'd them in true religion: in *sum*, they taught the  
 world no less virtuously how to die, than they had done before  
 how to live. *Hooker.*  
 This.

## SUM

- Let there be no spots to *sully* the brightness of this solemn  
 nity. *Atterbury's Sermons.*  
 Ye walkers too, that youthful colours wear,  
 Three *sully*ing trades avoid with equal care;  
 The little chimney-sweeper skulks along,  
 And marks with sooty stains the heedless throng. *Goy.*  
**SULLEY**, *n. f.* [*from the verb*.] Soil; tarnish; spot.  
 You laying these light *sullies* on my son,  
 As 'twere a thing a little foil'd i' th' working. *Shakel.*  
 A noble and triumphant merit breaks through little spots and  
*sullies* in his reputation. *Addison's Spectator.*  
**SULPHUR**, *n. f.* [*Latin*.] Brimstone.  
 In his womb was hid metallic ore,  
 The work of *sulphur*. *Milton.*  
 Sulphur is produced by incorporating an oily or bituminous  
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 fear of God, gave them wholesome instructions of life, and  
 confirm'd them in true religion: in *sum*, they taught the  
 world no less virtuously how to die, than they had done before  
 how to live. *Hooker.*  
 This.



# SUM

This having learn'd, thou hast attain'd the *sum* of wisdom. *Milton.*  
 In *sum*, no man can have a greater veneration for Chaucer than myself. *Dryden.*  
 Thy *sum* of duty let two words contain;  
 Be humble, and be just. *Prior.*  
 In *sum*, the Gospel, considered as a law, prescribes every virtue to our conduct, and forbids every sin. *Rogers.*  
 4. The amount; the result of reasoning or computation.  
 I appeal to the readers, whether the *sum* of what I have said be not this. *Tidwell.*  
 5. Height; completion.  
 Thus I have told thee all my fate, and brought  
 My story to the *sum* of earthly bliss,  
 Which I enjoy. *Milt. Paradise Lost.*  
 In saying ay or no, the very safety of our country, and the *sum* of our well-being, lies. *L'Estrange.*  
 To *SUM*. *v. a.* [*sumere*, French; from the noun.]  
 1. To compute; to collect particulars into a total; to cast up.  
 You cast th' event of war,  
 And *sum*d th' account of chance. *Shak. Henry IV.*  
 The high priest may *sum* the silver brought in. *2 Kings xxii.*  
 In sickness time will seem longer without a clock than with it; for the mind doth value every moment, and then the hour doth rather *sum* up the moments than divide the day. *Bacon.*  
 He that would reckon up all the accidents preferences depend upon, may as well undertake to count the sands, or *sum* up infinity. *Scutb.*  
 2. To comprise; to comprehend; to collect into a narrow compass.  
 So lovely fair!  
 That what seem'd fair in all the world, seem'd now  
 Mean, or in her *sum*d up, in her contain'd. *Milton.*  
 To conclude, by *summing* up what I would say concerning what I have, and what I have not been, in the following paper I shall not deny that I pretended not to write an accurate treatise of colours, but an occasional essay. *Boyle.*  
 Go to the ant, thou sluggard, in few words *sums* up the moral of this fable. *L'Estrange.*  
 This Atlas must our sinking state uphold;  
 In council cool, but in performance bold;  
 He *sums* their virtues in himself alone,  
 And adds the greatest, of a loyal son. *Dryden's Aurengz.*  
 A fine evidence *sum*d up among you!  
 4. [In falconry.] To have feathers full grown. *Dryden.*  
 With prosperous wing full *sum*d. *Milton.*  
*SUMACH-TREE*. *n. f.* [*sumach*, French.]  
 The flower consists of five leaves in a circular order, in form of a rose; from whose flower-cup rises the pointal, which afterward becomes a vesicle, containing one seed: the flowers grow in bunches, and the leaves either winged or have three lobes. The flowers are used in dyeing, and the branches for tanning, in America. *Miller.*  
*SUMLESS*. *adj.* [from *sum*.] Not to be computed.  
 Make his chronicle as rich with prize,  
 As is the oozy bottom of the sea  
 With funken wreck and *sumless* treasures. *Shak. Hen. V.*  
 A *sumless* journey of incorporeal speed. *Milton.*  
 Above, beneath, around the palace thines,  
 The *sumless* treasure of exhausted mines. *Pope.*  
*SUMMARILY*. *adv.* [from *summary*.] Briefly; the shortest way.  
 The decalogue of Moses declareth *summarily* those things which we ought to do; the prayer of our Lord, whatsoever we should request or desire. *Hooker.*  
 While we labour for these demonstrations out of Scripture, and do *summarily* declare the things which many ways have been spoken, be contented quietly to hear, and do not think my speech tedious. *Hooker.*  
 When the parties proceed *summarily*, and they chuse the ordinary way of proceeding, the cause is made plenary. *Asl.*  
*SUMMARY*. *adj.* [*summaire*, French; from *sum*.] Short; brief; compendious.  
 The judge  
 Directed them to mind their brief,  
 Nor spend their time to shew their reading,  
 She'd have a *summary* proceeding. *Swift.*  
*SUMMARY*. *n. f.* [from the *adj.*] Compendium; abridgment.  
 We are enforc'd from our most quiet sphere  
 By the rough torrent of occasion;  
 And have the *summary* of all our griefs,  
 When time shall serve, to shew in articles. *Shaksp. II. IV.*  
 In that comprehensive *summary* of our duty to God, there is no express mention thereof. *Rogers.*  
*SUMMER*. *n. f.* [*sumers*, Saxon; *somer*, Dutch.]  
 1. The season in which the sun arrives at the higher solstice.  
 Sometimes hath the brightest day a cloud;  
 And, after *Summer*, evermore succeeds  
 The barren Winter with his nipping cold. *Shaksp. II. VI.*  
 Can't such things be,  
 And overcome us like a *Summer's* cloud,  
 Without our special wonder? *Shaksp. Ascalth.*

# SUM

Two hundred loaves of bread, and an hundred bunches of raisins, and an hundred of *Summer* fruits. *2 Sa. xvi.*  
 He was sitting in a *Summer* parlour. *Judge. iii. 20.*  
 In all the liveries deck'd of *Summer's* pride. *Milton.*  
 They marl and sow it with wheat, giving it a *Summer* fallowing first, and next year sow it with pease. *Milton.*  
 Dry weather is best for most *Summer* corn. *Milton.*  
 The dazzling roofs,  
 Resplendent as the blaze of *Summer* noon,  
 Or the pale radiance of the midnight moon. *Pope.*  
 Child of the sun,  
 See sultry *Summer* comes. *Thomson's Summer.*  
 2. [*Trabs. summaria*.] The principal beam of a floor.  
 Oak, and the like true heavy timber, may be better trusted in cross and transverse works for *summers*, or girders, or binding beams. *Watson.*  
 Then enter'd sin, and with that sycamore,  
 Whose leaves first shelter'd man from drought and dew,  
 Working and winding sily evermore,  
 The inward walls and *summer's* cleft and tore;  
 But grace shor'd these, and cut that as it grew. *Herbert.*  
 To *SUMMER*. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To pass the *Summer*.  
 The fowls shall *summer* upon them, and all the beasts shall winter upon them. *Is. xviii. 6.*  
 To *SUMMER*. *v. a.* To keep warm.  
 Maids well *summer'd*, and warm kept, are like flies at Bartholomew-tide, blind, though they have their eyes. *Shaksp.*  
*SUMMERHOUSE*. *n. f.* [from *Summer* and *house*.] An apartment in a garden used in the *Summer*.  
 I'd rather live  
 With cheese and garlick, in a windmill, far,  
 Than feed on cates, and have him talk to me,  
 In any *summerhouse* in Christendom. *Shaksp. Henry IV.*  
 With here a fountain, never to be play'd,  
 And there a *summerhouse*, that knows no shade. *Pope.*  
 There is so much virtue in eight volumes of Spectators, such a reverence of things sacred, so many valuable remarks for our conduct in life, that they are not improper to lie in parlours or *summerhouses*, to entertain our thoughts in any moments of leisure. *Watson.*  
*SUMMERSAULT*. *n. f.* [*sombrault*, French. *Somers* is a corruption.] A high leap in which the heels are thrown over the head.  
 Some do the *summersaults*,  
 And o'er the bar like tumblers vault. *Hudibras.*  
 Frogs are observed to use divers *summersaults*. *Watson.*  
 The treasurer cuts a caper on the stair rope: I have seen him do the *summersault* upon a trencher fixed on the rope, which is no thicker than a common packthread. *Gulliver's Travels.*  
*SUMMIT*. *n. f.* [*summitas*, Lat.] The top; the utmost height.  
 Have I fall'n or no?  
 —From the dread *summit* of this chalky bourn!  
 Look up a-height, the thrill-gorg'd lark so far  
 Cannot be seen or heard. *Shaksp. King Lear.*  
 Etna's heat, that makes the *summit* glow,  
 Enriches all the vales below. *Swift.*  
 To *SUMMON*. *v. a.* [*summones*, Latin.]  
 1. To call with authority; to admonish to appear; to cite.  
 Cateby, found lord Hastings,  
 And *summon* him to-morrow to the Tower. *Shak. R. III.*  
 The course of method *summoneth* me to discourse of the inhabitants. *Carver's Survey of Cornwall.*  
 The tiran is assisted by the governor of the city, where the feast is celebrated, and all the persons of both sexes are *summoned* to attend. *Bacon.*  
 Rely on what thou hast of virtue, *summon* all. *Milton.*  
 Nor trumpets *summon* him to war,  
 Nor drums disturb his morning sleep. *Dryden.*  
 Love, duty, safety, *summon* us away;  
 'Tis nature's voice, and nature we obey. *Pope.*  
 2. To excite; to call up; to raise. With *up* emphatical.  
 When the blast of war blows in our ears,  
 Stiffen the sinews, *summon* up the blood. *Shaksp. Henry V.*  
*SUMMONER*. *n. f.* [from *summon*.] One who cites; one who summons.  
 Close pent-up guilts  
 Rive your concealing continents, and ask  
 These dreadful *summoners* grace. *Shaksp. King Lear.*  
*SUMMONS*. *n. f.* [from the verb.] A call of authority; admonition to appear; citation.  
 What are you?  
 Your name, your quality, and why you answer  
 This present *summons*? *Shaksp. King Lear.*  
 He sent to *summon* the feditious, and to offer pardon; but neither *summons* nor pardon was anything regarded. *Hayes.*  
 The fons of light  
 Hasted, resorting to the *summons* high,  
 And took their seats. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*  
 Strike your sails at *summons*, or prepare  
 To prove the last extremities of war. *Dryden.*  
*SUMPTER*. *n. f.* [*sumier*, French; *sumare*, Italian.] A horse that carries the cloaths or furniture. *Return*

# SUN

Return with her!  
 Perade me rather to be a slave and *sumpter*  
 To this detested groom. *Shaksp. King Lear.*  
 With full force his deadly bow he bent,  
 And feather'd fates among the mules and *sumpters* sent. *Dry.*  
 Two *sumpter* mules, bred of large Flanders mares. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*  
*SUMPTION*. *n. f.* [from *sumptus*, Latin.] The act of taking.  
 The *sumption* of the mysteries does all in a capable subject. *Taylor.*  
*SUMPTUARY*. *adj.* [*sumptuarius*, Latin.] Relating to expence; regulating the cost of life.  
 To remove that material cause of sedition, which is want and poverty in the estate, serveth the opening and well balancing of trade, the banishing of idleness, the repressing of waste and excess by *sumptuary* laws. *Bacon.*  
*SUMPTUOSITY*. *n. f.* [from *sumptuosus*.] Expensiveness; costliness.  
 He add'd *sumptuosity*, invented jewels of gold and stone, and some engines for the war. *Raleigh.*  
*SUMPTUOUS*. *adj.* [*sumptuosus*, from *sumptus*, Lat.] Costly; expensive; splendid.  
 We see how most Christians stood then affected, how joyful they were to behold the *sumptuous* flatelness of houses built unto God's glory. *Hooker.*  
 We are too magnificent and *sumptuous* in our tables and attendance. *F. Austerbury.*  
*SUMPTUOUSLY*. *adv.* [from *sumptuosus*.] Expensively; with great cost.  
 This monument five hundred years hath stood,  
 Which I have *sumptuously* re-edified. *Shak. Titus Andronicus.*  
 Ethelwold, bishop of Winchester, in a famine, sold all the rich vessels and ornaments of the church, to relieve the poor with bread; and said, there was no reason that the dead temples of God should be *sumptuously* furnished, and the living temples suffer penury. *Bacon's Apophthegms.*  
 A good employment will make you live tolerably in London, or *sumptuously* here. *Swift.*  
*SUMPTUOUSNESS*. *n. f.* [from *sumptuosus*.] Expensiveness; costliness.  
 I will not fall out with those that can reconcile *sumptuousness* and charity. *Boyle.*  
*SUN*. *n. f.* [*sun*, Gothick; *sunna*, *sunne*, Saxon; *son*, Dut.]  
 1. The luminary that makes the day.  
 Doth beauty keep which never *sun* can burn,  
 Nor storms do turn? *Sidney.*  
 Bid her steal into the pleached bow'r,  
 Where honeyuckles, ripen'd by the *sun*,  
 Forbid the *sun* to enter. *Shaksp. Lear.*  
 Though there be but one *sun* existing in the world, yet the idea of it being abstracted, so that more substances might each agree in it, it is as much a fort as if there were as many *suns* as there are stars. *Locke.*  
 2. A sunny place; a place eminently warmed by the *sun*.  
 This place has choice of *sun* and shade. *Milton.*  
 3. Any thing eminently splendid.  
 I will never consent to put out the *sun* of sovereignty to posterity, and all succeeding kings. *King Charles.*  
 4. Under the *SUN*. In this world. A proverbial expression.  
 There is no new thing under the *sun*. *Ecd. i. 9.*  
 To *SUN*. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To insolate; to expose to the *sun*; to warm in the *sun*.  
 The cry to shady delve him brought at last,  
 Where Mammon earst did *sun* his treasury. *Fairy Queen.*  
 What aim'st thou at? delicious fare;  
 And then to *sun* thyself in open air. *Dryden's Pers.*  
*SUNBEAM*. *n. f.* [*sun* and *beam*.] Ray of the *sun*.  
 The Roman eagle, wing'd  
 From the spungy South to this part of the West,  
 Vanish'd in the *sunbeams*. *Shaksp. Cymbeline.*  
 Gliding through the ev'n  
 On a *sunbeam*. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*  
 There was a God, a being distinct from this visible world; and this was a truth wrote with a *sunbeam*, legible to all mankind, and received by universal consent. *South.*  
*SUNBEAT*. *part. adj.* [*sun* and *beat*.] Shone on by the *sun*.  
 Its length runs level with th' Atlantic main,  
 And wears fruitful Nilus to convey  
 His *sunbeat* waters by so long a way. *Dryden's Juv. Sat.*  
*SUNBRIGHT*. *adj.* [*sun* and *bright*.] Resembling the *sun* in brightness.  
 Gathering up himself out of the mire,  
 With his uneven wings did fiercely fall  
 Upon his *sunbright* shield. *Fairy Queen.*  
 Now would I have thee to my tutor:  
 How and which way I may bestow myself,  
 To be regarded in her *sunbright* eye. *Shaksp. Lear.*  
 High in the midst, exalted as a God,  
 Th' apostate in his *sunbright* chariot sat,  
 Idol of majesty divine! inclos'd  
 With flaming cherubims, and golden shields. *Milton.*

# SUN

*SUNBURNING*. *n. f.* [*sun* and *burning*.] The effect of the *sun* upon the face.  
 If thou can't love a fellow of this temper, Kate, whose face is not worth *sunburning*, let thine eye be thy cook. *Shaksp.*  
 The heat of the *sun* may darken the colour of the skin, which we call *sunburning*. *Boyle.*  
*SUNBURNT*. *participle adj.* [*sun* and *burnt*.] Tanned; discoloured by the *sun*.  
 Where such radiant lights have shone,  
 No wonder if her cheeks be grown  
*Sunburnt* with lustre of her own. *Cleaveland.*  
*Sunburnt* and swarthy though she be,  
 She'll fire for Winter-nights provide. *Dryden.*  
 How many nations of the *sunburnt* foil  
 Does Niger bless? how many drink the Nile? *Blackmore.*  
 One of them, older and more *sunburnt* than the rest, told him he had a widow in his line of life. *Adrian.*  
*SUNCLAD*. *part. adj.* [*sun* and *clad*.] Clothed in radiance; bright.  
*SUNDAY*. *n. f.* [*sun* and *day*.] The day anciently dedicated to the *sun*; the first day of the week; the Christian sabbath.  
 If thou wilt needs thrust thy neck into a yoke, wear the print of it, and sigh away *Sundays*. *Shaksp. Lear.*  
 An' the were not kin to me, she would be as fair on Friday as Helen is on *Sunday*. *Shaksp. Troil. and Cressida.*  
 At prime they enter'd on the *Sunday* morn;  
 Rich tap'ry spread the streets. *Dryden.*  
 To *SUNDER*. *v. a.* [*sundrian*, Saxon.] To part; to separate; to divide.  
 Vexation almost stops my breath,  
 That *sundered* friends greet in the hour of death. *Shaksp.*  
 It is *sundered* from the main land by a sandy plain. *Carew.*  
 She that should all parts to reunion bow,  
 She that had all magnetick force alone,  
 To draw and fasten *sundered* parts in one. *Dante.*  
 A *sundered* clock is piecemeal laid,  
 Not to be lost, but by the maker's hand  
 Reposit'd, without error then to stand. *Dante.*  
 When both the chiefs are *sunder'd* from the fight,  
 Then to the lawful king restore his right. *Dryden's Virgil.*  
 Th' enormous weight was cast,  
 Which Crantor's body *sunder'd* at the waist. *Dryden.*  
 Bears, tigers, wolves, the lion's angry brood,  
 Whom heav'n endu'd with principles of blood,  
 He wisely *sundered* from the rest, to yell  
 In forests. *Dryden.*  
 Bring me lightning, give me thunder;  
 —Jove may kill, but ne'er shall *sunder*. *Granville.*  
*SUNDER*. *n. f.* [*sunder*, Saxon.] Two; two parts.  
 He breaketh the bow, and cutteth the spear in *sunder*. *Pf.*  
*SUNDEW*. *n. f.* An herb. *Linnaeus.*  
*SUNDIAL*. *n. f.* [*dial* and *sun*.] A marked plate on which the shadow points the hour.  
 All your graces no more you shall have,  
 Than a *sundial* in a grave. *Dante.*  
 The body, though it really moves, yet not changing perceivable distance, seems to stand still; as is evident in the shadows of *sundials*. *Locke.*  
*SUNDRY*. *adj.* [*sunder*, Saxon.] Several; more than one.  
 That law, which, as it is laid up in the bosom of God, we call eternal, receiveth, according unto the different kind of things which are subject unto it, different and *sundry* kinds of names. *Hooker.*  
 Not of one nation was it peopled, but of *sundry* people of different manners. *Spenser.*  
 He caused him to be arrested upon complaint of *sundry* grievous oppressions. *Davies.*  
 How can the several bodies know,  
 If in herself a body's form the bear?  
 How can a mirror *sundry* faces show,  
 If from all shapes and forms it be not clear? *Davies.*  
 I have composed *sundry* collects, as the Adventual, Quadragesimal, Paschal or Pentecostal. *Sanders.*  
*Sundry* does the rural realm furround. *Dryden.*  
*Sundry* in all manual arts are as wonderful. *Locke.*  
*SUNFLOWER*. *n. f.* [*corona solis*, Latin.] A plant.  
 The characters are: it hath a squamous cup; the flowers are radiated like the great starwort; the embryos of the seeds are distinguished by little imbricated leaves in the disk; the top of the ovary is crowned with two small leaves; the seeds are pushed out from the bottom of the flower, leaving a vacancy which appears very like a honeycomb. *Miller.*  
*SUNFLOWER*. *Little*. *n. f.* [*Helianthemum*, Latin.] A plant.  
 The characters are: the flower-cup consists of three leaves; the flower, for the most part, of five leaves, placed orbicularly, and expanded in form of a rose; the pointal of the flower becomes a globular fruit, which divides into three parts, having three cells, which are filled with roundish seeds fixed to small capillaments. *Miller.*



## SUN

SUNG: The preterite and participle passive of *sing*.  
A larger rock then heaving from the plain,  
He whirl'd it round, it *sung* across the main.  
From joining stones the city sprung,  
While to his harp divine Amphion *sung*.  
SUNK. The preterite and participle passive of *sink*.  
We have large caves: the deepest are *sunk* six hundred  
fathom, and some digged and made under great hills.  
Thus we act and thus we are,  
Or to's'd by hope or *sunk* by care.  
*Sunk* in Thales' arms the nymph he found.  
His spirit quite *sunk* with those reflections that soltude and  
disappointments bring, he is utterly undistinguished and for-  
gotten.  
SUNLESS. *adj.* [from *sun*.] Wanting sun; wanting warmth.  
He thrice happy on the *sun's* side,  
Beneath the whole collected shade reclines.  
SUNLIKE. *adj.* [from *sun* and *like*.] Resembling the sun.  
The quantity of light in this bright luminary, and in the  
*sunlike* fixt stars, must be continually decreasing.  
SUNNY. *adj.* [from *sun*.] Bright.  
She saw Duella *sunny* bright,  
Adorn'd with gold and jewels shining clear.  
The eldest, that *Fidelia* light,  
Like *sunny* beams threw from her crystal face.  
My decay'd fair  
A *sunny* look of his would soon repair,  
The chemist feeds  
Perpetual flames, whose unrefined force  
O'er sand and ashes and the stubborn flint  
Prevailing, turns into a fusile sea,  
That in his furnace bubbles *sunny* red.  
2. Expofed to the sun; bright with the sun.  
About me round I saw  
Hill, dale, and shady woods, and *sunny* plains,  
And liquid lapfe of morn'ring freams.  
Him walking on a *sunny* hill he found,  
Back'd on the North and West by a thick wood.  
The filmy gossamer now flits no more,  
Nor halcyons bask on the short *sunny* shore.  
But what avail her unexhausted stores,  
Her blooming mountains and her *sunny* shores,  
With all the gifts that heaven and earth impart,  
The smiles of nature, and the charms of art,  
While proud oppression in her vallies reigns,  
And tyranny usurps her happy plains?  
3. Coloured by the sun.  
Her *sunny* locks  
Hang on her temples like a golden fleece.  
SUNRISE. *n. f.* [from *sun* and *rising*.] Morning; the appear-  
SUNRISING. *n. f.* [from *sun* and *rising*.] The appearance of the sun.  
Send out a purfuant  
To Stanley's regiment; bid him bring his power  
Before *sunrising*.  
In those days the giants of Libanus mastered all nations,  
from the *sunrising* to the sunset. *Raleigh's Hist. of the World.*  
They intend to prevent the *sunrising*.  
We now believe the Copernican system; yet, upon ordi-  
nary occasions, we shall still use the popular terms of *sunrise*  
and *sunset*.  
SUNSET. *n. f.* [from *sun* and *set*.] Close of the day; evening.  
When the sun sets the air doth drizzle dew;  
But for the *sunset* of my brother's son  
It rains downright.  
The stars are of greater use than for men to gaze on after  
*sunset*.  
At *sunset* to their ship they make return,  
And more secure on deck 'till rosy morn.  
He observant of the parting ray,  
Eyes the calm *sunset* of thy various day  
Through fortune's cloud.  
SUNSHINE. *n. f.* [from *sun* and *shine*.] Action of the sun; place  
where the heat and lustre of the sun are powerful.  
That man that fits within a monarch's heart,  
And ripens in the *sunshine* of his favour,  
Would he abuse the countenance of the king,  
Alack, what mischiefs might be set abroad.  
In shadow of such greatness?  
He had been many years in that *sunshine*, when a new comet  
appeared in court.  
Sight no obfacle found here, nor shade,  
But all *sunshine*, as when his beams at noon  
Culminate from th' equator.  
I that in his ablence  
Blaz'd like a star of the first magnitude,  
Now in his brighter *sunshine* am not seen.  
Nor can we this weak show'r a tempest call,  
But drops of heat that in the *sunshine* fall.  
The cafes prevent the bees getting abroad upon every *sun-*  
*shine* day.  
The more favourable you are to me, the more distinctly I

## SUP

see my faults: spots and blemishes are never so plainly dis-  
covered as in the brightest *sunshine*.  
SUSPENSIVE. *adj.* [from *suspend*.] It was anciently accented on  
the second syllable.  
1. Bright with the sun.  
About ten in the mornings, in *suspensive* weather, we took  
several forts of paper stained.  
2. Bright like the sun.  
The fruitful-headed beast, amaz'd  
At flashing beams of that *suspensive* shield,  
Became stark blind, and all his senses daz'd,  
That down he tumbled.  
To SUP. *v. a.* [from *suspen*, Norman French; *suspan*, Saxon; *suspen*,  
Dutch.] To drink by mouthfuls; to drink by little at a time;  
to sip.  
Then took the angry witch her golden cup,  
Which still the bore replete with magic arts,  
Death and despair did many thereof *sup*.  
There find a puter air  
To feed my life with; there I'll *sup*  
Balm and nectar in my cup.  
We saw it smelling to every thing set in the room, and when  
it had smelt to them all, it *supped* up the milk.  
He call'd for drink; you saw him *sup*  
Potable gold in golden cup.  
To SUP. *v. n.* [from *supper*, French.] To eat the evening meal.  
You'll *sup* with me?  
—Anger's my meat; I *sup* upon myself,  
And so shall starve with feeding.  
I have *supped* full with horrors;  
Direness, familiar to my slaughterous thoughts,  
Cannot once start me.  
When they had *supped*, they brought Tobias in.  
I see all the pilgrims in the Canterbury tales as distinctly as  
if I had *supped* with them.  
Late returning home, he *supped* at ease.  
To SUP. *v. a.* To treat with supper.  
He's almost *supped*; why have you left the chamber.  
Sup them well, and look unto them all.  
Let what you have within be brought abroad.  
To *sup* the stranger.  
SUP. *n. f.* [from the verb.] A small draught; a mouthful of  
liquor.  
Tom Thumb had got a little *sup*,  
And Tomalin scarce kist the cup.  
A pigeon saw the picture of a glass with water in't,  
And flew eagerly up to't for a sip to quench her thirst. *L'Estrange.*  
The least transgression of your's, if it be only two bits and  
one *sup* more than your stint, is a great debauch.  
SUPER. in composition, notes either more than another, or more  
than enough, or on the top.  
SUPERABLE. *adj.* [from *superabilis*, Lat. *superabilis*, French.] Con-  
querable; such as may be overcome.  
SUPERABUNDANCE. *n. f.* [from *superabundans*.] Quality of being  
conquerable.  
To SUPERABUND. *v. n.* [from *superabundans*.] To be exuber-  
ant; to be stored with more than enough.  
This case returneth again at this time, except the clemency  
of his majesty *superabundant*.  
She *superabundant* with corn, which is quickly convertible to  
coin.  
SUPERABUNDANCE. *n. f.* [from *superabundans*.] More than  
enough; great quantity.  
The precipitation of the vegetative terrestrial matter at the  
deluge amongst the sands, was to retrench the luxury and *super-*  
*abundance* of the productions of the earth.  
SUPERABUNDANT. *adj.* [from *superabundans*.] Being more  
than enough.  
So much *superabundant* zeal could have no other design than  
to damp that spirit raised against Wood.  
SUPERABUNDANTLY. *adv.* [from *superabundans*.] More than  
sufficiently.  
Nothing but the uncreated Infinite can adequately fill and  
*superabundantly* satisfy the desire.  
To SUPERA'DD. *v. n.* [from *superaddo*, Latin.] To add over and  
above; to join any thing so as to make it more.  
The peacock laid it extremely to heart that he had not the  
nightingale's voice *superadded* to the beauty of plumes. *L'Estr.*  
The schools dispute, whether in morals the external action  
of *superadds* any thing of good or evil to the internal elicited act  
of the will; but certainly the enmity of our judgments is wrought  
up to an high pitch before it rages in an open denial.  
The strength of any living creature, in those external mo-  
tions, is something distinct from and *superadded* unto its natu-  
ral gravity.  
SUPPLEMENT. *n. f.* [from *supplementum*.] Addition.  
1. The act of adding to something else.  
The fabric of the eye, its fate and useful situation, and the  
*superaddition* of muscles, are a certain pledge of the existence  
of God.  
2. That which is added.  
Of these, much more than of the Nicene *superaddition*, it

## SUP

may be affirmed, that being the explications of a father of the  
church, and not of a whole universal council, they were not  
necessary to be explicitly acknowledged. *Hammond.*  
An animal, in the course of hard labour, seems to be nothing  
but vessels: let the same animal continue long in rest, it will  
perhaps double its weight and bulk: this *superaddition* is no-  
thing but fat. *Arbuthnot.*  
SUPERADVENT. *adj.* [from *superadveniens*, Latin.]  
1. Coming to the increase or assistance of something.  
The soul of man may have matter of triumph, when he has  
done bravely by a *superadvent* assistance of his God. *More.*  
2. Coming unexpectedly.  
To SUPERA'NUATE. *v. a.* [from *super* and *annus*, Lat.] To im-  
pair or disqualify by age or length of life.  
If such depravities be yet alive, deformity need not despair,  
nor will the eldest hopes be ever *superannuated*. *Brown.*  
When the sacramental test was put in execution, the justices  
of peace through Ireland, that had laid down their commis-  
sions, amounted only to a dozen, and those of the lowest for-  
tune, and some of them *superannuated*. *Swift.*  
To SUPERA'NUATE. *v. n.* To last beyond the year. Not in use.  
The dying of the roots of plants that are annual, is by the  
over-experience of the sap into stalk and leaves, which being  
prevented, they will *superannuate*. *Bacon's Natural History.*  
SUPERANNUATION. *n. f.* [from *superannuatus*.] The state of  
being disqualified by years.  
SUPERB. *adj.* [from *superbus*, French; *superbus*, Latin.] Grand;  
pompous; lofty; august; stately; magnificent.  
SUPERBITY. *n. f.* [from *superbitas*, Lat.] A flower.  
SUPERCA'RGEO. *n. f.* [from *super* and *cargo*.] An officer in the ship  
whose business is to manage the trade.  
I only wear it in a land of Helots,  
Thieves, *supercargo*, sharpers.  
SUPERCELESTIAL. *adj.* [from *super* and *celestis*.] Placed above the  
firmament.  
I dare not think that any *supercelestial* heaven, or whatso-  
ever else, not himself, was intricate and eternal. *Raleigh.*  
Many were for fetching down I know not what *supercelestial*  
waters for the purpose. *Woodward's Nat. History.*  
SUPERCILIOUS. *adj.* [from *supercilium*, Latin.] Haughty;  
dogmatical; dictatorial; arbitrary; despotic; overbearing.  
Those who are one while courteous, within a small time  
after are so *supercilious*, fierce, and exceptionous, that they are  
short of the true character of friendship. *Saunders.*  
Several *supercilious* critics will treat an author with the  
greatest contempt, if he fancies the old Romans wore a  
girdle. *Addison.*  
SUPERCILOUSLY. *adv.* [from *superciliosus*.] Haughtily; dog-  
matically; contemptuously.  
He, who was a punctual man in point of honour, received  
this address *superciliously* enough, sent it to the king without  
performing the least ceremony. *Clarendon.*  
SUPERCILOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *superciliosus*.] Haughtiness;  
contemptuousness.  
SUPERCONCEPTION. *n. f.* [from *super* and *conception*.] A concep-  
tion made after another conception.  
Those *superconceptions*, where one child was like the father,  
the other like the adulterer, seem idle. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*  
SUPERCONSEQUENCE. *n. f.* [from *super* and *consequence*.] Remote  
consequence.  
Not attaining the deuterocopy, and second intention of the  
words, they omit their *superconsequences* and coherences. *Brown.*  
SUPERCRESCENCE. *n. f.* [from *super* and *cresco*, Lat.] That which  
grows upon another growing thing.  
Wherever it groweth it maintains a regular figure, like  
other *supercrecences*, and like such as, living upon the stock of  
others, are termed parasitical plants. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*  
SUPEREMINENCE. *n. f.* [from *super* and *eminere*, Latin.] Uncom-  
mon eminence; a more degree of eminence; eminence  
above others though eminent.  
The archbishop of Canterbury, as he is primate over all  
England and metropolitan, has a *supereminence*, and even some  
power over the archbishop of York. *Aspliff's Paragon.*  
SUPEREMINENT. *adj.* [from *super* and *eminere*.] Eminent in a  
high degree.  
As humility is in sisters a decent virtue, to the testifica-  
tion thereof by such effectual acknowledgments not only ar-  
gueth a sound apprehension of his *supereminent* glory and ma-  
jesty before whom we stand, but putteth also into his hands a  
kind of pledge or bond for security against our unthankful-  
ness. *Hosker.*  
To SUPERA'ROGATE. *v. n.* [from *super* and *arrogatio*, Lat.] To do  
more than duty requires.  
So by an abbey's skeleton of late,  
I heard an echo *superarrogate*  
Through imperfection, and the voice restore,  
As if he had the hiccup o'er and o'er. *Cleaveland.*  
Aristotle acted his own instructions, and his obsequious se-  
cretaries have *superarrogated* in observance. *Glavin, Scelf.*  
SUPERA'ROGATION. *n. f.* [from *superarrogatio*.] Performance of  
more than duty requires.  
There is no such thing as works of *superarrogation*; that no

## SUP

man can do more than needs, and is his duty to do, by way of  
preparation for another world. *Tillotson's Sermons.*  
SUPERA'ROGATORY. *adj.* [from *superarrogatio*.] Performed be-  
yond the strict demands of duty.  
Supera'rogatory services, and too great benefits from subjects  
to kings, are of dangerous consequence. *Hawel.*  
SUPERA'XCELLENT. *adj.* [from *super* and *excellens*.] Excellent be-  
yond common degrees of excellence.  
We discern not the abuse: suffer him to persuade us that  
we are as gods, something so *superexcellent*, that all must reve-  
rence and adore. *Deacy of Piety.*  
SUPEREXCRESCENCE. *n. f.* [from *super* and *excrecence*.] Something  
superfluously growing.  
As the clear separated between the scarifications, I rubbed  
the *superexcrecence* of flesh with the vitriol stone. *Wigman.*  
To SUPERA'FATE. *v. n.* [from *super* and *fatus*, Latin.] To con-  
ceive after conception.  
The female brings forth twice in one month, and so is said  
to *superfate*, which, faith Aristotle, is because her eggs are  
hatched in her one after another. *Cruik's Myology.*  
SUPERFETATION. *n. f.* [from *superfatus*, French; from *super-*  
*fatus*.] One conception following another, so that both are in  
the womb together, but come not to their full time for delivery  
together.  
Superfation must be by abundance of sap in the bough  
that putteth it forth. *Bacon's Natural History.*  
If the superfetation be made with considerable intermission,  
the latter most commonly becomes abortive; for the first being  
confirmed, engrosseth the aliment from the other. *Brown.*  
SUPERFICIE. *n. f.* [from *superficies*, Fr. *superficies*, Latin.] Outside;  
surface.  
Then if it rise not to the former height  
Of *superficies*, conclude that soil is light. *Dryden.*  
SUPERFICIAL. *adj.* [from *superficialis*, Fr. from *superficies*, Latin.]  
1. Lying on the surface; not reaching below the surface.  
That, upon the *superficial* ground, heat and moisture cause  
putrefaction, in England is found not true. *Bacon.*  
From these phenomena several have concluded some general  
rupture in the *superficial* parts of the earth. *Burnet.*  
There is not one infidel living so ridiculous as to pretend to  
solve the phenomena of light, or cogitation, by those fleeting  
*superficial* films of bodies. *Bentley.*  
2. Shallow; contrived to cover something.  
This *superficial* tale  
Is but a preface to her worthy praise. *Shakesp. Henry VI.*  
3. Shallow; not profound; smattering; not learned.  
That knowledge is so very *superficial*, and so ill-grounded,  
that it is impossible for them to describe in what consists the  
beauty of those works. *Dryden.*  
SUPERFICIALITY. *n. f.* [from *superficialis*.] The quality of  
being superficial.  
By these faults the colours of bodies receive degrees of  
lustre or obscurity, *superficiality* or profundity. *Brown.*  
SUPERFICIALLY. *adv.* [from *superficialis*.]  
1. On the surface; not below the surface.  
2. Without penetration; without close heed.  
Perspective hath been with some diligence inquired; but  
the nature of bounds in general hath been *superficially* ob-  
served. *Bacon's Natural History.*  
His eye to *superficially* surveys  
These things, as not to mind from whence they grow,  
Deep under ground. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*  
3. Without going deep; without searching to the bottom of  
things.  
You have said well;  
But on the cause and question now in hand;  
Have glaz'd but *superficially*. *Shakesp. Troilus and Cressida.*  
I have laid down *superficially* my present thoughts. *Dryden.*  
SUPERFICIALNESS. *n. f.* [from *superficialis*.]  
1. Shallowness; position on the surface.  
2. Slight knowledge; false appearance; show without substance.  
SUPERFICIES. *n. f.* [Latin.] Outside; surface; superface.  
He on her *superficies* stretch'd his line. *Sanders.*  
A convex mirror makes objects in the middle to come out  
from the *superficies*: the painter must, in respect of the light and  
shadows of his figures, give them more relief. *Dryden.*  
SUPERFINE. *adj.* [from *super* and *fine*.] Eminently fine.  
Some, by this journey of Jason, understand the mystery of  
the philosopher's stone: to which also other *superfine* chymists  
draw the twelve labours of Hercules. *L'Estrange.*  
If you observe your cyder, by interposing it between a  
candle and your eye, to be very transparent, it may be called  
*superfine*. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*  
SUPERFLUITY. *n. f.* [from *super* and *fluitas*, Latin.] The act  
of floating above.  
Sperma ceti, which is a *superfluity* on the sea, is not the  
spem of a whale. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*  
SUPERFLUITANT. *adj.* [from *superfluitans*, Lat.] Floating above.  
A chalky earth, beaten and steeped in water, affordeth a  
cream or fannels on the top, and a gross subsidence at the bot-  
tom: out of the cream, or *superfluity*, the finest dyes are  
made; out of the subsidence, the coarser. *Brown.*  
SUPERFLUITY.



**SUPERFLUITY**. *n. f.* [*superfluité*, Fr. from *superfluous*.] More than enough; plenty beyond use or necessity.

Having this way cased the church, as they thought, of *superfluity*, they went on till they had plucked up even those things which also had taken a great deal deeper root. *Hosker.*

They are as sick that surfeit with too much, as they that starve with nothing; therefore it is no mean happiness to be seated in the mean: *superfluity* comes sooner by white hairs, but competency lives longer. *Shakespeare.*

A quiet mediocrity is still to be preferred before a troubled *superfluity*. *Suckling.*

Like the sun, let bounty spread her rays,  
And shine that *superfluity* away. *Pope.*

**SUPERFLUOUS**. *adj.* [*super and fluo*, Lat. *superflu*, Fr.] Exuberant; more than enough; unnecessary; offensive by being more than sufficient.

I think it *superfluous* to use any words of a subject so praised in itself as it needs no praises. *Sidney.*

When a thing ceaseth to be available unto the end which gave it being, the continuance of it must then appear *superfluous*. *Hosker.*

Our *superfluous* lacqueys and our peasants,  
Who in unnecessary action swarm.

About our squares of battle. *Shakespeare's Henry V.*

A proper title of a peace, and purchas'd  
At a *superfluous* rate. *Shakespeare.*

As touching the ministring to the faints, it is *superfluous* to write. *2 Cor. ix. i.*

Horace will our *superfluous* branches prune,  
Give us new rules, and set our harp in tune. *Rescousmon.*

If ye know,  
Why ask ye, and *superfluous* begin.

Your message, like to end as much in vain? *Milton.*

**SUPERFLUOUSNESS**. *n. f.* [from *superfluous*.] The state of being superfluous.

**SUPERFLUX**. *n. f.* [*super and fluus*, Latin.] That which is more than is wanted.

Take physick, pomp;  
Expose thyself to feel what wretches feel,  
That thou may'st shake the *superfluous* to them. *Shakespeare.*

**SUPERHUMAN**. *adj.* [*super and humanus*, Latin.] Above the nature or power of man.

**SUPERIMPREGNATION**. *n. f.* [*super and impregnation*.] Superconception; superfetation.

**SUPERINCUMBENT**. *n. f.* [*super and incumbens*, Latin.] Lying on the top of something else.

It is sometimes so extremely violent, that it forces the *superincumbent* strata; breaks them all throughout, and thereby perfectly undermines and ruins their foundations. *Woodward.*

**TO SUPERINDUCE**. *v. a.* [*super and induco*, Latin.]

1. To bring in as an addition to something else.

Relation is not contained in the real existence of things, but something extraneous and *superinduced*. *Locke.*

In children, savages, and ill-natured people, learning not having cast their native thoughts into new moulds, nor by *superinducing* foreign doctrines, confounded those fair characters nature had written, their innate notions might lie open. *Locke.*

2. To bring on as a thing not originally belonging to that on which it is brought.

To *superinduce* any virtue upon a person, take the living creature in which that virtue is most eminent. *Bacon.*

Custom and corruption *superinduce* upon us a kind of necessity of going on as we began. *L'Estrange.*

Father is a notion *superinduced* to the substance or man, and refers only to an act of that thing called man, whereby he contributed to the generation of one of his own kind, let man be what it will. *Locke.*

Long custom of sinning *superinduces* upon the soul new and absurd desires, like the distemper of the soul, feeding only upon filth and corruption. *South's Sermons.*

**SUPERINDUCTION**. *n. f.* [from *super and induce*.] The act of superinducing.

A good inclination is but the first rude draught of virtue; the *superinduction* of ill habits quickly deface it. *South.*

**SUPERINJECTION**. *n. f.* [*super and injectio*.] An injection succeeding upon another. *Dist.*

**SUPERINSTITUTION**. *n. f.* [*super and institution*.] [In law.] One institution upon another; as if A be instituted and admitted to a benefice upon a title, and B be instituted and admitted by the presentation of another. *Bailey.*

**TO SUPERINTEND**. *v. a.* [*super and intend*.] To oversee; to overlook; to take care of others with authority.

The king will appoint a council who may *superintend* the works of this nature, and regulate what concerns the colonies. *Bacon's Advice to Villiers.*

This argues design, and a *superintending* wisdom, power and providence in this special business of food. *Derham.*

Angels, good or bad, must be furnished with prodigious knowledge, to oversee Persia and Grecia of old; or if any such *superintend* the affairs of Great Britain now. *Watts.*

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Bellarmino makes the formal act of adoration to be subjection to a superior; but he makes the mere apprehension of excellency to include the formal reason of it; whereas mere excellency without *superiority* doth not require any subjection but only estimation. *Stillingfleet.*

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Although *superior* to the people, yet not *superior* to their own voluntary engagements once passed from them. *Taylor.*

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He laughs at men of far *superior* understandings to his, for not being as well dressed as himself. *Swift.*

2. Upper; higher locally.

By the refraction of the second prism, the breadth of the image was not increased, but its *superior* part, which in the first prism suffered the greater refraction, and appeared violet and blue, did again in the second prism suffer a greater refraction than its inferior part which appeared red and yellow. *Newton's Opticks.*

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Ingratitude and compassion never cohabit in the same breast; which shews the *superlative* malignity of this vice, and the baseness of the mind in which it dwells. *South's Sermons.*

**SUPERLATIVELY**. *adv.* [from *superlative*.]

1. In a manner of speech expressing the highest degree.

I shall not speak *superlatively* of them; but that I may truly say, they are second to none in the Christian world. *Bacon.*

2. In the highest degree.

Tiberius was bad enough in his youth; but *superlatively* and monstrously so in his old age. *South's Sermons.*

The Supreme Being is a spirit most excellently glorious, *superlative* powerful, wife and good, Creator of all things. *Bent.*

**SUPERLATIVENESS**. *n. f.* [from *superlative*.] The state of being in the highest degree.

**SUPERLUNAR**. *adj.* [*super and luna*.] Not sublunary; placed above the moon; not of this world.

The mind, in metaphysics, at a loss,  
May wander in a wilderness of mists;  
The head that turns at *superlunar* things,  
Pois'd with a tail, may steer on Wilkins' wings. *Dunciad.*

**SUPERNA**. *adj.* [*superius*, Latin.]

1. Having an higher position; locally above us.

By heaven and earth was meant the solid matter and substance, as well of all the heavens and orbs *supernal*, as of the globe of the earth and waters which covered it. *Raleigh.*

2. Relating to things above; placed above; celestial; heavenly.

That *supernal* Judge that firs good thoughts  
In any breast of strong authority.

To look into the bolts and stains of right,  
He with frequent intercourse  
Thither will send his winged messengers,  
On errands of *supernal* grace. *Milton.*

Both glorying to have 'scap'd the Stygian flood,  
As gods, and by their own recover'd strength,  
Not by the substance of *supernal* power. *Milton.*

**SUPERNATANT**. *adj.* [*supernatans*, Latin.] Swimming above.

Whilst the substance continued fluid, I could shake it with the *supernatant* menstr



At the kindling of the fire, and lighting of candles, they say certain prayers, and use some other *superstitious* rites, which shew that they honour the fire and the light. *Spenser.*

Have I  
Been out of fondness *superstitious* to him?  
And am I thus rewarded? *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*  
Nature's own work it seem'd, nature taught art,  
And to a *superstitious* eye the haunt  
Of wood-gods and wood-nymphs. *Milton.*

A venerable wood,  
Where rites divine were paid, whose holy hair  
Was kept and cut with *superstitious* care. *Dryden.*

2. Over accurate; scrupulous beyond need.  
*SUPERSTITIOUSLY*. *adv.* [from *superstitious*.] In a superstitious manner.

There reigned in this island a king, whose memory of all others we most adore; not *superstitiously*, but as a divine instrument. *Bacon.*

Neither of these methods should be too scrupulously, and *superstitiously* pursued. *Watts's Logic.*

*TO SUPERSTRAIN*. *v. a.* [*super* and *strain*.] To strain beyond the just stretch.

In the straining of a string, the further it is strained, the less *superstraining* goeth to a note. *Bacon.*

*TO SUPERSTRUCT*. *v. a.* [*superstruere*, *superstruere*, Latin.] To build upon any thing.

Two notions of fundamentals may be conceived, one signifying that whereon our eternal bliss is immediately *superstructed*, the other whereon our obedience to the faith of Christ is founded. *Hammond.*

If his habit of sin have not corrupted his principles, the virtuous Christian may think it reasonable to reform, and the preacher may hope to *superstruct* good life upon such a foundation. *Hammond's Fundamentals.*

This is the only proper basis on which to *superstruct* first innocence and then virtue. *Deacy of piety.*

*SUPERSTRUCTION*. *n. f.* [from *superstruct*.] An edifice raised on any thing.

I want not to improve the honour of the living by impairing that of the dead; and my own profession hath taught me not to erect new *superstructures* upon an old ruin. *Denham.*

*SUPERSTRUCTIVE*. *adj.* [from *superstruct*.] Built upon something else.

He that is so sure of his particular election, as to resolve he can never fall, must necessarily resolve, that what were drunkenness in another, is not so in him, and nothing but the removing his fundamental error can rescue him from the *superstructive*, be it never so gross. *Hammond.*

*SUPERSTRUCTURE*. *n. f.* [*super* and *structure*.] That which is raised or built upon something else.

He who builds upon the present, builds upon the narrow compass of a point; and where the foundation is so narrow, the *superstructure* cannot be high and strong too. *South's Sermons.*

Purgatory was not known in the primitive church, and is a *superstructure* upon the Christian religion. *Tillotson.*

You have added to your natural endowments the *superstructures* of study. *Dryden.*

*SUPERSTANTIAL*. *adj.* [*super* and *substantial*.] More than substantial.

*SUPERVACANEOUS*. *adj.* [*supervacaneus*, Lat.] Superfluous; needless; unnecessary; serving to no purpose. *Dick.*

*SUPERVACANEOUSLY*. *adv.* [from the adjective.] Needless.

*SUPERVACANEOUSNESS*. *n. f.* [from the adjective.] Needlessness.

*TO SUPERVENE*. *v. n.* [*supervenire*, Lat.] To come as an extraneous addition.

Such a mutual gravitation can never *supervene* to matter, unless impressed by a divine power. *Bentley's Sermons.*

*SUPERVENIENT*. *adj.* [*supervenient*, Latin.] Added; additional.

If it were unjust to murder John, the *supervenient* oath did not extenuate the fact, or oblige the jurer unto it. *Brown.*

That branch of belief was in him *supervenient* to Christian practice, and not all Christian practice built on that. *Ham.*

*SUPERVENTION*. *n. f.* [from *supervene*.] The act of supervening.

*TO SUPERVISE*. *v. a.* [*super* and *visus*, Latin.] To overlook; to oversee; to intend.

M. Bayle speaks of the vexation of the *superviser* of the press, in terms so feeling that they move compassion. *Congreve.*

*SUPERVISOR*. *n. f.* [from *superviser*.] An overseer; an inspector; a superintendent.

A *supervisor* may signify an overseer of the poor, an inspector of the customs, a surveyor of the high ways, a *supervisor* of the excise. *Watts's Logic.*

How satisfy'd, my lord!

Would you be *supervisor*, grossly gape on? *Shakespeare.*

I am informed of the author and *supervisors* of this pamphlet. *Dryden.*

*TO SUPERVIVE*. *v. n.* [*super* and *vivo*, Lat.] To overlive; to outlive.

Upon what principle can the soul be imagined to be naturally mortal, or what revolutions in nature will it not be able to resist and *superlive*. *Clarke.*

*SUPINATION*. *n. f.* [*supination*, Fr. from *supinus*, Latin.] The act of lying with the face upward. *The*

*SUPINE*. *adj.* [*supinus*, Latin.] Lying with the face upward.

1. Lying with the face upward.

Upon these divers positions in man, wherein the spine can only be at right lines with the thigh, arise those remarkable postures, prone, *supine*, and erect. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

At him he lanc'd his spear, and pierc'd his breast.

On the hard earth the Lycian knock'd his head. *Dryden.*

And lay *supine*; and forth the spirit fled.

What advantage hath a man by this erection above other animals, the faces of most of them being more *supine* than ours. *Ray on the Creation.*

2. Leaning backwards with exposure to the sun.

On rising ground be plac'd or hills *supine*.

Extend thy loose battalions. *Dryden.*

3. Negligent; careless; indolent; drowsy; thoughtless; inattentive.

The men suffer by their absence, silence, negligence, or *supine* credulity. *King Charles.*

*Supine* amidst our flowing store

We slept securely. *Dryden.*

*Supine* in Sylvia's snowy arms he lies,

And all the busy cares of life desies. *Taylor.*

He became pusillanimous and *supine*, and openly exposed to any temptation. *Wardour.*

*SUPINE*. *n. f.* [*supin*, French; *supinum*, Latin.] In Grammar a term signifying a particular kind of verbal noun.

*SUPINELY*. *adv.* [from *supine*.]

1. With the face upward.

2. Drowsily; thoughtlessly; indolently.

Who on the beds of sin *supinely* lie,

They in the summer of their age shall die. *Sandy.*

The old imprison'd king,

Whole lenity first pleas'd the gaping crowd;

But when long try'd, and found *supinely* good,

Like Ætop's legs, they leapt upon his back. *Dryden.*

He panting on thy breast *supinely* lies,

While with thy heav'nly form he feeds his famish'd eyes. *Dryden's Lucius.*

Beneath a verdant laurel's shade,

Horace, immortal bard, *supinely* laid. *Prior.*

Wilt thou then repine

To labour for thyself? and rather chafe

To lie *supinely*, hoping heaven will bless

Thy lighted fruits, and give thee bread unearn'd. *Philips.*

*SUPINENESS*. *n. f.* [from *supine*.]

1. Posture with the face upward.

2. Drowsiness; carelessness; indolence.

When this door is open to let dissenters in, considering their industry and our *supineness*, they may in a very few years grow to a majority in the house of commons. *Swift.*

*SUPINITY*. *n. f.* [from *supine*.]

1. Posture of lying with the face upwards.

2. Carelessness; indolence; thoughtlessness.

The fourth cause of error is a *supinity* or neglect of enquiry, even in matters wherein we doubt, rather believing than going to see. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

*SUPPEDANEUS*. *adj.* [*sub* and *pes*, Latin.] Placed under the feet.

He had slender legs, but encreased by riding after meals; that is, the humour descended upon their pendulosity, they having no support or *suppedaneous* stability. *Brown.*

*SUPPER*. *n. f.* [*supper*, French. See *SUP*.] The last meal of the day; the evening repast.

To-night we hold a solemn *supper*. *Shakespeare.*

I'll to my book:

For yet, ere *supper*-time must I perform

Much business. *Shakespeare's Tempest.*

Th' hour of *supper* comes unearn'd.

*SUPPERLESS*. *adj.* [from *supper*.] Wanting supper; fasting at night.

Suppose a man's going *supperless* to bed, should introduce him to the table of some great prince.

She ey'd the bard, where *supperless* he sat,

And pin'd. *Pope.*

*TO SUPPLANT*. *v. a.* [*supplanter*, French; *sub* and *plantare*, Latin.]

1. To trip up the heels.

His legs entwining

Each other, till *supplanted* down he fell;

A monstrous serpent on his belly prone. *Milton.*

The thronging populace with hasty strides

Obstruct the easy way; the rocking town

Supplants their footsteps; to and fro they reel. *Philips.*

2. To

2. To displace by stratagem; to turn out.

It is Philoclea his heart is set upon; it is my daughter I have borne to *supplant* me. *Sidney.*

Upon a just survey, take Titus' part,

And so *supplant* us for ingratitude. *Shakespeare.*

3. To displace; to overpower; to force away.

If it be fond, call it a woman's fear;

Which fear, if better reasons can *supplant*,

I will subscribe, and say, I wrong'd the duke. *Shakespeare.*

*SUPPLANTER*. *n. f.* [from *supplant*.] One that supplants; one that displaces.

*SUPPLE*. *adj.* [*supple*, French.]

1. Pliant; flexible.

The joints are more *supple* to all seats of activity in youth than afterwards. *Bacon.*

Will ye submit your necks, and chuse to bend

The *supple* knee? *Milton's Parad. Lost.*

And sometimes went, and sometimes ran

With *supple* joints, as lively vigour led. *Milton.*

No women are apter to spin linen well than the Irish, who labouring little in any kind with their hands, have their fingers more *supple* and soft than other women of the poorer condition in England. *Temple.*

2. Yielding; soft; not obstinate.

When we've stuff'd

These pipes and these conveyances of blood

With wine and feeding, we have *supple* souls

Than in our priestlike fairs. *Shakespeare.*

Ev'n softer than thy own, of *supple* kind,

More exquisite of taste, and more than man refin'd. *Dryden.*

If punishment reaches not the mind, and makes not the will *supple*, it hardens the offender. *Locke.*

3. Flattering; fawning; bending.

There is something to *supple* and insinuating in this absurd unnatural doctrine, as makes it extremely agreeable to a prince's ear. *Addison.*

4. That which makes supple.

Each part deriv'd of *supple* government,

Shall stiff, and stark, and cold appear, like death. *Shakespeare.*

*TO SUPPLE*. *v. a.* [from the adjective.]

1. To make pliant; to make soft; to make flexible.

Poultices allaying pain, drew down the humours, and *suppl'd* the parts, thereby making the passages wider. *Temple.*

2. To *supple* a carcass, drench it in water. *Arbutnot.*

2. To make compliant.

Knaves having by their own importunate suit,

Convinc'd or *suppl'd* them, they cannot chafe,

But they must blab. *Shakespeare's Othello.*

A mother persisting till she had bent her daughter's mind, and *suppl'd* her will, the only end of correction, the established her authority thoroughly ever after. *Locke on Education.*

*TO SUPPLE*. *v. n.* To grow soft; to grow pliant.

The stones

Did first the rigour of their kind expel,

And *suppl'd* into softness as they fell. *Dryden.*

*SUPPLEMENT*. *n. f.* [*supplement*, Fr. *supplementum*, Latin.] Addition to any thing by which its defects are supplied.

Unto the word of God, being in respect of that end for which God ordained it, perfect, exact, and absolute in itself, we do not add reason as a *supplement* of any main or defect therein, but as a necessary instrument, without which we could not reap by the scriptures perfection that fruit and benefit which it yieldeth. *Hooker.*

His blood will atone for our imperfection, his righteousness be imputed in *supplement* to what is lacking in ours. *Rogers.*

*SUPPLEMENTAL*. *adj.* [from *supplement*.] Additional; such

*SUPPLEMENTARY*. *as* may supply the place of what is lost or wanting.

*Supplemental* acts of state were made to supply defects of laws; and so tonnage and poundage were collected. *Clarendon.*

Divinity would not then pass the yard and loom, nor preaching be taken in as an exact *supplementary* trade, by those that disliked the pains of their own. *Deacy of Piety.*

Provide his brood next Smithfield fair,

With *supplemental* hobby horses; *Prior.*

And happy be their infant courses.

*SUPPLENESS*. *n. f.* [*suppleness*, Fr. from *supple*.]

1. Pliantness; flexibility; readiness to take any form.

The fruit is of a pleasant taste, caused by the *suppleness* and gentleness of the juice, being that which maketh the boughs also to be flexible. *Bacon's Natural History.*

2. Readiness of compliance; facility.

Study gives strength to the mind, conversation grace; the first apt to give stiffness, the other *suppleness*. *Temple.*

A compliance and *suppleness* of their wills, being by a steady hand introduced by parents, will seem natural to them, preventing all occasions of struggling. *Locke.*

*SUPPLETORY*. *n. f.* [*suppletorium*, Latin.] That which is to fill up deficiencies.

That *suppletory* of an implicit belief is by Romanists conceived sufficient for those not capable of an explicit. *Hammer.*

2. To

*SUPPLIANT*. *adj.* [*suppliant*, Fr.] Entreating; beseeching; precatory; submissive.

To those legions your levy

Must be *suppliant*. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*

To bow and sue for grace with *suppliant* knee. *Milton.*

The rich grow *suppliant*, and the poor grow proud;

Those offer mighty gain, and these ask more. *Dryden.*

Constant to his first decree,

To bow the haughty neck, and raise the *suppliant* knee. *Prior.*

*SUPPLIANT*. *n. f.* [from the adjective.] An humble petitioner; one who begs submissively.

A petition from a Florentine I undertook,

Vanquish'd thereto by the fair grace and speech

Of the poor *suppliant*. *Shakespeare.*

When corn was given them gratis, you repin'd;

Scandal'd the *suppliants* for the people, call'd them

Time-pleasers, flatterers. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

Hourly suitors come:

The east with incense and the west with gold,

Will stand like *suppliants* to receive her doom. *Dryden.*

Spare this life, and hear thy *suppliant's* prayer. *Dryden.*

*SUPPLICANT*. *n. f.* [from *supplique*.] One that entreates or implores with great submission; an humble petitioner.

The prince and people of Nineveh assembling themselves as a main army of *suppliants*, God did not withstand them. *Hooker.*

The wife *suppliant*, though he prayed for the condition he thought most desirable, yet left the event to God. *Rogers.*

Abraham, instead of indulging the *suppliant* in his desire of new evidence, refers him to what his brethren had. *Atterbury.*

*TO SUPPLICATE*. *v. n.* [*supplicare*, Fr. *supplicare*, Lat. from *supplex*.] To implore; to entreat; to petition submissively and humbly.

Many things a man cannot with any comeliness say or do, a man cannot brook to *supPLICATE* or beg. *Bacon.*

Thither the kingdoms and the nations come,

In *supplicating* crowds to learn their doom. *Addison.*

*SUPPLICATION*. *n. f.* [*supplication*, Fr. from *supplique*.]

1. Petition humbly delivered; entreaty.

My lord protector will come this way by and by, and then we may deliver our *supplications* in the quill. *Shakespeare.*

My mother bows,



SUP

Art from that fund each just supply provides,  
Works without show, and without pomp presides. *Pope.*  
To SUPPORT. *v. a.* [*supporter*, French; *supportare*, Ital.]  
1. To sustain; to prop; to bear up.  
Stooping to support each flow'r of tender stalk. *Milton.*  
The palace built by Picus, vast and proud,  
Supported by a hundred pillars stood. *Dryden.*  
The original community of all things appearing from this  
donation of God, the sovereignty of Adam, built upon his pri-  
vate dominion, must fall, not having any foundation to sup-  
port it. *Locke.*  
2. To endure any thing painful without being overcome.  
Strongly to suffer and support our pains. *Milton.*  
Couldst thou support that burden? *Milton.*  
This fierce demeanour, and his insolence,  
The patience of a god could not support. *Dryden.*  
3. To endure.  
She scarce awake her eyes could keep,  
Unable to support the fumes of sleep. *Dryden.*  
None can support a diet of flesh and water without acids, as  
salt, vinegar, and bread, without falling into a putrid fever.  
*Arbutnot on Aliments.*  
4. To sustain; to keep from fainting.  
With inward consolations recompens'd,  
And oft supported. *Milton.*  
SUPPORT. *n. f.* [*support*, French; from the verb.]  
1. Act or power of sustaining.  
Though the idea we have of a horse or stone be but the col-  
lection of those several sensible qualities which we find united  
in them, yet, because we cannot conceive how they should  
subsist alone, we suppose them existing in and supported by  
some common subject, which support we denote by the name  
substance, though it be certain we have no clear idea of that  
support. *Locke.*  
2. Prop; sustaining power.  
3. Necessaries of life.  
4. Maintenance; supply.  
SUPPORTABLE. *adj.* [*supportable*, French; from support.]  
Tolerable; to be endured. It may be observed that *shake-*  
*spear* accents the first syllable.  
As great to me, as late; and, supportable  
To make the dear loss, have I means much weaker  
Than you may call to comfort you. *Shak. Tempest.*  
Alterations in the project of uniting Christians might be  
very supportable, as things in their own nature indifferent. *See.*  
I with that whatever part of misfortunes they must bear,  
may be rendered supportable to them. *Pope.*  
SUPPORTABLENESS. *n. f.* [from supportable.] The state of  
being tolerable.  
SUPPORTANCE. *n. f.* [from support.] Maintenance; sup-  
SUPPORTATION. *n. f.* port. Both these words are obsolete.  
Give some supportance to the bending twigs. *Shakespeare.*  
His quarrel he finds scarce worth talking of, therefore draw  
for the supportance of his vow. *Shak. Twelfth Night.*  
The benefited subject should render some small portion of  
his gain, for the supportation of the king's expence. *Bacon.*  
SUPPORTER. *n. f.* [from support.]  
1. One that supports.  
You must walk by us upon either hand,  
And good supporters are you. *Shak. Meas. for Measure.*  
Because a relation cannot be founded in nothing, and the  
thing here related as a supporter, or a support, is not represented  
to the mind by any distinct idea. *Locke.*  
2. Prop; that by which any thing is borne up from falling.  
More might be added of helms, crests, mantles, and sup-  
porters. *Camden.*  
The sockets and supporters of flowers are figured. *Bacon.*  
We shall be discharged of our load; but you, that are de-  
signed for beams and supporters, shall bear. *L'Estrange.*  
There is no loss of room at the bottom, as there is in a  
building set upon supporters. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*  
3. Sustain; comforter.  
The faints have a companion and supporter in all their mis-  
eries. *South's Sermons.*  
4. Maintainer; defender.  
The beginning of the earl of Essex I must attribute in great  
part to my lord of Leicester; but yet as an introducer or sup-  
porter, not as a teacher. *Watson.*  
All examples represent ingratitude as sitting in its throne,  
with pride at its right hand, and cruelty at its left; worthy  
supporters of such a reigning impiety. *South.*  
Love was no more, when loyalty was gone,  
The great supporter of his awful throne. *Dryden.*  
SUPPORTABLE. *adj.* [from support.] That may be supported.  
Invincible ignorance is, in the far greatest number of men,  
ready to be confronted against the necessity of their believing  
all the severals of any supportable catalogue. *Hammond.*  
SUPPORTAL. *n. f.* [from support.] Position without proof; ima-  
gination; belief.  
Young Fortinbras,  
Holding a weak support of our worth,  
Thinks our state to be out of frame. *Shakespeare.*

SUP

Little can be looked for towards the advancement of na-  
tural theory, but from those that are likely to mend our prospect:  
the defect of events, and sensible appearances, suffer us to pro-  
ceed no further towards science, than to imperfect guesses and  
timorous suppositions. *Glauco. Scept. Preface.*  
Interest, with a Jew, never proceeds but upon supposition.  
least of a firm and sufficient bottom. *South.*  
Artful men endeavour to entangle thoughtless women by  
hold supposals and offers. *Clarissa.*  
To SUPPOSE. *v. a.* [*supposer*, French; *suppono*, Latin.]  
1. To lay down without proof; to advance by way of argument  
or illustration without maintaining the truth of the position.  
Suppose some to neglect that they will not be brought to  
learn by gentle ways, yet it does not thence follow that the  
rough discipline of the cudgel is to be used to all. *Locke.*  
2. To admit without proof.  
This is to be entertained as a firm principle, that when we  
have as great assurance that a thing is, as we could possibly  
supposing it were, we ought not to make any doubt of its  
existence. *Tillotson.*  
3. To imagine; to believe without examination.  
Tell false Edward, thy supposed king,  
That Lewis of France is sending over markers. *Shaksp.*  
Let not my lord suppose that they have slain all the king's  
sons; for Ammon only is slain. *2 Sa. xiii. 32.*  
I suppose we should compel them to a quick result. *Milton.*  
4. To require as previous to itself.  
This supposeth something, without evident ground. *Hale.*  
One falsehood always supposes another, and renders all you  
can say suspected. *Female Quixote.*  
SUPPOSE. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Supposition; position without  
proof; unevincenced conceit.  
That we come short of our supposes so far,  
That after seven years siege, yet Troy-walls stand? *Shaksp.*  
Is Egypt's safety, and the king's, and your's,  
Fit to be trusted on a bare supposé  
That he is honest? *Dryden's Cleomenes.*  
SUPPOSER. *n. f.* [from suppose.] One that supposes.  
Thou hast by marriage made thy daughter mine,  
While counterfeit supposers bleed'd thine eye. *Shakespeare.*  
SUPPOSITION. *n. f.* [*supposition*, French; from suppose.] Po-  
sition laid down; hypothesis; imagination yet unproved.  
In saying he is a good man, understand me that he is suffi-  
cient; yet his means are in supposition. *Shakespeare.*  
Sing, syren, for thyself, and I will dote;  
Spread o'er the silver waves thy golden hairs,  
And as a bed I'll take thee, and there lye;  
And in that glorious supposition think  
He gains by death, that hath such means to die. *Shaksp.*  
This is only an infallibility upon supposition, that if a thing  
be true, it is impossible to be false. *Tillotson.*  
Such an original irrefutable notion is neither requisite upon  
supposition of a Deity, nor is pretended to by religion. *Bentley.*  
SUPPOSITIOUS. *adj.* [from *suppositivus*, *suppositivus*, Lat.] Not  
genuine; put by a trick into the place or character belonging  
to another.  
The destruction of Mustapha was so fatal to Solymans line,  
as the succession of the Turks from Solymans was thought to be sup-  
positious. *Bacon.*  
It is their opinion that no man ever killed his father; but  
that, if it should ever happen, the reputed son must have been  
illegitimate, *suppositivus*, or begotten in adultery. *Addison.*  
Some alterations in the globe tend rather to the benefit of  
the earth, and its productions, than their destruction, as all  
these *suppositivus* ones manifestly would do. *Woodward.*  
SUPPOSITIOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *suppositivus*.] State of  
being counterfeit.  
SUPPOSITIVELY. *adv.* [from *supposé*.] Upon supposition.  
The unreformed sinner may have some hope *suppositively*, if  
he do change and repent: the honest penitent may hope posi-  
tively. *Hammond.*  
SUPPOSITOR. *n. f.* [*suppositore*, Fr. *suppositorius*, Latin.]  
A kind of solid clyster.  
Nothing relieves the head more than the piles, therefore *sup-*  
*positories* of honey, aloes, and rock-salt ought to be tried. *Arb.*  
To SUPPRESS. *v. a.* [*supprime*, *suppressus*, Lat. *supprimer*, Fr.]  
1. To crush; to overpower; to overwhelm; to subdue; to re-  
duce from any state of activity or commotion.  
Gloster would have armour out of the Tower,  
To crown himself king and suppress the prince. *Shak. H.VI.*  
Every rebellion, when it is suppressed, doth make the sub-  
ject weaker, and the prince stronger. *Davies on Ireland.*  
Sir William Herbert, with a well armed and ordered com-  
pany, set sharply upon them; and oppressing some of the for-  
wardest of them by death, suppressed the residue by fear. *Haywood.*  
2. To conceal; not to tell; not to reveal.  
Things not reveal'd, which th' invisible King,  
Only omniscient, hath suppress'd in night. *Milton.*  
Still the suppresses the name, and this keeps him in a pleasing  
suspense; and, in the very close of her speech, she indirectly  
mentions it. *Brown's N. ter on the Odyssey.*  
3. To

SUP

To keep in; not to let out.  
Well didst thou, Richard, to suppress thy voice;  
For had the passions of thy heart burst out,  
I fear we should have seen decypher'd there  
More rancorous spite, more furious raging broils. *Shaksp.*  
SUPPRESSION. *n. f.* [*suppression*, Fr. *suppressio*, Lat. from *suppress*.]  
1. The act of suppressing.  
2. Not publication.  
You may depend upon a suppression of these verses. *Pope.*  
SUPPRESSOR. *n. f.* [from *suppress*.] One that suppresses,  
crushes, or conceals.  
To SUPPURATE. *v. a.* [from *pus puris*, Lat. *suppurare*, Fr.]  
To generate pus or matter.  
This disease is generally fatal: if it suppurates the pus, it is  
evacuated into the lower belly, where it produceth putrefac-  
tion. *Arbutnot on Diet.*  
To SUPPURATE. *v. n.* To grow to pus.  
SUPPURATION. *n. f.* [*suppuration*, French; from *suppurate*.]  
1. The ripening or change of the matter of a tumour into pus.  
If the inflammation be gone too far towards a suppuration,  
then it must be promoted with suppuratives, and opened by  
incision. *Wijeman.*  
This great attrition must produce a great propensity to the  
putrescent alkaline condition of the fluids, and consequently  
to suppurations. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*  
2. The matter suppurated.  
The great physician of souls sometimes cannot cure with-  
out cutting us: sin has fettered inwardly, and he must lance  
the imposthume, to let out death with the suppuration. *South.*  
SUPPURATIVE. *adj.* [*suppuratif*, French; from *suppurate*.]  
Digestive; generating matter.  
SUPPUTATION. *n. f.* [*supputation*, French; *supputo*, Latin.]  
Reckoning; account; calculation; computation.  
From these differing properties of day and year arise diffi-  
culties in carrying on and reconciling the supputation of time in  
long measures. *Holder on Time.*  
The Jews saw every day their Messiah still farther removed  
from them; that the promises of their doctors, about his speedy  
manifestations, were false; that the predictions of the prophets,  
whom they could now no longer understand, were covered  
with obscurity; that all the supputations of time either termi-  
nated in Jesus Christ, or were without a period. *West.*  
To SUPPUTE. *v. a.* [from *supputo*, Latin.] To reckon; to cal-  
culate.  
SUPRA, [Latin] in composition, signifies above, or before.  
SUPRALATARY. *adj.* [*supra* and *latus*, Latin.] Antecedent  
to the fall of man.  
SUPRAVULGAR. *adj.* [*supra* and *vulgar*.] Above the vulgar.  
None of these motives can prevail with a man to furnish  
himself with *supravulgar* and noble qualities. *Collier.*  
SUPREMACY. *n. f.* [from *supreme*.] Highest place; highest  
authority; state of being supreme.  
No appeal may be made unto any one of higher power, in  
as much as the order of your discipline admitteth no standing  
inequality of courts, no spiritual judge to have any ordinary  
superior on earth, but as many *supremacies* as there are parishes  
and several congregations. *Hooker.*  
As we under heav'n are supreme head,  
So, under him, that great supremacy,  
Where we do reign, we will alone uphold. *Shak. K. John.*  
I am affraid that women  
Seek for rule, supremacy, and sway,  
When they are bound to serve, love, and obey. *Shaksp.*  
Put to proof his high supremacy,  
Whether upheld by strength, or chance, or fate. *Milton.*  
Henry VIII. had no intention to change religion: he con-  
tinued to burn protestants after he had cast off the pope's  
supremacy. *Swift.*  
You're formed by nature for this supremacy, which is already  
granted from the distinguishing character of your writing.  
*Dryden to Dorset.*  
To deny him this supremacy is to dethrone the Deity, and  
give his kingdom to another.  
From some wild curs that from their masters ran,  
Abhorring the supremacy of man,  
In woods and caves the rebel race began. *Dryden.*  
SUPREME. *adj.* [*supremus*, Latin.]  
1. Highest in dignity; highest in authority. It may be observed  
that *superior* is used often of local elevation, but *supreme* only  
of intellectual or political.  
As no man serveth God, and loveth him not; so neither  
can any man sincerely love God, and not extremely abhor that  
sin which is the highest degree of treason against the *supreme*  
Guide and Monarch of the whole world, with whole divine  
authority and power it inveteth others. *Hooker.*  
The god of soldiers,  
With the consent of *supreme* Jove, inform  
Thy thoughts with nobleness. *Shaksp. Coriolanus.*  
This strength, the seat of Deity *supreme*. *Milton.*  
The monarch oak, the patriarch of the trees,  
Shoots rising up, and spreads by flow degrees;

SUR

Three centuries he grows, and three he stays  
Supreme in state, and in three more decays. *Dryden.*  
2. Highest; most excellent.  
My foul akes  
To know, when two authorities are up,  
Neither *supreme*, how soon confusion  
May enter 'twixt the gap of both. *Shaksp. Coriolanus.*  
No single virtue we could most commend,  
Whether the wife, the mother, or the friend;  
For she was all in that *supreme* degree,  
That as no one prevail'd, so all was she. *Dryden.*  
To him both heav'n  
The right had giv'n,  
And his own love bequeath'd *supreme* command. *Dryden.*  
SUPREMACY. *adv.* [from the adjective.] In the highest de-  
gree.  
The starving chemist in his golden views  
Supremely blest, the poet in his muse. *Pope.*  
SUR. [sur, French.] In composition, means upon or over and  
above.  
SURADDITION. *n. f.* [*sur* and *addition*.] Something added to  
the name.  
He serv'd with glory and admir'd success, *Shak. Cymbeline.*  
So gain'd the *suraddition*, Leonatus.  
SURAL. *adj.* [from *sura*, Latin.] Being in the calf of the  
leg.  
He was wounded in the inside of the calf of his leg, into  
the *sural* artery. *Wijeman's Surgery.*  
SURANCE. *n. f.* [from *sura*.] Warrant; security; affu-  
rance.  
Give some *surance* that thou art revenge;  
Stab them, or tear them on thy chariot-wheels. *Shaksp.*  
To SURBATE. *v. a.* [*salvatur*, French.] To bruise and batter  
the feet with travel; to harass; to fatigue.  
Their march they continued all that night, the horsemen  
often alighting, that the foot might ride, and others taking  
many of them behind them; however they could not but be  
extremely weary and *surbated*. *Clarendon.*  
Chalky land *surbates* and spoils oxens feet. *Mortimer.*  
SURBET. The participle passive of *surbate*.  
A bear and tyger being met  
In cruel fight on Lybick ocean wide,  
Ely a traveller with feet *surbet*,  
Whom they in equal prey hope to divide. *Fairy Queen.*  
To SURCEASE. *v. n.* [*sur* and *cessare*, French; *cesso*, Latin.]  
1. To be at an end; to stop; to cease; to be no longer in use  
or being.  
Small favours will my prayers increase:  
Granting my suit, you give me all;  
And then my prayers must needs *surcease*;  
For I have made your godhead fall. *Donne.*  
2. To leave off; to practise no longer; to refrain finally.  
To fly altogether from God, to despair, that creatures unwor-  
thy shall be able to obtain any thing at his hands, and under  
that pretence to *surcease* from prayers, as bootless or fruitless  
offices, were to him no less injurious than pernicious to our  
own souls. *Hooker.*  
Nor did the British squadrons now *surcease*  
To gall their foes o'erwhelm'd. *Philips.*  
To SURCEASE. *v. a.* To stop; to put to an end. Obsolete.  
All pain hath end, and every war hath peace;  
But mine no price, nor prayer, may *surcease*. *Spenser.*  
SURCEASE. *n. f.* Cessation; stop.  
It might very well agree with your principles, if your di-  
cipline were fully planted, even to send out your writs of *sur-*  
*cease* unto all courts of England for the most things handled in  
them. *Hooker.*  
SURCHARGE. *n. f.* [*surcharge*, French; from the verb.] Over-  
burthen; more than can be well born.  
The air, after receiving a charge, doth not receive a *sur-*  
*charge*, or greater charge, with like appetite as it doth the  
first. *Bacon's Natural History.*  
An object of *surcharge* or excess destroyeth the sense; as  
the light of the sun, the eye; a violent sound near the ear,  
the hearing. *Bacon's Natural History.*  
The moralists make this raging of a lion to be a *surcharge*  
of one madness upon another. *L'Estrange.*  
To SURCHARGE. *v. a.* [*surcharger*, French.] To overload;  
to overburthen.  
They put upon every portion of land a reasonable rent,  
which they called *Romefcot*, the which might not *surcharge*  
the tenant or freeholder. *Spenser on Ireland.*  
Tamas was returned to Tauris, in hope to have suddenly  
surprised his enemy, *surcharged* with the pleasures of so rich a  
city. *Knolles's History of the Turks.*  
More remov'd,  
Left heav'n *surcharg'd* with potent multitude,  
Might hap to move new broils. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*  
He ceas'd, discerning Adam with such joy  
*Surcharg'd*, as had, like grief, been dew'd in tears  
Without the vent of words. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*  
25 T  
When



## SUR

When graceful sorrow in her pomp appears,  
 Sure she is dress'd in Melefinda's tears:  
 Your head reclin'd, as hiding grief from view,  
 Droops like a rose *surcharg'd* with morning dew. *Dryden.*  
*SURCHARGER. n. f.* [from *surcharge*.] One that overburthens.  
*SURCINGLER. n. f.* [from *surcingulum*, Latin.]  
 1. A girth with which the burthen is bound upon a horse.  
 2. The girdle of a cassock.  
 Justly he chose the *surcingle* and gown. *Marvell.*  
*SURCLE. n. f.* [from *surculus*, Latin.] A shoot; a twig; a sucker.  
 Not in general use.  
 It is an arboreous excrecence, or superplant, which the  
 tree cannot assimilate, and therefore sprouteth not forth in  
 boughs and *surcles* of the same shape unto the tree. *Brown.*  
 The basilica dividing into two branches below the cubit,  
 the outward sendeth two *surcles* unto the thumb. *Brown.*  
*SURCOAT. n. f.* [from *surcoat*, old French; *sur* and *coat*.] A short  
 coat worn over the rest of the dress.  
 The honourable habiliments, as robes of state, parliament-  
 robes, the *surcoat*, and mantle. *Candem.*  
 The commons were befotter'd in excess of apparel, in wide  
*surcoats* reaching to their loins. *Candem.*  
 That day in equal arms they fought for fame;  
 Their swords, their shields, their *surcoats* were the same. *Dry.*  
*SURD. adj.* [from *surdus*, Latin.]  
 1. Deaf; wanting the sense of hearing.  
 2. Unheard; not perceived by the ear.  
 3. Not expressed by any term.  
*SURE. adj.* [from *seure*, French.]  
 1. Certain; unfailing; infallible.  
 The testimony of the Lord is *sure*, and giveth wisdom unto  
 the simple. *Psalms xix. 7.*  
 Who knows,  
 Let this be good, whether our angry foe  
 Can give it, or will ever? How he can,  
 Is doubtful; that he never will, is *sure*. *Milt. Parad. Lost.*  
 2. Certainly doomed.  
 Our coin beyond sea is valued according to the silver in it:  
 sending it in bullion is the safest way, and the weightiest is *sure*  
 to go. *Locke.*  
 3. Confident; undoubting; certainly knowing.  
 Friar Laurence met them both;  
 Him he knew well, and guets'd that it was she;  
 But, being mask'd, he was not *sure* of it. *Shakespeare.*  
 Let no man seek what may befall;  
 Evil he may be *sure*. *Milton.*  
 The youngest in the morning are not *sure*  
 That 'till the night their life they can secure. *Denham.*  
 While fore of battle, while our wounds are green,  
 Why would we tempt the doubtful dye agen?  
 In wars renew'd, uncertain of success,  
 Sure of a share, as umpires of the peace. *Dryden.*  
 If you find nothing new in the matter, I am *sure* much less  
 will you in the file. *Wake.*  
 Be silent always, when you doubt your sense;  
 And speak, though *sure*, with seeming diffidence. *Pope.*  
 4. Safe; firm; certain; past doubt or danger.  
 Thy kingdom shall be *sure* unto thee, after that thou shalt  
 have known that the heavens do rule. *Dan. iv. 26.*  
 He bad me make *sure* of the bear, before I fell his skin. *L'Estr.*  
 They would make others on both sides *sure* of pleasing, in  
 preference to instruction. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*  
 They have a nearer and *surer* way to the felicity of life, by  
 tempering their passions, and reducing their appetites. *Temple.*  
 A peace cannot fail us, provided we make *sure* of Spain.  
*Temple.*  
 Revenge is now my joy; he's not for me,  
 And I'll make *sure* he ne'er shall be for thee. *Dryden.*  
 I bred you up to arms, rais'd you to power,  
 All to make *sure* the vengeance of this day,  
 Which even this day has ruin'd. *Dryd. Spanish Fryar.*  
 Make Cato *sure*, and give up Utica,  
 Caesar will ne'er refuse thee such a trifle. *Addison's Cato.*  
 They have reason to make all actions worthy of observa-  
 tion, which are *sure* to be observed. *Atterbury.*  
 5. Firm; stable; not liable to failure.  
 Thou the garland wear'st successively;  
 Yet though thou stand'st more *sure* than I could do,  
 Thou art not firm enough. *Shakespeare. Henry IV.*  
 I with your horses swift and *sure* of foot,  
 And so I do commend you to their backs. *Shakespeare. Macbeth.*  
 Virtue, dear friend, needs no defence;  
 The *surest* guard is innocence. *Roscommon.*  
 Partition firm and *sure* the waters to divide. *Milton.*  
 Doubting thus of innate principles, men will call pulling  
 up the old foundations of knowledge and certainty: I per-  
 suade myself that the way I have pursued, being conformable  
 to truth, lays those foundations *surer*. *Locke.*  
 To prove a genuine birth,  
 On female truth assenting faith relies:  
 Thus manifest of right, I build my claim,  
*Surer* founded on a fair maternal fame. *Pope's Odyssey.*

## SUR

6. To be *SURE*. Certainly. This is a vitious expression: more  
 properly be *sure*.  
 Objects of sense would then determine the views of all such,  
 to be *sure*, who converted perpetually with them. *Atterbury.*  
 Though the chymist could not calcine the caput mortuum,  
 to obtain its fixed salt, to be *sure* it must have some. *Arbutnot.*  
*SURE. adv.* [from *seurement*, French.] Certainly; without doubt;  
 doubtless. It is generally without emphasis; and, notwith-  
 standing its original meanings, expresses rather doubt than as-  
 sertion.  
 Something, *sure*, of state  
 Hath puddled his clear spirit. *Shakespeare.*  
 Her looks were flush'd, and fullen was her mien,  
 That *sure* the virgin goddess, had she been  
 Aught but a virgin, must the guilt have seen. *Addison.*  
 Sure the queen would with him still unknown;  
 She loaths, detests him, flies his hated presence. *Smith.*  
 Sure, upon the whole, a bad author deserves better usage  
 than a bad critic.  
*SUREFOOTED. adj.* [from *sure* and *foot*.] Treading firmly; not  
 stumbling.  
 True earnest sorrows, rooted miseries,  
 Anguish in grain, vexations ripe and blown,  
*Surfested* griefs, solid calamities. *Herbert.*  
*SURELY. adv.* [from *sure*.]  
 1. Certainly; undoubtedly; without doubt. It is often used  
 rather to intend and strengthen the meaning of the sentence,  
 than with any distinct and explicable meaning.  
 In the day that thou eatest thereof thou shalt *surely* die. *Gen.*  
 Thou *surely* hadst not come sole fugitive. *Milton.*  
 He that created something out of nothing, *surely* can raise  
 great things out of small. *South.*  
 The curious have thought the most minute affairs of Rome  
 worth notice; and *surely* the consideration of their wealth is  
 at least of as great importance as grammatical criticisms. *Arb.*  
 2. Firmly; without hazard.  
 He that walketh righteously, walketh *surely*.  
*SURENESS. n. f.* [from *sure*.] Certainty.  
 He diverted himself with the speculation of the seed of co-  
 ral; and for more *sureness* he repeats it. *Woodward.*  
*SURETISHIP. n. f.* [from *surety*.] The office of a surety or  
 bondsman; the act of being bound for another.  
 Hath not the greatest slaughter of armies been effected by  
 fratagene? And have not the fairest estates been destroyed by  
*suretiship*? *South.*  
 Idly, like prisoners, which whole months will swear  
 That only *suretiship* hath brought them there. *Dane.*  
 If here not clear'd, no *suretiship* can bail  
 Condemned debtors from th' eternal gaol. *Danham.*  
*SURETY. n. f.* [from *surety*, French.]  
 1. Certainty; indubitableness.  
 There the princesses determining to bathe, thought it was so  
 privileged a place as no body durst presume to come thither;  
 yet, for the more *surety*, they looked round about. *Sidney.*  
 Know of a *surety* that thy feed shall be a stranger. *Gen. xi.*  
 2. Foundation of stability; support.  
 We our state  
 Hold, as you your's, while our obedience holds;  
 On other *surety* none. *Milton.*  
 3. Evidence; ratification; confirmation.  
 She call'd the saints to *surety*,  
 That she would never put it from her finger,  
 Unless the gave it to yourself. *Shakespeare.*  
 4. Security against loss or damage; security for payment.  
 There remains unpaid  
 A hundred thousand more, in *surety* of the which  
 One part of Aquitain is bound to us. *Shakespeare.*  
 5. Hostage; bondsman; one that gives security for another;  
 one that is bound for another.  
 That you may well perceive I have not wrong'd you,  
 One of the greatest in the Christian world  
 Shall be my *surety*. *Shakespeare. All's well that ends well.*  
 I will be *surety* for him; of my hand shalt thou require him.  
*Gen. xliii. 9.*  
 Yet be not *surety*, if thou be a father;  
 Love is a personal debt: I cannot give  
 My children's right, nor ought he take it. *Herbert.*  
 All, in infancy, are by others presented with the desires  
 of the parents, and intercession of *sureties*, that they may be  
 early admitted by baptism into the school of Christ. *Hammond.*  
*SURFACE. n. f.* [from *sur* and *face*, French.] Superficies; outside;  
 superface. It is accented by *Milton* on the last syllable.  
 Which of us who beholds the bright *surface*  
 Of this ethereal mold, whereon we stand,  
 All their *surfaces* shall be truly plain, or truly spherical, and  
 look all the same way, so as together to compose one even  
 surface. *Newton's Opt.*  
 Errors like straws upon the *surface* flow;  
 He who would search for pearls must dive below. *Dryden.*  
 To *SURFEIT. v. a.* [from *sur* and *faire*, French, to do more than  
 enough, to overdo.] To feed with meat or drink to satiety  
 and sickness; to cram, overmuch. *The*

## SUR

The *surfeited* grooms  
 Do mock their charge with snores. *Shakespeare.*  
 To *SURFEIT. v. n.* To be fed to satiety and sickness.  
 The commonwealth is sick of their own choice;  
 Their over-greedy love hath *surfeited*. *Shakespeare. Henry IV.*  
 They are as sick that *surfeit* with too much, as they that  
 starve with nothing. *Shakespeare. Merchant of Venice.*  
 Take heed lest your hearts be overcharged with *surfeiting*  
 and drunkenness. *Luke xxi. 34.*  
 Though some had so *surfeited* in the vineyards, and with  
 the wines, that they had been left behind, the generosity of  
 the Spaniards sent them all home. *Clarendon.*  
 They must be let loose to the childish play they fancy,  
 which they should be weaned from, by being made to *surfeit* of  
 it. *Locke.*  
*SURFEIT. n. f.* [from the verb.] Sickness or satiety caused  
 by overfulness.  
 When we are sick in fortune, often the *surfeits* of our own  
 behaviour, we make guilty of our disasters the fun, the moon  
 and stars. *Shakespeare. King Lear.*  
 How ill white hairs become a fool and jester!  
 I have long dream'd of such a kind of man,  
 So *surfeit* swell'd, so old, and so profane. *Shakespeare. H. IV.*  
 Now comes the sick hour that his *surfeit* made;  
 Now shall he try his friends that flatter'd him. *Shak. R. II.*  
 Thou'lt years upon thee, and thou art too full  
 Of the wars *surfeits* to go rove with one  
 That's yet unbruised. *Shakespeare. Coriolanus.*  
 Why, disease, do'st thou molest  
 Ladies, and of them the best?  
 Do not men grow sick of rites,  
 To thy altars, by their nights  
 Spent in *surfeits*? *Ben. Johnson.*  
*Surfeits* many times turn to purges, both upwards and  
 downwards. *Bacon's Natural History.*  
 Peace, which he lov'd in life, did lend  
 Her hand to bring him to his end;  
 When age and death call'd for the score,  
 No *surfeits* were to reckon for. *Crashaw.*  
 Our father  
 Has ta'en himself a *surfeit* of the world,  
 And cries, it is not safe that we should taste it. *Orway.*  
*SURFEITER. n. f.* [from *surfeit*.] One who riots; a glutton.  
 I did not think  
 This am'rous *surfeiter* would have donn'd his helm  
 For such a petty war. *Shak. Ant. and Cleopatra.*  
*SURFEITWATER. n. f.* [from *surfeit* and *water*.] Water that  
 cures surfeits.  
 A little cold-distill'd poppywater, which is the true *surfeit*-  
 water, with ease and abstinence, often ends distempers in the  
 beginning. *Locke.*  
*SURGE. n. f.* [from *surge*, Latin.] A swelling sea; wave roll-  
 ing above the general surface of the water; billow; wave.  
 The realm was left, like a ship in a storm, amidst all the  
 raging *surges*, unruled and undirected of any. *Spenser.*  
 The wind-thrust *surge*, with high and monstrous main,  
 Seems to cast water on the burning bear,  
 And quench the guards of the ever-fest pole:  
 I never did like molestation view  
 On the enchain'd flood. *Shakespeare. Othello.*  
 He trod the water,  
 Whose enmity he flung aside, and breast'd  
 The *surge* most swollen that met him. *Shakespeare. Tempest.*  
 It was formerly famous for the unfortunate loves of Hero  
 and Leander, drowned in the uncompassionate *surges*. *Sandys.*  
 The sulph'rous hail  
 Shot after us in storm, o'erblown, hath laid  
 The fiery *surge*, that from the precipice  
 Of heav'n receiv'd us falling. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*  
 He sweeps the skies, and clears the cloudy North:  
 He flies aloft, and with impetuous roar  
 Pursues the foaming *surges* to the shore. *Dryden.*  
 Thetis, near Ilium's swelling flood,  
 With dread beheld the rolling *surges* sweep  
 In heaps his slaughter'd sons into the deep. *Pope.*  
 To *SURGE. v. n.* [from *surge*, Latin.] To swell; to rise  
 high.  
 From midst of all the main  
 The *surging* waters like a mountain rise. *Fairy Queen.*  
 He, all in rage, his sea-god fire besought,  
 Some curl'd vengeance on his son to cast;  
 From *surging* gulfs two monsters straight were brought. *F. 2.*  
 Up from the bottom turn'd by furious winds  
 And *surging* waves, as mountains, to assault  
 Heav'n's height, and with the centre mix the pole. *Milton.*  
 Not with indented wave,  
 Prone on the ground, as since; but on his rear,  
 Circular base of rising folds, that tower'd  
 Fold above fold, a *surging* maze! *Milton's Paradise Lost.*  
*Surging* waves against a solid rock,  
 Though all to thunders dash'd, th' assault renew,  
 Vain batt'ry; and in froth or bubbles end. *Milton.*

## SUR

*SURGEON. n. f.* [Corrupted by conversation from *chirurgion*.]  
 One who cures by manual operation; one whose duty is to  
 act in external maladies by the direction of the physician.  
 The wound was past the cure of a better *surgeon* than my-  
 self, so as I could but receive some few of her dying words. *Sid.*  
 I meddle with no woman's matters; but withal, I am a *sur-*  
*geon* to old shoes. *Shakespeare. Julius Caesar.*  
 He that hath wounded his neighbour, is tied to the expences  
 of the *surgeon*, and other incidences. *Taylor.*  
 Though most were sorely wounded, none were slain:  
 The *surgeons* soon despoil'd them of their arms,  
 And some with salves they cure. *Dryden.*  
*SURGEONRY. n. f.* [for *chirurgery*.] The act of curing by  
*SURGERY.* } manual operation.  
 It would seem very evil *surgery* to cut off every unfound  
 part of the body, which, being by other due means reco-  
 vered, might afterwards do good service. *Spenser.*  
 But strangely viited people,  
 The mere despair of *surgery*, he cures. *Shakespeare. Macbeth.*  
 They are often tarr'd over with the *surgery* of our sheep,  
 and would you have us kiss tar? *Shakespeare.*  
*SURGEY. adj.* [from *surge*.] Rising in billows.  
 What cause hath led you to the Spartan court?  
 Do publick or domestick cares constrain  
 This toilsome voyage o'er the *surgy* main? *Pope.*  
*SURILY. adv.* [from *surly*.] In a surly manner.  
*SURLINESS. n. f.* [from *surly*.] Gloomy moroseness; four  
 anger.  
 Thus pale they meet; their eyes with fury burn;  
 None greets; for none the greeting will return;  
 But in dumb *surliness*, each arm'd with care,  
 His foe profess, as brother of the war. *Dryden.*  
*SURLING. n. f.* [from *surly*.] A four morose fellow. Not used.  
 These four *surlings* are to be commended to sieur Gau-  
 lard. *Candem.*  
*SURLY. adj.* [from *surp*, four, Saxon.] Gloomily morose;  
 rough; uncivil; four; silently angry.  
 'Tis like you'll prove a jolly *surly* groom,  
 That take it on you at the first so roundly. *Shakespeare.*  
 That *surly* spirit, melancholy,  
 Had bak'd thy blood, and made it heavy thick;  
 Which else runs tickling up and down the veins,  
 Making that idiot laughter keep mens eyes,  
 And strain their cheeks to idle merriment. *Shakespeare. K. John.*  
 Against the Capitol I met a lion,  
 Who glar'd upon me, and went *surly* by,  
 Without annoying me. *Shakespeare. Julius Caesar.*  
 Repuls'd by *surly* grooms, who wait before  
 The sleeping tyrant's interdicted door. *Dryden.*  
 What if among the courtly tribe  
 You lost a place, and sav'd a bribe?  
 And then in *surly* mood came here  
 To fifteen hundred pounds a year,  
 And fierce against the whigs harangue'd? *Swift.*  
 The zephyrs floating loose, the timely rains,  
 Now soften'd into joy the *surly* storms. *Thomson's Summer.*  
 To *SURMISE. v. a.* [from *surmise*, French.] To suspect; to image  
 imperfectly; to imagine without certain knowledge.  
 Man coveteth what exceedeth the reach of sense, yea some-  
 what above capacity of reason, somewhat divine and heavenly,  
 which with hidden exultation it rather *surmiseth* than con-  
 ceiveth; somewhat it seeketh, and what that is directly it  
 knoweth not; yet very intensive desire thereof doth so incite  
 it, that all other known delights and pleasures are laid aside,  
 and they give place to the search of this but only suspected  
 desire. *Hooker.*  
 Of questions and strifes of words cometh envy, railings,  
 and evil *surmising*. *Tim. vi. 4.*  
*Surmise* not  
 His presence to these narrow bounds confin'd.  
 It walted nearer yet, and then she knew  
 That what before she but *surmis'd*, was true. *Dryden.*  
 This change was not wrought by altering the form or posi-  
 tion of the earth, as was *surmised* by a very learned man, but  
 by dissolving it. *Woodward.*  
*SURMISE. n. f.* [from *surmise*, French.] Imperfect notion; suspi-  
 cion; imagination not supported by knowledge.  
 To let go private *surmises*, whereby the thing itself is not  
 made better or worse; if just and allowable reasons might lead  
 them to do as they did, then are these censures frustrate. *Hick.*  
 They were by law of that proud tyrannal  
 Provok'd with wrath, and envy's false *surmises*,  
 Condemned to that dungeon mercilefs,  
 Where they should live in woe, and die in wretchedness. *F. 2.*  
 Aaron is gone; and my compassionate heart  
 Will not permit my eyes once to behold  
 The thing, whereat it trembles by *surmise*. *Shakespeare.*  
 My thought, whose murdering yet is but fantastical,  
 Shakes to my single state of man, that function  
 Is smother'd in *surmise*. *Shakespeare. Macbeth.*  
 We double honour gain  
 From his *surmise* prov'd false. *Milton.*  
 No



## SUR

No sooner did they espy the English turning from them, but they were of opinion that they fled towards their shipping: this *surmise* was occasioned, for that the English ships removed the day before. *Hayward.*

Hence guilty joys, distastes, *surmises*,  
False oaths, false tears, deccits, disguises. *Pope.*  
No man ought to be charged with principles he actually disowns, unless his practices contradict his profession; not upon small *surmises*. *Swift.*

TO SURMOUNT. *v. a.* [*surmonter*, French.]

1. To rise above.

The mountains of Olympus, Atho, and Atlas, over-reach and *surmount* all winds and clouds. *Raleigh.*  
2. To conquer; to overcome.

Though no resistance was made, the English had much ado to *surmount* the natural difficulties of the place the greatest part of one day. *Hayward.*

He hardly escaped to the Persian court; from whence, if the love of his country had not *surmounted* its base ingratitude to him, he had many invitations to return at the head of the Persian fleet; but he rather chose a voluntary death. *Swift.*

3. To surpass; to exceed.

What *surmounts* the reach  
Of human sense, I shall delineate so,  
By lik'ning spiritual to corporeal forms,  
As may express them best. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

SURMOUNTABLE. *adj.* [from *surmount*.] Conquerable; surpassable.

SURMULLET. *n. f.* [*mugil*, Lat.] A sort of fish. *Ainsworth.*

SURNAME. *n. f.* [*surnom*, French.]

1. The name of the family; the name which one has over and above the Christian name.

Many which were mere English joined with the Irish against the king, taking on them Irish habits and customs, which could never since be clean wiped away; of which sort be most of the *surnames* that end in *an*, as *Hernan*, *Shinan*, and *Mungan*, which now account themselves natural Irish. *Spenser.*

He, made heir not only of his brother's kingdom, but of his virtues and haughty thoughts, and of the *surname* also of *Barbarossa*, began to aspire unto the empire of all that part of Africa. *Kneller's History of the Turks.*

The epithets of great men, *monieur Boileau* is of opinion, were in the nature of *surnames*, and repeated as such. *Pope.*

2. An appellation added to the original name.

Witness may  
My *surname* Coriolanus: the painful service,  
The extreme dangers, and the drops of blood  
Shed for my thankless country, are required  
But with that *surname*. *Shak. Coriolanus.*

TO SURNAME. *v. a.* [*surnommer*, Fr. from the noun.] To name by an appellation added to the original name.

The people of Rome have by common voice,  
In election for the Roman empire,  
Chosen *Andronicus*, *surnamed* *Pius*. *Shak. Titus Andronicus.*

Another shall subscribe with his hand unto the Lord, and *surname* himself by the name of *Israel*. *Is. xlv. 5.*

*Pyreus*, only famous for counterfeiting earthen pitchers, a scullery, rogues together by the ears, was *surnamed* *Rupographus*. *Peascham on Drawing.*

How he, *surnam'd* of Africa, dismiss'd  
In his prime youth the fair Iberian maid. *Milton.*

God commanded man what was good; but the devil *surnamed* it evil, and thereby baffled the command. *South.*

TO SURPASS. *v. a.* [*surpasser*, French.] To excel; to exceed; to go beyond in excellence.

The climate's delicate,  
Fertile the isle, the temple much *surpassing*  
The common praise it bears. *Shak. Winter's Tale.*

O, by what name, for thou above all these,  
Above mankind, or aught than mankind higher,  
*Surpass'st* far my naming! how may I  
Adore thee, author of this universe? *Milton.*

Achilles, Homer's hero, in strength and courage *surpass'd* the rest of the Grecian army. *Dryden.*

A nymph of late there was,  
Whose heav'nly form her fellows did *surpass*,  
The pride and joy of fair Arcadia's plains. *Dryden.*

Under or near the Line are mountains, which, for bigness and number, *surpass* those of colder countries, as much as the heat there *surpasses* that of those countries. *Woodward.*

SURPASSING. *participial adj.* [from *surpass*.] Excelling in an high degree.

O thou! that with *surpassing* glory crown'd,  
Look it from thy sole dominion like the god  
Of this new world. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

His miracles proved him to be sent from God, not more by that infinite power that was seen in them, than by that *surpassing* goodness they demonstrated to the world. *Calamy.*

SURPRISE. *n. f.* [*surpris*, French, Fr. *surpellecium*, Lat.] The white garb which the clergy wear in their acts of ministration.

It will wear the *surplice* of humility over the black gown of a big heart. *Shakel. All's well that ends well.*

## SUR

The *cinclus gabinus* is a long garment, not unlike a *surplice*, which would have trailed on the ground, had it hung loose, and was therefore gathered about the middle with a girdle. *Addison.*

SURPLUS. *n. f.* [*sur* and *plus*, French.] A superfluous.

SURPLUSAGE. *n. f.* [*sur* and *plus*, French.] A superfluous.

1. If then thee list my offered grace to use,  
Take what thou please of all this *surplusage*;  
If thee list not, leave have thou to refuse. *Spenser.*

That you have vouchsaf'd my poor house to visit,  
It is a *surplus* of your grace. *Shakespeare.*

When the price of corn falleth, men give over *surplus* tillage, and break no more ground. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

We made a substance so disposed to fluidity, that by so small an agitation as only the *surplusage* of that which the ambient air is wont to have about the middle even of a Winter's day, above what it hath in the first part. *Boyle.*

The officers spent all, so as there was no *surplusage* of treasure; and yet that all was not sufficient. *Davies.*

Whatever degrees of assent one affords a proposition beyond the degrees of evidence, it is plain all that *surplusage* of assurance is owing not to the love of truth. *Locke.*

SURPRISE. *n. f.* [*surprise*, French; from the verb.]

1. The act of taking unawares; the state of being taken unawares.

Parents should mark heedfully the witty excuses of their children, especially at fuddains and *surprises*; but rather mark than pamper them. *Watson.*

This let him know,  
Left, wilfully transgressing, he pretend  
*Surprise*, unadmonish'd, unforwarn'd. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

I set aside the taking of St. Jago and St. Domingo in Hispaniola, as *surprises* rather than encounters. *Bacon.*

This strange *surprise* put the knight  
And wrathful squire into a fright. *Hudibras.*

There is a vast difference between them, as vast as between inadvertency and deliberation, between *surprise* and set purpose. *South.*

2. A dish, I suppose, which has nothing in it.

Few care for carving trifles in disguise,  
Or that fantastick dish some call *surprise*. *King's Cookery.*

3. Sudden confusion or perplexity.

TO SURPRISE. *v. a.* [*surpris*, French, from *surprendre*.]

1. To take unawares; to fall upon unexpectedly.

The castle of Macduff I will *surprise*,  
Seize upon Fife, give to the edge o' th' sword  
His wife, his babes. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

Now do our ears before our eyes,  
Like men in mists,  
Discover who'd the state *surprize*,  
And who resists. *Ben. Johnson.*

Did her well beware,  
Left, by some fair appearing good *surpris'd*,  
She dictate false, and misinform the will. *Milton.*

How shall he keep, what, sleeping or awake,  
A weaker may *surprise*, a stronger take? *Pope.*

Who can speak  
The mingled passions that *surpris'd* his heart!  
To astonish by something wonderful. *Thomson.*

People were not so much frighted as *surprized* at the bigness of the camel. *L'Estrange.*

3. To confuse or perplex by something sudden.

Up he starts, discover'd and *surpris'd*. *Milton.*

SURPRISING. *participial adj.* [from *surprise*.] Wonderful; raising sudden wonder or concern.

The greatest actions of a celebrated person, however *surprising* and extraordinary, are no more than what are expected from him. *Addison's Spectator.*

SURPRISINGLY. *adv.* [from *surprising*.] To a degree that raises wonder; in a manner that raises wonder.

If out of these ten thousand, we should take the men that are employed in publick business, the number of those who remain will be *surprisingly* little. *Addison.*

SURQUEDRY. *n. f.* [*sur* and *cuidre*, old Fr. to think.] Overweening; pride; insolence. Obsolete.

They overcome, were deprived  
Of their proud beauty, and the one moiety  
Transform'd to fish for their bold *surquedry*. *Fairy Queen.*

Late-born modesty  
Hath got such root in easy waxen hearts,  
That men may not themselves their own good parts  
Extol, without suspect of *surquedry*. *Dante.*

SURREBUTTER. *n. f.* [In law.] A second rebutter; answer to a rebutter. A term in the courts.

SURREJOINDER. *n. f.* [*surrejoindre*, French.] [In law.] A second defence of the plaintiff's action, opposite to the rejoinder of the defendant, which the civilians call *triplicatio*. *Boyle.*

TO SURRENDER. *v. a.* [*surrendre*, old French.]

1. To yield up; to deliver up.

Solemn dedication of churches serve not only to make them publick, but further also to *surrender* up that right which otherwise

## SUR

otherwise their founders might have in them, and to make God himself their owner. *Hooker.*

2. To deliver up an enemy.

Ripe age bade him *surrender* late,  
His life and long good fortune unto final fate. *Fairfax.*

He willing to *surrender* up the castle, forbade his soldiers to have any talk with the enemy. *Knolles.*

To SURRENDER. *v. n.* To yield; to give ones self up.

This mighty Archimedes too *surrenders* now. *Glanville.*

SURRENDER. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. The act of yielding.

Our general mother, with eyes  
Of conjugal attraction unprov'd,  
And meek *surrender*, half-embracing lean'd  
On our first father. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

Having mustered up all the forces he could, the clouds above and the deeps below, he prepares for a *surrender*; asserting, from a mistaken computation, that all these will not come up to near the quantity requisite. *Woodward.*

Juba's *surrender*  
Would give up Africa unto Cæsar's hands. *Addison.*

2. The act of resigning or giving up to another.

If our father carry authority with such disposition as he bears, this last *surrender* of his will but offend us. *Shakespeare.*

That hope quickly vanished upon the undoubted intelligence of that *surrender*. *Clarendon.*

As oppress'd states made themselves homagers to the Romans to engage their protection, so we should have made an entire *surrender* of ourselves to God, that we might have gain'd a title to his deliverances. *Decay of Piety.*

In passing a thing away by deed of gift, are required a *surrender* on the giver's part, of all the property he has in it; and to the making of a thing sacred, this *surrender* by its right owner is necessary. *South's Sermons.*

SURREPTION. *n. f.* [*surreptus*, Latin.] Surprise; sudden and unperceived invasion.

Sins compatible with a regenerate estate, are sins of a sudden *surreption*. *Hammond.*

SURREPTITIOUS. *adj.* [*surreptitius*, Latin.] Done by stealth; gotten or produced fraudulently.

Scaliger hath not translated the first; perhaps supposing it *surreptitious*, or unworthy so great an assertion.

The Majorites number not only the sections and lines, but even the words and letters of the Old Testament, the better to secure it from *surreptitious* practices. *Govern. of the Tongue.*

A correct copy of the Dunciad, the many *surreptitious* ones have rendered necessary. *Letter to Publ. of Pope's Dunciad.*

SURREPTITIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *surreptitious*.] By stealth; fraudulently.

Thou hast got it more *surreptitiously* than he did, and with less effect. *Govern. of the Tongue.*

TO SURROGATE. *v. a.* [*surrogatus*, Latin.] To put in the place of another.

SURROGATE. *n. f.* [*surrogatus*, Latin.] A deputy; a delegate; the deputy of an ecclesiastical judge.

TO SURROUND. *v. a.* [*surround*, Fr.] To environ; to encompass; to enclose on all sides.

Yelling monsters that with ceaseless cry  
*Surround* me, as thou wast. *Milton.*

Cloud and ever-during dark  
*Surrounds* me, from the cheerful ways of men  
Cut off. *Milton.*

Bad angels seen  
On wing under the burning cope of hell,  
Twixt upper, neather, and *surrounding* fires. *Milton.*

As the bodies that *surround* us diversly affect our organs, the mind is forced to receive the impressions. *Locke.*

SURSO'LD. [In algebra.] The fourth multiplication or power of any number whatever taken as the root. *Trevoux.*

SURSO'LD Problem. [In mathematics.] That which cannot be resolved but by curves of a higher nature than a conick section. *Harris.*

SURTOU'T. *n. f.* [French.] A large coat worn over all the rest.

The *surcoat* if abroad you wear,  
Repels the rigour of the air;  
Would you be warmer, if at home  
You had the fabric, and the loom? *Prior.*

Sir Roger she mortally hated, and used to hire fellows to squirt kennel-water upon him, so that he was forced to wear a *surcoat* of oiled cloth, by which means he came home pretty clean, except where the *surcoat* was a little scanty. *Arbutnot.*

TO SURVEIL. *v. a.* [*surveiller*, Fr.] To superintend; to come as an addition.

Hippocrates mentions a suppuration that *surveils* lethargies, which commonly terminates in a consumption. *Harvey.*

TO SURVEY. *v. a.* [*surveoir*, old French.]

1. To overlook; to have under the view; to view as from a higher place.

Round he *surveys*, and well might where he stood,  
So high above. *Milton.*

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Though with those streams he no resemblance holds,  
Whose foam is amber and their gravel gold;  
His genuine and less guilty wealth explore,  
Search not his bottom, but *survey* his shore. *Denham.*

2. To oversee as one in authority.

3. To view as examining.

The husbandman's self came that way,  
Of custom to *survey* his ground,  
And his trees of state incompass round: *Spenser.*

Early abroad he did the world *survey*,  
As if he knew he had not long to stay. *Waller.*

With such alter'd looks  
All pale and speechless, he *survey'd* me round. *Dryden.*

SURVEY. *n. f.* [from the verb.] View; prospect.

Her stars in all their vast *survey*  
Useless besides! *Milton.*

Under his proud *survey* the city lies,  
And like a mill beneath a hill doth rise. *Denham.*

No longer lett'd of his prey,  
He leaps up at it with enrag'd desire. *Dryden.*

O'erlooks the neighbours with a wide *survey*,  
And nods at ev'ry house his threatning fire.

SURVEYOR. *n. f.* [from *survey*.]

1. An overseer; one placed to superintend others.

Were't not madnes then,  
To make the fox *surveyor* of the fold? *Shakel. Henry VI.*

Bishop Fox was not only a grave counsellor for war or peace, but also a good *surveyor* of works. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

2. A measurer of land.

Should we survey  
The plot of situation, and the model;  
Question *surveyors*, know our own estate;  
How able such a work to undergo, *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*

To weigh against his opposite. *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*

Decempeda was a measuring rod for taking the dimensions of buildings; from hence came decempedator, for a *surveyor*, used by Cicero. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

SURVEYORSHIP. *n. f.* [from *surveyor*.] The office of a *surveyor*.

TO SURVIEW. *v. a.* [*surveoir*, old French.] To overlook; to have in view. Not in use.

That turret's frame most admirable was,  
Like highest heaven compass'd round,  
And lifted high above this earthly mass,  
Which it *surview'd*, as hills do lower ground. *Fairy Queen.*

TO SURVIVE. *v. n.* [*supervivus*, Latin; *survivre*, Fr.]

1. To live after the death of another.

Those that *survive*, let Rome reward with love. *Shak.*

Try pleasure,  
Which when no other enemy *survives*,  
Still conquers all the conquerors. *Denham.*

2. To live after any thing.

Now that he is dead, his immortal fame *survives*, and flourishes in the mouths of all people. *Spenser.*

The love of horses which they had alive,  
And care of chariots after death *survive*. *Dryden.*

The rhapsodies, called the characteristicks, would never have *survived* the first edition, if they had not discovered to strong a tincture of infidelity. *Watts.*

3. To remain alive.

No longer now that golden age appears,  
When patriarch-wits *survived* a thousand years;  
Now length of fame, our second life, is lost,  
And bare three-score is all ev'n that can boast;  
Our sons their father's failing language see,  
And such as Chaucer is, shall Dryden be. *Pope.*

TO SURVIVE. *v. a.* To outlive.

I'll assure her of  
Her widowhood, be it that she *survives* me,  
In all my lands and leaves whatsoever. *Shakespeare.*

SURVIVER. *n. f.* [from *survive*.] One who outlives another.

Your father lost a father,  
That father, his; and the *survivor* bound  
In filial obligation, for some term,  
To do obsequious sorrow. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

Although some died, the father beholding so many descents, the number of *survivors* must still be very great. *Brown.*

I did discern  
From his *survivors*, I could nothing learn. *Denham.*

Her majesty is heir to the *survivor* of the late king. *Swift.*

SURVIVORSHIP. *n. f.* [from *survivor*.] The state of outliving another.

Such offices granted in reversion were void, unless where the grant has been by *survivorship*. *Atkiss's Parergon.*

SUSCEPTIBILITY. *n. f.* [from *susceptible*.] Quality of admitting; tendency to admit.

The *susceptibility* of those influences, and the effects thereof is the general providential law whereby other physical beings are governed. *Hale.*

SUSCEPTIBLE. *adj.* [*susceptible*, Fr. *Prior* has accented this improperly on the first syllable.] Capable of admitting.



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He moulded him platonically to his own idea, delighting first in the choice of the materials, because he found him *susceptible* of good form. *Watson.*  
In their tender years they are more *susceptible* of virtuous impressions than afterwards, when solicited by vulgar inclinations. *L'Estrange.*  
Children's minds are narrow, and usually *susceptible* but of one thought at once. *Locke on Education.*  
Blow with empty words the *susceptible* flame. *Prior.*  
**SUSCEPTOR.** *n. f.* [*susceptor*, Latin.] Act of taking.  
A canon, promoted to holy orders, before he is of a lawful age for the *suspension* of orders, shall have a voice in the chapter. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*  
**SUSCEPTIVE.** *adj.* [from *susceptor*, Lat. this word is more analogical, though less used than *susceptible*.] Capable to admit.  
Since our nature is so *susceptive* of errors on all sides, it is fit we should have notices given us how far other persons may become the causes of false judgments. *Watson's Logic.*  
**SUSCIPENCY.** *n. f.* [from *susceptor*.] Reception; admission.  
**SUSCIPIENT.** *n. f.* [*suscipiens*, Latin.] One who takes; one that admits or receives.  
**TO SUSCITATE.** *v. n.* [*susciter*, French; *suscite*, Lat.] To rouse; to excite.  
It concurrereth but unto predisposed effects, and only *suscitates* those forms whose determinations are seminal, and proceed from the idea of themselves. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*  
**SUSCITATION.** *n. f.* [*suscitation*, Fr. from *suscitate*.] The act of rousing or exciting.  
**TO SUSPENSE.** *v. a.* [*suspensio*, Latin.]  
1. To imagine with a degree of fear and jealousy what is not known.  
Nothing makes a man *suspense* much, more than to know little; and therefore men should remedy *suspense* by procuring to know more. *Bacon.*  
Let us not then *suspense* our happy state,  
As not secure. *Milton.*  
From her hand I could *suspense* no ill. *Milton.*  
2. To imagine guilty without proof.  
Though many poets may *suspense* themselves for the partiality of parents to their youngest children, I know myself too well to be ever satisfied with my own conceptions. *Dryden.*  
Some would persuade us that body and extension are the same thing, which change the signification of words, which I would not *suspense* them of, they having so severely condemned the philosophy of others. *Locke.*  
3. To hold uncertain.  
I cannot forbear a story which is so well attested, that I have no manner of reason to *suspense* the truth. *Addison.*  
**TO SUSPENSE.** *v. n.* To imagine guilt.  
If I *suspense* without cause, why then let me be your self. *Shakespeare's Merry Wives of Windsor.*  
**SUSPENSE.** *part. adj.* [*suspens*, French.] Doubtful.  
Sordid interests or affectation of strange relations are not like to render your reports *suspense* or partial. *Clarendon.*  
**SUSPENSE.** *n. f.* [from the verb.] Suspicion; imagination without proof. Obsolete.  
No fancy mine, no other wrong *suspense*,  
Make me, O virtuous flame, thy laws neglect. *Sidney.*  
The sale of offices and towns in France,  
If they were known, as the *suspense* is great,  
Would make thee quickly hop without a head. *Shakespeare.*  
My most worthy master, in whose breast  
Doubt and *suspense*, alas, are plac'd too late,  
You should have fear'd false times, when you did feast. *Shak.*  
There be so many false prints of praise, that a man may justly hold it a *suspense*. *Bacon.*  
Nothing more jealous than a favourite towards the wain-  
ing-time and *suspense* of satiety. *Watson.*  
They might hold sure intelligence  
Among themselves, without *suspense* offend. *Daniel.*  
If the king ends the differences, and takes away the *suspense*,  
The case will be no worse than when two duellists enter the field. *Suckling.*  
**TO SUSPEND.** *v. a.* [*suspendre*, French; *suspend*, Latin.]  
1. To hang; to make to hang by any thing.  
As 'twixt two equal armies fate  
*Suspense* uncertain victory;  
Our souls, which to advance our state,  
Were gone out, hung 'twixt her and me. *Donne.*  
It is reported by Rufinus, that in the temple of Serapis,  
there was an iron chariot *suspended* by loadstones; which stones removed, the chariot fell and was dashed to pieces. *Brown.*  
2. To make to depend upon.  
God hath in the scripture *suspended* the promise of eternal life upon this condition, that without obedience and holiness of life no man shall ever see the Lord. *Tillotson.*  
3. To interrupt; to make to stop for a time.  
The harmony  
*Suspended* hell, and took with ravishment  
The thronging audience. *Milton.*  
The guard nor fights nor flies; their fate so near,  
At once *suspends* their courage and their fear. *Denham.*

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This is the hinge on which turns the liberty of intellectual beings, in their steady prosecution of true felicity, that they can *suspend* this prosecution in particular cases, till they have looked before them. *Locke.*  
4. To delay; to hinder from proceeding.  
*Suspend* your indignation against my brother, till you can derive from him better testimony of his intent. *Shakespeare.*  
His answer did the nymph attend;  
Her looks, her sighs, her gestures all did pray him;  
But Godfrey wisely did his grant *suspend*.  
He doubts the worst, and that a while did stay him. *Fairf.*  
To themselves I left them;  
For I *suspend* their doom. *Milton.*  
The reasons for *suspending* the play were ill founded. *Dryden.*  
The British dame, famed for refitless grace,  
Contents not now but for the second place;  
Our love *suspended*, we neglect the fair,  
For whom we burn'd, to gaze adoring here. *Gravil.*  
A man may *suspend* his choice from being determined for or against the thing proposed, till he has examined whether it be really of a nature to make him happy or no. *Locke.*  
5. To debar for a time from the execution of an office or enjoyment of a revenue.  
Good men should not be *suspended* from the exercise of their ministry, and deprived of their livelihood for ceremonies, which are on all hands acknowledged indifferent. *Sanderfon.*  
The bishop of London was summoned for not *suspending* Dr. Sharp. *Swift.*  
**SUSPENSE.** *n. f.* [*suspensio*, French; *suspensio*, Latin.]  
1. Uncertainty; delay of certainty or determination; indetermination.  
Till this be done, their good affection towards the safety of the church is acceptable; but the way they prescribe us to preserve it by, must rest in *suspense*. *Hobbes.*  
Such true joy's *suspense*  
What dream can I present to recompense? *Wallis.*  
Ten days the prophet in *suspense* remain'd,  
Would no man's fate pronounce; at last constrain'd  
By Ithacus, he solemnly design'd  
Me for the sacrifice. *Denham.*  
In propositions, where though the proofs in view are of most moment, yet there are sufficient grounds to *suspense* that there is fallacy, or proofs as considerable to be produced on the contrary side, there *suspense* or dissent are often voluntary. *Locke.*  
2. Act of withholding the judgment.  
Whatever necessity determines to the pursuit of real bliss, the same necessity establishes *suspense*, deliberation and scrutiny, whether its satisfaction misleads from our true happiness. *Locke.*  
3. Privation for a time; impediment for a time.  
4. Stop in the midst of two opposites.  
For thee the fates, feverently kind, ordain  
A cool *suspense* from pleasure or from pain. *Pope.*  
**SUSPENSE.** *adj.* [*suspensio*, Latin.]  
1. Held from proceeding.  
The self-same orders allowed, but yet established in more wary and *suspense* manner, as being to stand in force till God should give the opportunity of some general conference what might be best for every of them afterwards to do; had both prevented all occasion of just dislike which others might take, and reserved a greater liberty unto the authors themselves, of entering unto further consultation afterwards. *Hobbes.*  
The great light of day yet wants to run  
Much of his race, though sleep, *suspense* in heav'n  
Held by thy voice. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*  
2. Held in doubt; held in expectation.  
This said, he sat; and expectation held  
His looks *suspense*, awaiting who appear'd  
To second or oppose. *Milton.*  
**SUSPENSION.** *n. f.* [*suspension*, Fr. from *suspend*.]  
1. Act of making to hang on any thing.  
2. Act of making to depend on any thing.  
3. Act of delaying.  
Had we had time to pray,  
With thousand vows and tears we should have fought,  
That sad decree's *suspension* to have wrought. *Wallis.*  
4. Act of withholding or balancing the judgment.  
In his Indian relations, wherein are contained incredible accounts, he is surely to be read with *suspension*; these are they which weakened his authorities with former ages, for he is seldom mentioned without derogatory parenthesises. *Brown.*  
The mode of the will, which answers to dubitation, may be called *suspension*; and that which in the fantastick will is obstinacy, is constancy in the intellectual.  
5. Interruption; temporary cessation.  
Nor was any thing done for the better adjusting things in the time of that *suspension*, but every thing left in the same state of unconcernedness as before. *Clarendon.*  
**SUSPENSORY.** *adj.* [*suspensivus*, Fr. *suspensio*, Lat.]. That by which a thing hangs.  
There are several parts peculiar to brutes which are wanting in man, as the seventh or *suspensory* muscle of the eye. *Ray.*

SUS

**SUSPICION.** *n. f.* [*suspicio*, Fr. *suspicio*, Lat.] The act of suspecting; imagination of something ill without proof.  
This *suspicion* Miso for the hoggish shrewdness of her brain, and Mopla for a very unlikely envy she hath stumbled upon. *Sidney.*  
*Suspicious* amongst thoughts are like bats amongst birds, they ever fly by twilight; they are to be repressed, or at the least well guarded, for they cloud the mind. *Bacon.*  
*Suspicion* all our lives shall be stuck full of eyes;  
For treason is but trusted like a fox,  
Who ne'er to tame, so cherish'd and lock'd up,  
Will have a wild trick of his ancestors. *Shakespeare.*  
Though wisdom wake, *suspicion* sleeps  
At wisdom's gate; and to simplicity  
Religions her charge, while goodness thinks no ill  
Where no ill seems. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*  
**SUSPICIOUS.** *adj.* [*suspicius*, Latin.]  
1. Inclined to suspect; inclined to imagine ill without proof.  
Nature itself, after it has done an injury, will for ever be *suspicious*, and no man can love the person he *suspicious*. *South's Sermons.*  
A wife man will find us to be rogues by our faces; we have a *suspicious*, fearful, constrained countenance, often turning and looking through narrow lanes. *Swift.*  
2. Liable to suspicion; giving reason to imagine ill.  
They, because the light of his candle too much drowned theirs, were glad to lay hold on so colourable matter, and exceeding forward to traduce him as an author of *suspicious* innovations. *Hooker.*  
I spy a black *suspicious* threatening cloud,  
That will encounter with our glorious sun. *Shakespeare.*  
Authors are *suspicious*, nor greedily to be swallowed, who pretend to deliver antipathies, lymphatics and the occult abstrusities of things. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*  
His life  
Private, unactive, calm, contemplative, *Milton.*  
Little *suspicious* to any king.  
Many mischievous insects are daily at work, to make people of merit *suspicious* of each other. *Pope.*  
**SUSPICIOUSLY.** *adv.* [from *suspicious*.]  
1. With suspicion.  
2. So as to raise suspicion.  
His guard entering the place, found Plangus with his sword in his hand, but not naked, but standing *suspiciously* enough, to one already *suspicious*. *Sidney.*  
**SUSPICIOUSNESS.** *n. f.* [from *suspicious*.] Tending to suspicion.  
To make my estate known seemed impossible, by reason of the *suspiciousness* of Miso, and my young mistresses. *Sidney.*  
**SUSPIRATION.** *n. f.* [*suspiratio* from *suspiro*, Latin.] Sigh; act of fetching the breath deep.  
Not customary fuits of solemn black,  
Nor windy *suspiration* of forced breath  
That can denote me truly. *Shakespeare.*  
In deep *suspirations* we take more large gulphs of air to cool our heart, overcharged with love or sorrow. *More.*  
**TO SUSPIRE.** *v. n.* [*suspiro*, Latin.]  
1. To sigh; to fetch the breath deep.  
2. It seems in *Shakespeare* to mean only, to begin to breathe; perhaps mistaken for *respire*.  
Since the birth of Cain, the first male child,  
To him that did but yesterday *suspire*,  
There was not such a gracious creature born. *Shakespeare.*  
**TO SUSTAIN.** *v. a.* [*sustener*, Fr. *sustineo*, Latin.]  
1. To bear; to prop; to hold up.  
The largeness and lightness of her wings and tail *sustain* her without latitude. *More.*  
Vain is the force of man,  
To crush the pillars that the pile *sustain*. *Dryden's Æneid.*  
2. To support; to keep from sinking under evil.  
The admirable curiosity and singular excellency of this design will *sustain* the patience, and animate the industry of him who shall undertake it. *Hobbes.*  
If he have no comfortable expectations of another life to *sustain* him under the evils in this world, he is of all creatures the most miserable. *Tillotson.*  
3. To maintain; to keep.  
What food  
Will he convey up thither to *sustain*  
Himself and army? *Milton.*  
But it on her, not she on it depends;  
For she the body doth *sustain* and cherish.  
My labour will *sustain* me. *Davies.*  
4. To help; to relieve; to assist.  
They charged on pain of perpetual displeasure, neither to entreat for him, or any way *sustain* him. *Shakespeare.*  
His sons who seek the tyrant to *sustain*,  
And long for arbitrary lords again,  
He dooms to death, asserting publick right. *Dryden's Æn.*  
5. To bear; to endure.  
Were it I thought death menac'd would ensue  
This my attempt, I would *sustain* alone  
The worst, and not persuade thee. *Milton.*

SWA

Can Ceyx then *sustain* to leave his wife,  
And unconcern'd forsake the sweets of life. *Dryden.*  
Shall Turnus then such endless toil *sustain*,  
In fighting fields, and conquer towns in vain. *Dryden.*  
The mind stands collected within herself, and *sustains* the flock with all the force which is natural to her; but a heart in love has its foundations lapped. *Addison.*  
6. To bear without yielding.  
Sacharissa's beauty's wine,  
Which to madness doth incline;  
Such a liquor as no brain  
That is mortal can *sustain*. *Waller.*  
7. To suffer; to bear as inflicted.  
If you omit  
The offer of this time, I cannot promise,  
But that you shall *sustain* more new disgraces,  
With these you bear already. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*  
**SUSTAINABLE.** *adj.* [*sustainable*, Fr. from *sustain*.] That may be sustained.  
**SUSTAINER.** *n. f.* [from *sustain*.]  
1. One that props; one that supports.  
2. One that suffers; a sufferer.  
Thyself hast a *sustainer* been  
Of much affliction in my cause. *Chapman's Iliad.*  
**SUSTENANCE.** *n. f.* [*sustenance*, Fr.]  
1. Support; maintenance.  
Scarcely allowing himself fit *sustenance* of life, rather than he would spend those goods for whose sake only he seemed to joy in life. *Sidney.*  
There are unto one end fundry means; as for the *sustenance* of our bodies many kinds of food, many sorts of raiment to clothe our nakedness. *Hooker.*  
Is then the honour of your daughter of greater moment to her, than to my daughter her's, whose *sustenance* it was? *Add.*  
2. Necessaries of life; victuals.  
The experiment cost him his life for want of *sustenance*. *L'E.*  
The ancients were inventors of all arts necessary to life and *sustenance*, as plowing and sowing. *Temple.*  
**SUSTENTATION.** *n. f.* [*sustentation*, Fr. from *sustento*, Latin.]  
1. Support; preservation from falling.  
These steams once raised above the earth, have their ascent and *sustentation* aloft promoted by the air. *Boyle.*  
2. Support of life; use of victuals.  
A very abstemious animal, by reason of its frigidity, and latancy in the winter, will long subsist without a visible *sustentation*. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*  
3. Maintenance.  
When there be great shoals of people, which go on to populate, without foreseeing means of life and *sustentation*; it is of necessity that once in an age they discharge a portion of their people upon other nations. *Bacon.*  
**SUSURRATION.** *n. f.* [from *susurro*, Latin.] Whisper; soft murmur.  
**SUTE.** *n. f.* [for *sute*.] Sort.  
Touching matters belonging to the church of Christ, this we conceive that they are not of one *sute*. *Hooker.*  
**SUTLER.** *n. f.* [*sutler*, Dutch; *sudler*, German.] A man that sells provisions and liquor in a camp.  
I shall *sutler* be  
Unto the camp, and profits will accrue. *Shakespeare. Hen. V.*  
Send to the *sutler's*; there you're sure to find  
The bully match'd with rascals of his kind. *Dryden.*  
**SUTURE.** *n. f.* [*sutura*, Latin.]  
1. A manner of sewing or stitching, particularly of stitching wounds.  
Wounds, if held in close contact for some time, reunite by inoculation: to maintain this situation, several sorts of *sutures* have been invented; those now chiefly described are the interrupted, the glovers, the quill'd, the twisted and the dry *sutures*, but the interrupted and twisted are almost the only useful ones. *Sharp's Surgery.*  
2. *Suture* is a particular articulation: the bones of the cranium are joined to one another by four *sutures*. *Quincy.*  
Many of our vessels degenerate into ligaments, and the *sutures* of the skull are abolished in old age. *Arbuthnot.*  
**SWAB.** *n. f.* [*swabb*, Swedish.] A kind of mop to clean floors.  
**TO SWAB.** *v. a.* [*swabb*, Saxon.] To clean with a mop.  
It is now used chiefly at sea. *Shelwood's Voyage.*  
**SWABBER.** *n. f.* [*swabber*, Dutch.] A sweeper of the deck.  
The master, the *swabber*, the boatwain and I,  
Lov'd Mall, Meg, and Marrian, and Margery. *Shak.*  
Was any thing wanting to the extravagance of this degenerate age, but the making a tarpawlin and a *swather* the hero of a tragedy. *Dennis.*  
**TO SWADDLE.** *v. a.* [*swedan*, Saxon.]  
1. To swathe; to bind in cloaths, generally used of binding new-born children.  
Invested by a veil of clouds,  
And fundled as new-born in fable shrouds;  
For these a receptacle I design'd. *Sandys.*  
How



...ken from a cheft of fweets,  
 , whole young breath  
 e way ;  
 ttle winding fheets,  
 and fend them unto death. *Herbert.*  
 up in my night-gown with long pieces of  
 rapt me in about an hundred yards of  
 Addifon.  
 A low ludicrous word.  
 nch, great in the faddle,  
 bind o'er as *fवादले*. *Hudibras.*  
 n the verb.] Cloaths bound round the  
 ncafe me: no, no, fay they; and upon  
 of their houfes, and put me to bed in  
 Addifon.  
 } *u. f.* [from *fवादले*.] Cloath wrapped  
 round a new-born child.  
 Fairies the unwetting rift,  
 t'elf in tender *fवादले* band,  
 brood, there for thee left,  
 geglins call, fo changed by fairies theft. *Fairy Queen.*  
 ou fee there is not yet out of his *fवादले*.  
*Shakspeare. Hamlet.*  
*s* were purple, wrought with gold. *Dryden.*  
 rgan; Saxon; *fवादले*, Iflandick.] To  
 ght; to lay heavy.  
 , in *fवादले* down, to pierce with their  
 cent pofture, and crevice the wall. *Wotton.*  
 and with his fides much compressed, he  
 his back, and another answering to it on  
 he is the better kept upright, or from  
 Grew.  
 n *fवादले*.] To cafe; to foften; to mi-  
 have pow'r'd to *fवादले*  
 troubled mind,  
 fester'd wounds. *Milton.*  
 pow'r to mitigate and *fवादले*,  
 nes, troubled thoughts, and chafe  
 ts, and fear from mortal minds. *Milton.*  
 ve thee,  
 fted fenfes fhould forfake me,  
 wals, when my poor heart  
 and be left tole to thine. *Ortway.*  
 [ *fवादले*, Dutch, to make a noise;  
 to blutter; to bully; to be turbulently and  
 and infolent.  
 ? *fवादले* ? and difcourse fustian with  
 Oh thou invincible fpirit of wine! *Shak-*  
 one that I fhould fight withal, if he be  
*fवादले* d with me laft night. *Shakspeare.*  
 with a *fवादले* ing accent fharply twang'd  
 more approbation than proof itfelf. *Shak-*  
 mortals love to *fवादले* for opinions, and  
 of knowledge. *Glauv. Scelf.*  
 n the world huff, look big, flare, drefs,  
 the fame noify raife. *L'Etrange.*  
 ck'd,  
 d to fet a foot to ground,  
 a lord. *Dryden.*  
 weakly fever founded, hath fome effect  
 who think there is fomething more than  
 ing man that talks of nothing but de-  
 Tillofon.  
 t to be ftarched, and formal, and fuperci-  
 our footmen, and browbeat our infe-  
 Cellier on Pride.  
 is it to be victorious in a cafe? to *fवादले*  
 lawyer I was born, and a lawyer I will  
*Arbutnot's Hiftory of John Bull.*  
 from *fवादले*.] A blutterer; a bully;  
 v.  
 s; hofets; a tame creature: you may ftroke  
 oppy greyhound. *Shakspeare. Henry IV.*  
*fवादले*.] Dependent by its weight.  
 animal ventricofum, from his *fवादले*  
 Brown's Vulgar Errors.  
 Saxon and Runick.]

SWALLOW. *n. f.* [*swainmus*, law Lat.] A court touching matters of the forest, kept by the charter of the forest three in the year. This court of *swallow* is as incident to a forest, as the court of piepowder is to a fair. The *swallow* is a court of freeholders within the forest. *Cowel.*  
To SWALE. ? *v. a.* [*swelan*, Saxon, to kindle.] To waite or to SWALE. ? blaze away; to melt: as, the candle swales. *Bailey.*  
SWALLOWET. *n. f.* Among the tin-miners, water breaking in upon the miners at their work. *Bailey.*  
SWALLOW. *n. f.* [*swalepele*, Saxon.] A small bird of passage, or, as some lay, a bird that lies hid and sleeps in the Winter. *Shak. Timon of Athens.*  
The *swallow* follows not Summer more willingly than we your lordship. *Shak. Timon of Athens.*  
Daffodils,  
That come before the *swallow* dares. *Shakespeare.*  
The *swallows* make use of celandine, and the linnet of euphrasia. *More.*  
When *swallows* fleet foar high and sport in air,  
He told us that the welkin would be clear. *Gay.*  
The *swallow* sweeps  
The flimy pool, to build his hanging house  
Intent. *Thomson's Spring.*  
To SWALLOW. *v. a.* [*swelzan*, Saxon; *swelgen*, Dutch.]  
1. To take down the throat.  
I *swallow* down my pittle. *Job vii. 19.*  
if little faults  
Shall not be wink'd at, how shall we stretch our eye,  
Whose capital crimes chew'd, *swallow'd*, and digested,  
Appear before us? *Shakespeare's Henry V.*  
Men are, at a venture, of the religion of the country; and must therefore *swallow* down opinions, as filly people do empericks pills, and have nothing to do but believe that they will do the cure. *Locke.*  
2. To receive without examination.  
Confider and judge of it as a matter of reason, and not *swallow* it without examination as a matter of faith. *Locke.*  
3. To engross; to appropriate.  
Far be it from me, that I should *swallow* up or deftroy. *2 Sa.*  
Homer excels all the inventors of other arts in this, that he has *swallowed* up the honour of those who succeeded him. *Pope.*  
4. To absorb; to take in; to sink in any abyss; to engulph.  
Though you untie the winds, and let them fight  
Against the churches, though the yefly waves  
Confound and *swallow* navigation up. *Shakespeare.*  
I may be pluck'd into the *swallowing* womb  
Of this deep pit, poor Balthians' grave. *Shak. Tit. Andron.*  
Death is *swallowed* up in victory. *1 Cor. xv. 54.*  
If the earth open her mouth and *swallow* them up, ye shall understand that these men have provoked the Lord, *Num. xvi.*  
In bogs *swallow'd* up and loft. *Milton.*  
He hid many things from us, not that they would *swallow* up our understandings, but divert our attention from what is more important. *Decay of Piety.*  
Nature would abhor  
To be forced back again upon herself,  
And like a whirlpool *swallow* her own streams.  
*Dryden and Lee's Oedipus.*  
Should not the sad occasion *swallow* up  
My other cares, and draw them all into it? *Addison.*  
Cities overturn'd,  
And late at night in *swallowing* earthquake funk. *Thomson.*  
5. To devour; to deftroy.  
The necessary provision for life *swallows* the greatest part of their time. *Locke.*  
Corruption *swallow'd* what the liberal hand  
Of bounty scatter'd. *Thomson's Autumn.*  
6. To be loft in any thing; to be given up.  
The priest and the prophet are *swallowed* up of wine. *If.*  
SWALLOW. *n. f.* [from the verb.] The throat; voracity.  
Had this man of merit and mortification been call'd to account for his ungodly *swallow*, in gorging down the estates of helpless widows and orphans, he would have told them that it was all for charitable uses. *Saath.*  
SWALLOWTAIL. *n. f.* A species of willow.  
The shining willow they call *swallowtail*, because of the pleasure of the leaf. *Bacon's Natural History.*  
SWALLOWWORT. *n. f.* A plant.  
SWAM. The preticite of *swim*.  
SWAMP. *n. f.* [*swammis*, Gothick; *swan*, Saxon; *swamm*, Islandick; *swamme*, Dutch; *swamp*, Danish; *swamp*, Swedish.]  
A marsh; a bog; a fen.  
SWAMPY. *adj.* [from *swamp*.] Boggy; fenny.  
*Swampy* fens breathe destructive myriads. *Thomson.*  
SWAN. *n. f.* [*swan*, Saxon; *swan*, Danish; *swaan*, Dutch.]  
The *swan* is a large water-fowl, that has a long and very straight neck, and is very white, excepting when it is young. Its legs and feet are black, as is its bill, which is like that of a goose, but something rounder, and a little hooked at the lower end of it: the two sides below its eyes are black and shining like ebony. Swans use wings like sails, which catch the wind, so that they are driven along in the water. *They*

feed upon herbs and some sort of grain like a goose, and some  
 are said to have lived three hundred years. There is a species  
 of swans with the feathers of their heads, towards the breast,  
 marked at the ends with a gold colour inclining to red. The  
 swan is reckoned by Moles among the unclean creatures ; but  
 it was consecrated to Apollo the god of music, because it was  
 said to sing melodiously when it was near expiring ; a tradition  
 generally received, but fabulous. *Calmet.*

With untainted eye  
 Compare her face with fomes that I shall show,  
 And I will make thee think thy *swan* a crow. *Shakespeare.*  
 Let music found, while he doth make his choice ;  
 Then if he lose, he makes a *swan* like end. *Shakespeare.*

I have been a *swan*,  
 With bootless labour, swim against the tide,  
 And spend her strength with over-matching waves. *Shakespeare.*  
 The birds easy to be drawn are plainpieds, or water-fowl,  
 as the mallard, goose, and *swan*. *Peacham on Drawing.*

The fearful matrons raise a screaming cry ;  
 Old feeble men with fainter groans reply ;  
 A jarring found resalts, and mingles in the sky,  
 Like that of *swans* returning to the floods. *Dryden.*

The idea, which an Englishman signifies by the name *swan*,  
 is a white colour, long neck, black beak, black legs, and whole  
 feet, and all these of a certain size, with a power of swim-  
 ming in the water, and making a certain kind of noise. *Locke.*  
*SWAN-KIN. n. f. [swarm and kin.]* A kind of soft flannel,  
 imitating for warmth the down of a swan.

SWAP. *adv.* [*ad fupia*, to do at a snatch, Islandick.] Hastily ;  
 with hasty violence, as, he did it *swap*. A low word.  
 To SWAP. *v. a.* To exchange. See *io* SWOP.

SWARD. *n. f.* [*ward*, Swedifh.]  
 1. The skin of bacon.  
 2. The surface of the ground : whence *green sward*, or *green  
 sward*.  
 Water, kept too long, loosens and softens the *sward*, makes  
 it subject to rushes and coarse grass. *Note on Tuller.*  
 The noon of night was past, when the foe  
 Came dreadful o'er the level *sward*, that lies  
 Between the wood and the swift streaming Ouse. *A. Philips.*  
 To plant a vineyard in July, when the earth is very dry  
 and combustible, plow up the *sward*, and burn it. *Mortimer.*

SWARE. The preterite of *swear*.  
 SWARM. *n. f.* [*preape*, Saxon ; *swarm*, Dutch.]  
 1. A great body or number of bees or other small animals, par-  
 ticularly those bees that migrate from the hive.  
 A *swarm* of bees that cut the liquid sky,  
 Upon the topmost branch in clouds alight. *Dryden's En-*  
 2. A multitude ; a crowd.  
 From this *swarm* of fair advantages,  
 You grip'd the general issue up your hand,  
 Forgot your oath to us at Doncaster. *Shakespeare.*  
 If we could number up those prodigious *swarms* that have  
 settled themselves in every part of it, they would amount to  
 more than can be found. *Addison on Italy.*

To SWARM. *v. n.* [*preape*, Saxon ; *swarmen*, Dutch.]  
 1. To rise as bees in a body, and make the hive.  
 All hands employ'd,  
 Like labouring bees on a long Summer's day ;  
 Some found the trumpet for the rest to *swarm*. *Dryden.*  
*Swarm'd* on a rotten flick the bees I spy'd.  
 When bees hang in *swarming* time, they will presently rise  
 if the weather hold. *Mortimer's Husband.*

2. To appear in multitudes ; to crowd ; to throng.  
 The merciles Macdonel,  
 The multiplying villanies of nature  
 Do *swarm* upon. *Shakespeare. Macbeth.*  
 Our superfluous laqueys, and our peasants,  
 Who in unnecessary action *swarm*  
 About our squares of battle. *Shakespeare. Henry*

What a multitude of thoughts at once  
 Awaken'd in the *swarm*, while I consider  
 What from within I feel myself, and hear  
 What from without comes often to my ears. *Milton.*  
 Then mounts the throne, high plac'd before the throne  
 In crowds around the *swarming* people join. *Dryden's A-*

3. To be crowded ; to be over-run ; to be thronged.  
 These garrisons you have now planted throughout all I-  
 land, and every place *swarms* with soldiers. *Spenser.*  
 Her lower region *swarms* with all sort of fowl, her river  
 with fish, and her seas with whole shoals. *Howe.*  
 Those days *swarmed* with fables, and from such ground  
 took hints for fictions, poisoning the world ever after. *Brown.*

4. To breed multitudes.  
 Not to thick *swarm'd* once the foil  
 Bedropp'd with blood of Gorgon. *Milton's Paradise L.*

SWARTH. *adj.* [*searts*, Gothick ; *preape*, Saxon ; *swart*,  
 SWARTH. *adj.* Dutch.]  
 1. Black ; darkly brown ; tawney.  
 A nation strange, with visage *swart*,  
 And courage fierce, that all men did affray,  
 Through the world then *swarmed* in every part. *F. S. 20.*

A man

Of *swarth* complexion, and of crabb'd hūe,  
That him full of melancholy did fiew. *Fairy Queer.*

Whereas I was black and *swart* before;  
With those clear rays which the infus'd on me,  
That beauty am I blest with; which you see. *Shak. H. V.*

No goblin, or *swart* fairy of the mine,  
Hath hurtful power o' true virginity. *Milton.*

2. In *Milton* it seems to signify black; gloomy; malignant.  
Ye valleys low,  
On whose fresh lap the *swart* star sparsely looks. *Milton.*

To *SWART*. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To blacken; to  
dulk.  
The heat of the sun may *swart* a living part, or even black  
a dead or dissolving flesh. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

*SWARTHLIV*. *adv.* [from *swarthly*.] Blackly; dulkily; taw-  
nily.

*SWARTHINESS*. *n. f.* [from *swarthly*.] Darkness of complexion;  
tawinness.

*SWARTHY*. *adj.* [See *SWART*.] Dark of complexion; black;  
dusky; tawny.

Set me where, on some paths plain,  
The *swarthly* Africans complain. *Johnson.*

Though in the torrid climates the common colour is black  
or *swarthly*, yet the natural colour of the temperate climates is  
more transparent and beautiful. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

Here *swarthly* Charles appears, and there  
His brother with dejected air. *Addison.*

Did they know Cato, our remotest kings  
Would pour embattled multitudes about him;  
Their *swarthly* hosts would darken all our plains,  
Doubling the native horror of the war,  
And making death more grim. *Addison's Cato.*

*SWASH*. *n. f.* [A cant word.] A figure, whose circumference  
is not round, but oval; and whose moldings lie not at right  
angles, but oblique to the axis of the work. *Moxon.*

To *SWASH*. *v. n.* To make a great clatter or noise: whence  
*swashbuckler*.  
We'll have a *swashing* and a martial outside,  
As many other mannish cowards have,  
That do outface it with their semblances. *Shakespeare.*

Draw, if you be men: Gregory, remember thy *swashing*  
*Shak. Romeo and Juliet.*

blow.

*SWASHER*. *n. f.* [from *swash*.] One who makes a show of  
valour or force of arms.

I have observed these three *swashers*; three such antics do  
not amount to a man. *Shaksf. Henry V.*

*SWATCH*. *n. f.* A swathe. Not in use.  
One spreadeth those bands so in order to lie,  
As barlie in *swatches* may fill it thereby. *Tusser.*

*SWATH*. *n. f.* [*swade*, Dutch.]  
1. A line of grass cut down by the mower.  
With toffing and raking, and setting on cox,  
Grass, lately in *swatches*, is meat for an ox. *Tusser.*

The strawy Greeks, ripe for his edge,  
Fall down before him, like the mower's *swath*. *Shaksf.*

As soon as your grass is mown, if it lie thick in the *swath*,  
neither air nor sun can pass freely through it. *Mortimer.*

2. A continued quantity.  
An affection'd ass, that cons fiate without book, and utters  
it by great *swaths*. *Shak. Twelfth Night.*

3. [Speban, to bind, Saxon.] A band; a fillet.  
An Indian comb, a stick whereof is cut into three sharp and  
round teeth four inches long: the other part is left for the  
handle, adorned with fine straws laid along the sides, and  
lapped round about it in several distinct *swaths*. *Grew.*

They swaddled me up in my night-gown with long pieces of  
linen, which they folded about me, 'till they had wrapped me  
in above an hundred yards of *swathe*. *Addison's Spectator.*

To *SWATH*. *v. a.* [Speban, Saxon.] To bind, as a child  
with bands and rollers.  
Thrice hath this Hotspur, Mars in *swathing* cloaths,  
This infant warrior, and his enterprizes,  
Discomfited great Douglas. *Shak. Henry IV.*

He had two sons; the eldest of them at three years old,  
I th' *swathing* cloaths the other, from their nursery  
Were stol'n. *Shaksf. Cymbeline.*

Their children are never *swathed*, or bound about with any  
thing, when they are first born; but are put naked into the bed  
with their parents to lie. *Hubert's Descript. of the World.*

*Swath'd* d in her lap the bold nurse bore him out,  
With olive branches cover'd round about. *Dryden.*

Master's feet are *swath'd* no longer,  
If in the night too oft he kicks,  
Or flows his loco-motive tricks. *Prior.*

To *SWAY*. *v. a.* [*Schweben*, German, to move.]  
1. To waver in the hand; to move or wield with facility: as, to  
sway the scepter.  
Glancing fire out of the iron play'd,  
As sparkles from the anvil rise,  
When heavy hammers on the wedge are *sway'd*. *Pas. Quin.*



## SWE

2. To bias; to direct to either side.  
Heav'n forgive them, that so much have sway'd  
Your majesty's good thoughts away from me. *Shakespeare.*  
I took your hands; but was, indeed,  
Sway'd from the point, by looking down on Cæsar. *Shakef.*  
The only way 't' improve our own,  
By dealing faithfully with none;  
As bows run true by being made  
On purpose false, and to be sway'd. *Hudibras.*
3. To govern; to rule; to overpower; to influence.  
The lady's mad; yet if 'twere so,  
She could not sway her house, command her followers,  
With such a smooth, discreet, and stable bearing. *Shakef.*  
The will of man is by his reason sway'd;  
And reason says, you are the worthier maid. *Shakespeare.*  
On Europe thence, and where Rome was to sway  
The world. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*  
A gentle nymph, not far from hence,  
That with moist curb sways the smooth Severn stream,  
Sabrina is her name. *Milton.*  
Take heed lest passion sway  
Thy judgment to do ought, which else free will  
Would not admit. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*  
The judgment is sway'd by passion, and stored with lubri-  
cious opinions, instead of clearly conceived truths. *Glauco.*  
This was the race  
To sway the world, and land and sea subdued. *Dryden.*  
With these I went,  
Nor idle stood with unafflicting hands,  
When savage beasts, and men more savage bands,  
Their virtuous toil subdu'd; yet those I sway'd  
With powerful speech: I spoke, and they obey'd. *Dryden.*  
When examining these matters, let not temporal and little  
advantages sway you against a more durable interest. *Tillotson.*
- TO SWAY. *v. n.*  
1. To hang heavy; to be drawn by weight.  
In these personal respects, the balance sways on our part. *Bac.*  
2. To have weight; to have influence.  
The example of sundry churches, for approbation of one  
thing, doth sway much; but yet still as having the force of an  
example only, and not of a law. *Hooker.*  
3. To bear rule; to govern.  
The mind I sway by, and the heart I bear,  
Shall never fag with doubt, nor shake with fear. *Shakef.*  
Hadst thou sway'd as kings should do,  
They never then had sprung like summer flies. *Shakef.*  
Aged tyranny sways not as it hath power, but as it is suf-  
fered. *Shakef. King Lear.*  
Here thou shalt monarch reign;  
There didst not: there let him still victor sway. *Milton.*
- SWAY. *n. f.* [from the verb.]  
1. The swing or sweep of a weapon.  
To strike with huge two-handed sway. *Milton.*  
2. Any thing moving with bulk and power.  
Are not you mov'd, when all the sway of earth  
Shakes like a thing unfirm? *Shak. Julius Cæsar.*  
Expert  
When to advance, or stand, or turn the sway  
Of battle. *Milton.*  
3. Power; rule; dominion.  
This sort had some fear that the filling up the seats in the  
consistory, with so great number of laymen, was but to please  
the minds of the people, to the end they might think their  
own sway somewhat. *Hooker.*  
In the end, very few excepted, all became subject to the  
sway of time: other odds there was none, saving that some  
fell sooner, and some later, from the foundness of belief. *Hook.*  
Only retain  
The name and all the addition to a king;  
The sway, revenue, execution of the helm,  
Beloved sons, be yours. *Shakef. King Lear.*  
Her father counts it dangerous  
That she should give her sorrow so much sway,  
And in his wisdom halts our marriage,  
To stop the inundation of her tears. *Shakespeare.*  
Too truly Tamerlane's successors they;  
Each thinks a world too little for his sway. *Dryd. Aurengz.*  
When vice prevails, and impious men bear sway,  
The post of honour is a private station. *Addison's Cato.*
4. Influence; direction.  
An evil mind in authority doth not only follow the sway of  
the desires already within it, but frames to itself new desires,  
not before thought of. *Sidney.*  
They rush along, the rattling woods give way,  
The branches bend before their sweepy sway. *Dryden.*
- TO SWEAR. *v. n.* preter. *swore* or *sewre*; part. pass. *sworn*.  
[*swaeran*, Gothick; *swepan*, Saxon; *sweren*, Dutch.]  
1. To obtest some superior power; to utter an oath.  
If a man vow a vow unto the Lord, or swear an oath to  
bind his soul with a bond, he shall not break his word. *Numb.*  
Thee, thee an hundred languages shall claim,  
And savage Indians swear by Anna's name. *Tickel.*

## SWE

2. To declare or promise upon oath.  
We shall have old swearing  
That they did give the rings away to men;  
But we'll outface them, and outwear them too. *Shakespeare.*  
I gave my love a ring, and made him swear  
Never to part with it; and here he stands,  
I dare be sworn for him, he would not leave it,  
Nor pluck it from his finger. *Shakespeare.*  
I would have kept my word;  
But, when I swear, it is irrevocable. *Shakef. Henry VI.*  
Jacob said, *swear* to me; and he *swore* unto him. *Gen.*  
Bacchus taken at Rhodes by Demetrius Poliorcetes, which  
he so esteemed, that, as Plutarch reports, he *swore* he had rather  
lose all his father's images than that table. *Peasham.*
3. To give evidence upon oath.  
At what case  
Might corrupt minds procure knaves as corrupt  
To swear against you? *Shak. Henry VIII.*  
4. To obtest the great name profanely.  
Because of *swearing* the land mourneth. *Jer. xxiii. 10.*  
Obey thy parents, keep thy word justly;  
*Swear* not. *Shakef. King Lear.*  
None so nearly disposed to scoffing at religion as those who  
have accustomed themselves to *swear* on trifling occasions. *Till.*
- TO SWEAR. *v. a.*  
1. To put to an oath.  
Moses took the bones of Joseph; for he had straitly *sworn*  
the children of Israel. *Ex. xiii. 19.*  
Sworn afore, man, like a duck; I can swim like a duck,  
I'll be *sworn*. *Shakespeare's Tempest.*  
Let me *swear* you all to secrecy;  
And, to conceal my shame, conceal my life. *Dryden.*
2. To declare upon oath.  
3. To obtest by an oath.  
Now by Apollo, king, thou *swear'st* thy gods in vain.  
—O vassal! miscreant!  
SWE'ARER. *n. f.* [from *swear*.] A wretch who obtests the great  
name wantonly and profanely.  
And must they all be hang'd that swear and lie?  
—Every one.  
—Who must hang them?  
—Why, the honest men.  
—Then the liars and *swearers* are fools; for there are liars and  
*swearers* enow to beat the honest men and hang them up. *Shak.*  
Take not his name, who made thy mouth, in vain:  
It gets thee nothing, and hath no excuse:  
Lust and wine plead a pleasure, avarice a gain;  
But the cheap *swearer* through his open sluice  
Lets his foul run for nought. *Herbert.*  
Of all men a philosopher should be no *swearer*; for an oath,  
which is the end of controversies in law, cannot determine  
any here, where reason only must induce. *Brown.*  
It is the opinion of our most refined *swearers*, that the same  
oath or curse cannot, consistently with true politeness, be re-  
peated above nine times in the same company by the same per-  
son. *Swift's Polite Conversation.*
- SWEAT. *n. f.* [*swēat*, Saxon; *swēet*, Dutch.]  
1. The matter evacuated at the pores by heat or labour.  
*Sweat* is salt in taste; for that part of the nourishment  
which is fresh and sweet, turneth into blood and flesh; and  
the *sweat* is that part which is excreted. *Bacon.*  
Some insensible effluvia, exhaling out of the stone, comes  
to be checked and condensed by the air on the superficies of it,  
as it happens to *sweat* on the skins of animals. *Boyle.*  
Soft on the flow'ry herb I found me laid  
In balmy *sweat*. *Milton.*  
When Lucilius brandishes his pen,  
And flashes in the face of guilty men,  
A cold *sweat* stands in drops on ev'ry part,  
And rage succeeds to tears, revenge to smart. *Dryden.*  
*Sweat* is produced by changing the balance between the  
fluids and solids, in which health consists, so as that projected  
motion of the fluids overcome the resistance of the solids. *Arb.*
2. Labour; toil; drudgery.  
This painful labour of abridging was not easy, but a mat-  
ter of *sweat* and watching. *2 Mac. ii. 26.*  
The field  
To labour calls us, now with *sweat* impos'd. *Milton.*  
What from Johnson's oil and *sweat* did flow,  
Or what more easy nature did bestow  
On Shakespeare's gentler muse, in these full grown  
Their graces both appear. *Denham.*
3. Evaporation of moisture.  
Beans give in the mow; and therefore those that are to be  
kept are not to be thrashed 'till March, that they have had a  
thorough *sweat* in the mow. *Martine's Husbandry.*
- TO SWEAT. *v. n.* preterite *swet*, *sweated*; particip. pass. *swet*, *sweated*.  
[from the noun.]  
1. To be moist on the body with heat or labour.  
Shall I say to you,  
Let them be free, marry them to your heirs?  
Why *sweat* they under burdens? *Shak. Merch. of Venice.*  
Mistress

## SWE

- Mistress Page at the door, *sweating* and blowing, and look-  
ing wildly, would needs speak with you. *Shakespeare.*  
When he was brought again to the bar, to hear  
His knell rung out, his judgment, he was stir'd  
With such an agony, he *sweat* extremely. *Shak. H. VIII.*  
About this time in autumn, there reigned in the city and  
other parts of the kingdom a disease then new; which, of the  
accidents and manner thereof they called the *sweating* sick-  
ness. *Bacon's Henry VII.*
- A young tallquire  
Did from the camp at first before him go;  
At first he did, but scarce could follow strait,  
*Sweating* beneath a shield's unruly weight. *Cowley.*  
2. To toil; to labour; to drudge.  
How the drudging goblin *swet*  
To earn his cream-bowl duly fet;  
When in one night, ere glimpse of morn,  
His shadowy flail hath thresh'd the corn. *Milton.*  
Our author, not content to see  
That others write as carelessly as he;  
Though he pretends not to make things complete,  
Yet, to please you, he'd have the poets *sweat*. *Waller.*
3. To emit moisture.  
Wainfscots will *sweat* so that they will run with water.  
In cold evenings there will be a moisture or *sweating* upon  
the floor. *Mortimer.*
- TO SWEAT. *v. a.* To emit as sweat.  
Grease that's *sweaten*  
From the murderer's gibbet, throw  
Into the flame. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*  
For him the rich Arabia *sweats* her gum. *Dryden.*
- SWEAT'ER. *n. f.* [from *sweat*.] One who sweats.  
SWEAT'Y. *adj.* [from *sweat*.]  
1. Covered with sweat; moist with sweat.  
The rattlement houted and clapp'd their chop'd hands, and  
threw up their *sweaty* night-caps. *Shakef. Julius Cæsar.*  
A *sweaty* reaper from his tillage brought  
First-fruits, the green ear, and the yellow sheaf. *Milton.*
2. Consisting of sweat.  
And then, so nice, and so genteel,  
Such cleanliness from head to heel;  
No humours gross, or frowly steams,  
No noisome whiffs, or *sweaty* steams. *Swift.*
3. Laborious; toilsome.  
Those who labour  
The *sweaty* forge, who edge the crooked scythe,  
Bend stubborn steel, and harden gleeking armour,  
Acknowledge Vulcan's aid. *Prior.*
- TO SWEAT. *v. a.* [*swapan*, Saxon.]  
1. To drive away with a besom.  
2. To clean with a besom.  
What woman, having ten pieces of silver, if she lose one,  
doth not *sweep* the house, and seek diligently 'till she find it? *Lu. xv. 8.*
3. To carry with pomp.  
Let frantic Talbot triumph for a while,  
And bid my will avouch it; yet I must not. *Shak. H. VI.*
4. To drive or carry off with celerity and violence.  
Though I could,  
With barefaced powers, *sweep* him from my sight,  
And bid my will avouch it; yet I must not. *Shakespeare.*  
The river of Kishon *swept* them away. *Judas v.*  
The blustering winds striving for victory, *swept* the snow  
from off the tops of those high mountains, and cast it down  
unto the plains in such abundance, that the Turks lay as men  
buried alive. *Kneller's History of the Turks.*
- Flying bullets now  
To execute his rage appear too slow;  
They miss or *sweep* but common souls away;  
For such a loss Opdam his life must pay. *Waller.*  
My looking is the fire of pestilence,  
That *sweeps* at once the people and the prince. *Dryden.*  
I have already *swept* the stakes, and with the common good  
fortune of prosperous gamblers can be content to sit. *Dryden.*  
Is this the man who drives me before him  
To the world's ridge, and *sweeps* me off like rubbish? *Dryd.*  
Fool! time no change of motion knows;  
With equal speed the torrent flows;  
To *sweep* fame, power, and wealth away:  
The past is all by death possest,  
And frugal fate that guards the rest,  
By giving, bids them live, to day. *Pentec.*  
A duke holding in a great many hands, drew a huge heap  
of gold; but never observed a sharper, who under his arm  
*swept* a great deal of it into his hat. *Swift.*
5. To pass over with celerity and force.  
6. To rub over.  
Their long descending train  
With rubies edg'd, and sapphires *swept* the plain. *Dryden.*

## SWE

7. To strike with long stroke.  
Descend ye nine; descend and sing;  
The breathing instruments inspire,  
Wake into voice each silent string,  
And *sweep* the sounding lyre. *Pope.*
- TO SWEEP. *v. n.*  
1. To pass with violence, tumult, or swiftness.  
Haste me to know it, that I with wings as swift  
As meditation or the thoughts of love  
May *sweep* to my revenge. *Shakespeare.*  
A poor man that oppresseth the poor, is like a *sweeping* rain  
which leaveth no food. *Prov. xxviii. iii.*  
Before tempestuous winds arise,  
Stars shooting through the darkness gild the night  
With *sweeping* glories and long trails of light. *Dryden.*
2. To pass with pomp; to pass with an equal motion.  
She *sweeps* it through the court with troops of ladies,  
More like an empress than duke Humphrey's wife. *Shak.*  
In gentle dreams I often will be by,  
And *sweep* along before your closing eye. *Dryden.*
3. To move with a long reach.  
Nor always errs; for oft the gauntlet draws  
A *sweeping* stroke along the crackling jaws. *Dryden.*
- SWEEP. *n. f.* [from the verb.]  
1. The act of sweeping.  
2. The compass of any violent or continued motion.  
A door drags when by its ill hanging on its hinges, or by  
the ill boarding of the room the bottom edge of the door rides  
in its *sweep* upon the floor. *Milton's Mehan. Exercise.*  
Lion-hearted Richard like a torrent swell'd  
With wintry tempests, that disdain all mounds,  
Breaking away impetuous, and involves  
Within its *sweep*, trees, houses, men. *Philips.*
3. Violent destruction.  
In countries subject to great epidemical *sweeps*, men may  
live very long, but where the proportion of the chronical dis-  
temper is great, it is not likely to be so. *Grant.*
4. Direction of any motion not rectilinear.  
Having made one incision a little circularly, begin a second,  
bringing it with an opposite *sweep* to meet the other. *Sharp.*
- SWEET. *n. f.* [from *sweep*.] That which is swept away.  
Should this one broomstick enter the scene, covered with  
dust, though the *sweepings* of the finest lady's chamber, we  
should despise its vanity. *Swift.*
- SWEETEN. *n. f.* [*sweep* and *net*.] A net that takes in a great  
compass.  
She was a *sweepnet* for the Spanish ships, which happily fell  
into her net. *Camden.*
- SWEETSTAKE. *n. f.* [*sweep* and *stake*.] A man that wins  
all.  
Is't writ in your revenge,  
That *sweepstake* you will draw both friend and foe,  
Winner and loser. *Shakespeare.*
- SWEET'RY. *adj.* [from *sweep*.] Passing with great speed and vio-  
lence over a great compass at once.  
They rush along, the rattling woods give way,  
The branches bend before their *sweepy* sway. *Dryden.*
- SWEET. *adj.* [*swete*, Sax. *soet*, Dutch.]  
1. Pleasing to any sense.  
*Sweet* expresses the pleasant perceptions of almost every sense:  
sugar is *sweet*, but it hath not the same sweetness as musick;  
nor hath musick the sweetness of a rose, and a sweet prospect  
differs from them all: nor yet have any of these the same  
sweetness as discourse, counsel, or meditation hath; yet the  
royal Psalmist faith of a man, we took *sweet* counsel together;  
and of God, my meditation of him shall be *sweet*. *Watts.*
2. Luscious to the taste.  
This honey, tasted still is ever *sweet*. *Davies.*
3. Fragrant to the smell.  
Balm his foul head with warm distilled waters,  
And burn *sweet* wood to make the lodging *sweet*. *Shakef.*  
Where a rainbow hangeth over or toucheth, there breath-  
eth a *sweet* smell; for that this happeneth but in certain mat-  
ters which have some sweetness which the dew of the rainbow  
draweth forth. *Bacon.*  
Shred very small with thyme *sweet*-margory and a little win-  
ter favour. *Walton's Angler.*  
The balmy zephyrs, silent since her death,  
Lament the ceasing of a *sweeter* breath. *Pope.*  
The streets with treble voices ring,  
To tell the bounteous product of the spring;  
*Sweet*-smelling flow'rs, and elders early bud,  
Melodious to the ear. *Gay.*
4. The dulcimer, all organs of *sweet* stop.  
Her speech is grac'd with *sweet*er sound  
Than in another's song is found. *Milton.*  
No more the streams their murmurs shall forbear  
A *sweeter* musick than their own to hear;  
But tell the reeds, and tell the vocal shore,  
Fair Daphne's dead, and musick is no more. *Pope.*



## SWE

5. Pleasing to the eye.  
Heav'n blest thee!  
Thou hast the sweetest face I ever look'd on. *Shakespeare.*
6. Not salt.  
The white of an egg, or blood mingled with salt water, gathers the saltiness and maketh the water sweeter; this may be by adhesion.  
The fails drop with rain, *Bacon's Natural History.*
7. Not four.  
Sweet waters mingle with the briny main. *Dryden.*
- Time changeth fruits from more sour to more sweet; but contrariwise liquors, even those that are of the juice of fruit, from more sweet to more sour. *Bacon's Natural History.*
- Trees whose fruit is acid last longer than those whose fruit is sweet. *Bacon.*
- When metals are dissolved in acid menstrua, and the acids in conjunction with the metal act after a different manner, so that the compound has a different taste, much milder than before, and sometimes a sweet one; is it not because the acids adhere to the metallic particles, and thereby lose much of their activity. *Newton's Opticks.*
8. Mild; soft; gentle.  
Let me report to him  
Your sweet dependency, and you shall find  
A conqueror that will pray in aid for kindness. *Shakespeare.*  
The Peliciades shedding sweet influence. *Milton.*  
Mercy has, could mercy's self be seen,  
No sweeter look than this propitious queen. *Waller.*
9. Sweet interchange of hill and valley.  
Sweet interchange of hill and valley. *Milton.*  
Euryalus,  
Than whom the Trojan host  
No fairer face or sweeter air could boast. *Dryden's Æneid.*
10. Not stale; not stinking; as, that meat is sweet.
- SWEET. *n. f.*
1. Sweetness; something pleasing.  
Pluck out  
The multitudinous tongue, let them not lick  
The sweet which is their poison. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*  
What softer sounds are these salute the ear,  
From the large circle of the hemisphere,  
As if the center of all sweets met here! *Ben. Johnson.*
- Hail! wedded love,  
Perpetual fountain of domestic sweets! *Milton.*
2. Taught to live  
The easiest way; nor with perplexing thoughts  
To interrupt the sweet of life. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*  
Now since the Latian and the Trojan brood  
Have tasted vengeance, and the sweets of blood,  
Speak. *Dryden's Æneid.*
- Can Ceyx then sustain to leave his wife,  
And unconcern'd forsake the sweets of life? *Dryden.*  
We have so great an abhorrence of pain, that a little of it  
extinguishes all our pleasures; a little bitter mingled in our  
cup leaves no relish of the sweet. *Locke.*
- Love had ordain'd that it was Abra's turn  
To mix the sweets, and minister the urn. *Prior.*
3. A word of endearment.  
Sweet! leave me here a while  
My spirits grow dull, and fain I would beguile  
The tedious way with sleep. *Shakespeare.*
- Wherefore frowns my sweet?  
Have I too long been absent from these lips? *Ben. Johnson.*
4. A perfume.  
As in perfumes,  
'Tis hard to say what scent is uppermost;  
Nor this part musick or civet can we call,  
Or amber, but a rich result of all:  
So she was all a sweet. *Dryden.*
- Flowers  
Innumerable, by the soft south-west  
Open'd, and gather'd by religious hands,  
Rebound their sweets from th' odoriferous pavement. *Prior.*
- SWEETBREAD. *n. f.* The pancreas of the calf.  
Never tie yourself always to eat meats of easy digesture, as  
veal, pullets, or sweetbreads. *Harvey on Consumption.*
- Sweetbread and collops were with skewers prick'd  
About the sides; imbibing what they deck'd. *Dryden.*  
When you roast a breast of veal, remember your sweet-  
heart the butler loves a sweetbread. *Swift.*
- SWEETBRIAR. *n. f.* [sweet and briar.] A fragrant shrub.  
For March come violets and peach-tree in blossom, the cor-  
nalian-tree in blossom, and sweetbriar. *Bacon.*
- SWEETBROOM. *n. f.* An herb. *Singworth.*
- SWEETCELY. *n. f.* [Myrris] A plant.  
The characters are; it is an umbelliferous plant, with a  
rose-shaped flower, consisting of several unequal petals or  
flower-leaves that are placed circularly, and rest upon the em-  
palement, which turns to a fruit, composed of two seeds re-  
sembling a bird's bill, channelled and gibbous on one side, but  
plain on the other. *Miller.*

## SWE

- To SWEETEN. *v. a.* [from sweet.]
1. To make sweet.  
The world the garden is; she is the flower  
That sweetens all the place; she is the guest  
Of rarest price. *Sidney.*  
Here is the smell of the blood still: all the perfumes of Ara-  
bia will not sweeten this little hand. *Shakespeare.*  
Give me an ounce of civet to sweeten my imagination. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*
2. To make mild or kind.  
With fairest flow'rs Fidele,  
I'll sweeten thy sad grave. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*  
Be humbly minded, know your post;  
Sweeten your tea, and watch your toast. *Swift.*
3. To make less painful.  
All kindresses descend upon such a temper, as rivers of  
fresh waters falling into the main sea; the sea swallows them  
all, but is not changed or sweetened by them. *South's Sermon.*
4. To palliate; to reconcile.  
These lessons may be gilt and sweetened as we order pills  
and potions, so as to take off the disgust of the remedy. *L'Estrange.*
5. To make grateful or pleasing.  
I would have my love  
Angry sometimes, to sweeten off the rest  
Of her behaviour. *Ben. Johnson's Catiline.*
6. To soften; to make delicate.  
Corregio has made his memory immortal, by the strength  
he has given to his figures, and by sweetening his lights and  
shadows, and melting them into each other so happily, that  
they are even imperceptible. *Dryden's Dunciad.*
- To SWEETEN. *v. n.* To grow sweet.  
Where a wasp hath bitten in a grape, or any fruit, it will  
sweeten hastily. *Bacon's Natural History.*
- SWEETENER. *n. f.* [from sweeten.]
1. One that palliates; one that represents things tenderly.  
But you who, till your fortune's made,  
Must be a sweetener by your trade,  
Must swear he never meant us ill. *Swift.*  
Those softeners, sweeteners, and compounders, shake their  
heads so strongly, that we can hear their pockets jingle. *Swift.*
2. That which tempers acrimony.  
Powder of crabs eyes and claws, and burnt egg-shells are  
prescribed as sweeteners of any sharp humours. *Temple.*
- SWEETHEART. *n. f.* [sweet and heart.] A lover or mistress.  
Mistress retire yourself  
Into some covert; take your sweethearts  
And pluck o'er your brows. *Shakespeare.*  
Sweetheart, you are now in an excellent good temperality,  
and your colour, I warrant you, is as red as any rose. *Shakespeare.*
- One thing, Sweetheart, I will ask,  
Take me for a new-fashion'd mask.  
A wench was wringing her hands and crying; she had new-  
ly parted with her sweetheart.  
Pry the, sweetheart, how go matters in the house where  
thou hast been? *L'Estrange.*
- She interprets all your dreams for these,  
Foretells th' estate, when the rich uncle dies,  
And fees a sweetheart in the sacrifice. *Dryden's Juvenal.*
- SWEETING. *n. f.* [from sweet.]
1. A sweet luscious apple.  
A child will chuse a sweetening because it is presently fair and  
pleasant, and refuse a runnet, because it is then green, hard  
and sour. *Ascham's Schoolmaster.*
2. A word of endearment.  
Trip no further, pretty sweetening;  
Journeys end in lovers meeting. *Shakespeare.*
- SWEETISH. *adj.* [from sweet.] Somewhat sweet.  
They esteem'd that blood pituitous naturally, which abound-  
ed with an exceeding quantity of sweetish chyle. *Floyer.*
- SWEETLY. *adv.* [from sweet.] In a sweet manner; with sweet-  
ness.  
The best wine for my beloved goeth down sweetly. *Camden.*  
He bore his great commission in his look;  
But sweetly temper'd awe, and soften'd all he spoke. *Dryden.*
- No poet ever sweetly sung;  
Unless he were like Phœbus young;  
Nor ever nymph inspir'd to rhyme,  
Unless like Venus in her prime. *Swift.*
- SWEETMEAT. *n. f.* [sweet and meat.] Delicacies made of  
fruits preserved with sugar. *Mopla.*

## SWE

- Mopla, as glad as of sweetmeats to go of such an errand,  
quickly returned. *Sidney.*
- Why all the charges of the nuptial feast,  
Wine and delerts, and sweetmeats to digest. *Dryden.*  
There was plenty, but the dishes were ill sort'd; whole  
pyramids of sweetmeats for boys and women, but little solid  
meat for men. *Dryden.*
- Make your transparent sweetmeats truly nice,  
With Indian sugar and Arabian spice. *King's Cookery.*  
If a child cries for any unwholesome fruit, you purchase his  
quiet by giving him a less hurtful sweetmeat: this may preserve  
his health, but spoils his mind. *Locke.*  
At a lord mayor's feast, the sweetmeats do not make their  
appearance till people are cloyed with beef and mutton. *Addison.*
- They are allowed to kiss the child at meeting and parting;  
but a professor, who always stands by, will not suffer them to  
bring any presents of toys or sweetmeats. *Gulliver's Travels.*
- SWEETNESS. *n. f.* [from sweet.] The quality of being sweet  
in any of its senses; fragrance; melody; lusciousness; delici-  
ousness; agreeableness; delightfulness; gentleness of man-  
ners; mildness of aspect.  
She the sweetness of my heart, even sweetening the death  
which her sweetness brought upon me. *Sidney.*  
The right form, the true figure, the natural colour that is  
fit and due to the dignity of a man, to the beauty of a wo-  
man, to the sweetness of a young babe. *Ascham.*  
O our lives sweetness!
- That we the pain of death would hourly bear,  
Rather than die at once. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*  
Where a rainbow toucheth, there breatheth forth a sweet  
smell: for this happeneth but in certain matters, which have  
in themselves some sweetness, which the gentle dew of the rain-  
bow draweth forth. *Bacon.*
- Serene and clear harmonious Horace flows,  
With sweetness not to be express'd in prose. *Roscommon.*  
Suppose two authors equally sweet, there is a great distin-  
ction to be made in sweetness; as in that of sugar and that of  
honey. *Dryden.*
- This old man's talk, though honey flow'd  
In every word, would now lose all its sweetness. *Addison.*  
Leave such to tune their own dull rhymes, and know  
What's roundly smooth, or languishingly flow;  
And praise the easy vigor of a line,  
Where Denham's strength and Waller's sweetness join. *Pope.*  
A man of good education, excellent understanding, and  
exact taste; these qualities are adorned with great modesty  
and a most amiable sweetness of temper. *Swift.*
- SWEETWILLIAM. *n. f.* Plants. They are a species of gilli-  
flower. [See CLOVE GILLIFLOWERS.]
- SWEETWILLOW. *n. f.* Gale or Dutch myrtle.  
The leaves are placed alternately on the branches: it hath  
male flowers which are produced at the wings of the leaves;  
are naked, and grow in a longish spike: the fruit, which is  
produced in separate trees, is of a conical figure, and squa-  
mose, containing one seed in each scale. *Miller.*
- To SWEETEN. *v. n.* Participle pass. *swellen.* [Jepellan, Sax. *swellen,*  
Dutch.]
1. To grow bigger; to grow turgid; to extend the parts.  
Propitious Tyber smooth'd his wat'ry way,  
He roll'd his river back, and pois'd his flood,  
A gentle swelling and a peaceful flood. *Dryden's Æneid.*
2. To tumify by obstruction.  
But strangely visited people,  
All swell'd and ulc'rous; pitiful to the eye,  
The meer despair of surgery he cures. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*  
Forty years didst thou sustain them in the wilderness, so  
that their cloaths waxed not old, and their feet swell'd not.  
*Nehem. ix. 21.*
- Swell'n is his breast; his inward pains encrease,  
All means are us'd, and all without success. *Dryden.*
3. To be exasperated.  
My pity hath been balm to heal their wounds,  
My mildness hath allay'd their swelling griefs. *Shakespeare.*
4. To look big.  
Here he comes, swelling like a turkey-cock. *Shakespeare.*  
Pelous and Telephus exil'd and poor,  
Forget their swelling and gigantic words. *Roscommon.*
5. To protuberate.  
This iniquity shall be as a breach ready to fall, swelling out  
in a high wall. *Isa. xxx. 13.*
6. To rise into arrogance; to be elated.  
In all things else above our humble fate,  
Your equal mind yet swell'd not into state. *Dryden.*
7. To be inflated with anger.  
I will help every one from him that swell'd against him, and  
will let him at rest. *Psalms xii. 6.*
- We have made peace of enmity  
Between these swelling wrong incensed peers. *Shakespeare.*  
The hearts of princes kiss obedience,  
So much they love it; but to stubborn spirits  
They swell and grow as terrible as storms. *Shakespeare.*

## SWE

8. To grow upon the view.  
O for a muse of fire, that would ascend  
The brightest heaven of invention!  
A kingdom for a stage, princes to act,  
And monarchs to behold the swelling scene. *Shakespeare.*  
It implies commonly a notion of something wrong.  
Your youth admires  
The throws and swellings of a Roman soul,  
Cato's bold flights, th' extravagance of virtue. *Addison.*  
Immoderate valour swells into a fault. *Addison's Cato.*
- To SWELL. *v. a.*
1. To cause to rise or encrease; to make tumid.  
Wind, blow the earth into the sea,  
Or swell the curled waters 'bove the main. *Shakespeare.*  
You who supply the ground with seeds of grain,  
And you who swell those seeds with kindly rain. *Dryden.*
2. To aggrivate; to heighten.  
It is low ebb with his accuser, when such peccadillos are put  
to swell the charge. *Atterbury.*
3. To raise to arrogance.  
All these mileries proceed from the same natural causes,  
which have usually attended kingdoms swollen with long plenty,  
pride, and excess. *Clarendon.*
- SWELL. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Extension of bulk.  
The swan's down-feather  
That stands upon the swell at full of tide,  
And neither way inclines. *Shakespeare. Antony and Cleopatra.*  
The king of men, swollen with pride,  
Refus'd his presents, and his prayers deny'd. *Dryden.*
- SWELLING. *n. f.* [from swell.]
1. Morbid tumour.  
2. Protuberance; prominence.  
The superficies of such plates are not even, but have many  
cavities and swellings, which how shallow soever do a little vary  
the thickness of the plate. *Newton's Opticks.*
3. Effort for a vent.  
My heart was torn in pieces to see the husband suppressing  
and keeping down the swellings of his grief. *Tatler.*
- To SWELL. *v. n.* To puff in sweat, if that be the meaning.  
Chearful blood in faintness chill did melt,  
Which like a fever fit through all his body swell. *Fa. Queen.*
- To SWELLER. *v. n.* [This is supposed to be corrupted from  
*swell.*]
1. To be pained with heat.  
If the sun's excessive heat  
Makes our bodies sweller,  
To an offer hedge we get  
For a friendly shelter;  
There we may  
Think and pray,  
Before death  
Stops our breath. *Walton's Angler.*
- To SWELLER. *v. a.* To parch, or dry up with heat.  
Some would always have long nights and short days; others  
again long days and short nights; one climate would be scorched  
and swelled with everlasting dog-days, while an eternal  
December blasted another. *Bentley's Sermon.*
- SWELLERY. *adj.* [from sweller.] Suffocating with heat.
- SWELL. The participle and preterite of *swell.*
- To SWELL. *v. n.* To breed a green turf. [See to SWARD.]  
The clays that are long in swelling, and little subject to  
weeds, are the best land for clover. *Mortimer.*
- To SWERVE. *v. n.* [from *swerve*, Saxon and Dutch.]
1. To wander; to rove.  
A maid thitherward did run,  
To catch her sparrow which from her did swerve. *Sidney.*  
The swerving vines on the tall elms prevail,  
Unhurt by southern show'rs or northern hail. *Dryden.*
2. To deviate; to depart from rule, custom or duty.  
That which angels do clearly behold, and without any  
swerving observe, is a law celestial and heavenly. *Hooker.*  
Howsoever these swervings are now and then incident into  
the course of nature, nevertheless so constantly the laws of  
nature are by natural agents observed, that no man denieth;  
but those things which nature worketh are wrought either al-  
ways, or for the most part after one and the same manner. *Hooker.*
- The ungodly have laid a snare for me; but yet I swerve  
not from thy commandments. *Common Prayer.*
- Were I crown'd the most imperial monarch,  
Thereof most worthy, were I the fairest youth  
That ever made the eye swerve,  
I would not prize them without her love. *Shakespeare.*
- There is a protection very just which princes owe to their  
servants, when, in obedience to their just commands, upon  
extraordinary occasions, in the execution of their trusts, they  
swerve from the strict letter of the law. *Clarendon.*
- Till then his majesty had not in the least swerved from that  
act of parliament. *Clarendon.*
- Annihilation in the course of nature, defect and swerving  
in the creature without the sin of man would immediately  
follow. *Hatwell on Providence.*



## S W I

- Firm we subsist, yet possible to *swerve*. *Milton.*  
Many who, through the contagion of ill example, *swerve*  
exceedingly from the rules of their holy faith, yet would up-  
on such an extraordinary warning be brought to comply with  
them. *Atterbury's Sermons.*
3. To ply; to bend.  
Now their mightiest quell'd, the battle *swerv'd*  
With many an inroad gor'd. *Milton.*
4. [I know not whence derived.] To climb on a narrow body.  
Ten wildings have I gather'd for my dear,  
Upon the topmost branch, the tree was high,  
Yet nimbly up from bough to bough I *swerv'd*. *Dryden.*  
She fled, returning by the way she went,  
And *swerv'd* along her bow with swift ascent. *Dryden.*
- SWIFT. *adj.* [from *swift*, Saxon.]  
1. Moving far in a short time; quick; fleet; speedy; nimble;  
rapid.  
Thou art so far before,  
That *swiftest* wing of recompence is slow  
To overtake thee. *Shakespeare.*  
Yet are these feet, whose strengthless stay is numb,  
Unable to support this lump of clay, *Shakespeare.*  
*Swift*-winged with desire to get a grave. *Shakespeare.*  
Men of war, whose faces were like the faces of lions, and  
as *swift* as the roes upon the mountains. *Cron. xii. 8.*  
We imitate and practise to make *swifter* motions than any  
out of other muskets. *Bacon.*  
To him with *swift* ascent he up return'd. *Milton.*  
Things that move so *swift* as not to affect the senses di-  
stinctly, with several distinguishable distances of their motion,  
and so cause not any train of ideas in the mind, are not per-  
ceived to move. *Locke.*  
It preserves the ends of the bones from incalcescence, which  
they, being solid bodies, would contract from any *swift* mo-  
tion. *Ray.*  
Thy stumbling founder'd jade can trot as high  
As any other Pegasus can fly;  
So the dull eel moves nimbler in the mud,  
Than all the *swift* fin'd racers of the flood. *Dorset.*  
Clouded in a deep abyss of light,  
While present, too severe for human sight,  
Nor staying longer than one *swift*-wing'd night. *Prior.*  
Mantiger made a circle round the chamber, and the *swift*-  
footed martin pursued him. *Arbutnot.*  
There too my son,—ah once my best delight,  
Once *swift* of foot, and terrible in fight. *Pope's Odyssey.*  
*Swift* they descend, with wing to wing conjoin'd,  
Stretch their broad plumes, and float upon the wind. *Pope.*
2. Ready.  
Let every man be *swift* to hear, slow to speak. *Ja. i. 19.*  
He made intricate seem straight,  
To mischief *swift*. *Milton.*
- SWIFT. *n. f.* [from the quickness of their flight.]  
1. A bird like a swallow; a martin.  
*Swifts* and swallows have remarkably short legs, and their  
toes grasp any thing very strongly. *Derham.*  
2. The current of a stream.  
He can live in the strongest *swifts* of the water. *Walton.*
- SWIFTLY. *adv.* [from *swift*.] Fleetly; rapidly; nimbly; with  
celerity; with velocity.  
These move *swiftly*, and at great distance; but then they  
require a medium well-disposed, and their transmission is ea-  
sily stopped. *Bacon's Natural History.*  
Pleas'd with the passage, we slide *swiftly* on, *Dryden.*  
And see the dangers which we cannot shun.  
In decent order they advance to light;  
Yet then too *swiftly* fleet by human sight,  
And meditate too soon their everlasting flight. *Prior.*
- SWIFTHNESS. *n. f.* [from *swift*.] Speed; nimbleness; rapidity;  
quickness; velocity; celerity.  
Let our proportions for these wars  
Be soon collected, and all thing thought upon,  
That may with reasonable *swiftness* add  
More feathers to our wings. *Shakespeare's Henry V.*  
We may outrun  
By violent *swiftness* that which we run at;  
And lose by over running. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*  
Speed to describe whole *swiftness* number fails. *Milton.*  
Exulting, till he finds their nobler sense  
Their disproportion'd speed does recompense;  
Then curses his conspiring feet, whose scent  
Betrays that safety which their *swiftness* lent. *Denham.*  
Such is the mighty *swiftness* of your mind,  
That like the earth's, it leaves our sense behind. *Dryden.*
- TO SWING. *v. n.* [from *swing*, Saxon.] To drink by large draughts.  
TO SWILL. *v. a.* [from *swill*, Saxon.]  
1. To drink luxuriously and grossly.  
The wretched, bloody, and usurping boar  
That spoil'd your summer fields and fruitful vines,  
Swills your warm blood like wash, and makes his trough  
In your embow'd bosoms. *Shakespeare's Richard III.*

## S W I

- The most common of these causes are an hereditary dispo-  
sition, *swilling* down great quantities of cold watery liquors. *Arbutnot on Diet.*
- Such is the poet, fresh in pay,  
The third night's profits of his play;  
His morning draughts till noon can *swill*,  
Among his brethren of the quill. *Swift.*
2. To wash; to drench.  
As fearfully as doth a galled rock  
O'erhang and jutty his confounded base,  
*Swill'd* with the wild and wasteful ocean. *Shakespeare.*  
With that a German oft has *swill'd* his throat,  
Deluded, that imperial Rhine bestow'd  
The generous rummer. *Philips.*
3. To inebriate.  
I should be loth  
To meet the rudeness and *swill'd* insolence  
Of such late wallflowers. *Milton.*  
He drinks a *swilling* draught; and lin'd within,  
Will supple in the bath his outward skin. *Dryden.*
- SWILL. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Drink, luxuriously poured down.  
Give swine such *swill* as you have. *Mortimer.*  
Thus as they swim, in mutual *swill* the talk  
Reels fast from theme to theme. *Thomson.*
- SWILLER. *n. f.* [from *swill*.] A luxurious drinker.  
TO SWIM. *v. n.* Præterite *swam*, *swum*, or *swum*. [from *swim*,  
Saxon; *swemmen*, Dutch.]
1. To float on the water; not to sink.  
I will scarce think you have *swam* in a gondola. *Shakespeare.*  
We have ships and boats for going under water, and brook-  
ing of seas; also *swimming*-girdles and supporters. *Bacon.*
2. To move progressively in the water by the motion of the  
limbs.  
Leap in with me into this angry flood,  
And swim to yonder point. *Shakespeare's Julius Caesar.*  
I have ventur'd,  
Like little wanton boys that swim on bladders,  
These many summers in a sea of glory;  
But far beyond my depth. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*  
The soldiers counsel was to kill the prisoners, lest any of  
them should *swim* out and escape. *Alti xxvii. 42.*  
The rest driven into the lake, where seeking to save their  
lives by *swimming*, they were slain in coming to land by the  
Spanish horsemen, or else in their *swimming* shot by the har-  
quebusers. *Kneller.*  
Animals *swim* in the same manner as they go, and need  
no other way of motion for natation in the water, than for  
progression upon the land. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*  
The frighted wolf now *swims* among the sheep,  
The yellow lion wanders in the deep:  
He itag *swims* faster than he ran before. *Dryden.*  
Blue Triton gave the signal from the shore,  
The ready Nereids heard and *swam* before, *Dryden.*  
To smooth the seas.
3. To be conveyed by the stream.  
With tenders of our protection of them from the fury of  
those who would soon drown them, if they refused to *swim*  
down the popular stream with them. *King Charles.*  
I *swam* with the tide, and the water under me was buoyant. *Dryden.*
4. To glide along with a smooth or dizzy motion.  
She with pretty and with *swimming* gate  
Follying, her womb then rich with young *swine*  
Would imitate. *Shakespeare.*  
A hovering mist came *swimming* o'er his sight,  
And seal'd his eyes in everlasting night. *Dryden.*  
My slack hand dropt, and all the idle pomp,  
Priests, altars, victims *swam* before my sight! *Smith.*  
The fainting soul stood ready wing'd for flight,  
And o'er his eye-balls *swam* the shades of night. *Pope.*
5. To be dizzy; to be vertiginous.  
I am taken with a grievous *swimming* in my head, and such  
a mist before my eyes, that I can neither hear nor see. *Dryd.*
6. To be floated.  
When the heavens are filled with clouds, when the earth  
*swims* in rain, and all nature wears a lowering countenance, I  
withdraw myself from these uncomfortable scenes into the vi-  
sionary worlds of art. *Addison's Spectator.*  
Sudden the ditches swell, the meadows *swim*. *Thomson.*
7. To have abundance of any quality; to flow in any thing.  
They now *swim* in joy,  
Ere long to *swim* at large, and laugh; for which  
The world a world of tears must weep. *Milton.*
- TO SWIM. *v. a.* To pass by swimming.  
Sometimes he thought to *swim* the stormy main,  
By stretch of arms the distant shore to gain. *Dryden.*
- SWIMM. *n. f.* [from the verb.] The bladder of fishes by which  
they are supported in the water.  
The braces have the nature and use of tendons, in contract-  
ing the *swim*, and thereby transuding the air out of one blad-  
der into another, or discharging it from them both. *Swimmer.*

## S W I

- SWIMMER. *n. f.* [from *swim*.]  
1. One who swims.  
Birds find ease in the depth of the air, as *swimmers* do in a  
deep water. *Bacon.*  
Latrofitrous and flat billed birds, being generally *swimmers*,  
the organ is wisely contrived for action. *Brown.*  
Life is oft preserv'd  
By the bold *swimmer*, in the swift illapse  
Of accident disastrous. *Thomson.*
2. The *swimmer* is situated in the fore legs of a horse, above  
the knees, and upon the inside, and almost upon the back  
parts of the hind legs, a little below the ham: this part is with-  
out hair, and resembles a piece of hard dry horn. *Farrier's Dict.*
- SWIMMINGLY. *adv.* [from *swimming*.] Smoothly; without  
obstruction. A low word.  
John got on the battlements, and called to Nick, I hope  
the cause goes on *swimmingly*. *Arbutnot.*
- SWINE. *n. f.* [from *swin*, Saxon; *swyn*, Dutch. It is probably the  
plural of some old word, and is now the same in both num-  
bers.] A hog; a pig. A creature remarkable for stupidity  
and naiveness.  
O monstrous beast! how like a *swine* he lies! *Shakespeare.*  
He will be *swine* drunk; and in his sleep he does little harm,  
save to his bedcloaths. *Shakespeare.*  
Who knows not Circe,  
The daughter of the Sun? whose charmed cup  
Whoever tasted, lost his upright shape,  
And downward fell into a groveling *swine*. *Milton.*  
Had the upper part, to the middle, been of human shape,  
and all below *swine*, had it been murder to destroy it? *Locke.*  
How infinitely in the grovelling *swine*,  
Compar'd, half reasoning elephant, with thine! *Pope.*
- SWINEHEAD. *n. f.* A kind of plant; trifles. *Bailey.*  
SWINEHERD. *n. f.* [from *swin* and *herd*, Saxon.] A keeper of  
hogs. *Tusser.*  
There *swineherd*, that keepeth the hog.  
The whole interview between Ulysses and Eumeus has  
fallen into ridicule: Eumeus has been judged to be of the  
same rank and condition with our modern *swineherds*. *Brown.*
- SWINEPIE. *n. f.* A bird of the thrush kind. *Bailey.*  
TO SWING. *v. n.* [from *swing*, Saxon.]  
1. To wave too and fro hanging loosely.  
I tried if a pendulum would swing faster, or continue *swing-  
ing* longer in our receiver, in case of exsuction of the air,  
than otherwise. *Boyle.*  
If the coach *swing* but the least to one side, she used to  
shriek so loud, that all concluded she was overturned. *Arbutnot.*  
Jack hath hanged himself: let us go see how he *swings*. *Arb.*  
When the *swinging* signs your ears offend  
With creaking noise, then rainy floods impend. *Gay.*
2. To fly backward and forward on a rope.  
TO SWING. *v. a.* præterite *swang*, *swung*.  
1. To make to play loosely on a string.  
2. To whirl round in the air.  
His sword prepar'd  
He *swang* about his head, and cut the winds. *Shakespeare.*  
Take bottles and *swing* them: fill not the bottles full, but  
leave some air, else the liquor cannot play nor flower. *Bacon.*  
*Swinging* a red-hot iron about, or fastening it unto a wheel  
under that motion, it will sooner grow cold. *Bravon.*  
*Swing* thee in the air, then dash thee down,  
To th' hazard of thy brains and flatter'd sides. *Milton.*
3. To wave loosely.  
If one approach to dare his force,  
He *swings* his tail, and swiftly turns him round. *Dryden.*
- SWING. *n. f.* [from the verb.]  
1. Motion of any thing hanging loosely.  
In casting of any thing, the arms, to make a greater *swing*,  
are first cast backward. *Bacon's Natural History.*  
Men use a pendulum, as a more steady and regular motion  
than that of the earth; yet if any one should ask how he  
certainly knows that the two successive *swings* of a pendulum  
are equal, it would be very hard to satisfy him. *Locke.*
2. A line on which any thing hangs loose.  
3. Influence or power of a body put in motion:  
The ram that batters down the wall,  
For the great *swing* and rudeness of his poize,  
They place before his hand that made the engine. *Shakespeare.*  
In this encyclopedia, and round of knowledge, like the great  
wheels of heaven, we're to observe two circles, that, while we  
are daily carried about, and whirled on by the *swing* and rapt of  
the one, we may maintain a natural and proper course in  
the sober wheel of the other. *Brown.*  
The defending of the earth to this orbit is not upon that  
mechanical account Cartesius pretends, namely, the strong  
*swing* of the more solid globuli that overflow it. *Mare.*
4. Course; unrestrained liberty; abandonment to any motive.  
Facts unjust  
Commit, even to the full *swing* of his lust. *Chapman.*  
Take thy *swing*;  
For not to take, is but the self-same thing. *Dryden.*

## S W I

- Let them all take their *swing*  
To pillage the king,  
And get a blue ribband instead of a string. *Swift.*
5. Unrestrained tendency.  
Where the *swing* goeth, there follow, fawn, flatter, laugh,  
and lie lustily at other mens liking. *Ascham's Schoolmaster.*  
These exuberant productions only excited and fomented his  
lusts; so that his whole time lay upon his hands, and gave him  
leisure to contrive and with full *swing* pursue his follies. *Wood.*  
Those that are so persuaded, desire to be wife in a way that  
will gratify their appetites, and so give up themselves to the  
*swing* of their unbounded propensities. *Glauco. Scept. Preface.*  
Were it not for these, civil government were not able to  
stand before the prevailing *swing* of corrupt nature, which  
would know no honesty but advantage. *South.*
- TO SWINGE. *v. a.* [from *swing*, Saxon.]  
1. To whip; to bastinado; to punish.  
Sir, I was in love with my bed: I thank you, you *swing'd*  
me for my love, which makes me the bolder to chide you for  
your's. *Shakespeare's Two Gent. of Verona.*  
This very rev'rend lecher, quite worn out  
With rheumatisms, and crippled with his gout,  
Forgets what he in youthful times has done,  
And *swinges* his own vices in his son. *Dryd. jun. Juvenal.*  
The printer brought along with him a bundle of these pa-  
pers, which, in the phrase of the whig-coffeehouses, have  
*swinged* off the Examiner. *Swift.*
2. To move as a lash. Not in use.  
He, wroth to see his kingdom fail,  
*Swinges* the scaly horror of his folded tail. *Milton.*
- SWINGE. *n. f.* [from the verb.] A sway; a sweep of any thing  
in motion. Not in use.  
The shallow water doth her force infringe,  
And renders vain her tail's impetuous *swinge*. *Waller.*
- SWINGEBUCKLER. *n. f.* [*swing* and *buckler*.] A bully; a  
man who pretends to feats of arms.  
You had not four such *swingebucklers* in all the inns of court  
again. *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*
- SWINGER. *n. f.* [from *swing*.] He who *swings*; a hurler.  
SWINGING. *adj.* [from *swing*.] Great; huge. A low word.  
The countryman seeing the lion disarmed, with a *swinging*  
cudgel broke off the match. *L'Estrange.*  
A good *swinging* sum of John's readiest cash went towards  
building of Hocus's countryhouse. *Arbutnot.*
- SWINGINGLY. *adv.* [from *swinging*.] Vastly; greatly.  
Henceforward he'll print neither pamphlets nor linen,  
And, if swearing can do't, shall be *swingingly* maul'd. *Swift.*
- TO SWINGLE. *v. n.* [from *swing*.]  
1. To dangle; to wave hanging.  
2. To swing in pleasure.
- SWINISH. *adj.* [from *swine*.] Befitting swine; resembling  
swine; gross; brutal.  
They clepe us drunkards, and with *swinish* phrase  
Soil our addition. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*  
*Swinish* gluttony  
Ne'er looks to heav'n amidst his gorgeous feast;  
But, with belov'd base ingratitude,  
Craves and blasphemes his feeder. *Milton.*
- TO SWINK. *v. n.* [from *swink*, Saxon.] To labour; to toil; to  
drudge. Obsolete.  
Riches, renown, and principality,  
For which men *swink* and sweat incessantly. *Fairy Queen.*  
For they do *swink* and sweat to feed the other,  
Who live like lords of that which they do gather. *Hub. Tale.*
- TO SWINK. *v. a.* To overlabour.  
The labour'd ox  
In his loose traces from the furrow came,  
And the *swink'd* hedger at his supper sat. *Milton.*
- SWINK. *n. f.* [from *swink*, Saxon.] Labour; toil; drudgery. Ob-  
solete.  
Ah, Piers, been thy teeth on edge, to think  
How great sport they gaynen with little *swinke*? *Spenser.*  
Thou's but a lazy loorde,  
And rekes much of thy *swinke*. *Spenser.*
- SWITCH. *n. f.* A small flexible twig.  
Fetch me a dozen crabtree slaves, and strong ones; these  
are but *switches*. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*  
When a circle 'bout the wrist  
Is made by beadle exorcist,  
The body feels the spur and *switch*. *Hudibras.*  
Mauritania, on the fifth medal, leads a horse with something  
like a thread; in her other hand she holds a *switch*. *Addison.*
- TO SWITCH. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To lash; to jerk.  
Lay thy bridle's weight  
Most of thy left side; thy right horse then *switching*, all thy  
throat  
Spent in encouragements, give him; and all the rein let  
float. *Chapman's Iliad.*
- SWIVEL. *n. f.* Something fixed in another body so as to turn  
round in it.



## S W O

SWOBBER. *n. f.* [See SWABBER.]

1. A sweeper of the deck.

Cubb'd in a cabin, on a mattress laid,  
On a brown george with lousy swobbers tied. *Dryden.*  
Four privileged cards that are only incidentally used in betting  
at the game of whist.

The clergyman used to play at whist and swobbers: playing  
now and then a sober game at whist for pastime, it might be  
pardoned; but he could not digest those wicked swobbers. *Swift.*

SWOLLEN. } The participle passive of *swell*.

SWOLN.

Unto his aid she hastily did draw  
Her dreadful beast, who, swollen with blood of late,  
Came ramping forth with proud presumptuous gait. *F. 2y.*

When thus the gather'd forms of wretched love  
In my swollen bosom with long war had strove,  
At length they broke their bounds: at length their force  
Bore down whatever met its stronger courage;  
Laid all the civil bonds of manhood waste,  
And scatter'd ruin as the torrent past. *Prior.*

Whereas at first we had only three of these principles, their  
number is already swollen to five. *Baker on Learning.*

SWOM. The preterite of *swim*.  
I swim with the tide, and the water was buoyant under  
me. *Dryden.*

To SWOON. *v. n.* [ayrunan, Saxon.] To suffer a suspension  
of thought and sensation; to faint.

So play the foolish throngs with one that swoms;  
By which he should revive. *Shakespeare.*

If thou stand'st not i' th' state of hanging, or of some death  
more long in spectatorship, and crueler in suffering, behold  
now presently, and swim for what's to come upon thee. *Shak.*

We see the great and sudden effect of smells in fetching  
men again, when they swim. *Bacon.*

The most in years swim'd first away for pain;  
Then, scarce recover'd, spoke. *Dryden.*

The woman finds it all a trick,  
That he could swim when she was sick;  
And knows that in that grief he reckon'd  
On black-eyed Susan for his second. *Prior.*

There appeared such an ecstasy in his action, that he seem'd  
ready to swim away in the surpize of joy. *Tatler.*

SWOON. *n. f.* [from the verb.] A lipthymy; a fainting fit.  
To SWOOP. *v. a.* [I suppose formed from the sound.]

1. To fall at once as a hawk upon his prey.  
A fowl in Madagascar, called a ruck, the feathers of whose  
wings are twelve paces, can with as much ease swoop up an  
elephant as our kites do a mouse. *Wilkins.*

This mould'ring piecemeal in your hands did fall,  
And now at last you came to swoop it all. *Dryden.*

2. To prey upon; to catch up.  
The physician looks with another eye on the medicinal herb  
than the grazing ox, which swoops it in with the common  
grass. *Glanv. Scpf.*

SWOOP. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Fall of a bird of prey upon his  
quarry.

All my pretty ones?  
Did you say all? What, all? O hellkite! all!  
What, all my pretty chickens and their dam,  
At one fell swoop? *Shakespeare. Macbeth.*

The eagle fell into the fox's quarters, and carried away a  
whole litter of cubs at a swoop. *L'Estrange.*

To SWOP. *v. a.* [Of uncertain derivation.] To change; to  
exchange one thing for another. A low word.

When I drove a thrust home, he put it by,  
And cried, as in derision, spare the stripling;  
Oh that insulting word! I would have swoop'd  
Youth for old age, and all my life behind,  
To have been then a momentary man. *Dryden's Cleomenes.*

SWORD. *n. f.* [sweord, Saxon; sweord, Dutch.]

1. A weapon used either in cutting or thrusting; the usual  
weapon of fights hand to hand.

Old unhappy traitor, the sword is out  
That must destroy thee. *Shakespeare. King Lear.*

Each man took his sword, and slew all the males. *Gen.*  
Euryalus is the only peer that is described with a sword,  
which he gives to Ulysses to repair his injury. *Braune.*

2. Destruction by war.  
The sword without, and terror within. *Deut. xxxii. 25.*

3. Vengeance of justice.  
4. Emblem of authority.

This I, her sword bearer, do carry, *Hudibras.*  
For civil deed and military.

SWORDED. *adj.* [from sword.] Girt with a sword.  
The sworded scapim  
Are seen in glittering ranks with wings display'd. *Milton.*

SWORDER. *n. f.* [from sword.] A cut-throat; a soldier. In  
contempt.  
A Roman sworder and banditto slave  
Murder'd sweet Tully. *Shakespeare. Henry VI.*

## S Y C

Cesar will

Unstate his happiness, and be flag'd to th' shew  
Against a sworder. *Shakespeare.*

SWORDFISH. *n. f.* A fish with a long sharp bone issuing from  
his head.

A swordfish small him from the rest did funder,  
That in his throat him pricking softly under,  
His wide abyss him forced forth to spew. *Spenser.*

Malpighi observed the middle of the optick nerve of the  
swordfish to be a large membrane, folded, according to its  
length, in many doubles, like a fan. *Derham's Physico-Theol.*

Our little fleet was now engag'd to far,  
That, like the swordfish in the whale, they fought;  
The combat only seem'd a civil war.

'Till through their bowels we our passage wrought. *Dryd.*  
SWORDBASS. *n. f.* A kind of fedge; glader. *Lincol.*

SWORDBOOT. *n. f.* [sword and boot.] Ribband tied to the  
hilt of the sword.

Wigs with wigs, swordknives with swordknives strive,  
Beaus banish beaus, and coaches coaches drive. *Pope.*

SWORDLAW. *n. f.* Violence; the law by which all is yielded  
to the stronger.

So violence  
Proceeded, and oppression, and swordlaw,  
Through all the plain, and refuge none was found. *Milton.*

SWORDMAN. *n. f.* [sword and man.] Soldier; fighting man.  
Worthy fellows, and like to prove most sinewy sword-  
men. *Shak. All's well that ends well.*

At Lecca's house,  
Among your swordmen, where so many associates  
Both of thy mischief and thy madness met. *Ben. Jonson.*

Essex was made lieutenant-general of the army, the darling  
of the swordmen. *Clarendon.*

SWORDBLAYER. *n. f.* [sword and play.] Gladiator; fencer;  
one who exhibits in publick his skill at the weapons by fight-  
ing prizes.

These they called swordlayers, and this spectacle a sword-  
fight. *Hakewill on Providence.*

SWORE. The preterite of *swear*.  
How soon unfaith  
What feign'd submission swore. *Milton.*

SWORN. The participle passive of *swear*.  
What does else want credit, come to me,  
And I'll be sworn 'tis true. *Shakespeare.*

I am sworn brother, sweet,  
To grim necessity; and he and I  
Will keep a league 'till death. *Shak. Richard II.*

They that are mad against me, are sworn against me. *Pf.*  
He refused not the civil offer of a pharisee, though his sworn  
enemy; and would eat at the table of those who fought his  
ruin. *Calamy's Sermons.*

To shelter innocence,  
The nation all elects some patron-knight,  
Sworn to be true to love, and slave to fame,  
And many a valiant chief enrolls his name. *Granville.*

SWUM. Preterite and participle passive of *swim*.  
Air, water, earth,  
By fowl, fish, beast, was swum, was walk'd  
Frequent. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

SWUNG. Preterite and participle passive of *swing*.  
Her hand within her hair she wound,  
Swung her to earth, and dragg'd her on the ground. *Addis.*

SWY. *adj.* [Properly *fib*, rib, Saxon.] Related by blood. The  
Scottish dialect still retains it.

If what my grandfater to me said be true,  
Siker I am very *fib* to you. *Spenser's Pastoral.*

SYCAMINE. } *n. f.* A tree.  
SYCAMORE. }  
Sycamore is our acer majus, one of the kinds of maples: it  
is a quick grower. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

Under the grove of sycamore  
I saw your son. *Shakespeare. Romeo and Juliet.*

If ye had faith as a grain of mustard-seed, ye might say  
unto this sycamine-tree, be thou plucked up, and it should  
obey you. *Lu. xvii. 6.*

I was no prophet, but an herdman, and a gatherer of *far-*  
more fruit. *Amos viii. 14.*

Go to yonder sycamore-tree, and hide your bottle of drink  
under its hollow root. *Wallen's Angler.*

Sycamores with eglantine were spread;  
A hedge about the sides, a covering over head. *Dryden.*

SYCOPHANT. *n. f.* [συκοφαντης; sycophantis, Latin.] A flat-  
terer; a parasite.

Accusing sycophants, of all men, did best fort to his na-  
ture; but therefore not seeming sycophants, because of no evil  
they said, they could bring any new or doubtful thing unto  
him, but such as already he had been apt to determine; so as  
they came but as proofs of his wisdom, fearful and more fe-  
cure, while the fear he had figur'd in his mind had any possi-  
bility of event. *2*

## S Y L

Men know themselves void of those qualities which the  
impudent sycophant, at the same time, both ascribes to them,  
and in his sleeve laughs at them for believing. *South.*

To SYCOPHANT. *v. n.* [συκοφαντω; from the noun.] To  
play the sycophant. A low bad word.

His sycophanting arts being detected, that game is not to be  
played the second time; whereas a man of clear reputation,  
though his barque be split, has something left towards setting  
up again. *Government of the Tongue.*

SYCOPHANTICK. *adj.* [from sycophant.] Flattering; parasiti-  
cal.

To SYCOPHANTISE. *v. n.* [συκοφαντω; from sycophant.] To  
play the flatterer. *Diff.*

SYLLABICAL. *adj.* [from syllable.] Relating to syllables; con-  
sisting of syllables.

SYLLABICALLY. *adv.* [from syllabical.] In a syllabical manner.

SYLLABICK. *adj.* [syllabique, French; from syllable.] Relating  
to syllables.

SYLLABLE. *n. f.* [συλλαβή; syllaba, French.]

1. As much of a word as is uttered by the help of one vowel, or  
any articulation.

I heard  
Each syllable that breath made up between them. *Shakespeare.*

There is that property in all letters of aptness to be con-  
joined in syllables and words, through the voluble motions of  
the organs from one stop or figure to another, that they modify  
and discriminate the voice without appearing to disconti-  
nue it. *Holder's Elements of Speech.*

2. Any thing proverbially concise.  
Abraham, Job, and the rest that lived before any syllable of  
the law of God was written, did they not sin as much as we  
do in every action not commanded? *Hooker.*

To-morrow, and to-morrow, and to-morrow,  
Creeps in this petty pace from day to day,  
To the last syllable of recorded time;

And all our yesterday have lighted fools  
The way to dusty death. *Shakespeare. Macbeth.*

He hath told so many melancholy stories, without one syl-  
lable of truth, that he hath blunted the edge of my fears. *Swift.*

To SYLLABLE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To utter; to pro-  
nounce; to articulate. Not in use.

Airy tongues that syllable mens names  
On bushes and shores, and desert wildernesses. *Milton.*

SYLLABUS. *n. f.* [Rightly SYLLABUS, which see.] Milk and  
acids.

No syllables made at the milking pail,  
But what are compos'd of a pot of good ale. *Beaumont.*

Two lines would express all they say in two pages: 'tis  
nothing but whipt syllabus and froth, without any solidity.

SYLLABUS. *n. f.* [συλλαβή; syllaba, French.] An abstract; a compendium  
containing the heads of a discourse.

SYLLOGISM. *n. f.* [συλλογισμός; syllogisme, French.] An  
argument compos'd of three propositions: as, every man thinks;  
Peter is a man, therefore Peter thinks.

Unto them a piece of rhetoric is a sufficient argument of  
logic, an apologue of Aesop beyond a syllogism in Barbara.

What a miraculous thing should we count it, if the flint  
and steel, instead of a few sparks, should chance to knock  
out definitions and syllogisms? *Bentley.*

SYLLOGISTIC. *adj.* [συλλογιστικός; from syllogism.] Re-  
lating to a syllogism; consisting of a  
syllogism.

Though we suppose subject and predicate, and copula, and  
propositions and syllogistical connexions in their reasoning,  
there is no such matter; but the intire business is at the same  
moment present with them, without deducing one thing from  
another. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

Though the terms of propositions may be complex, yet  
where the composition of the whole argument is thus plain,  
simple, and regular, it is properly called a simple syllogism,  
since the complexion does not belong to the syllogistical form of  
it.

SYLLOGISTICALLY. *adv.* [from syllogistical.] In the form of  
a syllogism.

A man knows first, and then he is able to prove syllogisti-  
cally; so that syllogism comes after knowledge, when a man  
has no need of it. *Lacke.*

To SYLLOGIZE. *v. n.* [syllogizer, French; συλλογιζω.] To  
reason by syllogism.

Logic is, in effect, an art of syllogizing.  
Men have endeavour'd to transform logic into a kind of  
mechanism, and to teach boys to syllogize, or frame arguments  
and refute them, without real knowledge. *Baker.*

SYLVAN. *adj.* [Better silvan.] Woody; shady; relating to  
woods.  
Cedar and pine, and fir and branching palm,  
A sylvan scene! and as the ranks ascend,  
Shade above shade, a woody theatre  
Of stateliest view. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

## S Y M

Eternal greens the mossy margin grace,  
Watch'd by the sylvan genius of the place. *Pope.*

SYLVAN. *n. f.* [sylvain, French.] A wood-god, or satyr.

When the sun begins to fling  
His flaming beams, me, goddess, bring  
To arched walks of twilight groves,  
And shadows brown, that sylvan loves,  
Of pine or monumental oak. *Milton.*

Her private orchards wall'd on ev'ry side;  
To lawless sylvans all access deny'd. *Pope.*

SYMBOL. *n. f.* [symbole, French; σύμβολον; symbolum,  
Latin.]

1. An abstract; a compendium; a comprehensive form.  
Beginning with the symbol of our faith, upon that the au-  
thor of the gloss enquires into the nature of faith. *Baker.*

2. A type; that which comprehends in its figure a representation  
of something else.

Salt, as incorruptible, was the symbol of friendship; which,  
if it casually fell, was accounted ominous, and their amity of  
no duration. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

Words are the signs and symbols of things; and as, in ac-  
counts, ciphers and figures pass for real sums, so words and  
names pass for things themselves. *South's Sermons.*

The heathens made choice of these lights as apt symbols of  
eternity, because, contrary to all sublunary beings, though  
they seem to perish every night, they renew themselves every  
morning. *Addison on ancient Medals.*

SYMBOLICAL. *adj.* [symbolique, French; συμβολικός; from  
symbol.] Representative; typical; expressing by signs.

By this inroad idolatry first crept in, men convert-  
ing the symbolical use of idols into their proper worship, and  
receiving the representation of things unto them as the sub-  
stance and thing itself. *Brown.*

The sacrament is a representation of Christ's death, by such  
symbolical actions as himself appointed. *Taylor.*

SYMBOLICALLY. *adv.* [from symbolical.] Typically; by re-  
presentation.

This distinction of animals was hieroglyphical, in the in-  
ward sense implying an abstinence from certain vices, symboli-  
cally intimated from the nature of those animals. *Brown.*

It symbolically teaches our duty, and promotes charity by a  
real signature and a sensible sermon. *Taylor.*

SYMBOLIZATION. *n. f.* [from symbolize.] The act of symbo-  
lizing; representation; resemblance.

The hieroglyphical symbols of Scripture, excellently in-  
tended in the species of things sacrificed in the dreams of Pha-  
raoh, are oftentimes rack'd beyond their symbolizations.

To SYMBOLIZE. *v. n.* [symboliser, French; from symbol.] To  
have something in common with another by representative  
qualities.

Our king finding himself to symbolize in many things with  
that king of the Hebrews, honoured him with the title of  
this foundation. *Bacon.*

The pleasing of colour symbolizeth with the pleasing of any  
single tone to the ear; but the pleasing of order doth symbolize  
with harmony. *Bacon's Natural History.*

Aristotle and the schools have taught, that air and water,  
being symbolizing elements, in the quality of moisture, are  
easily transmutable into one another. *Boyle.*

They both symbolize in this, that they love to look upon  
themselves through multiplying glasses. *Hewel.*

I affectedly symbolized in careless mirth and freedom with  
the libertines, to circumvent libertinism. *Morre.*

The soul is such, that it strangely symbolizes with the thing  
it mightily desires. *South's Sermons.*

To SYMBOLIZE. *v. a.* To make representative of some-  
thing.

Some symbolize the same from the mystery of its colours.

SYMMETRIAN. *n. f.* [from symmetry.] One eminently stu-  
dious of proportion.

His face was a thought longer than the exact symmetrians  
would allow. *Sidney.*

SYMMETRICAL. *adj.* [from symmetry.] Proportionate; having  
parts well adapted to each other.

SYMMETRIST. *n. f.* [from symmetry.] One very studious or  
observant of proportion.

Some exact symmetrists have been blamed for being too true.

SYMMETRY. *n. f.* [symmetria, French; σύμ and μέτρον.]  
Adaptation of parts to each other; proportion; harmony;  
agreement of one part to another.

She by whose lines proportion should be  
Exam'd, measure of all symmetry;  
Whom had that ancient seen, who thought souls made  
Of harmony, he would at next have laid  
That harmony was free. *Donne.*

And in the symmetry of her parts is found  
A pow'r, like that of harmony in sound. *Waller.*



## SYM

*Symmetry*, equality, and correspondence of parts, is the discernment of reason, not the object of sense. *More.*

Nor were they only animated by him, but their measure and symmetry were owing to him. *Dryden.*  
*SYMPATHETICAL*. *adj.* [*sympathetique*, Fr. from *sympathy*.]  
*SYMPATHETICK*. *s.* Having mutual sensation; being affected either by what happens to the other; feeling in consequence of what another feels.

Hereupon are grounded the gross mistakes, in the cure of diseases, not only from the last medicine and *sympathetick* receipts, but amulets, charms, and all incantatory applications. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

United by this *sympathetick* bond,  
 You grow familiar, intimate, and fond. *Johnson.*  
 To confer at the distance of the Indies by *sympathetick* conveyances, may be as usual to future times as to us in a literary correspondence. *Clayton.*

To your author makes her soft request,  
 Who speak the kindest, and who write the best:  
 Your *sympathetick* hearts the hopes to move,  
 From tender friendship and endearing love. *Prior.*  
 All the ideas of sensible qualities are not inherent in the inanimate bodies; but are the effects of their motion upon our nerves, and *sympathetick* and vital passions produced within ourselves. *Bentley.*

*SYMPATHETICALLY*. *adv.* [from *sympathetick*.] With sympathy; in consequence of sympathy.

To *SYMPATHIZE*. *v. n.* [*sympathiser*, French; from *sympathy*.]  
 To feel with another; to feel in consequence of what another feels; to feel mutually.

The men *sympathize* with the maffiffs in robustious and rough coming on. *Shakespeare.*

The thing of courage,  
 As rous'd with rage, with rage doth *sympathize*. *Shakespeare.*  
 Nature, in awe to him,  
 Had doff'd her gaudy trim,  
 With her great master so to *sympathize*. *Milton.*  
 Green is a pleasing colour, from a blue and a yellow mixed together, and by consequence blue and yellow are two colours which *sympathize*. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

The limbs of his body is to every one a part of himself: he *sympathizes*, and is concerned for them. *Locke.*  
 Their countrymen were particularly attentive to all their story, and *sympathized* with their heroes in all their adventures. *Addison's Spectator.*

Though the greatness of their mind exempts them from fear, yet none console and *sympathize* more heartily than they. *Collier on Kindness.*

*SYMPATHY*. *n. f.* [*sympathie*, French; *συμπάθεια*.] Fellowship; mutual sensibility; the quality of being affected by the affection of another.

A world of earthly blessings to my soul,  
 If *sympathy* of love unite our thoughts. *Shakespeare. H. VI.*  
 You are not young; no more am I: go to, then, there's *sympathy*: you are merry, so am I; ha! ha! then there's more *sympathy*: you love lack, and so do I; would you desire better *sympathy*? *Shakespeare. Merry Wives of Windsor.*

But what it is,  
 The action of my life is like it, which I'll keep,  
 If but for *sympathy*. *Shakespeare. Cymbeline.*

If there was a *sympathy* in choice,  
 War, death, or sickness did lay siege to it. *Shakespeare.*

I started back;  
 It started back: but pleas'd I soon return'd;  
 Pleas'd it return'd as soon, with answering looks  
 Of *sympathy* and love. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

They saw, but other sight instead, a crowd  
 Of ugly serpents: horror on them fell,  
 And horrid *sympathy*. *Milton.*

Or *sympathy*, or some connat'ral force,  
 Pow'ful at greatest distance to unite,  
 With secret amity, things of like kind,  
 By secretest conveyance. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

There never was any heart truly great and generous, that was not also tender and compassionate: it is this noble quality that makes all men to be of one kind; for every man would be a distinct species to himself, were there no *sympathy* among individuals. *South's Sermons.*

Can kindness be desert, like your's, be strange?  
 Kindness by secret *sympathy* is ty'd;  
 For noble souls in nature are ally'd. *Dryden.*

There are such associations made in the minds of most men, and to this might be attributed most of the *sympathies* and antipathies observable in them. *Locke.*

*SYMPHONIOUS*. *adj.* [from *symphony*.] Harmonious; agreeing in sound.

Up he rode,  
 Follow'd with acclamation and the sound  
*Symphonious* of ten thousand harps, that tun'd  
 Angelick harmonies. *Milton.*

## SYN

*SYMPHONY*. *n. f.* [*symphonie*, French; *συμφωνία*.] Concert of instruments; harmony of mingled sounds.

A learned searcher from Pythagoras's school, where it was a maxim that the images of all things are latent in numbers, determines the comeliest proportion between breadths, and heights, reducing symmetry to *symphony*, and the harmony of sound to a kind of harmony in light. *Wotton.*

Speak ye who best can tell, ye sons of light,  
 Angels! for ye behold him, and with songs  
 And choral *symphonies*, day without night,  
 Circle his throne rejoicing. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

The trumpets sound,  
 And warlike *symphony* is heard around;  
 The marching troops through Athens take their way;  
 The great earl-marshal orders their array. *Dryden.*

*SYMPHYSIS*. *n. f.* [*συμφυσις*.] Symphysis, in its original signification, denotes a connateness, or growing together; and perhaps is meant of those bones which in young children are distinct, but after some years unite and consolidate into one bone. *Wifeman.*

*SYMPHOSIACK*. *adj.* [*symphosiaque*, French; *συμπωσιακος*.] Relating to merry makings; happening where company is drinking together.

By desiring a secrecy to words spoke under the rose, we only mean in society and comotation, from the ancient custom of *symphosiaque* meetings to wear chaplets of roses about their heads. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

In some of those *symphosiaque* disputations amongst my acquaintance, I affirmed that the dietetick part of medicine depended upon scientific principles. *Arbutnot.*

*SYMPTOM*. *n. f.* [*symptom*, French; *συμπτωμα*.] 1. Something that happens concurrently with something else, not as the original cause, nor as the necessary or constant effect.

2. A sign; a token.  
 Ten glorious campaigns are passed, and now, like the sick man, we are expiring with all sorts of good *symptoms*. *Swift.*

*SYMPTOMATICAL*. *adj.* [*symptomatique*, French; from *symptom*.] Happening concurrently, or occasionally.

*Symptomatically* is often used to denote the difference between the primary and secondary causes in diseases; as a fever from pain is said to be *symptomatically*, because it arises from pain only; and therefore the ordinary means in fevers are not in such cases to be had recourse to, but to what will remove the pain; for when that ceases, the fever will cease, without any direct means taken for that. *Quincy.*

By fomentation and a cataplasm the swelling was dissipated; and the fever, then appearing but *symptomatically*, lessened as the heat and pain mitigated. *Wifeman's Surgery.*

*SYMPTOMATICALLY*. *adv.* [from *symptomatically*.] In the nature of a symptom.

The causes of a bubo are vicious humours abounding in the blood, or in the nerves, excreted sometimes critically, sometimes *symptomatically*. *Wifeman.*

*SYNAGOGICAL*. *adj.* [from *synagogue*.] Pertaining to a synagogue.

*SYNAGOGUE*. *n. f.* [*synagogue*, French; *συναγωγη*.] An assembly of the Jews to worship.

Go, Tubal, and meet me at our *synagogue*. *Shakespeare.*  
 As his custom was, he went into the *synagogue* on the Sabbath. *Gospel.*

*SYNALEPHA*. *n. f.* [*συναλοιφα*.] A contraction or excision of a syllable in a Latin verse, by joining together two vowels in the scanning or cutting off the ending vowel; as, *ill' ego*.

Virgil, though smooth, is far from affecting it: he frequently uses *synalephas*, and concludes his sense in the middle of his verse. *Dryden.*

*SYNARTHROSIS*. *n. f.* [*συν and αρθρωσις*.] A close conjunction of two bones.

There is a conspicuous motion where the conjunction is called diarthrosis, as in the elbow; an obscure one, where the conjunction is called *synarthrosis*, as in the joining of the carpus to the metacarpus. *Wifeman's Surgery.*

*SYNCHONDROSIS*. *n. f.* [*συν and χονδρος*.] *Synchondrosis* is an union by giffles of the sternon to the ribs. *Wifeman.*

*SYNCHRONICAL*. *adj.* [*συν and χρονος*.] Happening together at the same time.

It is difficult to make out how the air is conveyed into the left ventricle of the heart, the systole and diastole of the heart and lungs being far from *synchronical*. *Boyle.*

*SYNCHRONISM*. *n. f.* [*συν and χρονος*.] Concurrence of events happening at the same time.

The coherence and *synchronism* of all the parts of the Mosaisical chronology, after the Flood, bears a most regular testimony to the truth of his history. *Hale.*

*SYNCHRONOUS*. *adj.* [*συν and χρονος*.] Happening at the same time.

The variations of the gravity of the air keep both the solids and fluids in an oscillatory motion, *synchronous* and proportional to their changes. *Arbutnot on Air.*

*SYSCOPE*. *n. f.* [*synscope*, French; *συνσκοπη*.] 1. Painting fit.

The symptoms attending gunshot wounds are pain, fever, delirium, and *synscope*.

2. Contraction of a word by cutting off part.

*SYSCOPIST*. *n. f.* [from *synscope*.] Contractor of words.

To outline all the modern *synscopists*, and thoroughly content my English readers, I intend to publish a *synscopist* that shall not have a single vowel in it. *Spectator.*

To *SYNDICATE*. *v. n.* [*syndiquer*, French; *συν and δικη*.] To judge; to pass judgement on; to censure. An unusual word.

Aristotle undertook to censure and *syndicate* his master and all law makers before him. *Hakewill on Providence.*

*SYNDROME*. *n. f.* [*συνδρομη*.] Concurrent action; concurrence.

## SYN

All things being linked together by an uninterrupted chain of causes, every single motion owns a dependance on such a *synodome* of prequired motors. *Glauville's Scept.*

*SYNECDOCHE*. *n. f.* [*synecdoche*, French; *συνεκδοχη*.] A figure by which part is taken for the whole, or the whole for part.

Because they are instruments of grace in the hand of God, and by these his holy spirit changes our hearts; therefore the whole work is attributed to them by a *synecdoche*; that is, they do in this manner the work for which God ordained them. *Taylor's Worlthy Communicant.*

*SYNECDOCHICAL*. *adj.* [from *synecdoche*.] Expressed by a *synecdoche*; implying a *synecdoche*.

Should I, Lindamers, bring you into hospitals, and shew you there how many souls, narrowly lodged in *synecdochical* bodies, see their earthen cottages moulder away to dust, how miserable persons, by the loss of one limb after another, surviving but part of themselves, and living to see themselves dead and buried by piecemeal? *Boyle's Seraphick Love.*

*SYNECDOCHISM*. *n. f.* [*συνεκδοχισμος*.] The quality of expressing by different words the same thing.

*SYNOPSIS*. *n. f.* [*συνωψις*.] A general view; all the parts brought under one view.

*SYNOPTICAL*. *adj.* [from *synopsis*.] Affording a view of many parts at once.

We have collected so many *synoptical* tables, calculated for his monthly use. *Evelyn's Kalender.*

*SYNTACTICAL*. *adj.* [from *syntaxis*, Latin.] 1. Conjoined; fitted to each other.

2. Relating to the construction of speech.

*SYNTAX*. *s.* [*συνταξις*.] 1. A system; a number of things joined together.

They owe no other dependance to the first than what is common to the whole *syntax* of beings. *Glauville.*

2. That part of Grammar which teaches the construction of words.

I can produce a hundred instances to convince any reasonable man that they do not so much as understand common Grammar and *syntax*. *Swift.*

*SYNTHEISIS*. *n. f.* [*συνθεσις*.] The act of joining, opposed to *analysis*.

The *synthesis* consists in assuming the causes discovered and established as principles, and by them explaining the phenomena proceeding from them, and proving the explanations. *Newton's Opticks.*

*SYNTHE'TICK*. *adj.* [*συνθετικος*.] Conjoining; compounding; forming composition.

*Synthetic* method is that which begins with the parts, and leads onward to the knowledge of the whole; it begins with the most simple principles and general truths, and proceeds by degrees to that which is drawn from them or compounded of them; and therefore it is called the method of composition. *Watts's Logick.*

*SYPHON*. *n. f.* [This should be written *siphon*; *σιφων*.] A tube; a pipe.

Take your glass, *siphon*, or crane, and draw it off from its last feces into small bottles. *Mortimer.*

*SYRINGE*. *n. f.* [*συνιγγη*.] A pipe through which any liquor is squirted.

The heart seems not designed to be the fountain or conservatory of the vital flame, but as a machine to receive the blood from the veins and force it out by the arteries through the whole body as a *syringe* doth any liquor, though not by the same artifice. *Rey.*

To *SYRINGE*. *v. a.* [from the noun.] 1. To spout by a syringe.

A flux of blood from the nose, mouth, and eye was stoppt by the *syringing* up of oxyerate. *Wifeman's Surgery.*

2. To wash with a syringe.

*SYRINGOTOMY*. *n. f.* [*συνιγγη and τομια*.] The act or practice of cutting fistulas or hollow fores.

*SYRTIS*. *s.*

## SYR

*SYNODAL*. *adj.* [*synodique*, French; from *synod*.] 1. Relating to a synod; transacted in a synod.

St. Athanasius writes a *synodical* epistle to those of Antioch, to compose the differences among them upon the ordination of Paulinus. *Stillingfleet.*

2. [*Synodique*, French.] Reckoned from one conjunction with the sun to another.

The diurnal and annual revolutions of the sun, to us are the measures of day and year; and the *synodick* revolution of the moon measures the month. *Holder.*

The moon makes its *synodical* motion about the earth in twenty-nine days twelve hours and about forty-four minutes. *Locke's Elements of Natural Philosophy.*

*SYNO'DICALLY*. *adv.* [from *synodical*.] By the authority of a synod or publick assembly.

It shall be needful for those churches *synodically* to determine something in those points. *Saunders's.*

*SYNONYMA*. *n. f.* [Latin; *συνωνυμα*.] Names which signify the same thing.

To *SYNONOMISE*. *v. a.* [from *synonyma*.] To express the same thing in different words.

This word fortis we may *synonymise* after all these fashions, stout, hardy, valiant, doughty, courageous, adventurous, brave, bold, daring, intrepid. *Candem's Remains.*

*SYNONYMOUS*. *adj.* [*synonyme*, Fr. *συνωνυμος*.] Expressing the same thing by different words.

These words consist of two propositions which are not distinct in sense, but one and the same thing variously expressed; for wisdom and understanding are *synonymous* words here. *Tillot.*

Fortune is but a *synonymous* word for nature and necessity. *Bentley's Sermons.*

When two or more words signify the same thing, as wave and billow, mead and meadow, they are usually called *synonymous* words. *Watts's Logick.*

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*SYRTIS*. *s.*



*SISTIS*. *n. f.* [Latin.] A quick sand; a bog.  
A boggy *sistis*, neither sea, nor good dry land. *Milton.*  
*SYSTEM*. *n. f.* [systeme, Fr. *système*.] *Watts.*

1. Any complexure or combination of many things acting together.
2. A scheme which reduces many things to regular dependence or co-operation.
3. A scheme which unites many things in order.

Aristotle brings morality into *system*, by treating of happiness under heads, and ranges it in classes according to its different objects, distinguishing virtues into their several kinds which had not been handled systematically before. *Baker.*

The best way to learn any science is to begin with a regular *system*, or a short and plain scheme of that science well drawn up into a narrow compass. *Watts.*

*SYSTEMATICAL*. *adj.* [systematique, Fr. *système*; from *system*.] Methodical; written or formed with regular subordination of one part to another.

It will be necessary, in a discourse about the formation of

the world, to give you a brief account of some of the most principal and systematical phenomena that occur in it. *Bentley.*  
Now we deal much in essays, and unreasonably despise systematical learning; whereas our fathers had a just value for regularity and systems. *Watts.*

*SYSTEMATICALLY*. *adv.* [from *systematical*.] In form of a system.

I treat of the usefulness of writing books of essays, in comparison of that of writing systematically. *Boyle.*

Aristotle brings morality into system, and ranges it into classes according to its different objects, distinguishing virtues into their several kinds, which had not been handled systematically before. *Baker.*

*SYSTOLE*. *n. f.* [systole, Fr. *systole*.] The contraction of the heart.

1. [In anatomy.] The contraction of the heart.
2. [In anatomy.] The systole resembles the forcible bending of a spring, and the diastole its flying out again to its natural size.
3. [Systole, French.] In Grammar, the shortening of a long syllable.



T.

T,

A consonant, which, at the beginning and end of words, has always the same sound nearly approaching to the *d*; but before an *i*, when followed by a vowel, has the sound of an oblique *s*: as, *nation*, *salvation*, except when *s* precedes *t*: as, *Christian*, *question*.

*TA'BBY*. *n. f.* [tabi, tabino, Italian; tabis, French.] A kind of waved silk.

Brocades, and tabies, and gauzes. *Swift.*  
*TA'BBY*. *adj.* Brinded; brindled; varied with different colours.

A tabby cat sat in the chimney-corner. *Addison.*

On her tabby rival's face, *Prior.*

She deep will mark her new disgrace.

*TABEFACITION*. *n. f.* [tabefacio, Latin.] The act of wasting away.

To *TABEFY*. *v. n.* [tabefacio, Latin.] To waste; to be extenuated by disease. In the following example it is improperly a verb active.

Meat eaten in greater quantity than is convenient tabefies the body. *Harvey on Consumptions.*

*TABARD*. *n. f.* [tabarda, low Latin; tabard, Fr.] A long gown; a herald's coat.

*TABERDER*. *n. f.* [from *taberd*.] One who wears a long gown.

*TABERNACLE*. *n. f.* [tabernacle, Fr. *tabernaculum*, Lat.]

1. A temporary habitation; a casual dwelling.

They fudden rear'd

Caelestial tabernacles, where they slept

Fann'd with cool winds. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. v.*

2. A sacred place; a place of worship.

The greatest conqueror did not only compose his divine odes, but set them to music: his works, though consecrated to the tabernacle, became the national entertainment, as well as the devotion of his people. *Addison's Spect. N<sup>o</sup>. 405.*

To *TABERNACLE*. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To enshrine; to house.

The word was made flesh, and tabernacled amongst us, and we beheld his glory. *John i. 14.*

*TABID*. *adj.* [tabide, Fr. *tabidis*, Lat.] Wasted by disease; consumptive.

In *tabid* persons milk is the best restorative, being chyle already prepared. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

*TABIDNESS*. *n. f.* [from *tabid*.] Consumptiveness; state of being wasted by disease.

*TABLATURE*. *n. f.* [from *table*.] Painting on walls or ceilings.

*TABLE*. *n. f.* [table, Fr. *tabula*, Latin.]

1. Any flat or level surface.

Upon the castle hill there is a baggio paved with fair tables of marble. *Sandys.*

2. A horizontal surface raised above the ground, used for meals and other purposes.

We may again

Give to our tables meat, sleep to our nights. *Shakespeare.*

Help to search my house; if I find not what I seek, let me for ever be your table sport. *Shakespeare.*

Children at a table never asked for any thing, but contentedly took what was given them. *Locke on Education.*

This shuts them out from all table conversation, and the most agreeable intercourse. *Addison's Spectator.*

Nor hath the fruit in it any core or kernel; and differing from other apples, yet is a good table fruit. *Mortimer.*

The nymph the table spread,

Ambrosial cates, with nectar, rosy red. *Pope.*

3. The persons sitting at table, or partaking of entertainment.

Give me some wine, fill full,

I drink to th' general joy of the whole table. *Shakespeare.*

The fare or entertainment itself: as, he keeps a good table.

4. A tablet; a surface on which any thing is written or engraved.

He was the writer of them in the tables of their hearts. *Hooker, b. iii.*

'Twas pretty, though a plague,

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## TAB

T.

To see him every hour; to sit and draw  
His arched brows, his hawking eye, his curls,  
In our hearts table. *Shakespeare.*

All these true notes of immortality  
In our heart's table we shall written find. *Davies.*

I prepar'd to pay in verses rude

A most detested act of gratitude:

Ev'n this had been your elegy which now

Is offer'd for your health, the table of my vow. *Dryden.*

There are books extant which the atheist must allow of as

proper evidence; even the mighty volumes of visible nature,

and the everlasting tables of right reason; wherein if they do

not wilfully shut their eyes, they may read their own folly

written by the finger of God in a much plainer and more

terrible sentence, than Belhazzar's was by the hand upon the wall. *Bentley's Sermons.*

Among the Romans, the judge or prætor granted administration, not only according to the tables of the testament,

but even contrary to those tables. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

By the twelve tables, only those were called into succession

of their parents that were in the parent's power. *Ayliffe.*

6. [Tableau, Fr.] A picture, or any thing that exhibits a view of any thing.

I never lov'd myself,

Till now, infixed, I beheld myself

Drawn in the flat ring table of her eye. *Shakespeare.*

His Jalyus or Bacchus he so esteemed, that he had rather

lose all his father's images than that table. *Peachment.*

Saint Anthony has a table that hangs up to him from a

poor peasant, who fancied the saint had saved his neck. *Addison.*

7. An index; a collection of heads; a catalogue; a syllabus.

It might seem impertinent to have added a table to a book

of so small a volume, and which seems to be itself but a table: but it may prove advantageous at once to learn the whole

culture of any plant.  *Evelyn's Kalender.*

Their learning reaches no farther than the tables of contents. *Watts.*

8. A synopsis; many particulars brought into one view.

I have no images of ancestors,

Wanting an ear, or nose; no forged tables

Of long descents, to boast false honours from. *B. Johnson.*

9. The palm of the hand.

Mistress of a fairer table

Hath not history nor table. *Benj. Johnson.*

10. Draughts; small pieces of wood shifted on squares.

Monsieur the nice,

When he plays at tables, chides the dice. *Shakespeare.*

We are in the world like men playing at tables; the chance

is not in our power, but to play it, is; and when it is fallen

we must manage it as we can. *Taylor.*

11. To turn the TABLES. To change the condition or fortune of two contending parties: a metaphor taken from the vicissitude of fortune at gaming tables.

They that are honest would be arrant knaves if the tables were turned. *L'Estrange.*

If it be thus, the tables would be turned upon me; but I

should only fail in my vain attempt. *Dryden.*

To *TAB'LE*. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To board; to live at the table of another.

He lost his kingdom, was driven from the society of men

to table with the beasts, and to graze with oxen. *South.*

You will have no notion of delicacies if you table with

them; they are all for rank and foul feeding. *Felton.*

To *TAB'LE*. *v. a.* To make into a catalogue; to set down.

I could have looked on him without admiration, though

the catalogue of his endowments had been tabled by his side,

and I to peruse him by items. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*

*TAB'LEBEER*. *n. f.* [table and beer.] Beer used at victuals; small beer.

*TAB'LEBOOK*. *n. f.* [table and book.] A book on which any thing is graved or written without ink.

What might you think,

If I had play'd the desk or table-book. *Shakespeare. Hamlet.*



## TAC

Nature wipes clean the *table-book* first, and then portrays upon it what she pleaseth. *More's Antidote against Atheism.*  
Put into your *table-book* whatsoever you judge worthy. *Dry.*

Nature's fair *table-book*, our tender souls,  
We scrawl all o'er with old and empty rules,  
Stale memorandums of the schools. *Swift's Miscel.*

**TABLECLOTH.** *n. f.* [*table and cloth*.] Linen spread on a table.  
I will end with Odo holding master doctor's mule, and Anne with her *tablecloth*. *Camden's Remains.*

**TABLEMAN.** *n. f.* A man at draughts.  
In clerical the keys are lined, and in colleges they use to line the *tablemen*. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

**TABLET.** *n. f.* [from *table*.] One who boards. *Ans.*  
**TABLETALK.** *n. f.* [*table and talk*.] Conversation at meals or entertainments; table discourse.

Let me praise you while I have a stomach.  
—No, let it serve for *tabletalk*. *Shakep. Merch. of Venice.*  
His fate makes *tabletalk*, divulg'd with scorn,  
And he a jest into his grave is born. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

He improves by the *tabletalk*, and repeats in the kitchen what he learns in the parlour. *Guardian, N. 165.*  
No fair adversary would urge loose *table-talk* in controversy, and build serious inferences upon what was spoken but in jest. *Asterbury.*

**TABLET.** *n. f.* [from *table*.]  
1. A small level surface.  
2. A medicine in a square form.

It hath been anciently in use to wear *tablets* of arsenick, or preservatives, against the plague; as they draw the venom to them from the spirits. *Bacon.*

3. A surface written on or painted.  
It was by the authority of Alexander, that through all Greece the young gentlemen learned, before all other things, to design upon *tablets* of boxen wood. *Dryden.*

The pillar'd marble, and the *tablet* brads,  
Mould'ring, drop the victor's praise. *Prior.*

**TABOUR.** *n. f.* [*tabourin, tabour*, old French.] A small drum; a drum beaten with one stick to accompany a pipe.

If you did but hear the pedlar at door, you would never dance again after a *tabour* and pipe. *Shakep. Winter's Tale.*

The shepherd knows not thunder from a *tabour*,  
More than I know the found of Marcia's tongue  
From every meaner man. *Shakep. Coriolanus.*

Morrice-dancers danced a maid marian, and a *tabour* and pipe.  
To **TABOUR.** *v. n.* [*taborer*, old French, from the noun.] To strike lightly and frequently.

And her maids shall lead her as with the voice of doves, *tabouring* upon their breasts. *Nab. ii. 7.*

Would I could fee this *tabourer*. *Shakep. Coriolanus.*

**TABOURER.** *n. f.* [from *tabour*.] One who beats the *tabour*.  
**TABOURET.** *n. f.* [from *tabour*.] A small drum or *tabour*.  
They shall depart the manor before him with trumpets, *tabourets*, and other minstrelsy. *Spei. N. 607.*

**TABOURINE.** *n. f.* [French.] A *tabour*; a small drum.  
Trumpeters,

With brazen din blast you the city's ear,  
Make mingle with our rattling *tabourines*,  
That heav'n and earth may strike their sounds together,  
Applauding our approach. *Shakep. Antony and Cleopatra.*

**TABORET.** *n. f.* *Tabouret*. Obsolete.  
I saw a shoal of shepherds outgo,  
Before them yode a luff *taboret*,  
That to the merry hornpipe plaid,  
Whereto they danced. *Spenser's Pastorals.*

**TABRET.** *n. f.* A *tabour*.  
Wherefore didst thou steal away, that I might have sent thee away with mirth and with *tabret*. *Gen. xxxi. 27.*

**TABULAR.** *n. f.* [*tabularis*, Lat.]  
1. Set down in the form of tables or synopses.  
2. Formed in squares; made into lamine.

All the nodules that consist of one uniform substance were formed from a point, as the crusted ones, nay, and most of the spotted ones, and indeed all whatever, except those that are *tabular* and plated. *Woodward on Fossils.*

To **TABULATE.** *v. a.* [*tabula*, Lat.] To reduce to tables or synopses.

**TABULATED.** *adj.* [*tabula*, Lat.] Having a flat surface.  
Many of the best diamonds are pointed with six angles, and some *tabulated* or plain, and square. *Grew's Museum.*

**TACHE.** *n. f.* [from *tack*.] Any thing taken hold of; a catch; a loop; a button.

Make fifty *taches* of gold, and couple the curtains together with the *taches*. *Exod. xxv. 6.*

**TACHYGRAPHY.** *n. f.* [*ταχυς* and *γραφω*.] The art or practice of quick writing.

**TACIT.** *n. f.* [*tacite*, Fr. *tacitus*, Latin.] Silent; implied; not expressed by words.

As there are formal and written leagues respective to certain enemies, so is there a natural and *tacit* confederation amongst all men, against the common enemy of human society, pirates. *Bacon's holy War.*

## TAC

In elective governments there is a *tacit* covenant, that the king of their own making shall make his makers princes. *L'Estrange.*

Captiousness not only produces misbecoming expressions and carriage, but is a *tacit* reproach of some incivility. *Locke.*

**TACITLY.** *adv.* [from *tacit*.] Silently; without oral expression.

While they are exposing another's weakness, they are *tacitly* aiming at their own commendations. *Addison.*

Indulgence to the vices of men can never be *tacitly* implied, since they are plainly forbidden in scripture. *Rogers's Sermon.*

**TACITURNITY.** *n. f.* [*taciturnitas*, French; *taciturnitas*, Lat.] Habitual silence.

The secretest of natures  
Have not more gift in *taciturnity*. *Shakespeare.*

Some women have some *taciturnity*,  
Some nunneries some grains of chastity. *Dome.*

Too great loquacity, and too great *taciturnity* by fits. *Art.*

To **TACK.** *v. a.* [*tacher*. Breton.]  
1. To fasten to any thing.

Of what supreme almighty power  
Is thy great arm, which spans the East and West,  
And tacks the centre to the sphere. *Herbert.*

True freedom you have well defin'd;  
But living as you list, and to your mind,  
And loosely *tack'd*, all must be left behind. *Dryden.*

The symmetry of cloaths fancy appropriates to the wearer, *tacking* them to the body as if they belonged to it. *Grew.*

Frame with sticks driven into the ground, so as to be covered with the hair-cloth, or a blanket *tacked* about the edges. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

If a corner of a hanging wants a nail to fasten it, *tack* it up. *Swift.*

2. To join; to unite; to stitch together.  
There's but a shirt and an half in all my company; and the half shirt is two napkins *tack'd* together, and thrown over the shoulders like a herald's coat without sleeves. *Shakep.*

I *tack'd* two plays together for the pleasure of variety. *Dryden.*

They serve every turn that shall be demanded, in hopes of getting some commendation *tacked* to their fees, to the great discouragement of the inferior clergy. *Swift.*

To **TACK.** *v. n.* [probably from *tackle*.] To turn a ship.  
This verbiage they confute to be the compass, which is better interpreted the rope that turns the ship; as we say, makes it *tack* about. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. ii.*

Seeing Holland fall into closer measures with us and Sweden, upon the triple alliance, they have *tacked* some points nearer France. *Temple.*

On either side they nimbly *tack*,  
Both strive to intercept and guide the wind. *Dryden.*

They give me signs  
To *tack* about, and steer another way. *Addison.*

**TACK.** *n. f.* [from the verb.]  
1. A small nail.

2. The act of turning ships at sea.  
At each *tack* our little fleet grows less,  
And, like maim'd fowl, swim lagging on the main. *Dryd.*

3. To hold **TACK.** To fast; to hold out. *Tack* is still retained in Scotland, and denotes hold or persevering cohesion.

Martimas beefe doth bear good *tack*,  
When country folks do dainties lacke. *Tusser.*

If this twig be made of wood  
That will hold *tack*, I'll make the fur  
Fly 'bout the ears of that old cur. *Hudibras, p. i.*

**TACKLE.** *n. f.* [*tacel*, Welsh, an arrow.]  
1. An arrow.

The *takil* smote and in it went. *Chaucer.*

2. Weapons; instruments of action.  
She to her *tackle* fell,  
And on the knight let fall a peal  
Of blows so fierce, and pres'd so home,  
That he retir'd. *Hudibras, p. i.*

Being at work without catching any thing, he resolv'd to take up his *tackle* and be gone. *L'Estrange's Fables.*

3. [*Tackel*, a rope, Dutch.] The ropes of a ship.  
After at sea a tall ship did appear,  
Made all of Heben and white ivory,  
The sails of gold, of silk the *tackles* were,  
Mild was the wind, calm seem'd the sea to be. *Spenser.*

At the helm  
A seeming mermaid steers; the silken *tackles*  
Swell with the touches of those flower-soft hands  
That yarely frame the office. *Shakespeare.*

Thou hast a grim appearance, and thy face  
Bears a command in't; though thy *tackle's* torn,  
Thou shew'st a noble vessel. *Shakep. Coriolanus.*

A stately ship  
With all her bravery on, and *tackle* trim,  
Sails fill'd, and streamers waving,  
Court'd by all the winds that hold them play. *Milton.*

Ere yet the tempest roars  
Stand to your *tackle*, mates, and stretch your oars. *Dryden.*

If he drew the figure of a ship, there was not a rope among the *tackle* that escap'd him. *Addison's Spectator.*

**TACKLED.** *adj.* [from *tackle*.] Made of ropes *tacked* together.

## TAI

Ere yet the tempest roars  
Stand to your *tackle*, mates, and stretch your oars. *Dryden.*

If he drew the figure of a ship, there was not a rope among the *tackle* that escap'd him. *Addison's Spectator.*

**TACKLED.** *adj.* [from *tackle*.] Made of ropes *tacked* together.

My man shall  
Bring thee cords, made like a *tackled* hair,  
Which to the high top-gallant of my joy  
Must be my convoy in the secret night. *Shakespeare.*

**TACKLING.** *n. f.* [from *tackle*.]  
1. Furniture of the mast.

They wonder'd at their ships and their *tacklings*. *Abbot.*

*Tackling*, as sails and cordage, must be foreseen, and laid up in store. *Bacon's Advice to Villiers.*

Red sheets of lightning o'er the seas are spread,  
Our *tackling* yield, and wrecks at last succeed. *Garth.*

2. Instruments of action: as, *sailing* *tackling*, *kitchen* *tackling*.  
I will furnish him with a rod, if you will furnish him with the rest of the *tackling*, and make him a filher. *Walton.*

**TACTICAL.** *adj.* [*τακτικός*, *taktikos*; *tactique*, Fr.] Relating to the art of ranging a battle.

**TACTICK.** *n. f.* [*tactik*.] The art of ranging men in the field of battle.

When Tully had read the *tacticks*, he was thinking on the bar, which was his battle. *Dryden.*

**TACTILE.** *adj.* [*tactile*, Fr. *tactilis*, *tactum*, Lat.] Susceptible of touch.

We have iron, sounds, light, figuration, *tactile* qualities; some of a more active, some of a more passive nature. *Hale.*

**TACTILITY.** *n. f.* [from *tactile*.] Perceptibility by the touch.

**TACTION.** *n. f.* [*tactio*, Fr. *tactio*, Lat.] The act of touching.

**TADPOLE.** *n. f.* [*tads*, *toad*, and *pola*, a young one, Saxon.] A young shapeless frog or toad, consisting only of a body and a tail; a porwiggle.

I'll broach the *tadpole* on my rapier's point. *Shakespeare.*

Poor Tom eats the toad and the *tadpole*. *Shakespeare.*

The result is not a perfect frog but a *tadpole*, without any feet, and having a long tail to swim with.

A black and round substance began to dilate, and after awhile the head, the eyes, the tail to be discernable, and at last become what the ancients called *gyrinus*, we a porwiggle or *tadpole*. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. iii.*

**TAFEN.** the poetical contraction of *taken*.  
**TAFETA.** *n. f.* [*taffeta*, Fr. *taffetas*, Spanish.] A thin silk.

All hail, the richest beauties on the earth!  
—Beauties no richer than rich *taffeta*. *Shakespeare.*

Never will I trust to speeches penn'd;  
*Taffeta* phrases, silken terms precise,  
Three pil'd hyperboles. *Shakep. Love's Labour lost.*

Some think that a considerable diversity of colours argues an equal diversity of nature, but I am not of their mind for not to mention the changeable *taffety*, whose colours the philosophers call not real, but apparent. *Boyle on Colours.*

**TAG.** *n. f.* [*tag*, Islandish, the point of a lance.]  
1. A point of metal put to the end of a string.

2. Any thing paltry and mean.  
If *tag* and *rag* be admitted, learned and unlearned, it is the fault of some, not of the law. *Whitegift.*

Will you hence  
Before the *tag* return, whose rage doth rend  
Like interrupted waters. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

The *tag*-*rag* people did not clap him and hiss him. *Shak.*

He invited *tag*, *rag*, and bob-tail, to the wedding. *L'Estr.*

**TAGTAIL.** *n. f.* [*tag* and *tail*.] A worm which has the tail of another colour.

They feed on *tag*-worms and lugges. *Carew.*

There are other worms; as the *marth* and *tagtail*. *Walton.*

To **TAG.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]  
1. To fit any thing with an end: as, to *tag* a lace.

2. To append one thing to another.  
His courteous host  
*Tags* every sentence with some fawning word,  
Such as my king, my prince, at least my lord. *Dryden.*

'Tis *tagg'd* with rhyme, like Berecynthian Atys,  
The mid-part chimes with art, which never flat is. *Dryd.*

3. The word is here improperly used.  
Compell'd by you to *tag* in rhimes  
The common flanders of the times. *Swift.*

4. To join: this is properly to *tack*.  
Resistance, and the succession of the house of Hanover, the whig writers perpetually *tag* together. *Swift's Miscel.*

**TAIL.** *n. f.* [*caud*, Saxon.]

1. That which terminates the animal behind; the continuation of the vertebrae of the back hanging loose behind.

Of late I seen a hot o'er-weening cur,  
Run back and bite, because he was with-held,  
Who, having suffer'd with the bear's fell paw,  
Hath clapt his *tail* betwix his legs and cry'd. *Shakespeare.*

This sees the cub, and does himself oppose,  
And men and boats his active *tail* confounds. *Waller.*

The lion will not kick, but will strike such a stroke with his *tail*, that will break the back of his encounterer. *More.*

## TAI

Rous'd by the lash of his own stubborn *tail*,  
Our lion now will foreign foes assail. *Dryden.*

The *tail* fin is half a foot high, but underneath level with the *tail*. *Grew.*

2. The lower part.  
The Lord shall make thee the head; and not the *tail*; and thou shalt be above, and not beneath. *Deut. xxviii. 13.*

3. Any thing hanging long; a cat-kid.  
Duretus writes a great praise of the distilled water of those *tails* that hang upon willow trees. *Harvey on Consumptions.*

4. The hinder part of any thing.  
With the helm they turn and steer the *tail*. *Butler.*

5. To turn **TAIL.** To fly; to run away.  
Would the *turn tail* to the heron, and fly quite out another way; but all was to return in a higher pitch. *Sidney.*

To **TAIL.** *v. n.* To pull by the tail.  
The conquering foe they soon assail'd,  
First Trulla stav'd and Cerdon *tail'd*. *Hudibras, b. i.*

**TAILLED.** *adj.* [from *tail*.] Furnished with a tail.  
Snouted and *tailed* like a boar, footed like a goat. *Grew.*

**TAILLAGE.** *n. f.* [*tailleur*, French.]  
*Tailage* originally signifies a piece cut out of the whole; and, metaphorically, a share of a man's substance paid by way of tribute. In law, it signifies a roll or tax. *Cowel.*

**TAILLE.** *n. f.*  
*Taille*, the fee which is opposite to fee-simple, because it is so minced or pared, that it is not in his free power to be disposed of who owns it; but is, by the first giver, cut or divided from all other, and tied to the issue of the donee.

This limitation, or *taille*, is either general or special. *Taille* general is that whereby lands or tenements are limited to a man, and to the heirs of his body begotten; and the reason of this term is, because how many soever women the tenant, holding by this title, shall take to his wives, one after another, in lawful matrimony, his issue by them all have a possibility to inherit one after the other. *Taille* special is that whereby lands or tenements be limited unto a man and his wife, and the heirs of their two bodies begotten. *Cowel.*

**TAILOR.** *n. f.* [*tailleur*, from *tailleur*, French, to cut.] One whose business is to make cloaths.

I'll entertain a score or two of *tailors*,  
To study fashions to adorn my body. *Shakep. Rich. III.*

Here's an English *tailor* come for stealing out of a French hose: come *tailor*, you may roast your goose. *Shakespeare.*

The knight came to the *tailor's* to take measure of his gown. *Camden.*

The world is come now to that pass, that the *tailor* and shoemaker may cut out what religion they please. *Hewel.*

They value themselves for this outside fashionableness of the *tailor's* making. *Locke on Education.*

It was prettily said by Seneca, that friendship should not be unript, but unflittch, though somewhat in the phrase of a *tailor*. *Collier.*

In Covent-Garden did a *tailor* dwell,  
That sure a place deserv'd in his own hell. *Kilg.*

To **TAINT.** *v. a.* [*teindre*, French.]  
1. To imbue or impregnate with any thing.

The spaniel struck  
Stiff by the *tainted* gale; with open nose  
Draws full upon the latent prey. *Thomson.*

2. To stain; to tully.  
We come not by the way of accusation  
To *taint* that honour every good tongue blesses. *Shakespeare.*

Sirens *taint*  
The minds of all men, whom they can acquaint  
With their attractions. *Chapman's Odyssey, b. xii.*

They the truth  
With superstitious and traditions *taint*. *Milton.*

Those pure immortal elements  
Eject him *tainted* now, and purge him off  
As a diftemper. *Milton.*

3. To infect.  
Nothing *taints* found lungs sooner than inspiring the breath of consumptive lungs. *Harvey on Consumptions.*

Salts in fumes contract the vesicles, and perhaps the *tainted* air may affect the lungs by its heat. *Arbutnot on Air.*

With wholesome herbage mixt, the direful bane  
Of vegetable venom *taints* the plain. *Pope.*

4. To corrupt.  
A sweet-bread you found it *tainted* or fly-blown. *Swift.*

The yellow tinging plague  
Internal vision *taints*. *Thomson's Spring.*

5. A corrupt contraction of *attaint*.  
To **TAINT.** *v. n.* To be infected; to be touched.  
Till Birnam wood remove to Dunlinane  
I cannot *taint* with fear. *Shakespeare. Macbeth.*

**TAINT.** *n. f.* [*teinte*, Fr. from the verb.]  
1. A tincture; a stain.

2. An insect.  
There is found in the Summer a spider called a *taint*, of a red colour, and so little that ten of the largest will hardly outweigh a grain. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. iii.*

As



## TAK

- As killing as the canker to the rose,  
Or taint worm to the weaning herds that graze. *Milton.*
3. Infection.  
A father that breeds his son at home, can keep him better  
from the taint of servants than abroad. *Locke on Education.*  
But is no rank, no station, no degree,  
From this contagious taint of sorrow free. *Prior.*
4. A spot; a foil; a blemish.  
Her offence  
Must be of such unnatural degree,  
That monsters it; or your forevouch'd affection  
Fall'n into taint. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*
- Now I  
Unspeak mine own detraction; here abjure  
The taints and blames I laid upon myself. *Shakespeare.*  
My hellhounds shall lick up the draft and filth,  
Which man's polluting sin with taint hath shed  
On what was pure. *Milton.*
- TA'INTLESS. *adj.* [from taint.] Free from infection.  
No humours gross, or frowzy steams,  
Could from her taintless body flow. *Swift's Miscel.*
- TA'INTURE. *n. f.* [tinctura, Lat. tincture, French.] Taint;  
tinge; defilement.  
See here the tincture of thy nest,  
And look thyself be faultless. *Shakespeare.*
- TO TAKE. *v. a.* preterite took, part. pass. taken, sometimes  
took; taka, Islandish; ey tek, I take; ey took, I took.]
1. To receive what is offered.  
Then took I the cup at the Lord's hand, and made all the  
nations to drink. *Jer. xxv. 17.*  
They refuse to take the cup at thine hand to drink. *Jer.*  
Be thou advis'd, thy black design forsake;  
Death, or this counsel, from Lucippus take. *Waller.*  
An honest man may take a knave's advice,  
But idiots only may be cozen'd twice. *Dryden.*  
Madam, were I as you, I'd take her counsel. *Philips.*  
Distress'd myself, like you, confin'd I live,  
And therefore can compassion take and give. *Dryden.*
2. To seize what is not given.  
In fetters on the barking porter ty'd,  
And took him trembling from his sovereign's side. *Dryden.*
3. To receive.  
No man shall take the nether or upper millstone to pledge. *Deut. xxiv. 6.*
4. To receive with good or ill will.  
For, what we know must be,  
Why should we, in our peevish opposition,  
Take it to heart. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*  
I will frown as they pass by, and let them take it as they  
list. *Shakespeare's Romeo and Juliet.*  
La you! if you speak ill of the devil, how he takes it at  
heart. *Shakespeare's Twelfth Night.*  
Damasco, without any more ado, yielded unto the Turks;  
which the bassa took in so good part, that he would not suffer  
his soldiers to enter it. *Knolles's Hist. of the Turks.*  
The king being in a rage, took it grievously that he was  
mocked. *2 Mac. vii. 39.*  
The queen hearing of a declination of monarchy, took it  
so ill as she would never after hear of the other's suit. *Bacon.*  
A following hath ever been a thing civil, and well taken in  
monarchies, so it be without too much popularity. *Bacon.*  
The diminution of the power of the nobility they took  
very heavily. *Clarendon.*  
I hope you will not expect from me things demonstrated  
with certainty; but will take it well that I should offer at a  
new thing. *Graunt.*  
If I have been a little pilfering, I take it bitterly of thee to  
tell me of it. *Dryden.*  
The sole advice I could give him in conscience, would be  
that which he would take ill, and not follow. *Swift.*
5. To lay hold on; to catch by surprize or artifice.  
Who will believe a man that hath no house, and lodgeth  
wherefoever the night taketh him? *Ecclef. xxxvi. 26.*  
They silenced those who opposed them, by traducing them  
abroad, or taking advantage against them in the house. *Clar.*  
Men in their loose unguarded hours they take,  
Not that themselves are wise, but others weak. *Pope.*
6. To snatch; to seize.  
I am contented to dwell on the Divine Providence, and  
take up any occasion to lead me to its contemplation. *Hale.*
7. To make prisoner.  
Appoint a meeting with this old fat fellow,  
Where we may take him, and disgrace him for it. *Shak.*  
King Lear hath lost, he and his daughter tak'en. *Shak.*  
This man was taken of the Jews, and should have been  
killed. *Acts xxii. 27.*  
They entering with wonderful celerity on every side, slew  
and took three hundred Janizaries. *Knolles.*
8. To captivate with pleasure; to delight; to engage.  
More than history can pattern, though devis'd  
And play'd to take spectators. *Shakespeare.*

## TAK

- I long  
To hear the story of your life, which must  
Take the ear strangely. *Shakespeare's Tempest.*
- Let her not take thee with her eyelids. *Prov. vi. 25.*  
Yet notwithstanding, taken by Perkin's amiable behaviour,  
he entertained him as became the perion of Richard duke of  
York. *Bacon's Henry VII.*
- Their song was partial, but the harmony  
Suspended hell, and took with ravishment  
The thronging audience. *Milton.*  
If I renounce virtue, though naked, then I do it yet more  
when she is thus beautified on purpose to allure the eye, and  
take the heart. *Decay of Piety.*  
This beauty shines through some mens actions, lets off all  
that they do, and takes all they come near. *Locke.*  
Cleombrotus was to taken with this prospect, that he had  
no patience. *Watts.*
9. To surprize; to catch.  
Wife men are overborn when taken at a disadvantage. *Gallier of Confidence.*
10. To entrap; to catch in a snare.  
Take us the foxes, that spoil the vines. *2 Cant. xv.*
11. To understand in any particular sense or manner.  
The words are more properly taken for the air or rather  
than the heavens. *Raleigh.*  
You take me right, Eupolis; for there is no possibility of  
an holy war. *Bacon's holy War.*  
I take it, and iron brags, called white brags, hath some  
mixture of tin to help the lustre. *Bacon.*  
Why, now you take me; these are rites  
That grace love's days, and crown his nights:  
These are the motions I would see. *Benj. Johnson.*  
Give them one simple idea, and see that they take it right,  
and perfectly comprehend it. *Locke.*  
Charity taken in its largest extent, is nothing else but the  
sincere love of God and our neighbour. *Watts.*
12. To exact.  
Take no usury of him or increase. *Lev. xxv. 36.*
13. To get; to have; to appropriate.  
And the king of Sodom laid unto Abram, give me the  
persons, and take the goods to thyself. *Gen. xiv. 21.*
14. To use; to employ.  
This man always takes time, and ponders things maturely  
before he passes his judgment. *Watts.*
15. To blast; to infect.  
Strike her young bones,  
You taking airs with lameness. *Shakespeare.*
16. To judge in favour of.  
The nicest eye could no distinction make  
Where lay the advantage, or what side to take. *Dryden.*
17. To admit any thing bad from without.  
I ought to have a care  
To keep my wounds from taking air. *Hudibras, p. iii.*
18. To get; to procure.  
Striking stones they took fire out of them. *2 Mac. x. 3.*
19. To turn to; to practise.  
If any of the family be distressed, order is taken for their  
relief: if any be subject to vice, or take ill courses, they are  
reproved. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*
20. To close in with; to comply with.  
Old as I am, I take thee at thy word,  
And will to-morrow thank thee with my sword. *Dryden.*  
She to her country's use resign'd your sword, *Dryden.*  
And you, kind lover, took her at her word. *Rowe's Ambitious Step-mother.*  
I take thee at thy word. *Rowe's Ambitious Step-mother.*  
Where any one thought is such, that we have power to  
take it up or lay it by, there we are at liberty. *Locke.*
21. To form; to fix.  
Resolutions taken upon full debate, were seldom prosecuted  
with equal resolution. *Clarendon.*
22. To catch in the hand; to seize.  
He put forth a hand, and took me by a lock of my head. *Ezek. viii. 3.*
23. To admit; to suffer.  
I took not arms till urg'd by self defence. *Dryden.*  
Yet thy moist clay is pliant to command;  
Now take the mould; now bend thy mind to feel  
The first sharp motions of the forming wheel. *Dryden.*
24. To perform any action.  
Peradventure we shall prevail against him, and take our re-  
venge on him. *Jer. xx. 10.*  
Uzzah put forth his hand to the ark, and took hold of it  
for the oxen shook it. *2 Sam. vi. 6.*  
Taking my leave of them, I went into Macedonia. *2 Cor.*  
Before I proceed, I would be glad to take some breath. *Bacon's holy War.*  
His wind he never took whilst the cup was at his mouth,  
but justly observed the rule of drinking with one breath. *Hakewill on Providence.*
- Then call'd his brothers,  
And her to whom his nuptial vows were bound; *A long*

## TAK

- A long sigh he drew,  
And his voice failing, took his last adieu. *Dryden's Fab.*
- The Sabine Clausus came, *Dryden's Æn.*  
And from afar, at Dryops took his aim.  
Her lovers names in order to run o'er,  
The girl took breath full thirty times and more. *Dryden.*  
Heighten'd revenge he should have took;  
He should have burnt his tutor's book. *Prior.*  
The husband's affairs made it necessary for him to take a  
voyage to Naples. *Addison's Spectator.*  
I took a walk in Lincoln's Inn Garden. *Tatler.*  
The Carthaginian took his seat, and Pompey entered with  
great dignity in his own person. *Tatler.*  
I am possessed of power and credit, can gratify my favour-  
ites, and take vengeance on my enemies. *Swift.*
25. To receive into the mind.  
When they saw the boldness of Peter and John, they took  
knowledge of them that they had been with Jesus. *Acts iv.*  
It appeared in his face, that he took great contentment in  
this our question. *Bacon.*  
Doctor Moore, in his Ethics, reckons this particular in-  
clination, to take a prejudice against a man for his looks,  
among the smaller vices in morality, and names it a proso-  
poeleia. *Addison's Spectator, N<sup>o</sup>. 86.*  
A student should never satisfy himself with bare attendance  
on lectures, unless he clearly takes up the sense. *Watts.*
26. To go into.  
When news were brought that the French king besieged  
Constance, he posted to the sea-coast to take ship. *Camden.*  
Tygers and lions are not apt to take the water. *Hale.*
27. To go along; to follow; to pursue.  
The joyful short-liv'd news soon spread around,  
Took the same train. *Dryden.*  
Observing still the motions of their flight,  
What course they took, what happy signs they shew. *Dry.*
28. To swallow; to receive.  
Consider the insatiation of several bodies, and of their  
appetite to take in others. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*  
Turkeys take down stones, having found in the gizzard of  
one no less than seven hundred. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*
29. To swallow as a medicine.  
Tell an ignoramus in place to his face that he has a wit  
above all the world, and as fulsome a dose as you give him  
he shall readily take it down, and admit the commendation,  
though he cannot believe the thing. *South.*  
Upon this assurance he took phyllick. *Locke.*  
The glutinous mucilage that is on the outides of the seeds  
washed off causes them to take. *Mortimer's Husband.*
30. To choose one of more.  
Take to thee from among the cherubim  
Thy choice of flaming warriors. *Milton.*  
Either but one man, or all men are kings: take which you  
please it dissolves the bonds of government. *Locke.*
31. To copy.  
Our phoenix queen was poutray'd too so bright,  
Beauty alone cou'd beauty take so right. *Dryden.*
32. To convey; to carry; to transport.  
Carry sir John Falstaff to the fleet,  
Take all his company along with him. *Shakespeare, Henry IV.*  
He sat him down in a street; for no man took them into  
his house to lodging. *Judges xix. 15.*
33. To fasten on; to seize.  
Wherefoever he taketh him he teareth him; and he foam-  
eth. *Mark ix. 18.*  
No temptation hath taken you, but such as is common to  
man. *1 Cor. x. 13.*  
When the frost and rain have taken them they grow dan-  
gerous. *Temple.*  
At first they warm, then scorch, and then they take,  
Now with long necks from side to side they feed;  
At length grown strong their mother-lize forsake,  
And a new colony of flames succeed. *Dryden.*  
No burnt will eat four grafs till the frost hath taken it. *Mort.*  
In burning of stubble, take care to plow the land up round  
the field, that the fire may not take the hedges. *Mortimer.*
34. Not to refuse; to accept.  
Take no satisfaction for the life of a murderer, he shall be  
surely put to death. *Nam. xxxv. 31.*  
Thou tak'st thy mother's word too far, said he,  
And hast usurp'd thy boasted pedigree. *Dryden.*  
He that should demand of him how begetting a child gives  
the father absolute power over him, will find him answer  
nothing: we are to take his word for this. *Locke.*  
Who will not receive clipped money whilst he sees the  
great receipt of the exchequer admits it, and the bank and  
goldsmiths will take it of him. *Locke.*
35. To adopt.  
I will take you to me for a people, and I will be to you a  
God. *Exod. vi. 7.*
36. To change with respect to place.  
When he departed, he took out two pence, and gave them  
to the host. *Luke x. 35.*

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- He put his hand into his bosom; and when he took it out,  
it was leprous. *Exod. iv. 6.*  
If you slit the artery, thrust a pipe into it, and cast a strait  
ligature upon that part containing the pipe, the artery will  
not beat below the ligature; yet do but take it off, and it  
will beat immediately. *Ray.*  
Lovers flung themselves from the top of the precipice into  
the sea, where they were sometimes taken up alive. *Addison.*
37. To separate.  
A multitude, how great soever, brings not a man any  
nearer to the end of the inexhaustible stock of number, where  
still there remains as much to be added as if none were taken  
out. *Locke.*  
The living fabrick now in pieces take,  
Of every part due observation make;  
All which such art discovers. *Blackmore.*
38. To admit.  
Let not a widow be taken into the number under three-  
score. *1 Tim. v. 9.*  
Though so much of heav'n appears in my make, *Swift.*  
The foulest impressions I easily take.
39. To pursue; to go in.  
He alone,  
To find where Adam shelter'd, took his way. *Milton.*  
To the port she takes her way,  
And stands upon the margin of the sea. *Dryden.*  
Give me leave to seize my destin'd prey,  
And let eternal justice take the way. *Dryden.*  
It was her fortune once to take her way  
Along the sandy margin of the sea. *Dryden.*
40. To receive any temper or disposition of mind.  
They shall not take shame. *Mic. ii. 6.*  
Thou hast scourged me, and hast taken pity on me. *Job.*  
They take delight in approaching to God. *Isa. lviii. 2.*  
Take a good heart, O Jerusalem. *Bar. iv. 30.*  
Men die in desire of some things which they take to heart. *Bacon.*
- Few are so wicked as to take delight  
In crimes unprofitable. *Dryden.*  
Children, if kept out of ill company, will take a pride to  
behave themselves prettily, perceiving themselves esteemed.  
*Locke on Education.*
41. To endure; to bear.  
I can be as quiet as any body with those that are quarrel-  
some, and be as troublesome as another when I meet with  
those that will take it. *L'Estrange.*  
Won't you then take a jest? *Spectator, N<sup>o</sup>. 422.*  
He met with such a reception as those only deserve who  
are content to take it. *Swift's Miscel.*
42. To draw; to derive.  
The firm belief of a future judgment, is the most forcible  
motive to a good life; because taken from this consideration  
of the most lasting happiness and misery. *Tillotson.*
43. To leap; to jump over.  
That hand which had the strength, ev'n at your door,  
To cudgel you, and make you take the hatch. *Shakespeare.*
44. To assume.  
Fit you to the custom,  
And take t'ye as your predecessors have,  
Your honour with your form. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*  
I take liberty to say, that these propositions are so far from  
having an universal assent, that to a great part of mankind  
they are not known. *Locke.*
45. To allow; to admit.  
Take not any term, howsoever authorized by the language  
of the schools, to stand for any thing till you have an idea of  
it. *Locke.*  
Chemists take, in our present controversy, something for  
granted which they ought to prove. *Boyle.*
46. To receive with fondness.  
I lov'd you still, and took your weak excuses, *Dryden.*  
Took you into my bosom.
47. To carry out for use.  
He commanded them that they should take nothing for  
their journey, save a staff. *Mar. vi. 8.*
48. To suppose; to receive in thought; to entertain in opinion.  
This I take it  
Is the main motive of our preparations. *Shakespeare.*  
The spirits that are in all tangible bodies are scarce known.  
Sometimes they take them for vacuum, whereas they are  
the most active of bodies. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*  
The farmer took himself to have deserved as much as any  
man, in contributing more, and appearing sooner, in their  
first approach towards rebellion. *Clarendon.*  
Is a man unfortunate in marriage? Still it is because he  
was deceived; and so took that for virtue and affection which  
was nothing but vice in a disguise. *South.*  
Our depraved appetites cause us often to take that for  
true imitation of nature which has no resemblance of it. *Dryden.*
- So soft his tresses, fill'd with tickling pearl,  
You'd doubt his sex, and take him for a girl. *Tate.*



## TAK

- Time is *taken* for so much of infinite duration, as is measured out by the great bodies of the universe. *Locke.*  
 They who would advance in knowledge, should lay down this as a fundamental rule, not to *take* words for things. *Locke.*  
 Few will *take* a proposition which amounts to no more than this, that God is pleased with the doing of what he himself commands for an innate moral principle, since it teaches so little. *Locke.*  
 Some Tories will *take* you for a Whig, some Whigs will *take* you for a Tory. *Pope.*  
 As I *take* it, the two principal branches of preaching are, to tell the people what is their duty, and then to convince them that it is so. *Swift.*
49. To direct.  
 Where injur'd Nisus *takes* his airy course,  
 Hence trembling Scylla flies and thuns his foe. *Dryden.*  
 50. To separate from one's self from any quantity; to remove for one's self from any place.  
 I will *take* of them for priests. *Isa. lxvi. 21.*  
 Hath God allay'd to *take* a nation from the midst of another. *Dent. iv. 34.*  
 I might have *taken* her to me to wife. *Gen. xii. 19.*  
 Enoch walked with God, and he was not, for God *took* him. *Gen. v. 24.*  
 The Lord *took* of the spirit that was upon him, and gave it unto the seventy elders.  
 Four heifers from his female store he *took*. *Dryden.*  
 51. Not to leave; not to omit.  
 The discourse here is about ideas, which he says are real things, and we see in God: in *taking* this along with me, to make it prove any thing to his purpose, the argument must stand thus. *Locke.*  
 Young gentlemen ought not only to *take* along with them a clear idea of the antiquities on medals and figures; but likewise to exercise their arithmetick in reducing the sums of money to those of their own country. *Arbutnot on Coins.*  
 52. To receive payments.  
 Never a wife leads a better life than she does; do what she will, *take* all, pay all. *Shakespeare.*  
 53. To obtain by mensuration.  
 The knight coming to the taylor's to *take* measure of his gown, perceiveth the like gown cloth lying there. *Camden.*  
 With a two foot rule in his hand measuring my walls, he *took* the dimensions of the room. *Swift.*  
 54. To withdraw.  
 Honeycomb, on the verge of threescore, *took* me aside, and asked me whether I would advise him to marry? *Spectator.*  
 55. To seize with a transitory impulse; to affect so as not to last.  
 Tiberius, noted for his niggardly temper, only gave his attendants their diet; but once he was *taken* with a fit of generosity, and divided them into three classes. *Arbutnot.*  
 56. To comprise; to comprehend.  
 We always *take* the account of a future state into our schemes about the concerns of this world. *Atterbury.*  
 Had those who would persuade us that there are innate principles, not *taken* them together in gross, but considered separately the parts, they would not have been so forward to believe they were innate. *Locke.*  
 57. To have recourse to.  
 A sparrow *took* a bush just as an eagle made a swoop at an hare. *L'Estrange.*  
 The cat presently *takes* a tree, and sees the poor fox torn to pieces. *L'Estrange.*  
 58. To produce; or suffer to be produced.  
 No purposes whatsoever which are meant for the good of that land will prosper, or *take* good effect. *Spenser.*  
 59. To catch in the mind.  
 These do best who *take* material hints to be judged by history. *Locke.*  
 60. To hire; to rent.  
 If three ladies, like a luckless play,  
*Takes* the whole house upon the poet's day. *Pope.*  
 61. To engage in; to be active in.  
 Question your royal thoughts, make the case yours;  
 Be now the father, and propose a son;  
 Behold yourself so by a son disdain'd;  
 And then imagine me *taking* your part,  
 And in your pow'r to silencing your son. *Shak. Henry IV.*  
 62. To suffer; to support.  
 In streams, my boy, and rivers *take* thy chance,  
 There swims, said he, thy whole inheritance. *Addison.*  
 Now *take* your turn; and, as a brother shou'd,  
 Attend your brother to the Stygian flood. *Dryden's Æn.*  
 63. To admit in copulation.  
 Five hundred asses yearly *took* the horse,  
 Producing mules of greater speed and force. *Sandys.*  
 64. To catch eagerly.  
 Drances *took* the word; who grudg'd, long since,  
 The rising glories of the Dauidian prince. *Dryden.*  
 65. To use as an oath or expression.  
 Thou shalt not *take* the name of the Lord in vain. *Exod.*  
 66. To seize as a disease.

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- They that come abroad after these showers are commonly taken with sickness. *Bacon.*  
 I am *taken* on the sudden with a swimming in my head. *Dryden.*
67. To TAKE away. To deprive of.  
 If any *take away* from the book of this prophecy, God shall *take away* his part out of the book of life. *Rev. xx. 19.*  
 The bill for *taking away* the votes of bishops was called a bill for *taking away* all temporal jurisdiction. *Clarendon.*  
 Many dispersed objects breed confusion, and *take away* from the picture that grave majesty which gives beauty to the piece. *Dryden.*  
 You should be hunted like a beast of prey,  
 By your own law I *take* your life away. *Dryden.*  
 The funeral pomp which to your kings you pay,  
 Is all I want, and all you *take away*. *Dryden's Æn.*  
 One who gives another any thing, has not always a right to *take* it away again.  
 Not does nor fortune *takes* this pow'r away,  
 And is my Abelard less kind than they. *Pope.*  
 68. To TAKE away. To set aside; to remove.  
 If we *take away* all consciousness of pleasure and pain, it will be hard to know wherein to place personal identity. *Locke.*  
 69. To TAKE care. To be careful; to be solicitous for; to superintend.  
 Thou shalt not muzzle the ox that treadeth out the corn. *1 Cor. ix. 9.*  
 Dost God *take care* for oxen?  
 70. To TAKE care. To be cautious; to be vigilant.  
 71. To TAKE care. To have recourse to measures.  
 They meant to *take a course* to deal with particulars by reconcilements, and cared not for any head. *Bacon.*  
 The violence of storming is the *course* which God is forced to *take* for the destroying, but cannot, without changing the course of nature, for the converting of sinners. *Hammond.*  
 72. To TAKE down. To crush; to reduce; to suppress.  
 Do you think he is now so dangerous an enemy as he is counted, or that it is so hard to *take him down* as some suppose?  
*Spenser on Ireland.*  
*Take down* their mettle, keep them lean and bare. *Dryd.*  
 Lacqueys were never so faucy and pragmatical as now, and he should be glad to see them *taken down*. *Addison.*  
 73. To TAKE down. To swallow; to take by the mouth.  
 We cannot *take down* the lives of living creatures, which some of the Paracelsians say, if they could be *taken down*, would make us immortal: the next for subtilty of operation, to take bodies putrefied, such as may be easily taken. *Bacon.*  
 74. To TAKE from. To derogate; to detract.  
 It *takes* not from you, that you were born with principles of generosity; but it adds to you that you have cultivated nature. *Dryden.*  
 75. To TAKE from. To deprive of.  
 Conversation will add to their knowledge, but be too apt to *take* from their virtue. *Locke.*  
 Gentle gods *take* my breath from me. *Shakespeare.*  
 I will smite thee, and *take* thine head from thee. *1 Sam.*  
 76. To TAKE heed. To be cautious; to beware.  
*Take heed* of a mischievous man. *Ecclesi. xii. 33.*  
*Take heed* lest passion  
 Sway thy judgment to do ought. *Milton.*  
 Children to serve their parents int'rest live,  
*Take heed* what doom against yourself you give. *Dryden.*  
 77. To TAKE heed to. To attend.  
 Nothing sweeter than to *take heed* unto the commandments of the Lord. *Ecclesi. xxiii. 27.*  
 78. To TAKE in. To comprise; to comprehend.  
 These heads are sufficient for the explication of this whole matter; *taking* in some additional discourses, which make the work more even. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*  
 This love of our country *takes* in our families, friends, and acquaintance. *Addison.*  
 The disuse of the tucker has enlarged the neck of a fine woman, that at present it *takes* in almost half the body. *Add.*  
 Of these matters no satisfactory account can be given by any mechanical hypothesis, without *taking* in the superintendence of the great Creator. *Derham's Physico-Theol.*  
 79. To TAKE in. To admit.  
 An opinion brought into his head by course, because he heard himself called a father, rather than any kindness that he found in his own heart, made him *take* us in. *Sidney.*  
 A great vessel full being drawn into bottles, and then the liquor put again into the vessel, will not fill the vessel again so full as it was, but that it may *take* in more. *Bacon.*  
 Porter was *taken* in not only as a bed-chamber servant, but as an useful instrument for his skill in the Spanisht. *Wotton.*  
 Let fortune empty her whole quiver on me,  
 I have a soul, that, like an ample shield, *Dryden.*  
 Can *take* in all; and verge enough for more. *Locke.*  
 The fight and touch *take* in from the same object different ideas.  
 There is the same irregularity in my plantations: I *take* in none that do not naturally rejoice in the soil. *Spectator.*  
 80. To

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80. To TAKE in. To win.  
 He sent Afan-aga with the Janizaries, and pieces of great ordnance, to *take* in the other cities of Tunis. *Knolles.*  
 Should a great beauty resolve to *take* me in with the artillery of her eyes, it would be as vain as for a thief to set upon a new robbed passenger. *Suckling.*  
 Open places are easily *taken* in, and towns not strongly fortified make but a weak resistance. *Felton on the Clafficks.*  
 81. To TAKE in. To receive.  
 We went before, and sailed unto Afios, there intending *to take* in Paul. *Addison.*  
 That which men *take* in by education is next to that which is natural. *Tillotson's Sermons.*  
 As no acid is in an animal body but must be *taken* in by the mouth, so if it is not subdued it may get into the blood. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*  
 82. To TAKE in. To receive mentally.  
 Though a created understanding can never *take* in the fulness of the divine excellencies, yet so much as it can receive is of greater value than any other object. *Hale.*  
 The idea of extension joins itself so inseparably with all visible qualities, that it suffers to see no one without *taking* in impressions of extension too. *Locke.*  
 It is not in the power of the most enlarged understanding to frame one new simple idea in the mind, not *taken* in by the ways afore-mentioned. *Locke.*  
 A man can never have *taken* in his full measure of knowledge before he is hurried off the stage. *Addison's Spect.*  
 Let him *take* in the instructions you give him in a way suited to his natural inclination. *Watts.*  
 Some bright genius can *take* in a long train of propositions. *Watts.*  
 83. To TAKE oath. To swear.  
 The king of Babylon is come to Jerusalem, and hath taken of the king's seed, and of him *taken* an oath. *Ezek.*  
 We *take* all oath of feceracy, for the concealing of those inventions which we think fit to keep secret. *Bacon.*  
 84. To TAKE off. To invalidate; to destroy; to remove.  
 You must forsake this room and go with us;  
 Your power and your command is *taken* off;  
 And Cassio rules in Cyprus. *Shakespeare's Othello.*  
 The cruel ministers *take* off her life. *Shakespeare.*  
 If the heads of the tribes can be *taken* off, and the mislaid multitude return to their obedience, such an extent of mercy is honourable. *Bacon's Advice to Villiers.*  
 Sena loatheth its windiness by decocting; and subtle or windy spirits are *taken* off by incension or evaporation. *Bacon.*  
 To stop schisms, *take* off the principal authors by winning and advancing them, rather than enrage them by violence. *Bac.*  
 What *takes* off the objection is, that in judging scandal we are to look to the cause whence it cometh. *Bishop Sanderfon.*  
 The promises, the terrors, or the authority of the commander, must be the topic whence that argument is drawn; and all force of these is *taken* off by this doctrine. *Hammond.*  
 It will not be unwelcome to these worthies, who endeavour the advancement of learning, as being likely to find a clear progression when so many untruths are *taken* off. *Brown.*  
 This *takes* not off the force of our former evidence. *Still.*  
 If the mark, by hindering its exportation, makes it less valuable, the melting pot can easily *take* it off. *Locke.*  
 A man's understanding failing him, would *take* off that presumption most men have of themselves. *Locke.*  
 It shews virtue in the fairest light, and *takes* off from the deformity of vice. *Addison.*  
 When we would *take* off from the reputation of an action, we ascribe it to vain glory. *Addison.*  
 This *takes* off from the elegance of our tongue, but expresses our ideas in the readiest manner. *Addison.*  
 The justices decreed, to *take* off a halfpenny in a quart from the price of ale. *Swift's Miscel.*  
 How many lives have been lost in hot blood, and how many likely to be *taken* off in cold. *Blount to Pope.*  
 Favourable names are put upon ill ideas, to *take* off the odium. *Watts.*  
 85. To TAKE off. To withhold; to withdraw.  
 He perceiving that we were willing to say somewhat, in great courtesy *took* us off, and condescended to ask us questions. *Bacon.*  
 Your present distemper is not so troublesome, as to *take* you off from all satisfaction. *Watts.*  
 There is nothing more resty and ungovernable than our thoughts: they will not be directed what objects to pursue, nor be *taken* off from those they have once fixed on; but run away with a man in pursuit of those ideas they have in view, let him do what he can. *Locke.*  
 Keep foreign ideas from *taking* off our minds from its present pursuit. *Locke.*  
 86. To TAKE off. To swallow.  
 Were the pleasure of drinking accompanied, the moment a man *takes* off his glass, with that sick stomach which, in

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- some men, follows not many hours after, nobody would ever let wine touch his lips. *Locke.*  
 87. To TAKE off. To purchase.  
 Corn, in plenty, the labourer will have at his own rate, else he'll not *take* it off the farmer's hands for wages. *Locke.*  
 The Spaniards having no commodities that we will *take* off, above the value of one hundred thousand pounds per annum, cannot pay us. *Locke.*  
 There is a project on foot for transporting our best wheaten straw to Dunstable, and obliging us to *take* off yearly so many ton of straw hats. *Swift's Miscel.*  
 88. To TAKE off. To copy.  
*Take* off all their models in wood. *Addison.*  
 89. To TAKE off. To find place for.  
 The multiplying of nobility brings a state to necessity; and, in like manner, when more are bred scholars than preferments can *take* off. *Bacon's Essays.*  
 90. To TAKE off. To remove.  
 When Moles went in, he *took* the vail off until he came out. *Exod. xxxiv. 34.*  
 If any would reign and take up all the time, let him *take* them off and bring others on. *Bacon.*  
 He has *taken* you off, by a peculiar instance of his mercy, from the vanities and temptations of the world. *Wake.*  
 91. To TAKE order with. To check; to take course with.  
 Though he would have turned his teeth upon Spain, yet he was *taken* order with before it came to that. *Bacon.*  
 92. To TAKE out. To remove from within any place.  
 Grievs are green;  
 And all thy friends which thou must make thy friends  
 Have but their stings and teeth newly *taken* out. *Shakespeare.*  
 93. To TAKE part. To share.  
*Take* part in rejoicing for the victory over the Turks. *Pope.*  
 94. To TAKE place. To prevail; to have effect.  
 Where arms *take* place, all other pleas are vain;  
 Love taught me force, and force shall love maintain. *Dry.*  
 The debt a man owes his father *takes* place, and gives the father a right to inherit. *Locke.*  
 95. To TAKE up. To borrow upon credit or interest.  
 The smooth pates now wear nothing but high shoes; and if a man is through with them in honest *taking* up, they stand upon security. *Shakespeare.*  
 We *take* up corn for them, that we may eat and live. *Neb.*  
 When Winter shuts the seas, she to the merchant goes,  
 Rich crystals of the rock she *takes* up there,  
 Huge agat vases, and old china ware. *Dryden's Juvenal.*  
 I have anticipated already, and *taken* up from Boccace before I come to him. *Dryden's Fables.*  
 Men, for want of due payment, are forced to *take* up the necessities of life at almost double value. *Swift.*  
 96. To be ready for; to engage with.  
 His divisions  
 Are, one power against the French,  
 And one against Glendower; perforce, a third  
 Must *take* up us. *Shakespeare. Henry IV.*  
 97. To TAKE up. To apply to the use of.  
 We *took* up arms not to revenge ourselves,  
 But free the commonwealth. *Addison.*  
 98. To TAKE up. To begin.  
 They shall *take* up a lamentation for me. *Ezek. xxv. 17.*  
 Princes friendship, which they *take* up upon the accounts of judgment and merit, they most times lay down out of humour. *South's Sermon.*  
 99. To TAKE up. To fasten with a ligature passed under.  
 A large vessel opened by incision must be *taken* up before you proceed. *Sharp.*  
 100. To TAKE up. To engross; to engage.  
 Take my esteem,  
 If from my heart you ask, or hope for more,  
 I grieve the place is *taken* up before. *Dryden.*  
 I intended to have left the stage, to which my genius never much inclined me, for a work which would have *taken* up my life in the performance. *Dryden's Juvenal.*  
 Over-much anxiety in worldly things *takes* up the mind, hardly admitting so much as a thought of heaven. *Duppa.*  
 To understand fully his particular calling in the commonwealth, and religion, which is his calling, as he is a man, *takes* up his whole time. *Locke.*  
 Every one knows that mines alone furnish these: but withal, countries stord with mines are poor; the digging and refining of these metals *taking* up the labour, and wasting the number of the people. *Locke.*  
 We were so confident of success, that most of my fellow-soldiers were *taken* up with the same imaginations. *Addison.*  
 The following letter is from an artist, now *taken* up with this invention. *Addison.*  
 There is so much time *taken* up in the ceremony, that before they enter on their subject the dialogue is half ended. *Addison on ancient Medals.*  
 The affairs of religion and war *took* up Constantine so much, that he had not time to think of trade. *Arbutnot.*  
 When



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- When the compass of twelve books is *taken up* in these, the reader will wonder by what methods our author could prevent being tedious. *Pope's Essay on Homer.*
101. *To TAKE up.* To have final recourse to. Arnobius asserts, that men of the finest parts and learning, rhetoricians, lawyers, despising the sentiments they had been once fond of, *took up* their rest in the Christian religion. *Addison on the Christian Religion.*
102. *To TAKE up.* To seize; to catch; to arrest. Though the sheriff have this authority to *take up* all such stragglers, and imprison them; yet shall he not work that terror in their hearts that a marshal will, whom they know to have power of life and death. *Spenser.*
- I was *taken up* for laying them down. *Shakespeare.*
- You have *taken up*,  
Under the counterfeited zeal of God,  
The subjects of his substitute, and here upswarm'd them. *Shakespeare.*
103. *To TAKE up.* To admit. The ancients *took up* experiments upon credit, and did build great matters upon them. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*
104. *To TAKE up.* To answer by reproving; to reprimand. One of his relations *took him up* roundly, for stooping so much below the dignity of his profession. *L'Estrange.*
105. *To TAKE up.* To begin where the former left off. The plot is purely fiction; for I *take it up* where the history has laid it down. *Dryden's Don Sebastian.*
- Soon as the evening shades prevail,  
The moon *takes up* the wondrous tale,  
And nightly to the list'ning ear  
Repeats the story of her birth. *Addison's Spect.*
106. *To TAKE up.* To lift. *Take up* these cloaths here quickly: *Shakespeare.*
- Where's the cowllstaff?  
The least things are *taken up* by the thumb and forefinger; when we would *take up* a greater quantity, we would use the thumb and all the fingers. *Roy.*
- Milo *took up* a calf daily on his shoulders, and at last arrived at firmness to bear the bull. *Watts.*
107. *To TAKE up.* To occupy. The people by such thick throngs swarmed to the place, that the chambers which opened towards the scaffold were *taken up*. *Hayward.*
- All vicious enormous practices are regularly consequent, where the other hath *taken up* the lodging. *Hammond.*
- Committees, for the convenience of the common-council who *took up* the Guild-hall, sat in Grocer's-hall. *Clarendon.*
- When my concernment *takes up* no more room than myself, then so long as I know where to breathe, I know also where to be happy. *South's Sermons.*
- These things being compared, notwithstanding the room that mountains *take up* on the dry land, there would be at least eight oceans required. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*
- When these waters were annihilated, so much other matter must be created to *take up* their places. *Burnet.*
- Princes were so *taken up* with wars, that few could write or read besides those of the long robes. *Temple.*
- The buildings about *took up* the whole space. *Arbutnot.*
108. *To TAKE up.* To accommodate; to adjust. I have his horse to *take up* the quarrel. *Shakespeare.*
- The greatest empires have had their rise from the pretence of *taking up* quarrels, or keeping the peace. *L'Estrange.*
109. *To TAKE up.* To comprise. I prefer in our countryman the noble poem of Palemon and Arcite, which is perhaps not much inferior to the Iliad, only it *takes up* seven years. *Dryden's Fables.*
110. *To TAKE up.* To adopt; to assume. God's decrees of salvation and damnation have been *taken up* by some of the Romish and Reformed churches, affixing them to mens particular entities, absolutely considered. *Hammond.*
- The command in war is given to the strongest, or to the bravest; and in peace *taken up* and exercised by the boldest. *Temple.*
- Affurance is properly that confidence which a man *takes up* of the pardon of his sins, upon such grounds as the scripture lays down. *South's Sermons.*
- The French and we still change, but here's the curle, They change for better, and we change for worse. They *take up* our old trade of conquering, And we are taking theirs to dance and sing. *Dryden.*
- He that will observe the conclusions men *take up*, must be fatished they are not all rational. *Locke.*
- Celibacy, in the church of Rome, was commonly forced, and *taken up*, under a bold vow. *Atterbury.*
- Lewis Baboon had *taken up* the trade of clothier, without serving his time. *Arbutnot's Hist. of John Bull.*
- Every man *takes up* those interests in which his humour engages him. *Pope.*
- If those proceedings were observed, morality and religion would soon become fashionable court virtues, and be *taken up* as the only methods to get or keep employments. *Swift.*

## TAK

111. *To TAKE up.* To collect; to exact a tax. This great balla was born in a poor country village, and in his childhood taken from his Christian parents, by such as *take up* the tribute children. *Knolles's Hist. of the Turks.*
112. *To TAKE upon.* To appropriate to; to assume; to admit to be imputed to. If I had no more wit than he, to *take a fault upon* me that he did, he had been hang'd for't. *Shakespeare.*
- He *took not on him* the nature of angels, but the seed of Abraham. *Heb. ii. 16.*
- For confederates, I will not *take upon* me the knowledge how the princes of Europe, at this day, stand affected towards Spain. *Bacon's War with Spain.*
- Would I could your suff'rings bear;  
Or once again could some new way invent,  
To *take upon* myself your punishment. *Dryden.*
- She loves me, ev'n to suffer for my sake;  
And on herself would my refusal take. *Dryden.*
113. *To TAKE upon.* To assume; to claim authority. These dangerous, unsafe lures i' th' king! bestrew them, *Shakespeare.*
- He must be told on't, and he shall; the office becomes a woman best: I'll *take't upon* me. *Shakespeare.*
- Look that you *take upon* you as you should. *Shakespeare.*
- This every translator *takes upon* himself to do. *Felton.*
- To TAKE. v. n.*
1. To direct the course; to have a tendency to. The inclination to goodness, if it issue not towards men, it will *take* unto other things. *Bacon.*
- The king began to be troubled with the gout; but the de-fluxion *taking* also into his breast, wasted his lungs. *Bacon.*
- All men being alarmed with it, and in dreadful suspense of the event, some *took* towards the park. *Dryden.*
- To shun thy lawless lust the dying bride,  
Unwary, *took* along the river's side. *Dryden.*
2. To please; to gain reception. An apple of Sodom, though it may entertain the eye with a florid white and red, yet fills the hand with stench and foulness: fair in look and rotten at heart, as the gayest and most *taking* things are. *South's Sermons.*
- Words and thoughts, which cannot be changed but for the worse, must of necessity escape the transient view upon the theatre; and yet without these a play may *take*. *Dryden.*
- Each wit may praise it for his own dear sake,  
And hint he writ it, if the thing shoud *take*. *Addison.*
- The work may be well performed, but will never *take* if it is not set off with proper scenes. *Addison's Freeholder.*
- May the man grow wittier and wiser by finding that this stuff will not *take* nor please; and since by a little finattering in learning, and great conceit of himself, he has lost his religion, may he find it again by harder study and an humbler mind. *Bentley.*
3. To have the intended or natural effect. In impressions from mind to mind, the impression *takes*, but is overcome by the mind passive before it work any manifest effect. *Bacon's Nat. Hist. No. 901.*
- The clouds, expos'd to Winter winds, will bake,  
For putrid earth will best in vineyards *take*. *Dryden.*
4. To catch; to fix. When flame *takes* and openeth, it giveth a noise. *Bacon.*
5. *To TAKE after.* To learn of; to resemble; to imitate. Beasts, that converse With man, *take after* him, as hogs. *Hudibras, p. i.*
- Get pigs all th' year, and bitches dogs. *Hudibras, p. i.*
- We cannot but think that he has *taken after* a good pattern. *Atterbury.*
6. *To TAKE in.* To inclose. Upon the sea-coast are parcels of land that would pay well for the *taking in*. *Mortimer's Hist.*
7. *To TAKE in.* To lessen; to contract: as, he took in his sails. *Shakespeare.*
8. *To TAKE in.* To cheat; to gull; as, the cunning ones were *taken in*. A low vulgar phrase.
9. *To TAKE in hand.* To undertake. Till there were a perfect reformation, nothing would prosper that they *took in hand*. *Clarendon, b. viii.*
10. *To TAKE in with.* To resort to. Men once placed *take in with* the contrary faction to that by which they enter. *Bacon's Essays.*
11. *To TAKE notice.* To observe.
12. *To TAKE notice.* To shew by any act that observation is made. Some laws restrained the extravagant power of the nobility, the diminution whereof they took very heavily, though at that time they *took little notice* of it. *Clarendon.*
13. *To TAKE on.* To be violently affected. Your husband is in his old tunes again; he so *takes on* yonder with me husband, that any madness I ever yet beheld seem'd but tame to this distemper. *Shakespeare.*
- In horses, the smell of a dead horse maketh them fly away, and *take on* as if they were mad. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*
14. *To*

## TAK

14. *To TAKE on.* To grieve; to pine. How will my mother, for a father's death, *Take on* with me, and ne'er be satisfy'd? *Shakespeare.*
15. *To TAKE to.* To apply to; to be fond of. Have him understand it as a play of older people, and he will *take to* it of himself. *Locke.*
- Miss Betsey won't *take to* her book. *Swift.*
- The heirs to titles and large estates could never *take to* their books, yet are well enough qualified to sign a receipt for half a year's rent. *Swift's Miscel.*
- Fear took hold upon them there, and pain, as of a woman in travail. *Psal. xlviii. 6.*
- They sent forth spies, which should feign themselves just men, that they might *take hold* of his words. *Luke xx. 20.*
16. *To TAKE to.* To betake to; to have recourse. If I had *taken to* the church, I should have had more sense than to have turned myself out of my benefice by writing libels. *Dryden.*
- The callow flocks with lizzard and with snake  
Are fed, and soon as e'er to wing they *take*,  
At sight those animals for food pursue. *Dryden.*
- Men of learning who *take to* business, discharge it generally with greater honesty than men of the world. *Addison.*
17. *To TAKE up.* To stop. The mind of man being naturally timorous of truth, and yet averse to that diligent search necessary to its discovery, it must needs *take up* short of what is really so. *Glanville.*
- This grated harder upon the hearts of men, than the strangeness of all the former articles that *took up* chiefly in speculation. *South.*
- Sinners at last *take up*, and settle in a contempt of all religion, which is called sitting in the seat of the scornful. *Tillotson's Sermons.*
18. *To TAKE up.* To reform. This rational thought wrought so effectually, that it made him *take up*, and from that time prove a good husband. *Locke.*
19. *To TAKE up with.* To be contented with. The ass *takes up with* that for his satisfaction, which he reckoned upon before for his misfortune. *L'Estrange.*
- The law and gospel call aloud for active obedience, and such a piety as *takes not up with* idle inclinations, but shows itself in solid instances of practice. *South.*
- I could as easily *take up with* that senseless assertion of the Stoicks, that virtues and vices are real bodies and distinct animals, as with this of the Atheist, that they can all be derived from the power of mere bodies. *Bentley.*
- A poor gentleman ought not to be curate of a parish, except he be cunninger than the devil. It will be difficult to remedy this, because whoever had half his cunning would never *take up with* a vicarage of ten pounds. *Swift.*
- In affairs which may have an extensive influence on our future happiness, we should not *take up with* probabilities. *Watts's Logic.*
20. *To TAKE up with.* To lodge; to dwell. Who would not rather *take up with* the wolf in the woods, than make such a clutter in the world? *L'Estrange.*
- Are dogs such desirable company to *take up with*? *South.*
- His name and credit shall you undertake,  
And in my house you shall be friendly lodg'd:  
In 1643, the parliament *took upon* them to call an assembly of divines, to settle some church controversies, of which many were unfit to judge. *Sanderson.*
- I *take not on* me here as a physician:  
Nor do I, as an enemy to peace,  
Troop in the throngs of military men:  
But rather  
To purge th' obstructions, which begins to stop  
Our very veins of life. *Shakespeare. Henry IV.*
21. *To TAKE with.* To please. Our gracious master is a precedent to his own subjects, and reasonable memento's may be useful; and being discretely used, cannot but *take well with* him. *Bacon.*
- TAKEN*, the participle pass. of *take*. Thou art *taken* in thy mischief, because thou art bloody. *2 Sam. xvi. 8.*
- He who letteth will let, until he be *taken out* of the way. *2 Thess. ii. 7.*
- It concerns all who think it worth while to be in earnest with their immortal souls, not to abuse themselves with a false confidence: a thing so easily *taken on*, and so hardly laid down. *South's Sermons.*
- Scaliger, comparing the two great orators, says, that nothing can be *taken* from Demosthenes, nor added to Tully. *Denham.*
- Though he that is full of them thinks it rather an ease than oppression to speak them out, yet his auditors are perhaps as much *taken up* with themselves. *Gov. of the Tongue.*
- The object of desire once *taken away*,  
'Tis then not love, but pity which we pay. *Dryden.*
- TAKER. n. f.* [from *take*.] He that takes. He will hang upon him like a disease,

## TAL

- He is sooner caught than the pestilence,  
And the taker runs presently mad. *Shakespeare.*
- The dear sale beyond the seas encreased the number of *takers*, and the *takers* jarring and brawling one with another, and foreclosing the fishes, taking their kind within harbour, decreased the number of the taken. *Carew.*
- The far distance of this county from the court hath heretofore afforded it a superfluity of *takers* and surveyors. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*
- Berry coffee and the leaf tobacco, of which the Turks are great *takers*, condense the spirits, and make them strong. *Bacon.*
- Few like the Fabii or the Scipio's are,  
*Takers* of cities, conquerors in war. *Denham.*
- He to betray us did himself betray,  
At once the *taker*, and at once the prey. *Denham.*
- Seize on the king, and him your prisoner make,  
While I, in kind revenge, my *taker* take. *Dryden.*
- Rich cullies may their boasting spare;  
They purchase but sophisticated ware:  
'Tis prodigality that buys deceit,  
Where both the giver and the *taker* cheat. *Dryden.*
- TAKING. n. f.* [from *take*.] Seizure; distress. What a *taking* was he in, when your husband asked who was in the basket. *Shakespeare.*
- She saw in what a *taking*,  
The knight was by his furious quaking. *Butler.*
- TALE. n. f.* [tale, from tellan, to tell, Saxon.]
1. A narrative; a story. Commonly a slight or petty account of some trifling or fabulous incident: as, a *tale of a tub*. This story prepared their minds for the reception of any *tales* relating to other countries. *Watts.*
2. Oral relation. My conscience hath a thousand several tongues,  
And ev'ry tongue brings in a sev'ral *tale*,  
And every *tale* condemns me for a villain. *Shakespeare.*
- Life is a *tale*.  
Told by an idiot, full of sound and fury,  
Signifying nothing. *Shakespeare. Macbeth.*
- Hermia, for aught I could read,  
Could ever hear by *tale* or history,  
The course of true love never did run smooth. *Shakespeare.*
- We spend our years as a *tale* that is told. *Psal. xc. 9.*
3. [Talan, to count, Saxon.] Number reckoned. Number may serve your purpose with the ignorant, who measure by *tale* and not by weight. *Hooker.*
- For ev'ry bloom his trees in Spring afford,  
An autumn apple was by *tale* restor'd. *Dryden's Virgil.*
- Both number twice a day the milky dams,  
And once she takes the *tale* of all the lambs. *Dryden.*
- The herald for the last proclaims  
A silence, while they answer'd to their names,  
To shun the fraud of musters false;  
The *tale* was just. *Dryden's Knight's Tale.*
- Reasons of things are rather to be taken by weight than *tale*. *Collier on Cloaths.*
4. Reckoning; numeral account. In packing, they keep a just *tale* of the number that every hoghead containeth. *Carew.*
- Money b'ing the common scale  
Of things by measure, weight and *tale*;  
In all th' affairs of church and state,  
'Tis both the balance and the weight. *Butler.*
- Then twelve returned upon the principal pannel, or the *tales*, are sworn to try the same according to their evidence. *Hale.*
5. Information; disclosure of any thing secret. From hour to hour we ripe and ripe,  
And then from hour to hour we rot and rot;  
And thereby hangs a *tale*. *Shakespeare.*
- Birds live in the air free, and are aptest by their voice to tell *tales* what they find, and by their flight to express the same. *Bacon.*
- TALERS'ARING. n. f.* [tale and bear.] The act of informing; officious or malignant intelligence. The said Timothy was extremely officious about their mistress's person, endeavouring, by flattery and *talers'aring*, to set her against the rest of the servants. *Arbutnot.*
- TALERS'ARER. n. f.* [tale and bear.] One who gives officious or malignant intelligence. The liberty of a common table is a tacit invitation to all intruders; as buffoons, spies, *talers'arers*, flatterers. *L'Estrange.*
- In great families, some one false, pautry *talers'arers*, by carrying stories from one to another, shall inflame the minds, and discompose the quiet of the whole family. *South.*
- TALENT. n. f.* [talentum, Lat.] A talent signified so much weight, or a sum of money, the value differing according to the different ages and countries. *Arbutnot.*
- Five *talents* in his debt,  
His means most short, his creditors most straight. *Shakespeare.*
- 26 C Two



# TAL

- Two tripods cast in antick mould,  
With two great talents of the finest gold. *Dryden.*
2. Faculty; power; gift of nature. A metaphor borrowed from the talents mentioned in the holy writ.  
Many who knew the treasurer's talent in removing prejudice, and reconciling himself to wavering affections, believed the loss of the duke was unseasonable. *Clarendon.*  
He is chiefly to be considered in his three different talents, as a critic, satirist, and writer of odes. *Dryden.*  
'Tis not my talent to conceal my thoughts,  
Or carry smiles and sunshine in my face,  
When discontent sits heavy at my heart. *Addison's Cato.*  
They are out of their element, and logic is none of their talent. *Baker's Reflections on Learning.*  
Persons who possess the true talent of railery are like comets; they are seldom seen, and all at once admired and feared. *Female Quixote.*
3. Quality; nature. An improper and mistaken use.  
Though the nation generally was without any ill talent to the church in doctrine or discipline, yet they were not without a jealousy that popery was not enough discountenanced. *Clarendon.*  
It is the talent of human nature to run from one extreme to another. *Swift.*
- TALISMAN. *n. f.* [I know not whence derived: τάλισμα, *Skinner.*] A magical character.  
If the physicians would forbid us to pronounce gout, rheumatism, and stone, would that serve like so many talismans to destroy the diseases. *Swift.*  
Of talismans and figils knew the power,  
And careful watch'd the planetary hour. *Pope.*
- TALISMANICK. *adj.* [from talisman.] Magical.  
The figure of a heart bleeding upon an altar, or held in the hand of a Cupid, has always been looked upon as talismanick in dresses of this nature. *Addison's Spect.*
- TO TALK. *v. n.* [*taelen*, Dutch.]  
1. To speak in conversation; to speak fluently and familiarly; not in set speeches; to converse.  
I will buy with you, sell with you, talk with you; but I will not eat with you. *Shakespeare.*  
Now is this vice's dagger become a squire, and talks as familiarly of John of Gaunt as if he had been sworn brother to him; and he never saw him but once. *Shakespeare, Henry IV.*  
The princes refrained talking, and laid their hand on their mouth. *Feb xxix. c.*  
The children of thy people still talk against thee. *Isak.*  
If I talk much, they shall lay their hands upon their mouth. *Wisl. viii. 12.*  
Here free from court-compliances he walks,  
And with himself, his best adviser, talks. *Waller.*  
As God remembers that we are but flesh, unable to bear the nearer approaches of divinity, and so talks with us as once with Moses through a cloud; so he forgets not that he breathed into us breath of life, a vital active spirit. *Decay of Piety.*  
Mention the king of Spain, he talks very notably; but if you go out of the Gazette you drop him. *Addison.*
2. To prattle; to speak impudently.  
Hypocrites austere talk  
Of purity.  
My heedless tongue has talk'd away this life. *Milton.*  
To give account. *Revue.*  
The crystalline sphere, whose balance weighs  
The trepidation talk'd. *Milton.*  
The natural histories of Switzerland talk much of the fall of these rocks, and the great damage done. *Addison.*  
We will consider whether Adam had any such heir as our author talks of. *Locke.*
4. To speak; to reason; to confer.  
Let me talk with thee of thy judgments. *Jer. xii. 1.*  
Will ye speak wickedly for God, and talk deceitfully for him? *Job xiii. 7.*  
It is difficult task to talk to the purpose, and to put life and perspicuity into our discourses. *Collier on Pride.*  
Talking over the things which you have read with your companions fixes them upon the mind. *Watts.*
- TALK. *n. f.* [from the verb.]  
1. Oral conversation; fluent and familiar speech.  
We do remember; but our argument  
Is all too heavy to admit much talk. *Shakespeare.*  
Perceiving his soldiers dismayed, he forbade them to have any talk with the enemy. *Kneller's Hist. of the Turks.*  
How can he get wisdom that driveth oxen, is occupied in their labours, and whose talk is of bullocks? *Echy. xxxviii.*  
This ought to weigh with those whose reading is designed for much talk and little knowledge. *Locke.*  
In various talk th' instructive hours they pass,  
Who gave the ball, or paid the visit last. *Pope.*
2. Report; rumour.  
I hear a talk up and down of raising our money, as a means to retain our wealth, and keep our money from being carried away. *Locke.*

# TAL

3. Subject of discourse.  
What delight to be by such extoll'd,  
To live upon their tongues and be their talk,  
Of whom to be despis'd were no small prattle? *Milton.*
- TALK. *n. f.* [*talca*, Fr.]  
Stones composed of plates are generally parallel, and flexible and elastic: as, talk, cat-silver or glimmer, of which there are three sorts, the yellow or golden, the white or silvery, and the black. *Woodward's Fossils.*  
Venetian talk kept in a heat of a glass furnace; after all the remaining body, though brittle and discoloured, had not lost much of its bulk, and seemed nearer of kin to talk than mere earth. *Boyle.*
- TALKATIVE. *adj.* [from talk.] Full of prate; loquacious.  
If I have held you overlong, lay hardly the fault upon my old age, which in its disposition is talkative. *Swift.*  
This may prove an instructive lesson to the disaffected, not to build any hopes on the talkative zealots of their party. *Addison.*
- I am ashamed I cannot make a quicker progress in the French, where everybody is so courteous and talkative. *Ad.*  
The coxcomb bird is talkative and grave,  
That from his cage cries cuckold, where, and knave;  
Though many a passenger he rightly call,  
You hold him no philosopher at all. *Pope.*
- TALKATIVENESS. *n. f.* [from talkative.] Loquacity; garrulity; fulness of prate.  
We call this talkativeness a feminine vice; but he that shall appropriate loquacity to women, may perhaps sometimes need to light Diogenes's candle to seek a man. *Gov. Tongue.*  
Learned women have lost all credit by their impudent talkativeness and conceit. *Swift.*
- TALKER. *n. f.* [from talk.]  
1. One who talks.  
Let me give for instance some of those writers or talkers who deal much in the words nature or fate. *Watts.*
2. A loquacious person; a prater.  
Keep me company but two years,  
Thou shalt not know the sound of thine own tongue.  
—Farewell, I'll grow a talker for this year. *Shakespeare.*  
If it were desirable to have a child a more brisk talker, ways might be found to make him so; but a wife father had rather his son should be useful when a man, than pretty company. *Locke on Education.*
3. A boaster; a bragging fellow.  
The greatest talkers in the days of peace, have been the most pusillanimous in the day of temptation. *Taylor.*
- TALKY. *adj.* [from talk.] Consisting of talk; resembling talk.  
The talky flakes in the strata were all formed before the subsidecy, along with the sand. *Woodward on Fossils.*
- TALL. *adj.* [*tals*, Welsh.]  
1. High in stature.  
Bring word, how tall he is. *Shak. Ant. and Cleopatra.*  
Two of nobler shape, *Milton.*  
Erect and tall.  
2. High; lofty.  
Winds rust'd abroad  
From the four hinges of the world, and fell  
On the vast wilderness, whose tallest pines,  
Though rooted deep as high, and sturdiest oaks  
Bow'd their stiff necks. *Milton's Par. Reg. b. iv.*  
May they encrease as fast, and spread their boughs,  
As the high fame of their great owner grows:  
May he live long enough to see them all  
Dark shadows cast, and as his palace tall!  
Methinks I see the love that shall be made,  
The lovers walking in that am'rous shade. *Waller.*
3. Sturdy; luffy.  
I'll swear thou art a tall fellow of thy hands, and that thou wilt not be drunk; but I know thou art no tall fellow of thy hands, and that thou wilt be drunk; but I would thou wouldst be a tall fellow of thy hands. *Shakespeare, Winter's Tale.*
- TALLAGE. *n. f.* [*tailage*, French.] Impost; excise.  
The people of Spain were better affected unto Philip than to Ferdinand, because he had imposed upon them many taxes and tallages. *Bacon's Henry VII.*
- TALLOW. *n. f.* [*talge*, Danish.] The grease or fat of an animal; suet.  
She's the kitchen wench and all grease; and I know not what use to put her to, but to make a lamp of her, and run from her by her own light. I warrant her rags, and the tallow in them, will burn a Lapland winter. *Shakespeare, As You Like It.*  
In Cuba and Hispaniola are killed divers thousands, whereof the Spaniards only take the tallow or the hide. *Swift.*  
Snuff the candles close to the tallow, which will make them run.
- TO TALLOW. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To grease; to smear with tallow.
- TALLOWCHANDLER. *n. f.* [*tallow and chandler*, Fr.] One who makes candles of tallow, not of wax.

# TAM

- Nastiness, and several nasty trades, as *tallowchandlers*, butchers, and neglect of cleaning of gutters, are great occasions of a plague. *Harvey on the Plague.*
- TALLY. *n. f.* [from *tailer*, to cut, Fr.]  
1. A stick notched or cut in conformity to another stick, and used to keep accounts by.  
So right his judgment was cut fit,  
And made a tally to his wit. *Hudibras, p. iii.*  
The only talents in esteem at present are those of Exchange-Alley; one tally is worth a grove of bays. *Garth.*  
Have you not seen a baker's maid  
Between two equal panniers sway'd?  
Her tallies useless lie and idle, *Prior.*  
If plac'd exactly in the middle.  
From his rug the skew'r he takes,  
And on the flick ten equal notches makes;  
With just resentment flings it on the ground,  
There take my tally of ten thousand pound. *Swift.*
2. Any thing made to suit another.  
So suited in their minds and persons,  
That they were fram'd the tallies for each other:  
If any alien love had interpos'd,  
It must have been an eye-fore to beholders. *Dryden.*
- TO TALLY. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To fit; to suit; to cut out for any thing.  
Nor sister either had, nor brother;  
They seem'd just tally'd for each other. *Prior.*  
They are not so well tallied to the present juncture. *Pope.*
- TO TALLY. *v. n.* To be fitted; to conform; to be suitable.  
I found pieces of tiles that exactly tallied with the channel. *Addison's Remarks on Italy.*
- TALMUD. *n. f.* The book containing the Jewish traditions, the rabbinical constitutions and explanations of the law.
- TALNESS. *n. f.* [from tall.] Height of stature; procerity.  
An hideous giant, horrible and high,  
That with his talness seem'd to threaten the sky. *Fairy Qu.*  
The eyes behold so many naked bodies, as for talness of stature could hardly be equalled in any country. *Hayward.*
- TALON. *n. f.* [*talon*, French.] The claw of a bird of prey.  
It may be tried, whether birds may not be made to have greater or longer talons. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*  
Upward the noble bird directs his wing,  
And tow'ring round his master's earth-born foes,  
Swift he collects his fatal flock of ire,  
Lifts his fierce talon high, and darts the forked fire. *Prior.*
- TAMARIND tree. *n. f.* [*tamarindus*, Lat.]  
The flower of the tamarind tree consists of several leaves, which are so placed as to resemble a papilionaceous one in some measure; but these expand circularly, from whose many leaved flower-cup rises the pointal, which afterward becomes a flat pod, containing many flat angular seeds surrounded with an acid blackish pulp. *Miller.*  
Lentives are cassia, tamarinds, manna. *Weseman's Surgery.*  
Lay me reclind  
Beneath the spreading tamarind that shakes,  
Fann'd by the breeze its fever-cooling suit. *Thomson.*
- TAMARISK. *n. f.* [*tamarix*, Lat.]  
The flowers of the tamarisk are roseaceous, consisting of several leaves, which are placed orbicularly; from whose flower-cup rises the pointal, which afterward becomes a pod, somewhat like those of the fallow, which opens into two parts, and contains several downy seeds. *Miller.*  
Tamarisk is a tree that grows tall, and its wood is medicinal. *Martimer's Husbandry.*
- TAMBARINE. *n. f.* [*tambarin*, Fr.] A tabor; a small drum.  
Calliope with mules inoe,  
Soon as thy oaten pipe began to found,  
Their ivory lutes and tambourines forego. *Spenser's Past.*
- TAME. *adj.* [tame, Saxon; *taem*, Dutch; *tam*, Danish.]  
1. Not wild; domestic.  
Thales the Milesian said, That of all wild beasts a tyrant is the worst, and of all tame beasts a flatterer. *Addison.*
2. Crushed; subdued; depressed; dejected; spiritless; heartless.  
If you should need a pin,  
You could not with more tame a tongue desire it. *Shakespeare.*  
And now their pride and mettle is asleep,  
Their courage with hard labour tame and dull. *Shakespeare.*  
A most poor man made tame to fortune's blows,  
Who by the art of known and feeling sorrows,  
Am pregnant to good pity. *Shakespeare, King Lear.*  
Praise him each savage furious beast,  
That on his fiores do daily feast;  
And you tame slaves of the laborious plough,  
Your weary knees to your Creator bow. *Rescommon.*
3. Spiritless; unanimated; as, a tame poem. A low phrase.
- TO TAME. *v. n.* [*tgatagan*, Gothick; *temean*, Saxon; *tamen*, Dutch.]  
1. To reduce from wildness; to reclaim; to make gentle.  
Those that tame wild horses,

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- Pace 'em not in their hands to make 'em gentle;  
But stop their mouths with stubborn bits. *Shakespeare.*
2. To subdue; to crush; to depress; to conquer.  
If the heavens do not their visible spirits  
Send quickly down to tame the offences,  
Humanity must perforce prey on itself. *Shakespeare, King Lear.*  
They cannot tame  
Or overcome their riches! not by making  
Baths, orchards, fish-pools, letting in of seas  
Here, and then there forcing them out again. *B. Johnson.*  
A puling cuckold, would drink up  
The lees and dregs of a flat tamed piece. *Shakespeare.*  
A race unconquer'd, by their clime made bold,  
The Caledonians arm'd with want and cold,  
Have been kept for you to tame. *Waller.*
- TAMEABLE. *adj.* [from tame.] Susceptive of taming.  
Ganzas are supposed to be great fowls, of a strong flight, and easily tameable; divers of which may be brought up as to join together in carrying the weight of a man. *Wilkins.*
- TAMELY. *adj.* [from tame.] Not wildly; meanly; spiritlessly.  
True obedience, of this madness cur'd,  
Stoop tamely to the foot of majesty. *Shakespeare, Henry IV.*  
What courage tamely could to death consent,  
And not by striking first the blow prevent. *Dryden.*  
Once a champion of renown,  
So tamely can you bear the ravish'd crown? *Dryden.*  
Has he given way?  
Did he look tamely on and let them pass? *Addison.*  
Can you love and reverence your prelate, whom you tamely suffer to be abused. *Swift.*
- TAMENESS. *n. f.* [from tame.]  
1. The quality of being tame; not wildness.  
2. Want of spirits; timidity.  
Such a conduct must appear rather like tameness than beauty, and expose his authority to insults. *Rogers.*
- TAMER. *n. f.* [from tame.] Conqueror; subduer.  
He, great tamer of all human art,  
Dulness! whose good old cause I yet defend. *Pope.*
- TAMINY. *n. f.* A woollen stuff.
- TAMKIN. *n. f.* The fopple of the mouth of a great gun.
- TO TAMPER. *v. a.* [of uncertain derivation, derived by *Skinner* from *tempero*, Latin.]  
1. To be busy with physick.  
'Tis in vain  
To tamper with your crazy brain,  
Without trepanning of your skull  
As often as the moon's at full. *Hudibras, p. ii.*  
He tried washes to bring him to a better complexion but there was no good to be done; the very tampering cast him into a disease. *L'Estrange's Fables.*
2. To meddle; to have to do without fitness or necessity.  
That key of knowledge, which should give us entrance into the recesses of religion, is by so much tampering and wrenching made useless. *Decay of Piety.*  
'Tis dang'rous tampering with a muse,  
The profits small, and you have much to lose:  
For though true wit adorns your birth or place,  
Degenerate lines degrade the attained race. *Rescommon.*  
Earl Waltheof being overtaken with wine, engaged in a conspiracy; but repenting next morning, repaired to the king, and discovered the whole matter; notwithstanding which he was beheaded upon the defeat of the conspiracy, for having but thus far tampered in it. *Addison's Freeholder.*
3. To deal; to practise with.  
Others tamper'd  
For Fleets ood, Desborough, and Lambert. *Hudibras.*
- TO TAN. *v. a.* [*tammen*, Dutch; *tammen*, French.]  
1. To impregnate or imbue with bark.  
A human skull covered with the skin, having been buried in some liny soil, was tanned or turned into a kind of leather. *Grew's Mus.*  
Black cattle produce tallow, hides, and beef; but the greatest part of the hides are exported raw for want of bark to tan them. *Swift.*  
They sell us their bark at a good price for tanning our hides into leather. *Swift's Miscel.*
2. To imbrown by the sun.  
His face all tann'd with scorching sunny ray,  
As he had travell'd many a Summer's day  
Through boiling sands of Araby and Ind. *Fa. Qu. b. i.*  
Like sun parch'd quarters on the city gates,  
Such is thy tann'd skin's lamentable state. *Donne.*  
A brown for which heaven would disband  
The galaxy, and stars be tann'd. *Cleveland.*
- TANE for taken, ta'en.  
Two trophees tane from th' East and Western shore,  
And both those nations twice triumphed o'er. *Mary's Virg.*
- TANG. *n. f.* [*tanghe*, Dutch, acrid.]  
1. A strong taste; a taste left in the mouth.  
Sin taken into the soul, is like a liquor poured into a vessel; so much of it as it fills it also satious; so that although



# TAN

the body of the liquor should be poured out again, yet still it leaves that *tang* behind it. *South's Sermons.*

It is strange that the soul should never once recal over any of its pure native thoughts, before it borrowed any thing from the body; never bring into the waking man's view any other ideas but what have a *tang* of the case, and derive their original from that union. *Locke.*

2. Relish; taste. A low word.

There was not the least *tang* of religion, which is indeed the worst affectation in any thing he said or did. *Atterbury.*

3. Something that leaves a sting or pain behind it.

She had a tongue with a *tang*, *Shakep. Temp.*

4. Sound; tone: this is mistaken for *tone* or *twang*.

There is a pretty affectation in the Allemain, which gives their speech a different *tang* from ours. *Holder.*

To TANG. *v. n.* [This is, I think, mistaken for *twang*.] To ring with.

Be opposite with a kinsman, furly with thy servants; let thy tongue *tang* arguments of state; put thyself into the trick of singularity. *Shakep. Twelfth Night.*

TANGENT. *n. f.* [*tangent*, Fr. *tangens*, Lat.]

*Tangent*, in trigonometry, is a right line perpendicularly raised on the extremity of a radius, and which touches a circle so as not to cut it; but yet intersects another line without the circle called a secant that is drawn from the centre, and which cuts the arc to which it is a *tangent*. *Trevoux.*

Nothing in this hypothesis can retain the planets in their orbs, but they would immediately desert them and the neighbourhood of the sun, and vanish away in *tangents* to their several circles into the mundane space. *Bentley's Sermon.*

TANGIBILITY. *n. f.* [*tangibile*, Lat.] The quality of being perceived by the touch.

TANGIBLE. *adj.* [*tango*, Lat.] Perceptible by the touch. *Tangible* bodies have no pleasure in the comfort of air, but endeavour to subact it into a more dense body. *Bacon.*

By the touch, the *tangible* qualities of bodies are discerned, as hard, soft, smooth. *Locke.*

To TANGLE. *v. a.* [See *entangle*.]

1. To implicate; to knit together.

2. To ensnare; to entrap.

She means to *tangle* mine eyes too.

'Tis not your inky brows, your black silk hair, Your bugle eye-balls, nor your cheek of cream. *Shakep.*

I do, quoth he, perceive

My king is *tangl'd* in affection to A creature of the queen's, lady Anne Bullen. *Shakep.*

You must lay lime to *tangle* her desires By wailful sonnets, whose composed rhimes Shall be full fraught with servicable vows. *Shakep.*

If thou retire, the dauphin, well appointed, Stands with the flames of war to *tangle* thee. *Shakep.*

Now ly't victorious

Among thy slain self-kill'd, Not willingly, but *tangl'd* in the fold Of dire necessity. *Milton's Agonistes.*

Skill'd to retire, and in retiring draw Hearts after them, *tangl'd* in amorous nets. *Milton.*

With subtle cobweb cheats, They're catch'd in knotted law-like nets; In which when once they are *entangl'd*, The more they stir, the more they're *tangl'd*. *Hudibras.*

3. To embroil; to embarrass.

When my simple weakness strays, *Tangled* in forbidden ways: He, my shepherd! is my guide, He's before me, on my side. *Crosshaw.*

To TANGLE. *v. n.* To be entangled.

Shrubs and *tangling* bushes had perplex'd All path of man or beast.

TANGLE. *n. f.* [from the verb.] A knot of things mingled in one another.

He leading swiftly rowl'd In *tangles*, and made intricate seem strait, To mischief swift. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. ix.*

Sport with Amaryllis in the shade, Or with the *tangles* of Neera's hair. *Milton.*

TANIST. *n. f.* [an Irish word; an *tanisther*, Erse.]

Presently after the death of any of their captains, they assemble themselves to chuse another in his stead, and nominate commonly the next brother, and then next to him do they chuse next of the blood to be *tanist*, who shall next succeed him in the said captainry. *Spenser on Ireland.*

TANISTRY. *n. f.* [from *tanist*.]

The Irish hold their lands by *tanistry*, which is no more than a personal estate for his life-time that is *tanist*, by reason he is admitted therunto by election. *Spenser on Ireland.*

If the Irish be not permitted to purchase estates of freeholds, which might defend to their children, must they not continue their custom of *tanistry*? which makes all their possessions uncertain. *Davies on Ireland.*

# TAP

By the Irish custom of *tanistry*, the chieftains of every country, and the chief of every sept, had no longer estate than for life in their chiefties; and when their chieftains were dead, their sons, or next heirs, did not succeed them, but their *tanists*, who were elective, and purchased their elections by strong hand. *Davies on Ireland.*

TANK. *n. f.* [*tangue*, Fr.] A large cistern or basin.

Handle your pruning-knife with dexterity; go tightly to your business: you have cost me much, and must earn it; here's plentiful provision, rasal; fallading in the garden and water in the *tank*; and in holy days, the licking of a platter of rice when you deserve it. *Dryden's Don Sebastian.*

TANKARD. *n. f.* [*tankard*, French; *tankaard*, Dutch; *tankaard*, Irish.] A large vessel with a cover, for strong drink.

Hath his *tankard* touch'd your brain? Sure they're fall'n asleep again. *Benj. Johnson.*

Marius was the first who drank out of a silver *tankard*, after the manner of Bacchus. *Arbutnot on Coins.*

When any calls for ale, fill the largest *tankard* cup top full. *Swift.*

TANNER. *n. f.* [from *tan*.] One whose trade is to tan leather.

*Tanners* use that lime which is newly drawn out of the kiln, and not flacked with water or air. *Moson.*

TANSY. *n. f.* [*tanacetum*, Lat.]

The *tansy* hath a flosculous flower, consisting of many florets, divided into several segments fitting on the embrio, and contained in a squamous and hemispherical empalement; the embrio afterward becomes a seed not at all downy; to these notes must be added thick flowers into a gathered head. *Miller.*

TANTALISM. *n. f.* [from *tantalize*.] A punishment like that of Tantalus.

A lively representation of a person lying under the torments of such a *tantalism*, or platonick hell. *Addison's Spectator.*

To TANTALIZE. *v. a.* [from *Tantalus*, whose punishment was to starve among fruits and water which he could not touch.] To torment by the shew of pleasures which cannot be reached.

Thy vain desires, at strife Within themselves, have *tantaliz'd* thy life. *Dryden.*

The maid once sped was not suffered to *tantalize* the male part of the commonwealth. *Addison.*

TANTIV. *adv.* [from the note of a hunting horn, so expressed in articulate sounds; from *tantâ vi*, says *Skinner*.] To ride *tantiv* is to ride with great speed.

TANTLING. *n. f.* [from *Tantalus*.] One seized with hopes of pleasure unattainable.

Hard life, To be still hot Summer's *tantlings*, and The shrinking slaves of Winter. *Shakep.*

TANTAMOUNT. *n. f.* [French.] Equivalent.

If one third of our coin were gone, and so men had equally one third less money than they have, it must be *tantamount*; and what I 'scape of one third less, another must make up. *Locke.*

To TAP. *v. a.* [*tappen*, Dutch; *tapper*, French.]

1. To touch lightly; to strike gently.

2. [*Tappen*, Dutch.] To pierce a vessel; to broach a vessel. It is used likewise of the liquor.

That blood, already like the pelican, Haft thou *tapt* out, and drunkenly caroused. *Shakep.*

He has been *tapping* his liquors, while I have been spilling my blood. *Addison.*

Wait with patience till the tumour becomes troublesome, and then *tap* it with a lancet. *Sharp's Surgery.*

TAP. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. A gentle blow.

This is the right fencing grace, *tap* for *taps*, and so part fair. *Shakep. Henry IV.*

Each shakes her fan with a smile, then gives her right-hand woman a *tap* upon the shoulder. *Addison's Spectator.*

As at hot cockles once I laid me down, And felt the weighty hand of many a clown, Buxoma gave a gentle *tap*. *Gay's Posthumus.*

2. A pipe at which the liquor of a vessel is let out.

A gentleman was inclined to the knight of Galescoigne's distemper, upon hearing the noise of a *tap* running. *Derham.*

TAPROOT. *n. f.* [*tap* and *root*.] The principal item of the root.

Some put under the trees raised of feed, about four inches below the place where they sow their seeds, a small piece of tile to stop the running down of the *taproot*, which occasions it to branch when it comes to the tile. *Mortimer's Husband.*

TAPE. *n. f.* [reppan, Saxon.] A narrow fillet or band.

Will you buy any *tape*, or lace for your cap, My dainty duck, my dear-a? *Shakep.*

This pouch that's ty'd with *tape* I'll wager, that the prize shall be my due. *Gay.*

On once a flock bed, but repair'd with straw, With *tape* ty'd curtains never meant to draw. *Pepe.*

TAPER. *n. f.*

# TAR

TAPER. *n. f.* [taper, Saxon.] A wax candle; a light.

Get me a *taper* in my study, Lucius: When it is lighted come and call me. *Shakep.*

My daughter and little son we'll drefs With rounds of waxen *tapers* on their heads, And rattles in their hands. *Shakep.*

If any snatch the pure *taper* from my hand, and hold it to the devil, he will only burn his own fingers, but shall not rob me of the reward of my good intention. *Taylor.*

There the fair light, Like hero's *taper* in the window plac'd, Such fate from the malignant air did find, As that expos'd to the boist'rous wind. *Waller.*

To see this fleet Heav'n, as if there wanted lights above, For *tapers* made two glaring comets rise. *Dryden.*

TAPER. *adj.* [from the form of a taper.] Regularly narrowed from the bottom to the top; pyramidal; conical.

Her *taper* fingers, and her panting breast, He praises. *Dryden.*

From the beaver the otter differs in his teeth, which are canine; and in his tail, which is feline, or a long *taper*. *Grew's Museum.*

To TAPER. *v. n.* To grow smaller.

The back is made *tapering* in form of a pillar, the lower vertebres being the broadest and largest; the superior lesser and lesser, for the greater stability of the trunk. *Key.*

Such be the dog, With *tapring* tail, that nimble cuts the wind. *Tickell.*

TAPSTRY. *n. f.* [*tapestrie*, *tapisserie*, *tapis*, Fr. *tapetum*, Lat.] Cloth woven in regular figures.

In the desk That's covered o'er with Turkish *tapestry*, There is a purse of ducats. *Shakep.*

The calements are with golden tissue spread, And horses hoois, for earth, on silken *tapstry* tread. *Dryd.*

One room is hung with *tapstry*, in which are wrought the figures of the great persons of the family. *Addison.*

TAPER. *n. f.* [*tapis*, Lat.] Worked or figured stuff.

To their work they fit, and each doth chuse What story he will for her *taper* take. *Spenser.*

TAPSTER. *n. f.* [from *tap*.] One whose business is to draw beer in an alehouse.

The oath of a lover is no stronger than the word of a *tapster*; they are both the confirmers of false reckonings. *Shak.*

Though you change your place, you need not change your trade: I'll be your *tapster* still. *Shakep.*

The world is come now to that pass, that the vintner and *tapster* may broach what religion they please; and the apothecary may mingle her as he pleases. *Howel.*

Though the painting grows decay'd, The house will never lose its trade; Nay, though the treacherous *tapster* Thomas Hangs a new angel two doors from us, In hopes that strangers may mistake it. *Swift.*

TAR. *n. f.* [tapse, Saxon; *tarre*, Dutch; *tarre*, Danish.] Liquid pitch; the turpentine of the pine or fir drained out by fire.

Then, foaming *tar*, their bridles they would champ, And trampling the fine element would fiercely ramp. *Spenser.*

A man will not lose a hog for a halfpennyworth of *tar*. *Camden's Remains.*

Some stir the melted *tar*. *Thomson's Summer.*

TAR. *n. f.* [from *tar* used in ships.] A sailor; a seaman in contempt.

In senates bold, and fierce in war, A land commander, and a *tar*. *Swift's Miscel.*

To TAR. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To smear over with tar.

2. To tease; to provoke. [*tarárru*.]

There has been much to do on both sides; and the nation holds it no sin to *tarre* them on to controversy. *Shakep.*

Two curs shall tame each other; pride alone Must *tar* the mastiff's on, as 'twere the bone. *Shakep.*

TARANTULA. *n. f.* [Italian; *tarantula*, French.] An insect whose bite is only cured by music.

This word, *lover*, did no less pierce poor Pyrocles than the right tune of music toucheth him that is sick of the *tarantula*. *Sidney.*

He that uses the word *tarantula*, without having any idea of what it stands for, means nothing at all by it. *Locke.*

TARDATION. *n. f.* [*tardo*, Latin.] The act of hindering or delaying.

TARDIGRADOUS. *adj.* [*tardigradus*, Lat.] Moving slowly.

It is but a slow and *tardigradous* animal, preying upon advantage, and otherways may be escaped. *Brown.*

TARDILY. *adv.* [from *tardy*.] Slowly; sluggishly.

He was indeed the glass, Wherein the noble youth did drefs themselves; Speaking thick, which nature made his blemish, Became the accents of the valiant: For those that could speak slow and *tardily*, *Shakep.*

# TAR

Would turn their own perfection to abuse, To seem like him. *Shakep. Henry IV, p. ii.*

TARDITY. *n. f.* [*tarditas* from *tardus*, Latin; *tardivité*, Fr.] Slowness; want of velocity.

Suppose there may be some observable *tardity* in the motion of light, and then ask how we should arrive to perceive it? *Digby.*

Our explication includes time in the notions of velocity and *tardity*. *Digby on the Soul.*

TARDINESS. *n. f.* [from *tardy*.] Slowness; sluggishness; unwillingness to action or motion.

A *tardiness* in nature, Which often leaves the history unspoke, That it intends to do. *Shakep. King Lear.*

TARDY. *adj.* [*tardus*, Lat. *tardif*, Fr.]

1. Slow; not swift.

Nor should their age by years be told, Whose souls, more swift than motion, climb, And check the *tardy* flight of time. *Sandy's Paraph.*

2. Sluggish; unwilling to action or motion.

Behold that navy which a while before Provok'd the *tardy* English close to fight; Now draw their beaten vessels close to shore, As larks lie dar'd to shun the hobbies flight. *Dryden.*

When certain to overcome, inclin'd to save, *Tardy* to vengeance, and with mercy brave. *Prior.*

3. Dilatory; late; tedious.

You shall have letters from me to my son In your behalf, to meet you on the way; Be not ta'en *tardy* by unwise delay. *Shakep. Rich. III.*

Death he as oft accus'd Of *tardy* execution, since denounc'd The day of his offence. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. x.*

The *tardy* plants in our cold orchards plac'd, Reserve their fruit for the next age's taste: There a small grain in some few months will be A firm, a lofty and a spacious tree. *Waller.*

*Tardy* of aid, unseal thy heavy eyes, Awake, and with the dawning day arise. *Dryden.*

You may freely censure him for being *tardy* in his payments. *Arbutnot.*

4. Unwary. A low word.

Yield, scoundrel base, quoth she, or die, Thy life is mine, and liberty: But if thou think'st I took thee *tardy*, And dar'st presume to be so hardy, To try thy fortune o'er a-fresh, I'll wave my title to thy flesh. *Hudibras, p. i.*

5. Criminal; offending. A low word.

If they take them *tardy*, they endeavour to humble them by way of reprisal: those slips and mismanagements are usually ridiculed. *Collier on Pride.*

To TARDY. *v. a.* [*tarder*, Fr. from the adjective.] To delay; to hinder.

I chose Camillo for the minister, to poison My friend Polixenes; which had been done, But that the good mind of Camillo *tardied* My swift command. *Shakep. Winter's Tale.*

TARE. *n. f.* [from *teeren*, Dutch, to consume. *Skinner*.] A weed that grows among corn.

Through hatred of *tares* the corn in the field of God is plucked up. *Hooker, b. v.*

The liberal contributions such teachers met with served to invite more labourers, where their seed time was their harvest, and by sowing *tares* they reaped gold. *Decay of Piety.*

My country neighbours begin not to think of being in general, which is being abstracted from all its inferior species, before they come to think of the fly in their sheep, or the *tares* in their corn. *Locke.*

TARE. *n. f.* [French.] A mercantile word denoting the weight of any thing containing a commodity; also the allowance made for it.

TARE, preterite of *tear*.

The women beat their breasts, their cheeks they *tare*. *Dryden.*

TARGE. } *n. f.* [tanza, Saxon; *targe*, Italian; *targe*, French; TARGET. } *tarian*, Welsh, which seems the original of the rest; an *taargett*, Erse.] A kind of buckler or shield born on the left arm. It seems to be commonly used for a defensive weapon less in circumference than a shield.

Glancing on his helmet made a large And open gash therein, were not his *targe* That broke the violence. *Fa. Qu.*

I took all their Seven points in my *targe*. *Shakep. Henry IV.*

Henceforward will I bear Upon my *targe* three fair shining furs. *Shakep. Hen. VI.*

The arms the useth most is the *targe* to shroud herself under, and fence away the blow. *Howel's England's Tears.*

Those leaves They gather'd, broad as Amazonian *targe*. *Milton.*

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## TAR

The Greeks the gates approach'd, their targets cast  
Over their heads, some scaling ladders plac'd  
Against the walls. *Derham.*

TAR'GUM. *n. f.* [תריגום.] A paraphrase on the pentateuch in the Chaldee language.

TAR'RIFF. *n. f.* [perhaps a Spanish word; *tarif*, Fr.] A cartel of commerce.

This branch of our trade was regulated by a *tariff*, or declaration of the duties of import and export. *Addison.*

TARN. *n. f.* [תארן, Islandick.] A bog; a fen; a marsh; a pool; a quagmire.

To TARNISH. *v. a.* [תערב, French.] To sully; to soil; to make not bright.

Let him pray for resolution, that he may discover nothing that may discredit the cause, *tarnish* the glory, and weaken the example of the suffering. *Collier.*

Low waves the rooted forest, vex'd, and shreds  
What of its *tarnish'd* honours yet remain. *Thomson.*

To TARNISH. *v. n.* To lose brightness.

If a fine object should *tarnish* by having a great many fee it, or the mulick should run mostly into one man's ears, these satisfactions would be made inclosure. *Collier of Envy.*

TARPA'WLING. *n. f.* [from *tar*.]

1. Hempen cloth smeared with tar.

Some the gall'd ropes with dauby marling bind,  
Or scarloth masts with strong tarpauling coats. *Dryden.*

2. A failor in contempt.

Was any thing wanting to the extravagance of this age, but the making a living tarpaulin and a swabber the hero of a tragedy. *Dennis.*

TARRAGON. *n. f.* A plant called herb-dragon.

TARRIANCE. *n. f.* [from *tarry*.] Stay; delay; perhaps sojourn. Dispatch me hence:

Come, answer not; but do it presently,  
I am impatient of my *tarrance*. *Shakespeare.*

TARRIER. *n. f.* [This should be written *terrier*, from *terre*, French, the earth.]

1. A sort of small dog, that hunts the fox or otter out of his hole.

The fox is earthed; but I shall send my two *tarriers* in after him. *Dryden.*

2. One that taries or stays.

To TARRY. *v. n.* [targir, French.]

1. To stay; to continue in a place.

Tarry I here, I but attend on death;  
But fly I hence, I fly away from life. *Shakespeare.*

2. To delay; to be long in coming.

Thou art my deliverer, make no *tarrying*, O God. *Psal.*

Who hath woe and redness of eyes? they that *tarry* long at the wine. *Prov. xxiii. 30.*

Tarry ye here for us until we come again. *Exod. xxiv. 14.*

I yet am tender, young, and full of fear,  
And dare not die, but fain would *tarry* here. *Dryden.*

To TARRY. *v. a.* To wait for.

I will go drink with you, but I cannot *tarry* dinner. *Shak.*

TARSEL. *n. f.* A kind of hawk.

Hilt! Romeo, hilt! O for a falconer's voice;  
To lure this *tarsel* gentle back again. *Shakespeare.*

A falconer Henry is, when Emma hawks;  
With her of *tarsels* and of lures he talks. *Prior.*

TARSUS. *n. f.* [In anatomy; *tarsus*, Fr.] The space betwixt the lower end of the foot bones of the leg, and the beginning of the five long bones that are jointed with, and bear up, the toes:

it comprises seven bones and the three ossa cuneiformia. *Diet.*

An obscure motion, where the conjunction is called synarthrosis; as, in joining the *tarsus* to the metatarsus. *Wise.*

TART. *adj.* [teart, Saxon; *taertig*, Dutch.]

1. Sour; acid; acidulated; sharp of taste.

2. Sharp; keen; severe.

Why so *tart* a favour

To trumpet such good tidings? *Shakespeare.*

When his humours grew *tart*, as being now in the lees of favour, they brake forth into certain sudden excesses. *Watson.*

TART. *n. f.* [tarte, French; *tarta*, Italian; *taart*, Danish.] A small pie of fruit.

Figures, with divers coloured earths, under the windows of the house on that side near which the garden stands, be but toys; you may see as good lights in *tarts*. *Bacon's Essays.*

TARTANE. *n. f.* [tartana, Italian; *tartane*, Fr.] A vessel much used in the Mediterranean, with one mast and a three-cornered sail.

I set out from Marfeilles to Genoa in a *tartane*, and arrived late at a small French port called Caffis. *Addison.*

TARTAR. *n. f.* [tartarus, Lat.]

1. Hell. A word used by the old poets, now obsolete.

With this the damned ghosts he governeth,  
And furies rules, and *tartare* tempereth. *Spenser.*

He's in *tartar* limbo worse than hell;  
A devil in an everlasting garment hath him,  
One whose hard heart is button'd up with steel. *Shakespeare.*

2. [Tartre, Fr.] Tartar is what sticks to wine casks, like a hard stone, either white or red, as the colour of the wine from whence it comes: the white is preferable, as containing less dross or earthy parts: the best comes from Germany, and is the tartar of the rhenish wine. *Quincy.*

## TAS

The fermented juice of grapes is partly turned into liquid drops or lees, and partly into that crust or dry feculency that is commonly called *tartar*; and this *tartar* may by the fire be divided into five differing substances, four of which are not acid, and the other not so manifestly acid as the *tartar* itself. *Boyle.*

TARTAREAN. *adj.* [tartarus, Lat.] Hellish.

His throne mix'd with *tartarean* sulphur. *Milton.*

TARTAREOUS. *n. f.* [from *tartar*.]

1. Consisting of tartar.

In fruits, the *tartareous* parts of the sap are thrown upon the fibres designed for the stone, and the oily upon the seed within it. *Grew's Cosmol.*

2. Hellish.

The spirit of God downward purg'd  
The black *tartareous* cold infernal dregs,  
Adverse to life. *Milton.*

To TARTARIZE. *v. a.* [from *tartar*.] To impregnate with tartar.

TARTAROUS. *adj.* [from *tartar*.] Containing tartar; consisting of tartar.

TARTLY. *adv.* [from *tart*.]

1. Sharply; sourly; with acidity.

2. Sharply; with poignancy; with severity.

Seneca, an ingenious and fententious writer, was by Caeligula called *arena sine calce*, sand without lime. *Walker.*

3. With sourness of aspect.

How *tartly* that gentleman looks!

—He is of a very melancholy disposition. *Shakespeare.*

TARTNESS. *n. f.* [from *tart*.]

1. Sharpness; sourness; acidity.

Of these sweets put in three gallons, more or less, into an hoghead, as the *tartness* of your cyder requires. *Martinet.*

2. Sourness of temper; poignancy of language.

They cannot be too sweet for the king's *tartness*. *Shakespeare.*

TASK. *n. f.* [task, French; *taska*, Italian.]

1. Something to be done imposed by another.

Relieves me from my *task* of servile toil

Daily in the common prison else enjoin'd me. *Milton.*

2. Employment; business.

His mental powers were equal to greater *tasks*. *Atterbury.*

No happier *task* these faded eyes pursue,  
To read and weep in all they now can do. *Pope.*

3. To *task* to *task*. To reprove; to reprimand.

A holy man took a soldier to *task* upon the subject of his profession. *L'Estrange.*

He discovered some remains of his nature when he met with a foot-ball, for which Sir Roger took him to *task*. *Addison.*

To TASK. *v. a.* [tasku, Welsh, or from the noun.] To burden with something to be done.

He depos'd the king,  
Soon after that depriv'd him of his life,  
And, in the neck of that, *task'd* the whole state. *Shakespeare.*

Forth he goes,  
Like to a harveftman, that's *task'd* to mow,  
Or all, or lose his hire. *Shakespeare. Coriolanus.*

Some things of weight,  
That *task* our thoughts, concerning us and France. *Shak.*

I have drunk but one cup to-night, and that was craftily qualified too; and behold what innovation it makes here. I am unfortunate in the infirmity, and dare not *task* my weakness with any more. *Shakespeare. Othello.*

Divert thy thoughts at home,  
There *task* thy maids, and exercise the loom. *Dryden.*

TASKER. *n. f.* [task and master.] One who imposes

TASKMASTER. *n. f.* tasks.

All is, if I have grace to use it so,  
As ever in my great *taskmaster's* eye. *Milton.*

The service of sin is perfect slavery; and he who will pay obedience to the commands of it, shall find it an unreasonable *taskmaster*, and an unmeasurable exactor. *South.*

Hear, ye fullen powers below;

Hear, ye *taskers* of the dead. *Dryden and Lee.*

TASSEL. *n. f.* [tasse, French; *tassellus*, low Latin.] An ornamental bunch of silk, or glittering substances.

Then took the squire an horn of bugle small,  
Which hung adown his side in twisted gold,  
And *tassels* gay. *Fairy Queen, b. i.*

Their heads are tricked with *tassels* and flowers. *Sandys.*

TASSEL. *n. f.* An herb.

TASSEL. *n. f.* [from *tassel*.] Adorned with tassels.

Early ere the odorous breath of morn  
Awakes the slumbering leaves, or *tassels'd* horn  
Shakes the high thicket, haste I all about. *Milton.*

TASSES. *n. f.* Armour for the thighs.

TASTABLE. *adj.* That may be tasted; savoury; relishing.

Their distilled oils are fluid, volatile and *tastable*. *Boyle.*

To TASTE. *v. a.* [taster, to try, French.]

1. To perceive and distinguish by the palate.

The ruler of the feast *tasteth* the water made wine. *John ii.*

2. To try by the mouth; to eat at least in a small quantity.

Bold deed to *taste* it under ban to touch. *Milton.*

3. To

## TAS

To essay first.

3. Rofetes was seldom permitted to eat any other meat but such as the prince before *tasted* of. *Knolles.*

Thou and I marching before our troops  
May *taste* fate to them, mow them out a passage. *Dryden.*

4. To feel; to have perception of.

He should *taste* death for every man. *Heb. ii. 9.*

To TASTE. *v. n.*

1. To try by the mouth to eat.

Of this tree we may not *taste* nor touch. *Milton.*

2. To have a smack; to produce on the palate a particular sensation.

When the mouth is out of taste, it maketh things *taste* bitter and loathsome, but never sweet. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

When kine feed upon wild garlic, their milk *tasteth* of it. *Bacon.*

If your butter *tastes* of brail, it is your master's fault, who will not allow a silver faucepan. *Swift.*

3. To distinguish intellectually.

Scholars when good sense describes,ing,  
Call it *tasting* and imbibing. *Swift.*

4. To relish intellectually; to approve.

Thou, Adam, wilt *taste* no pleasure. *Milton.*

5. To be finctured, or receive some quality or character.

Ev'ry idle, nice, and wanton reason  
Shall, to the king, *taste* of this action. *Shakespeare.*

6. To try the relish of any thing.

The body's life with meats and air is fed,  
Therefore the soul doth use the *tasting* pow'r  
In veins, which through the tongue and palate spread,  
Distinguish ev'ry relish sweet and sour. *Davies.*

7. To have perception of.

Cowards die many times before their deaths;  
The valiant never *taste* of death but once. *Shakespeare.*

The *tasting* of death touched the righteous also, and there was a destruction of the multitude in the wilderness. *Wisd.*

8. To take enjoyment.

What higher brought us? not hope here to *taste*

Of pleasure. *Milton.*

Of nature's bounty men forbore to *taste*,  
And the best portion of the earth lay waste. *Waller.*

9. To enjoy sparingly.

This fiery game your active youth maintain'd,  
Not yet by years extinguish'd, though restrain'd;  
You season fill with sports your serious hours,  
For age but *tastes* of pleasures, youth devours. *Dryden.*

TASTE. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. The act of tasting; gustation.

Best of fruits, whose *taste* gave elocution. *Milton.*

2. The sense by which the relish of any thing on the palate is perceived.

Bees delight more in one flower than another, and therefore have *taste*. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

Delicacies of *taste*, sight, smell. *Milton.*

The tardy plants in our cold orchards plac'd,  
Reserve their fruit for the next age's *taste*. *Waller.*

3. Infidelity; perception.

I have almost forgot the *taste* of fears:  
The time has been, my senses would have cool'd  
To hear a night shriek. *Shakespeare. Macbeth.*

Musick in the clofe,

As the last *taste* of sweets is sweetest last. *Shakespeare. R. II.*

4. That sensation which all things taken into the mouth give particularly to the tongue, the papillæ of which are the principal instruments hereof. *Quincy.*

Manna was like coriander seed, white; and the *taste* of it was like wafers made with honey. *Exod. xvi. 31.*

Though there be a great variety of *tastes*, yet, as in smells, they have only some few general names. *Locke.*

5. Intellectual relish or discernment.

Seeing they pretend no quarrel at other psalms which are in like manner appointed to be daily read, why do these so much offend and displease their *tastes*? *Hooker.*

Sion's songs to all true *tastes* excellings,  
Where God is prais'd aright. *Milton.*

I have no *taste*

Of popular applause. *Dryden's Spanish Friar.*

As he had no *taste* of true glory, we see him equipped like an Hercules, with a club and a lion's skin. *Addison.*

This metaphor would not have been so general, had there not been a conformity between the mental *taste* and that sensitive taste which gives us a relish of every flavour. *Addison.*

Your way of life, in my *taste*, will be the best. *Pope.*

I see how ill a *taste* for wit and sense prevails in the world. *Swift.*

Pleasure results from a sense to discern, and a *taste* to be affected with beauty. *Seed's Sermons.*

6. An essay; a trial; an experiment. Not in use.

I hope, for my brother's justification, he wrote as an essay or *taste* of my virtue. *Shakespeare.*

7. A small portion given as a specimen.

They thought it not safe to resolve, till they had a *taste* of the people's inclination. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

## TAV

Besides the prayers mentioned, I shall give only a *taste* of some few recommended to devout persons in the manuals and offices. *Stillington.*

TASTED. *adj.* [from *taste*.] Having a particular relish.

Coleworts prosper exceedingly, and are better *tasted*, if watered with salt water. *Bacon's Nat. Hist. No. 460.*

TASTUR. *n. f.* [tastur, Fr. from *taste*.]

1. One who takes the first essay of food.

Fair hope! our earlier heav'n! by thee  
Young time is *taster* to eternity. *Croshaw.*

Says the fly, Are not all places open to me? Am not I the *taster* to princes in all their entertainments. *L'Estrange.*

Thy tutor be thy *taster*, ere thou eat;  
There's poison in thy drink, and in thy meat. *Dryden.*

2. A dram cup. *Amf.*

TASTFUL. *adj.* [taste and full.] High relished; savoury.

Not *tasteful* herbs that in these gardens rise,  
Which the kind soil with milky sap supplies;  
Can move. *Pope.*

TASTELESS. *adj.* [from *taste*.]

1. Having no power of perceiving taste.

2. Having no relish or power of stimulating the palate; insipid.

By depurating chemical oils; and reducing them to an elementary simplicity, they could never be made *tasteless*. *Boyle.*

3. Having no power of giving pleasure; insipid.

The understanding cannot, by its natural light, discover spiritual truths; and the corruption of our will and affections renders them *tasteless* and insipid to us. *Rogers's Serm.*

4. Having no intellectual gust.

If by his manner of writing he is heavy and *tasteless*, I throw aside his criticisms. *Addison's Spect.*

TASTELESSNESS. *n. f.* [from *tasteless*.]

1. Insipidity; want of relish.

2. Want of perception of taste.

3. Want of intellectual relish.

To TATTER. *v. a.* [tatteren, Saxon:] To tear; to rend; to make ragged. *Tattered* is perhaps more properly an adjective.

Through *tatter'd* cloaths small vices do appear,  
Robes and furr'd gowns hide all. *Shakespeare. King Lear.*



## T A W

You shall be called to no more payments; fear no more tavern bills, which are often the sadness of parting, as the procuring of mirth.

To reform the vices of this town, all taverns and alehouses should be obliged to dismiss their company by twelve at night, and no woman suffered to enter any tavern or alehouse. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*  
 TA'VERNER. *n. f.* [from *tavern* man or *keep*; *tabernarius*, Latin; *tavernier*, French.] One who keeps a tavern.  
 TA'VERNER. *n. f.* [from *tavern* man or *keep*; *tabernarius*, Latin; *tavernier*, French.] One who keeps a tavern.  
 TA'VERNERMAN. *n. f.* [from *tavern* man or *keep*; *tabernarius*, Latin; *tavernier*, French.] One who keeps a tavern.

After local names, the most in number have been derived from occupations; as tailor, archer, *taverner*. *Camden.*  
 TAUGHT, preterite and part. passive of *teach*.

All thy children shall be taught of the Lord. *Isa. liv. 13.*  
 How hast thou satisfied me, taught to live. *Milton.*  
 To TAUNT. *v. a.* [from *taunt*, Fr. *Skinner*. *Tanden*, Dutch, to show teeth. *Minhew.*]

1. To reproach; to insult; to revile; to ridicule; to treat with insolence and contumelies.

When I had at my pleasure taunted her,  
 She in mild terms begg'd my patience. *Shakespeare.*  
 The bitterness and stings of taunting jealousy,  
 Vexatious days, and jarring joys'le nights,  
 Have driv'n him forth. *Rowe's Jane Shore.*

2. To exprobrate; to mention with upbraiding.

Rail thou in Fulvia's phrase, and taunt my faults  
 With such full licence. *Shakespeare. Ant. and Cleopatra.*

TAUNT. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Insult; scoff; reproach; ridicule.

With scoffs and scorns, and contumelious taunts,  
 In open market-place produc'd they me,  
 To be a publick spectacle. *Shakespeare. Henry VI.*

He would avoid such bitter taunts,  
 As in the time of death he gave our father. *Shakespeare.*  
 Julian thought it more effectual to persecute the Christians by taunts and ironies, than by tortures. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

He by vile hands to common use debas'd,  
 Shall send them flowing round his drunken feast,  
 With sacrilegious taunt, and impious jest. *Prior.*

TAUNTER. *n. f.* [from *taunt*.] One who taunts, reproaches, or insults.

TAUNTINGLY. *adv.* [from *taunting*.] With insult; scoffingly; with contumely and exprobration.

It tauntingly replied  
 To th' discontented members, th' mutinous parts,  
 That envied his receipt. *Shakespeare. Coriolanus.*

The wanton godde's view'd the warlike maid  
 From head to foot, and tauntingly she said. *Prior.*  
 TAURICORNOUS. *adj.* [from *taurus* and *cornu*, Latin.] Having horns like a bull.

Their descriptions must be relative, or the tauricornous picture of the one the same with the other. *Brown.*

TAUTOLOGICAL. *adj.* [from *tautologie*, Fr. from *tautology*.] Repeating the same thing.

TAUTOLOGIST. *n. f.* [from *tautology*.] One who repeats tediously.

TAUTOLOGY. *n. f.* [from *ταυτολογία*; *tautologie*, Fr. *ταυτο* and *λογία*.] Repetition of the same words, or of the same sense in different words.

All science is not tautology; the last ages have shewn us, what antiquity never saw, in a dream. *Glanville's Sceps.*  
 Saint Andre's feet ne'er kept more equal time,  
 Not ev'n the feet of thy own Pity's rhyme;  
 Though they in numbers as in sense excel,  
 So just, so like, *tautology*, they fell. *Dryden.*

Every paper addressed to our beautiful incendiaries, hath been filled with different considerations, that enemies may not accuse me of *tautology*. *Addison's Freeholder.*

To TAW. *v. a.* [from *tawen*, Dutch; *tapan*, Saxon.] To dress white leather commonly called alum leather, in contradistinction from *tan* leather, that which is dressed with bark.

TAW. *n. f.* A marble to play with.

Trembling I've seen thee  
 Mix with children as they play'd at *taw*;  
 Nor fear the marbles as they bounding flew,  
 Marbles to them, but rolling rocks to you. *Swift.*

TA'WDRINESS. *n. f.* [from *tawdry*.] Tinsel finery; finery too ostentatious.

A clumsy beau makes his ungracefulness appear the more ungraceful by his *tawdriness* of dress. *Clarissa.*

TA'WDY. *adj.* [from *Stawdrey*, Saint Awdrey, or Saint Etheldred, as the things bought at Saint Etheldred's fair. *Hen-shaw, Skinner.*] Meanly shewy; splendid without cost; fine without grace; shewy without elegance. It is used both of things and of persons wearing them.

Bind your fillets fast,  
 And gird in your waste,  
 For more fineness, with a *tawdry* lace. *Spenser's Poet.*  
 He has a kind of coxcomb upon his crown, and a few *tawdry* feathers. *L'Estrange.*

Old Romulus and father Mars look down,  
 Your herdsman primitive, your homely clown,  
 Is turn'd a beau in a loose *tawdry* gown. *Dryden's Juv.*

## T E A

He rails from morning to night at effeminate fops and *tawdry* courtiers. *Addison's Spect.* N. 128.

Her eyes were wan and eager, her dress thin and *tawdry*, her mien genteel and childish. *Addison's Spect.*

TA'WER. *n. f.* [from *taw*.] A dresser of white leather.

TA'WNY. *adj.* [from *taw*, Fr. *Jaune*.] Yellow, like things tanned. This child of fancy that armada high,  
 For interim to our studies shall relate,  
 In high born words, the worth of many a knight  
 From *tawny* Spain, lost in the world's debate. *Shakespeare.*  
 Euris his body must be drawn the colour of the *tawny* Moor, upon his head a red sun. *Peacock.*

The *tawny* lion pawing to get free.  
 Whilst they make the river Senaga to bound the Moors,  
 So that on the fourth side they are black, on the other only *tawny*, they seem not to derive it from the sun. *Brown.*

Where's the worth that sets this people up  
 Above your own Numidia's *tawny* sons? *Addison's Cato.*

TAX. *n. f.* [from *tax*, Fr. *taxe*, Dutch; *taxe*, Fr. *taxe*, Dutch.]  
 1. An impost; a tribute imposed; an excise; a tallage.  
 He says Horace, being the son of a *tax* gatherer or collector, smells everywhere of the meanness of his birth. *Dryden.*

With wars and *taxes* others waste their own,  
 And houses burn, and household gods deface,  
 To drink in bowls which glittering gems enshafe. *Dryden.*  
 The *tax* upon tillage was two shillings in the pound in arable land, and four in plantations: this *tax* was often levied in kind upon corn, and called decumæ or tithes. *Arbutnot.*

2. [Tax, Lat.] Charge; censure.

He could not without grief of heart, and without some *tax* upon himself and his ministers for the not executing the laws, look upon the bold licence of some pamphlets. *Clarendon.*

To TAX. *v. a.* [from *tax*, Fr. from the noun.]  
 1. To load with imposts.  
 Jehoiaquim gave the silver and gold to Pharaoh, but he *taxed* the land to give the money. *2 Kings xxiii. 35.*

2. [Tax, Lat.] To charge; to censure; to accuse. It has of or with before the fault imputed, and is used both of persons and things.

How many hath he killed? I promised to eat all of his killing.—Niece, you *tax* signior Benedick too much; but he'll be meet with you. *Shakespeare.*

I am not justly to be *taxed* with any presumption for meddling with matters wherein I have no dealing. *Religion.*

*Tax* not divine disposal, wisest men  
 Have err'd, and by bad women been deceiv'd. *Milton.*  
 They cannot *tax* others' omissions towards them without a tacit reproach of their own. *Decay of Piety.*

He *taxed* not Homer nor Virgil for intersting their gods in the wars of Troy and Italy; neither would he have *taxed* Milton for his choice of a supernatural argument. *Dryden.*

Mens virtues I have commended as freely as I have *taxed* their crimes. *Dryden.*

He call'd him back aloud, and *tax'd* his fear;  
 And sure enough he heard, but durst not hear. *Dryden.*

Like some rich and mighty murderer,  
 Too great for prison which he breaks with gold,  
 Who fresher for new mischief does appear,  
 And dares the world to *tax* him with the old. *Dryden.*

If this be chance, it is extraordinary; and I dare not call it more, for fear of being *taxed* with superstition. *Dryden.*

If he *taxes* both of long delay,  
 My guilt is less, who sooner came away. *Dryden.*  
 This salutation cannot be *taxed* with flattery, since it was directed to a prince, of whom it had been happy for Rome if he had never been born, or if he had never died. *Addison.*

TA'XABLE. *adj.* [from *tax*.] That may be taxed.

TAXATION. *n. f.* [from *tax*, Fr. *taxatio*, Lat. from *tax*.]  
 1. The act of loading with taxes; impost; tax.

The subjects could taste no sweeter fruits of having a king than grievous *taxations* to some vain purposes; laws made rather to find faults than to prevent faults. *Sidney, b. ii.*

I bring no overture of war, no *taxation* of homage; my words are as full of peace as matter. *Shakespeare. Twelfth Night.*  
 He daily such *taxations* did exact,  
 As were against the order of the state. *Daniel.*

Of old mismanagements, *taxations* new;  
 All neither wholly false, nor wholly true. *Pope.*

2. Accusation; scandal.  
 My father's love is enough to honour; speak no more of him, you'll be whipt for *taxation* one of these days. *Shakespeare.*

TA'XER. *n. f.* [from *tax*.] He who taxes.  
 These rumours begot scandal against the king, taxing him for a great *taxer* of his people. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

TEA. *n. f.* [a word, I suppose, Chinese; *thé*, Fr.] A Chinese plant, of which the infusion has lately been much drunk in Europe.

The muses friend, *tea*, does our fancy aid,  
 Repres's those vapours which the head invade. *Waller.*  
 One

## T E A

One has a design of keeping an open *tea* table. *Addison.*  
 I have filled a *tea* pot, and received a dish of it. *Addison.*  
 He swept down a dozen *tea* dishes. *Spectator.*

Nor will you encourage the common *tea* table talk. *Spect.*  
 Green leaves of *tea* contain a narcotick juice, which exudes by roasting: this is performed with great care before it is exposed to sale. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

Here living *tea* pot stands; one arm held out,  
 One bent; the handle this, and that the spout. *Pope.*  
 The mistress of the *tea* shop may give half an ounce. *Sw.*

The fear of being thought pedants hath taken many young divines off from their severer studies, which they have exchanged for plays, in order to qualify them for *tea* tables. *Swift.*

When you sweep, never stay to pick up *tea* spoons. *Swift.*  
 To TEACH. *v. a.* preter. and part. pass. taught, sometimes *taught*, which is now obsolete. [Teacan, Sax.]

1. To instruct; to inform.  
 The Lord will teach us of his ways, and we will walk in his paths. *Isa. ii. 3.*

Teach us by what means to shun  
 Th' inclement seasons. *Milton.*

2. To deliver any doctrine or art, or words to be learned.  
 Moses wrote this song, and taught it. *Deut. xxxi. 22.*  
 In vain they worship me, teaching for doctrines the commandments of men. *Mat. xv. 9.*

They teach all nations what of him they learn'd. *Milton.*  
 To show; to exhibit so as to impress upon the mind.

He is a good divine that follows his own instructions; I can easier teach twenty what were good to be done, than to be one of the twenty to follow my own teaching. *Shakespeare.*  
 If some men teach wicked things, it must be that others should practise them. *South's Sermons.*

4. To tell; to give intelligence.  
 Husbands are *taught*, instead of a clocke,  
 How winter night passeth by crowing of cocke. *Tusser.*

To TEACH. *v. n.* To perform the office of an instructor.  
 I have labour'd,  
 And with no little study, that my teaching,  
 And the strong course of my authority,  
 Might go ope way. *Shakespeare.*

I am too sudden bold  
 To teach; a teacher ill befcometh me. *Shakespeare.*  
 The heads judge for reward, the priests teach for hire, and the prophets divine for money. *Mic. iii. 11.*

TEACHABLE. *adj.* [from *teach*.] Docile; susceptible of instruction.

We ought to bring our minds free, unbiassed, and *teachable* to learn our religion from the word of God. *Watts.*

TEACHABLENESS. *n. f.* [from *teachable*.] Docility; willingness to learn; capacity to learn.

TEACHER. *n. f.* [from *teach*.]  
 1. One who teaches; an instructor; preceptor.

Nature is no sufficient teacher what we should do that may attain unto life everlasting. *Hooker, b. ii.*

I went into the temple, there to hear  
 The teachers of our law, and to propose  
 What might improve my knowledge or their own. *Milton.*  
 These were notions born with us; such as we were taught without the help of a teacher. *South's Sermons.*

Imperious with a teacher's air,  
 Boastful he claims a right to wisdom's chair. *Blackmore.*

2. One who without regular ordination assumes the ministry.  
 Dissenting teachers are under no incapacity of accepting civil and military employments. *Swift.*

3. A preacher; one who is to deliver doctrine to the people.  
 For the choice of a governor more sufficient, the teachers in all the churches assembled themselves. *Raleigh.*

Wolves shall succeed for teachers. *Milton.*  
 He may teach his diocese who ceases to be able to preach to it; for he may do it by appointing teachers, and by a vigilant exacting from them the instruction of their flocks. *South.*

TEAD or TEDI. *n. f.* [from *teda*, Lat.] A torch; a flambeau. Not in use.  
 A bushy *tead* a groom did light,  
 And sacred lamp in secret chamber hide. *Fairy Queen.*

Hymen is awake,  
 And long since ready from his mask to move,  
 With his bright *tead* that flames with many a flake. *Spenser's Epithalamium.*

TEAGUE. *n. f.* A name of contempt used for an Irishman.

TEAL. *n. f.* [from *tealing*, Dutch.] A wild fowl.  
 Some serve for food to us, and some but to feed themselves; amongst the first for we reckon the dip-chick, coots, teal, wiggon. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

TEAM. *n. f.* [from *team*, the team of a carriage, Latin; *teima*, Saxon, a yoke.]

1. A number of horses or oxen drawing at once the same carriage.  
 There a ploughman all unweaving found,  
 As he his toilsome team that way did guide,  
 And brought thee up in ploughman's state to bide. *F. 2y.*

## T E A

We fairies that do run  
 By the triple Hecate's team,  
 From the presence of the sun,  
 Following darkness like a dream,  
 Now are frolick. *Shakespeare. Midsummer Night's Dream.*

Making such difference betwixt wake and sleep,  
 As is the difference betwixt day and night,  
 The hour before the heav'nly harness'd team  
 Begins his golden progress in the East. *Shakespeare. Henry IV.*

I am in love; but a team of horse shall not pluck that from me, nor who 'tis I love. *Shakespeare.*

After the declining sun  
 Had chang'd the shadows, and their task was done,  
 Home with their weary team they took their way. *Roscom.*  
 He heav'd with more than human force to move  
 A weighty stone, the labour of a team. *Dryden.*

In stiff clays they may plow one acre of wheat with a team of horse. *Mortimer's Husband.*

2. Any number passing in a line.  
 Like a long team of snowy swans on high,  
 Which clap their wings, and cleave the liquid sky. *Dryden.*

TEAR. *n. f.* [from *tear*, Fr. *larme*, Dutch; *tear*, Fr. *tear*, Dutch.]  
 1. The water which violent passion forces from the eyes.

She comes; and I'll prepare  
 My *tear* stain'd eyes to see her miseries. *Shakespeare.*  
 The pretty vaulting sea refus'd to drown me,  
 Knowing, that thou would'st have me drown'd on shore  
 With *tears* as salt as sea, through thy unkindness. *Shakespeare.*

Cromwell, I did not think to shed a *tear*  
 In all my miseries; but thou hast forc'd me.  
 Lets dry our eyes. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*

*Tears* are the effects of compression of the moisture of the brain upon dilation of the spirits. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

She silently a gentle *tear* let fall. *Milton.*

2. Any moisture trickling in drops.  
 Let Araby extol her happy coast,  
 Her fragrant flows, her trees with precious *tears*,  
 Her second harvests. *Dryden.*

TEAR. *n. f.* [from the verb.] A rent; a fissure.  
 To TEAR. pret. *tore*, anciently *tare*, part. pass. *torn*; [from *tean*, Saxon; *tara*, Swedish.]

1. To pull in pieces; to lacerate; to rend; to separate by violent pulling.

Come feeling night,  
 And with thy bloody and invisible hand  
 Cancel and *tear* to pieces that great bond  
 Which keeps me pale. *Shakespeare. Macbeth.*

The one went out from me; and I said, Surely he is torn in pieces, and I saw him not since. *Gen. xlv. 28.*

John *tore* off lord Strutt's servants cloaths: now and then they came home naked. *Arbutnot's Hist. of John Bull.*

Ambassadors sent to Carthage were like to be *torn* to pieces by the populace. *Arbutnot.*

2. To lacerate; to wound with any sharp point drawn along.  
 Old with dust deform'd their hoary hair,  
 The women beat their breasts, their cheeks they *tore*. *Shakespeare.*  
 Neither shall men *tear* themselves for them in mourning to comfort them for the dead. *Jer. xvi. 7.*

3. To break by violence.  
 In the midst a *tearing* groan did break  
 The name of Antony. *Shakespeare. Antony and Cleopatra.*

As storms the skies, and torrents *tear* the ground,  
 Thus rag'd the prince, and scatter'd death around. *Dryden.*  
 Blush rather, that you are a slave to passion,  
 Which, like a whirlwind, *tears* up all your virtues,  
 And gives you not the leisure to consider. *A. Phillips.*

4. To divide violently; to shatter.  
 Is it not as much reason to say, that God destroys fatherly authority, when he suffers one in possession of it to have his government *torn* in pieces, and shared by his subjects. *Locke.*

5. To pull with violence; to drive violently.  
 He roar'd, he beat his breast, he *tore* his hair. *Dryden.*  
 From harden'd oak, or from a rock's cold womb,  
 At least thou art from some fierce tygers come;  
 Or on rough seas from their foundation *torn*,  
 Got by the winds, and in a tempest born. *Dryden.*

6. To take away by sudden violence.  
 Solyman  
 Rhodes and Buda from the Christians *tore*. *Waller.*

The hand of fate  
 Has *torn* thee from me, and I must forget thee. *Addison.*

To TEAR. *v. n.* [from *tear*, Fr. *tear*, Dutch.] To fume; to rave; to rant turbulently.

All men transported into outrages for small trivial matters, fall under the inuendo of this bull, that ran *tearing* mad for the pinching of a mouse. *L'Estrange's Fables.*

TEARER. *n. f.* [from *tear*.] He who rends or tears.

TEARFALLING. *adj.* [from *tear* and *fall*.] Tender; shedding tears.  
 I am in  
 So far in blood, that sin will pluck on sin,  
 Tearfalling pity dwells not in this eye. *Shakespeare.*  
 26 E  
 TEARFUL.



## T E D

**TEARFUL.** *adj.* [*tear* and *full*.] Weeping; full of tears.  
Is't meet that he  
Should leave the helm, and, like a fearful lad,  
With *tearful* eyes add water to the sea? *Shakespeare.*  
This clears the cloudy front of wrinkled care,  
And dries the *tearful* sluices of despair:  
Charm'd with that virtuous draught th' exalted mind  
All sense of woe delivers to the wind. *Pope's Odyssey.*  
On Celadon her eye  
Fell *tearful*, wetting her disorder'd cheek. *Thomson.*

**TO TEASE.** *v. a.* [*træjan*, Saxon.]  
1. To comb or unravel wool or flax.  
2. To scratch cloth in order to level the nap.  
3. To torment with importunity; to vex with assiduous importun-  
tence.  
Not by the force of carnal reason,  
But indefatigable *teasing*. *Butler.*  
My friends always *tease* me about him, because he has no  
estate. *Spectator*, No. 475.  
After having been present in public debates, he was *teased*  
by his mother to inform her of what had passed. *Addison.*  
We system-makers can sustain  
The thesis, which you grant was plain;  
And with remarks and comments *tease* ye,  
In case the thing before was easy. *Prior.*

**TEASEL.** *n. f.* [*træpl*, Saxon; *disfacus*, Lat.] A plant.  
The flower of the *teasel* hath no proper calyx, but leaves  
representing the perianthium encompassing the bottom of the  
head: the little flowers which are produced singly from be-  
tween the scales, are collected into an head somewhat like a  
bee-hive; these are succeeded by longish four-cornered seeds:  
the species are three: one is called *carduus fullonum*, and is  
of singular use in raising the knap upon woollen cloth. *Miller.*

**TEASER.** *n. f.* [*træse*, Lat.] Any thing that torments by in-  
cessant importunity.  
A fly buzzing at his ear, makes him deaf to the best ad-  
vice. If you would have him come to himself, you must  
take off his little *teaser*, which holds his reason at bay. *Collier.*

**TEAT.** *n. f.* [*teth*, Welsh; *træ*, Saxon; *tette*, Dutch; *teton*,  
French.] The dug of a beast; anciently the pap of a woman.  
Even at thy *teat* thou hadst thy tyranny. *Shakespeare.*  
Shows cause a fruitful year, watering the earth better than  
rain; for the earth sucks it as out of the *teat*. *Bacon.*  
When we perceive that bats have *teats*, we infer, that they  
suckle their younglings with milk. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*  
It more pleas'd my sense  
Than smell of sweetest fennel, or the *teats*  
Of ewe or goat dropping with milk at even. *Milton.*  
Infants sleep, and are seldom awake but when hunger calls  
for the *teat*. *Locke.*  
The goat, how bright amidst her fellow stars,  
Kind Amalthea, reach'd her *teat* dissent  
With milk, thy early food. *Prior.*

**TECHILY.** *adv.* [*techy*,] Peevishly; fretfully; frowardly.  
**TECHINESS.** *n. f.* [*techy*,] Peevishness; fretfulness.  
**TECHNICAL.** *adj.* [*τεχνικός*; *technique*, Fr.] Belonging to  
arts; not in common or popular use.  
In *technical* words, or terms of art, they refrain not from  
calling the same substance sometimes the sulphur, and some-  
times the mercury of a body. *Locke.*

**TECHY.** *adj.* Peevish; fretful; irritable; easily made an-  
gry; froward.  
I cannot come to Cressid but by Pandar,  
And he is as *techy* to be woo'd to wooe,  
As the is stubborn-chafte against all sute. *Shakespeare.*  
When it did taste the wormwood on the nipple, and felt  
it bitter, pretty fool, to see it *techy*, and fall out with the  
dug. *Shakespeare's Romeo and Juliet.*

**TECTO'NICK.** *adj.* [*τεκτονικός*.] Pertaining to building. *Bailey.*

**TO TED.** *v. a.* [*træban*, Saxon, to prepare.] To lay grafs  
newly mown in rows.  
The smell of grain, or *tedded* grafs or kine,  
Or dairy, each rural sight, each rural sound. *Milton.*  
Hay-makers following the mowers, and casting it abroad,  
they call *tedding*. *Mortimer's Husband.*  
Prudent his fall'n heaps  
Collecting, cherish'd with the tepid wreaths  
Of *tedded* grafs, and the sun's mellowing beams,  
Rivall'd with artful heats. *Philips.*

**TEDDER** or **TEBBER.** *n. f.* [*tudder*, Dut. *tindt*, a rope, Islandick.]  
1. A rope with which a horse is tied in the field that he may  
not pasture too wide. *Teigher, Eric.*  
2. Any thing by which one is restrained.  
We lived joyfully, going abroad within our *tedder*. *Bacon.*  
We shall have them against the wall; we know the length  
of their *tedder*, they cannot run far from us. *Child.*

**TE DEUM.** *n. f.* An hymn of the church, so called from  
the two first words of the Latin.  
The choir,  
With all the choicest musick of the kingdom,  
Together sung *te deum*. *Shakespeare, Henry VIII.*  
*Te deum* was sung at Saint Paul's after the victory. *Bacon.*

## T E E

**TE'DIOUS.** *adj.* [*tedious*, Fr. *tedium*, Latin.]  
1. Wearisome by continuance; troublesome; irksome.  
That I be not further *tedious* unto thee, hear us of the  
clemency a few words. *Acts xxiv. 4.*  
The one intente, the other still remits,  
Cannot well suit with either, but soon prove  
*Tedious* alike. *Milton.*  
Pity only on fresh objects stays,  
But with the *tedious* fight of woes decays. *Dryden.*

2. Wearisome by prolixity.  
They unto whom we shall seem *tedious* are in nowise in-  
jured by us, because it is in their own hands to spare that  
labour which they are not willing to endure. *Hooker, b. i.*

3. Slow.  
Chief mastery to dissect  
With long and *tedious* havock fabled knights. *Milton.*

**TE'DIOUSLY.** *adv.* [*from tedious*.] In such a manner as to  
weary.

**TE'DIOUSNESS.** *n. f.* [*from tedious*.]  
1. Wearisomeness by continuance.  
2. Wearisomeness by prolixity.  
In vain we labour to persuade them, that any thing can  
take away the *tediousness* of prayer, except it be brought to  
the same measure and form which themselves assign. *Hooker.*

3. Prolixity; length.  
Since brevity's the foul of wit,  
And *tediousness* the limbs and outward flourishes,  
I will be brief. *Shakespeare, Hamlet.*  
4. Uneasiness; tirefulness; quality of wearying.  
In those very actions whereby we are especially perfected  
in this life we are not able to persist; forced we are with very  
weariness, and that often, to interrupt them; which *tedious-  
ness* cannot fall into those operations that are in the state of  
bliss when our union with God is complete. *Hooker, b. i.*  
More than kisses, letters mingle souls,  
For thus friends absent speak: this ease controuls  
The *tediousness* of my life. *Donne.*  
She diffuses them all within a while;  
And in the sweetest finds a *tediousness*. *Davies.*

**TO TEEM.** *v. n.* [*team*, Saxon, offspring.]  
1. To bring young.  
If she must *teem*,  
Create her child of spleen, that it may live,  
And be a thwart distatur'd torment to her. *Shakespeare.*  
2. To be pregnant; to engender young.  
Have we more fons? or are we like to have?  
Is not my *teeming* date drunk up with time,  
And wilt thou pluck my fair son from mine age? *Shakespeare.*  
When the rising Spring adorns the mead,  
*Teeming* buds and cheerful greens appear. *Dryden.*  
There are fundamental truths the basis upon which a great  
many others rest: these are *teeming* truths, rich in store, with  
which they furnish the mind, and, like the lights of heaven,  
give light and evidence to other things. *Locke.*

3. To be full; to be charged as a breeding animal.  
We live in a nation where there is scarce a single head that  
does not *teem* with politics. *Addison.*

**TO TEEM.** *v. a.*  
1. To bring forth; to produce.  
What's the newest grief?  
Each minute *teems* a new one. *Shakespeare, Macbeth.*  
Common mother, thou  
Whose womb unmeasurable, and infinite breast,  
*Teems* and feeds all. *Shakespeare, Timon of Athens.*  
The earth obey'd; and straight  
Op'ning her fertile womb, *teem'd* at a birth  
Innumerable living creatures. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. vii.*  
The deluge wrought such a change, that the earth did not  
then *teem* forth its increase, as formerly, of its own accord,  
but required culture. *Woodward's Nat. Hist.*

2. To pour. A low word, imagined by Skinner to come from  
*temmen*, Danish, *to draw out*; *to pour*. The Scots retain it:  
as, *teem* that water out; hence *Swift* took this word.  
*Teem* out the remainder of the ale into the tankard, and  
fill the gla'ss with small beer. *Swift's Directions to the Butler.*

**TE'EMFUL.** *adj.* [*teampul*, Saxon.]  
1. Pregnant; prolific.  
2. Brimful. *Ainsl.*

**TE'EMER.** *n. f.* [*from teem*.] One that brings young.  
**TE'EMLESS.** *adj.* [*from teem*.] Unfruitful; not prolific.  
Such wars, such waste, such fiery tracks of death,  
Their zeal has left, and such a *teemless* earth. *Dryden.*

**TEEN.** *n. f.* [*tean*, Saxon, *to kindle*; *tenen*, Flemish, *to vex*;  
*teonan*, Saxon, *injuries*.] Sorrow; grief.  
Arrived there  
That barehead knight, for dread and doleful *teen*  
Would fain have fled, ne durst approachen near. *Fa. Qu.*  
Fry not in heartless grief and doleful *teen*. *Spenser.*  
My heart bleeds  
To think o' th' *teen* that I have turn'd you to. *Shakespeare.*  
Eighty odd years of sorrow have I *teen*,  
And each hour's joy wreck'd with a week of *teen*. *Shak.*

## T E L

**TO TEEN.** *v. a.* [*from tean*, *to kindle*, Saxon.] To excite;  
to provoke to do a thing. *Spenser.*

**TEENS.** *n. f.* [*from teen* for *ten*.] The years reckoned by the  
termination *teen*; as, thirteen, fourteen.  
Our author would excuse these youthful scenes;  
Begotten at his entrance, in his *teens*;  
Some childish fancies may approve the toy,  
Some like the mule the more for being a boy. *Granville.*

**TEETH.** the plural of *tooth*.  
Who can open the doors of his face? his *teeth* are terrible  
to be relaxed by softening ointment. *Arbutnot on Diet.*

**TE'GUMENT.** *n. f.* [*tegumentum*, Latin.] Cover; the outward  
part. This word is seldom used but in anatomy or physics.  
Clip and trim those tender fringes in the fashion of beard,  
or other hairy *teguments*. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. ii.*  
Proceed by section, dividing the skin, and separating the  
*teguments*. *Wise's Surgery.*  
In the nutmeg another *tegument* is the mace between the  
green pericarpium and the hard shell. *Ray on the Creation.*

**TO TEL-HE.** *v. n.* [*a cant word made from the found*.] To  
laugh with a loud and more insolent kind of cackination;  
to titter.  
They laugh'd and *tel-he'd* with derision,  
To see them take your depopulation. *Hudibras, p. iii.*

**TEL tree.** *n. f.* [*telia*, Latin.] The same with *linden* or lime  
tree: which see.

A *tel-tree* and an oak have their substance in them when  
they cast their leaves. *Isa. vi. 13.*

**TEINT.** *n. f.* [*teinte*, French.] Colour; touch of the pencil.  
Glazed colours have a vivacity which can never be imita-  
ted by the most brilliant colours, because the different *teints*  
are simply laid on, each in its place, one after another. *Dryd.*

**TEL'ARY.** *adj.* [*tela*, a web, Lat.] Spinning webs.  
The pictures of *telary* spiders, and their position in the  
web, is commonly made lateral, and regarding the horizon;  
although we shall commonly find it downward, and their  
heads respecting the center. *Brown's Vulgar Err. b. v.*

**TELESCOPE.** *n. f.* [*telescope*, Fr. *tréscop* and *σκοπία*.] A  
long gla'ss by which distant objects are viewed.  
The *telescope* discovers to us distant wonders in the hea-  
vens, and shows the milky way, and the bright cloudy spots,  
in a very dark sky, to be a collection of little stars. *Watts.*

**TELESCOPICAL.** *adj.* [*from telescope*.] Belonging to a tele-  
scope; seeing at a distance.

**TO TELL.** *v. a.* preterite and part. pass. *told*. [*tellan*, Saxon;  
*taelen*, *tellen*, Dutch; *talen*, Danish.]  
1. To utter; to express; to speak.  
I will not eat till I have *told* mine errand. *Gen. xxiv. 33.*  
Thy message which might die in *telling* wound,  
And in performing end us. *Milton.*  
2. To relate; to rehearse; to speak.  
I will declare what wife men have *told* from their fathers,  
and have not hid. *Job xv. 18.*  
When Gideon heard the *telling* of the dream, and the in-  
terpretation, he worshipped. *Judg. vii. 13.*  
He longer will delay to hear thee *tell*  
His generation. *Milton.*  
You must know; but break, O break my heart,  
Before I *tell* my fatal story out,  
Th' usurper of my throne is my wife!  
The rest are vanish'd, none repa's'd the gate,  
And not a man appears to *tell* their fate. *Pope's Odyssey.*

3. To teach; to inform.  
He gently ask'd where all the people be,  
Which in that stately building wont to dwell,  
Who answer'd him full soft, he could not *tell*. *Fa. Qu.*  
I *told* him of myself; which was as much  
As to have ask'd him pardon. *Shakespeare, Ant. and Cleopatra.*  
*Tell* me now, what lady is the fame,  
To whom you swore a secret pilgrimage,  
That you to day promis'd to *tell* me of. *Shakespeare.*  
The fourth part of a shekel of silver will I give to the man  
of God to *tell* us our way. *1 Sam. ix. 8.*  
Saint Paul *telleth* us, we must needs be subject not only  
for fear, but also for conscience sake. *Bishop Sanderfon.*  
*Tell* me how may I know him, how adore. *Milton.*

4. To discover; to betray.  
They will *tell* it to the inhabitants. *Num. xiv. 14.*

5. To count; to number.  
Here lies the learned Savile's heir,  
So early wife, and lasting fair;  
That none, except her years they *told*,  
Thought her a child, or thought her old.  
Numerous fails the fearful only *tell*;  
Courage from hearts, and not from numbers grows. *Dryd.*  
A child can *tell* twenty before he has any idea of infinite. *Locke.*  
She doubts if two and two make four,  
Though he has *told* them ten times o'er. *Prior.*

## T E M

6. To make excuses. A low word.  
Tush, never *tell* me, I take it much unkindly,  
That thou, Iago, who hast had my purse,  
As if the strings were thine, should'st know of this. *Shak.*

**TO TELL.** *v. n.*  
1. To give an account; to make report.  
I will compass thine altar, O Lord, that I may publish  
with the voice of thanksgiving, and *tell* of all thy wondrous  
works. *Psal. xxvi. 7.*  
Ye that live and move, fair creatures *tell*,  
*Tell*, if ye saw, how came I thus, how here? *Milton.*

2. **TO TELL on.** To inform of. A doubtful phrase.  
David saved neither man nor woman alive, to bring tid-  
ings to Gath, saying, lest they should *tell on* us, saying, so  
did David. *1 Sam. xxvii. 11.*

**TE'LLTALE.** *n. f.* [*tell* and *tale*.] One who gives malicious in-  
formation; one who carries officious intelligence.  
You speak to Calca, and to such a man  
That is no fearing *tell-tale*. *Shakespeare, Julius Caesar.*  
What shall these papers lie like *tell-tales* here? *Shakespeare.*  
Let not the heav'n's hear these *tell-tale* women  
Rail on the Lord's anointed. *Shakespeare.*  
'Tis done; report displays her *tell-tale* wings,  
And to each ear the news and tidings brings. *Fairfax.*  
And to the *tell-tale* sun decry  
Our conceal'd solemnity. *Milton.*  
Eurydice and he are prisoners here,  
But will not long be so: this *tell-tale* ghost  
Perhaps will clear them both. *Dryden and Lee.*  
A *tell-tale* out of school  
Is of all wits the greatest fool. *Swift.*

**TE'LLER.** *n. f.* [*from tell*.]  
1. One who tells or relates.  
2. One who numbers; a numberer.  
3. A *teller* is an officer of the exchequer, of which there are  
four in number: their business is to receive all monies due to  
the king, and give the clerk of the pell a bill to charge him  
therewith: they also pay all persons any money payable to  
them by the king, by warrant from the auditor of the re-  
ceipt: they also make books of receipts and payments, which  
they deliver the lord treasurer. *Cowell.*

**TEMERARIOUS.** *adj.* [*temeraire*, Fr. *temerarius*, Lat.]  
1. Rash; heady.  
Resolution without foresight is but a *temerarious* folly; and  
the consequences of things are the first point to be taken into  
consideration. *L'Estrange.*  
2. Careless; heedless.  
Should he find upon one single sheet of parchment, an  
oration written full of profound sense, adorned with elegant  
phrase, the wit of man could not persuade him that this was  
done by the *temerarious* dashes of an unguided pen. *Ray.*

**TEMERITY.** *n. f.* [*temeritas*, Latin.] Rashness; unreasonable  
contempt of danger.  
The figures are bold even to *temerity*. *Cowley.*

**TO TEMPER.** *v. a.* [*tempero*, Lat. *temperer*, Fr.]  
1. To mix so as that one part qualifies the other.  
I shall *temper* so  
Justice with mercy, as may illustrate most  
Them fully satisfy'd, and Thee appease. *Milton.*  
2. To compound; to form by mixture.  
If you could find out but a man  
To bear a poison, I would *temper* it;  
That Romeo should upon receipt thereof  
Soon sleep in quiet. *Shakespeare, Romeo and Juliet.*

3. To mingle.  
Prepare the sixth part of an ephah and the third part of an  
hin of oil, to *temper* with the fine flour. *Exek. xvi. 14.*  
The good old knight, with a mixture of the father and  
master of the family, *tempered* the inquiries after his own af-  
fairs with kind questions relating to themselves. *Addison.*

4. To beat together to a proper consistence.  
Th' uncivil kerns of Ireland are in arms,  
And *temper* clay with blood of Englishmen. *Shakespeare.*  
The potter *tempering* soft earth, fashio'neth every vessel  
with much labour. *Wisd. xv. 7.*

5. To accommodate; to modify.  
Thy sustenance serving to the appetite of the eater, *tem-  
pered* itself to every man's liking. *Wisd. xvi. 21.*  
These soft fires with kindly heat  
Of various influence foment and warm,  
*Temper* or nourish. *Milton.*

6. To soften; to mollify; to assuage; to sooth; to calm.  
Solon, in his laws to the Athenians, laboured to *tem-  
per* their warlike courages with sweet delights of learning and  
sciences: so that as much as the one excelled in arms, the  
other excelled in knowledge. *Spenser on Ireland.*  
With this she wants to *temper* angry Jove,  
When all the gods he threatens with thund'ring dart. *Spens.*  
Now will I to that old Andronicus,  
And *temper* him with all the art I have. *Shakespeare.*  
Woman! Nature made thee  
To *temper* man: we had been brutes without you. *Orway.*  
7. To



TEM

7. To form metals to a proper degree of hardness,  
The sword  
Of Michael from the armoury of God  
Was given him *temper'd* so, that neither keen  
Nor solid might resist that edge. *Milton.*  
In the *tempering* of steel, by holding it but a minute or  
two longer or lesser in the other competent heat, gives it very  
differing tempers as to brittleness or toughness. *Boyle.*  
Repeated peals they hear,  
And, in a heav'n serene, refulgent arms appear;  
Red'ning the skies, and glittering all around,  
The *temper'd* metals clash, and yield a silver sound. *Dryd.*
8. To govern. A latinism.  
With which the damned ghosts he governeth,  
And furies rules, and Tartare *tempereth*. *Hubbard's Tale.*  
*TEMPER. n. f.* [from the verb.]  
1. Due mixture of contrary qualities.  
Nothing better proveth the excellency of this soil and *tem-*  
per than the abundant growing of the palm trees. *Raleigh.*  
Health itself is but a kind of *temper*, gotten and preserved  
by a convenient mixture of contraries. *Arbutnot.*  
2. Middle course; mean or medium.  
If the estates of some bishops were exorbitant before the  
reformation, the present clergy's wishes reach no further than  
that some reasonable *temper* had been used instead of paring  
them so quick. *Swift's Miscel.*  
3. Constitution of body.  
This body would be increased daily, being supplied from  
above and below, and having done growing, it would be-  
come more dry by degrees, and of a *temper* of greater consis-  
tency and firmness. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*  
4. Disposition of mind.  
Remember with what mild  
And gracious *temper* he both heard, and judg'd,  
Without wrath or reviling. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. x.*  
This will keep their thoughts easy and free, the only *tem-*  
per wherein the mind is capable of receiving new informa-  
tions. *Locke on Education.*  
5. Constitutional frame of mind.  
The brain may devise laws for the blood, but a hot *temper*  
leaps o'er a cold decree. *Shaksp. Merchant of Venice.*  
Our hearts,  
Of brothers *temper*, do receive you in  
With all kind love. *Shaksp. Julius Caesar.*  
6. Calmness of mind; moderation.  
Restore yourselves unto your *temper*s, fathers,  
And without perturbation hear me speak. *Benj. Johnson.*  
Teach me, like thee, in various nature wife,  
To fall with dignity, with *temper* rise. *Pope.*  
7. State to which metals are reduced, particularly as to hard-  
ness.  
Here draw I  
A sword, whose *temper* I intend to stain  
With the best blood that I can meet withal. *Shaksp.*  
Ishuril with his spear  
Touch'd lightly; for no fallhood can endure  
Touch of celestial *temper*, but returns  
Of force to its own likeness: up he starts,  
Discover'd, and surpris'd. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. iv.*  
These needles should have a due *temper*; for if they are  
too soft, the force exerted to carry them through the flesh  
will bend them; if they are too brittle they snap. *Sharp.*  
*TEMPERAMENT. n. f.* [from *temperamentum*, Lat. *temperamentum*, Fr.]  
1. Constitution; state with respect to the predominance of any  
quality.  
Bodies are denominated hot and cold in proportion to the  
present *temperament* of that part of our body to which they  
are applied. *Locke.*  
2. Medium; due mixture of opposites.  
The common law has waisted and wrought out those dif-  
tempers, and reduced the kingdom to its just state and *tem-*  
perament.  
*TEMPERAMENTAL. adj.* [from *temperamentum*.] Constitutional.  
That *temperamental* dignotions, and conjecture of preva-  
lent humours, that may be collected from spots in our nails,  
we concede. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*  
Intellectual representations are received with as unequal a  
fate upon a bare *temperamental* relish or disgust. *Glanville.*  
*TEMPERANCE. n. f.* [from *temperantia*, Lat.]  
1. Moderation; opposed to glutinous and drunkenness.  
Well observe  
The rule of not too much; by *temperance* taught  
In what thou eat'st and drink'st; seeking from thence  
Due nourishment, no glutinous delight. *Milton.*  
*Temperance*, that virtue without pride, and fortune without  
envy, gives indolence of body and tranquillity of mind;  
the best guardian of youth and support of old age. *Temple.*  
Make *temperance* thy companion; so shall health  
Sit on thy brow. *Doddley's Agriculture.*  
2. Patience; calmness; sedateness; moderation of passion.  
His senseless speech and doted ignorance,  
When as the noble prince had marked well;  
He calm'd his wrath with goodly *temperance*. *Po. Qu.*

TEM

- What, are you chaf'd?  
Ask God for *temperance*, that's th' appliance only  
Which your disease requires. *Shaksp. Henry VIII.*  
*TEMPERATE. adj.* [from *temperatus*, Lat.]  
1. Not excessive; moderate in degree of any quality.  
Use a *temperate* heat, for they are ever *temperate* heats that  
digest and mature; wherein we mean *temperate*, according to  
the nature of the subject; for that may be *temperate* to fruits  
and liquors which will not work at all upon metals. *Bacon.*  
His sleep  
Was airy, light, from pure digestion bred,  
And *temper'd* vapours bland. *Milton.*  
2. Moderate in meat and drink.  
I advis'd him to be *temperate* in eating and drinking. *Wifem.*  
3. Free from ardent passion.  
So hot a speed with such advice dispos'd  
Such *temper'd* order in so fierce a course  
Doth want example. *Shaksp. As you like it.*  
She's not forward, but modest as the dove;  
She is not hot, but *temperate* as the morn.  
From *temperate* inactivity we are unready to put in execu-  
tion the suggestions of reason. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*  
*TEMPERATELY. adv.* [from *temperate*.]  
1. Moderately; not excessively.  
By winds that *temperately* blow,  
The bark should pass secure and slow.  
2. Calmly; without violence of passion.  
*Temperately* proceed to what you would  
Thus violently redress. *Shaksp. As you like it.*  
3. Without glutinous or luxury.  
God esteems it a part of his service if we eat or drink;  
so it be *temperately*, and as may best preserve health. *Taylor.*  
*TEMPERATENESS. n. f.* [from *temperate*.]  
1. Freedom from excesses; mediocrity.  
2. Calmness; coolness of mind.  
Langley's mild *temperateness*,  
Did tend unto a calmer quietness. *Daniel's Civil War.*  
*TEMPERATURE. n. f.* [from *temperatura*, *tempero*, Latin; *temper-*  
*ture*, French.]  
1. Constitution of nature; degree of any qualities.  
It lieth in the same climate, and is of no other *temperature*  
than Guinea. *Abbot's Description of the World.*  
Birds that change countries at certain seasons, if they come  
earlier, shew the *temperature* of weather. *Bacon.*  
Memory depends upon the consistence and the *temperature*  
of the brain. *Watts.*  
2. Mediocrity; due balance of contraries.  
As the world's fun doth effects beget  
Diff'rent, in divers places ev'ry day;  
Here Autumn's *temperature*, there Summer's heat,  
Here flow'ry Spring-tide, and there Winter gray. *Davies.*  
If, instead of this variation of heat, we suppose an equa-  
lity, or constant *temperature* of it before the deluge, the case  
would be much altered. *Woodward's Nat. Hist.*  
3. Moderation; freedom from predominant passion.  
In that proud port which her so goodly gracesh,  
Most goodly *temperature* you may descry. *Spenser.*  
*TEMPERED. adj.* [from *temper*.] Disposed with regard to the  
passions.  
When was my lord so much ungently *temper'd*,  
To stop his ears against admonishment? *Shaksp. As you like it.*  
*TEMPEST. n. f.* [from *tempestas*, Fr. *tempestas*, Lat.]  
1. The utmost violence of the wind; the names by which the  
wind is called according to the gradual encrease of its force  
seems to be, a breeze; a gale; a gust; a storm; a tempest.  
I have seen *tempests*, when the scolding winds  
Have riv'd the knotty oaks. *Shaksp. Julius Caesar.*  
Some have been driven by *tempest* to the south.  
What at first was call'd a gust, the fame  
Hath now a storm's, anon a *tempest*'s name. *Dante.*  
We, caught in a fiery *tempest*, shall be hurl'd  
Each on his rock transfix'd. *Milton.*  
With clouds and storms  
Around thee thrown, *tempest* o'er *tempest* roll'd,  
Thou humblest nature with thy northern blast. *Thomson.*  
2. Any tumult; commotion; perturbation.  
The *tempest* in my mind  
Doth from my senses take all feeling else,  
Save what beats there. *Shaksp. King Lear.*  
To *TEMPEST. v. a.* [from the noun.] To disturb as by a  
*tempest*.  
Part huge of bulk,  
Wallowing unweildy, enormous in their gait,  
*Tempest* the ocean. *Milton.*  
Leviathan, in dreadful sport,  
*Tempest* the loosen'd brine.  
*TEMPEST-BEATEN. v. a.* [from *tempest* and *beat*.] Shattered with  
storms.  
In the calm harbour of her gentle breast,  
My *tempest-beaten* soul may safely rest. *Dryden's Aureng.*  
*TEMPEST-TOST. adj.* [from *tempest* and *tost*.] Driven about by  
storms. *Thomson.*

TEM

- Though his bark cannot be lost,  
Yet it shall be *tempest-tost*. *Shaksp. Macbeth.*  
*TEMPESTIVITY. n. f.* [from *tempestivus*, Lat.] Seasonableness.  
Since their dispersion the constitutions of countries admit  
not such *tempestivity* of harvest. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*  
*TEMPESTUOUS. adj.* [from *tempestuosus*, Fr. from *tempest*.] Stormy;  
turbulent.  
*Tempestuous* fortune hath spent all her spite,  
And thrilling sorrow thrown his utmost dart.  
Which of them rising with the sun or falling  
Should prove *tempestuous*. *Fairy Qu.*  
Her looks grow black as a *tempestuous* wind,  
Some raging thoughts are rowling in her mind. *Dryden.*  
Pompey, when dissuaded from embarking because the wea-  
ther was *tempestuous*, replied, My voyage is necessary, my  
life is not so. *Collier on the Value of Life.*  
*TEMPLE. n. f.* [from the *Temple*, an house near the Thames,  
anciently belonging to the knights *templars*, originally from  
the temple of Jerusalem.] A student in the law.  
Wits and *templars* ev'ry sentence raise,  
And wonder with a foolish face of praise. *Pope's Epist.*  
*TEMPLE. n. f.* [from *temple*, Fr. *temple*, Lat.]  
1. A place appropriated to acts of religion.  
The honour'd gods  
Through our large temples with the flocks of peace. *Shak.*  
Here we have no temple but the wood, no assembly but  
hornbeats. *Shaksp. As you like it.*  
Most sacrilegious murder hath broke ope  
The lord's ancient temple, and stole thence  
The life of th' building. *Shaksp. Macbeth.*  
This guild of Summer,  
The temple haunting marlet. *Shaksp. Macbeth.*  
2. [from *Templa*, Latin.] The upper part of the sides of the head  
where the pulse is felt.  
Her funny locks  
Hang on her temples like a golden fleece. *Shaksp. As you like it.*  
We may apply interprecients of mischief upon the temples;  
frontals also may be applied. *Wifem's Surgery.*  
To procure sleep, he uses the scratching of the temples and  
ears; that even mollities wild beasts. *Arbutnot.*  
The weapon enter'd close above his ear,  
Cold through his temples glides the whizzing spear. *Pope.*  
*TEMPLET. n. f.* A piece of timber in a building.  
When you lay any timber on brick-work, as lintels over  
windows, or *templets* under girders, lay them in locm. *Moxon.*  
*TEMPORAL. adj.* [from *temporalis*, Fr. *temporalis*, low Latin.]  
1. Measured by time; not eternal.  
As there they sustain *temporal* life, so here they would learn  
to make provision for eternal. *Hooker.*  
2. Secular; not ecclesiastical.  
This sceptre shews the force of *temporal* power,  
The attribute to awe and majesty,  
Wherein doth sit the dread of kings. *Shaksp. As you like it.*  
All the *temporal* lands, which men devout  
By testament have given to the church, *Shaksp. Henry V.*  
All *temporal* power hath been wrested from the clergy, and  
much of their ecclesiastick. *Swift.*  
3. Not spiritual.  
Call not every *temporal* end a desling of the intention, but  
only when it contradicts the ends of God, or when it is prin-  
cipally intended: for sometimes a *temporal* end is part of our  
duty; and such are all the actions of our calling. *Taylor.*  
Our petitions to God with regard to *temporals*, must be  
that medium of convenience proportioned to the several con-  
ditions of life. *Rogers's Serm.*  
4. [from *Temporal*, Fr.] Placed at the temples, or upper part of the  
head.  
Copious bleeding, by opening the *temporal* arteries, are the  
most effectual remedies for a phreny. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*  
*TEMPORALITY. n. f.* [from *temporalis*, Fr. from *temporal*.] Se-  
cular possessions; not ecclesiastick rights.  
Such revenues, lands, and tenements, as bishops have had  
annexed to their sees by the kings and others from time to  
time, as they are barons and lords of the parliament. *Cowel.*  
The residue of these ordinary finances is casual, as the  
*temporalities* of vacant bishopricks, the profits that grow by  
the tenures of lands. *Bacon.*  
*TEMPORALLY. adv.* [from *temporal*.] With respect to this  
life.  
Sinners who are in such a *temporally* happy condition, owe  
it not to their sins, but wholly to their luck. *South.*  
*TEMPORALTY. n. f.* [from *temporal*.]  
1. The laity; secular people.  
The pope sucked out inestimable fums of money, to the  
intolerable grievance of clergy and *temporality*. *Abbot.*  
2. Secular possessions.  
The king yielded up the point, reserving the ceremony of  
homage from the bishops, in respect of the *temporalities*, to  
himself. *Ayliffe.*  
*TEMPORARINESS. adj.* [from *temporalis*, Lat.] Temporary.  
*TEMPORARINESS. [from temporary.]* The state of being tem-  
porary; not perpetuity.

TEM

- TEMPORARY. adj.* [from *tempus*, Lat.] Lasting only for a limited  
time.  
These *temporary* truces were soon made and soon broken;  
he desired a firmer amity. *Bacon's Henry VII.*  
The republick threatened with danger, appointed a *tem-*  
porary dictator, who, when the danger was over, retired  
again into the community. *Addison.*  
To *TEMPORIZE. v. n.* [from *temporiser*, Fr. *tempus*, Lat.]  
1. To delay; to procrastinate.  
If Cupid hath not spent all his quiver in Venice, thou wilt  
quake for this shortly.  
I look for an earthquake too then.  
Well, you will *temporize* with the hours. *Shaksp. As you like it.*  
The earl of Lincoln deceived of the country's concurrence,  
in which case he would have *temporized*, resolved to give the  
king battle. *Bacon's Henry VII.*  
2. To comply with the times or occasions.  
They might their grievance inwardly complain,  
But outwardly they needs must *temporize*. *Daniel.*  
3. To comply: this is improper.  
The dauphin is too wilful opposite,  
And will not *temporize* with my entreaties:  
He flatly says, he'll not lay down his arms. *Shaksp. As you like it.*  
*TEMPORIZER. n. f.* [from *temporiser*, Fr. from *temporize*.] One  
that complies with times or occasions; a trimmer.  
I pronounce thee a hovering *temporizer*, that  
Canst with thine eyes at once see good and evil,  
Inclining to them both. *Shaksp. Winter's Tale.*  
*TEMSE BREAD. n. f.* [from *temsen*, Dutch; *tamse*, Fr. *tame-*  
*temse* bread. } *fare*, Italian, to sit; *temis*, Dutch; *ta-*  
*mis*, French; *tamiso*, Italian, a sieve.] Bread made of flower  
better sifted than common.  
To *TEMPT. v. a.* [from *tento*, Lat. *tenter*, Fr.]  
1. To solicit to ill; to incite by presenting some pleasure or  
advantage to the mind; to entice.  
'Tis not the king that sends you to the Tower:  
My lady Gray *tempts* him to this harsh extremity. *Shak.*  
You ever gentle gods, take my breath from me;  
Let not my worser spirit *tempt* me again  
To die before you please. *Shaksp. King Lear.*  
Come together, that Satan *tempt* you not. *1 Cor. vii. 5.*  
He that hath not wholly subdued himself, is quickly *tempt-*  
ed and overcome in small things. *Bishop Taylor.*  
Fix'd on the fruit the gaz'd, which to behold  
Might *tempt* alone. *Milton.*  
The devil can but *tempt* and deceive; and if he cannot  
destroy so, his power is at an end. *South.*  
O wretched maid!  
Whole roving fancy would resolve the fame  
With him, who next should *tempt* her easy fame. *Prior.*  
2. To provoke.  
I'm much too vent'rous  
In *tempting* of your patience. *Shaksp. Henry VIII.*  
With-hold  
Your talons from the wretched and the bold;  
*Tempt* not the brave and needy to despair:  
For, though your violence shou'd leave 'em bare  
Of gold and silver, swords and darts remain. *Dryden.*  
3. It is sometimes used without any notion of evil; to solicit;  
to draw.  
Still his strength conceal'd  
Which *tempted* our attempt, and wrought our fall. *Milton.*  
The rowing crew,  
To *tempt* a fare, clothe all their tilts in blue. *Gay.*  
4. To try; to attempt.  
This from the vulgar branches must be torn,  
And to fair Proserpine the present born,  
Ere leave be giv'n to *tempt* the nether skies. *Dryden.*  
*TEMPTATION. n. f.* [from *temptation*, Fr. from *tempt*.]  
1. The act of tempting; solicitation to ill; enticement.  
All *temptation* to transgress repel. *Mith.*  
2. The state of being tempted.  
When by human weakness, and the arts of the tempter,  
you are led into *temptations*, prayer is the thread to bring  
you out of this labyrinth. *Duppa.*  
3. That which is offered to the mind as a motive to ill.  
Set a deep glass of rhenish wine on the contrary casket;  
for if the devil be within, and that *temptation* without, he  
will choose it. *Shaksp. Merchant of Venice.*  
Dare to be great without a guilty crown;  
View it, and lay the bright *temptation* down:  
'Tis bale to seize on all. *Dryden's Aurengzebe.*  
*TEMPTABLE. adj.* [from *tempt*.] Liable to temptation; ob-  
noxious to bad influence.  
If the parliament were as *temptable* as any other assembly,  
the managers must fail for want of tools to work with. *Swift.*  
*TEMPTER. n. f.* [from *tempt*.]  
1. One who solicits to ill; an enticer.  
These women are shrewd *tempters* with their tongues.  
Is this her fault or mine?  
The tempter or the tempted, who fins most?  
Not she; nor doth she tempt. *Shak. Meas. for Measure.*  
Theie



## TEN

Those who are bent to do wickedly, will never want tempters to urge them on. *Tilleyson.*

My work is done: *Dryden.*

She's now the tempter to ensnare his heart. *Dryden.*  
The experience of our own frailties, and the watchfulness of the tempter, discourage us. *Hammond's Fundamentals.*

Foretold what would come to pass,  
When first this tempter cross'd the gulf from hell. *Milton.*  
To this high mountain's top the tempter brought  
Our Saviour. *Milton's Par. Reg. b. iii.*

TEMULENCY. *n. f.* [*temulentia*, Lat.] Inebriation; intoxication by liquor.

TEMULENT. *adj.* [*temulentus*, Lat.] Inebriated; intoxicated as with strong liquors.

TEN. *adj.* [*tyn*, Saxon; *tien*, Dutch.] The decimal number; twice five; the number by which we multiply numbers into new denominations.

Thou shalt have more  
Than two tens to a score. *Shakespeare. King Lear.*

Ten hath been extolled as containing even, odd, long, and plain, quadrate and cubical numbers; and Aristotle observed, that Barbarians as well as Greeks used a numeration unto ten. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. iv.*

With twice ten fall I cross'd the Phrygian sea,  
Scarce seven within your harbour meet. *Dryden.*

Averse from begging; and resolv'd to pay  
Ten times the gift it asks. *Dryden's Cleomenes.*

From the soft lyre,  
Sweet flute, and ten string'd instrument, require  
Sounds of delight. *Prior.*

Although English is too little cultivated, yet the faults are nine in ten owing to affectation. *Swift's Miscel.*

TENABLE. *adj.* [*tenable*, French.] Such as may be maintained against opposition; such as may be held against attacks.

The town was strong of itself, and wanted no industry to fortify and make it tenable. *Bacon's War with Spain.*

Sir William Ogle seized upon the castle, and put it into a tenable condition. *Clarendon.*

Infidelity has been driven out of all its outworks: the atheist has not found his post tenable, and is therefore retired into deism. *Addison's Spect. N. 186.*

TENACIOUS. *adj.* [*tenax*, Lat.]

1. Grasping hard; inclined to hold fast; not willing to let go, with of before the thing held.

A resolute tenacious adherence to well chosen principles, makes the face of a governor shine in the eyes of those that see his actions. *South.*

Gripping, and still tenacious of thy hold,  
Wouldst thou the Grecian chiefs, though largely foul'd,  
Shoud give the prizes they had gain'd. *Dryden.*

You reign absolute over the hearts of a stubborn and free-born people, tenacious to madness of their liberty. *Dryden.*

True love's a miser; so tenacious grown,  
He weighs to the least grain of what's his own. *Dryden.*

Men are tenacious of the opinions that first possess them. *Locke.*

He is tenacious of his own property, and ready to invade that of others. *Arbutnot.*

2. Retentive.

The memory in some is very tenacious; but yet there seems to be a constant decay of all our ideas, even of those which are struck deepest, and in minds the most retentive. *Locke.*

3. [*Tenax*, French.] Having parts disposed to adhere to each other; cohesive.

Three equal round vessels filled, the one with water, the other with oil, the third with molten pitch, and the liquors stirred alike to give them a vortical motion; the pitch by its tenacity will lose its motion quickly, the oil being less tenacious will keep it longer, and the water being less tenacious will keep it longest, but yet will lose it in a short time. *Newton.*

4. Niggardly; close-fisted; meanly parsimonious. *Ainsl.*

TENACIOUSLY. *adv.* [*from tenacious*.] With disposition to hold fast.

Some things our juvenile reason tenaciously adhere to, which yet our maturer judgments disallow of. *Glanville.*

TENACITY. *n. f.* [*from tenacious*.] Unwillingness to quit, resign, or let go.

TENACITY. *n. f.* [*tenacitas*, *tenacit*, Fr. *tenax*, Latin.] Viscosity; glutinousness; adhesion of one part to another.

If many contiguous vortices of molten pitch were each of them as large as those which some suppose to revolve about the sun and fixed stars, yet these and all their parts would, by their tenacity and stiffness, communicate their motion to one another till they all rested among themselves. *Newton.*

Substances, whose tenacity exceeds the powers of digestion, will neither pass, nor be converted into aliment. *Arbutnot.*

TENANCY. *n. f.* [*tenanche*, old French; *tenentia*, law Latin; *from tenant*.] Temporary possession of what belongs to another.

This duke becomes seized of favour by descent, though

## TEN

the condition of that estate be commonly no more than a tenancy at will. *Watson.*

TENANT. *n. f.* [*tenant*, French.]

1. One that holds of another; one that on certain conditions has temporary possession and use of that which is in reality the property of another: correlative to landlord.

I have been your tenant,  
And your father's tenant, these four score years. *Shakespeare.*

Such is the mould that the blest tenant feeds  
On precious fruits, and pays his rent in weeds. *Waller.*

Jupiter had a farm long for want of a tenant. *L'Estrange.*

His cheerful tenants bless their yearly toil,  
Yet to their lord owe more than to the soil. *Pope.*

The tenants of a manor fall into the sentiments of their lord.

The father is a tyrant over slaves and beggars, whom he calls his tenants. *Watson.*

2. One who resides in any place.

The bear, rough tenant of these shades. *Thomson.*

To TENANT. *v. a.* [*from the noun*.] To hold on certain conditions.

Sir Roger's estate is tenanted by persons who have served him or his ancestors. *Addison's Spect. N. 107.*

TENANTABLE. *adj.* [*from tenant*.] Such as may be held by a tenant.

The ruins that time, sickness, or melancholy shall bring, must be made up at your cost; for that thing a husband is but tenant for life in what he holds, and is bound to leave the place tenantable to the next that shall take it. *Suckling.*

That the soul may not be too much incommoded in her house of clay, such necessaries are secured to the body as may keep it in tenantable repair. *Decay of Piety.*

TENANTLESS. *adj.* [*from tenant*.] Unoccupied; unpossessed.

O thou, that dost inhabit in my breast,  
Leave not the mansion so long tenantless;  
Left growing ruinous the building fall,  
And leave no memory of what it was. *Shakespeare.*

TENANT-SAW. *n. f.* [*corrupted*, I suppose, *from tenant-saw*.] See TENON.

TENCH. *n. f.* [*tinca*, Saxon; *tinca*, Lat.] A pond fish.

Having stored a very great pond with carps, tench, and other pond fish, and only put in two small pikes, this pair of tyrants in seven years devoured the whole. *Hale.*

To TEND. *v. a.* [*contracted from attend*.]

1. To watch; to guard; to accompany as an assistant or defender.

Nymphs of Mulla which, with careful heed,  
The silver scaly trout did tend full well. *Spenser's Epithal.*

Go thou to Richard, and good angels tend thee. *Shak.*

Him lord pronounce'd; and O! indignity  
Subjected to his service angel wings,  
And flaming ministers to watch and tend  
Their earthy charge. *Milton.*

He led a rural life, and had command  
O'er all the shepherds, who about those vales  
Tended their numerous flocks. *Dryden and Lee's Oedipus.*

There is a pleasure in that simplicity, in beholding princes tending their flocks. *Pope.*

Our humbler province is to tend the fair;  
To save the powder from too rude a gale,  
Nor let th' imprison'd essences exhale. *Pope.*

Cicely had won his heart;  
Cicely, the western lass, that tends the kee. *Gay.*

2. To attend; to accompany.

Tended the sick, busiest from couch to couch.  
Those with whom I now converse,  
Without a tear will tend my horse. *Swift.*

3. To be attentive to.

Unluck'd of lamb or kid that tend their play. *Milton.*

To TEND. *v. n.* [*tendo*, Lat.]

1. To move towards a certain point or place.

They had a view of the prince's at a mask, having overheard two gentlemen tending towards that fight. *Watson.*

To these abodes our fleet Apollo tends:  
Here Dardanus was born, and hither tends. *Dryden.*

2. [*Tendre*, French.] To be directed to any end or purpose; to aim at.

Admiration seiz'd  
All heav'n, what this might mean and whither tend. *Mt.*

Factions gain their power by pretending common safety, and tending towards it in the direstest course. *Temple.*

The laws of our religion tend to the universal happiness of mankind. *Tilleyson's Sermons.*

3. To contribute.

Many times that which we ask would, if it should be granted, be worse for us, and perhaps tend to our destruction; and then God by denying the particular matter of our prayers, doth grant the general matter of them. *Hammond.*

4. [*From attend*.] To wait; to expect. Out of use.

The bark is ready, and the wind at help;  
Th' associates tend. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

5. To

## TEN

5. To attend; to wait as dependants or servants.

She deserves a lord,  
That twenty such rude boys might tend upon,  
And call her hourly mistress. *Shakespeare.*

Give him tending,  
He brings great news. *Shakespeare.*

Was he not companion with the riotous knights,  
That tend upon my father. *Shakespeare. King Lear.*

6. To attend as something inseparable.

Threefold vengeance tend upon your steps! *Shakespeare.*

TENDANCE. *n. f.* [*from tend*.]

1. Attendance; state of expectation.

Unhappy wight born to disaffection end,  
That doth his life in so long tendance spend. *Hubbard.*

2. Person; attendant. Out of use.

His lobbies fill with tendance,  
Rain sacrificial whisp'rings in his ear. *Shakespeare.*

3. Attendance; act of waiting.

She purpos'd,  
By watching, weeping, tendance, to  
Overcome you with her shew. *Shakespeare. Cymbeline.*

4. Care; act of tending.

Nature does require  
Her times of preservation, which, perforce,  
I her frail sons, amongst my brethren mortal,  
Must give my tendance to. *Shakespeare. Henry VIII.*

They at her coming sprung,  
And touch'd by her fair tendance gladlier grew. *Milton.*

TENDENCE. *n. f.* [*from tend*.]

1. Direction or course towards any place or object.

It is not much business that distracts any man; but the want of purity, constancy, and tendency towards God. *Taylor.*

Writings of this kind, if conducted with candour, have a more particular tendency to the good of their country than any other compositions. *Addison's Freeholder, N. 40.*

We may acquaint ourselves with the powers and properties, the tendencies and inclinations, of body and spirit. *Watts.*

All of them are innocent, and most of them had a moral tendency, to soften the virulence of parties, or laugh out of countenance some vice or folly. *Swift.*

2. Direction or course toward any inference or result; drift.

These opinions are of so little moment, that, like notes in the sun, their tendencies are little noticed. *Locke.*

TENDER. *adj.* [*tendre*, French.]

1. Soft; easily impressed or injured.

The earth brought forth the tender grass,  
From each tender stalk the gathers. *Milton.*

2. Sensible; easily pained; soon fore.

Unneath may she endure the flinty street,  
To tread them with her tender feeling feet. *Shakespeare.*

Leah was tender eyed, but Rachael was well-favoured. *Gen. xxix. 17.*

Our bodies are not naturally more tender than our faces; but by being less exposed to the air, they become less able to endure it. *L'Estrange.*

The face when we are born is no less tender than any other part of the body: it is use alone hardens it, and makes it more able to endure the cold. *Locke on Education.*

3. Effeminate; emasculate; delicate.

When Cyrus had overcome the Lydians, that were a warlike nation, and devised to bring them to a more peaceable life, instead of their short warlike coat he clothed them in long garments like women, and instead of their warlike musick appointed to them certain lascivious lays, by which their minds were so mollified and abated, that they forgot their former fierceness, and became most tender and effeminate. *Spenser on Ireland.*

4. Exciting kind concern.

I love Valentine;  
His life's as tender to me as my soul. *Shakespeare.*

5. Compassionate; anxious for another's good.

The tender kindness of the church it well becometh to help the weaker sort, although some few of the perfecter and stronger be for a time displeased.

This not mistrust but tender love enjoins.  
Be tender hearted and compassionate towards those in want, and ready to relieve them. *Tilleyson's Sermons.*

6. Susceptible of soft passions.

Your tears a heart of flint  
Might tender make, yet nought  
Herein they will prevail. *Spenser.*

7. Amorous; lascivious.

What mad lover ever dy'd,  
To gain a soft and gentle bride?  
Or for a lady tender hearted,  
In purling streams or hemp departed?  
8. Expressive of the softer passions. *Hudibras, p. iii.*

Careful not to hurt, with of.

The civil authority should be tender of the honour of God and religion. *Tilleyson's Sermons.*

5. To

## TEN

As I have been tender of every particular person's reputation, so I have taken care not to give offence. *Addison.*

10. Gentle; mild; unwilling to pain.

Thy tender hefted nature shall not give  
Thee o'er to harshness; her eyes are fierce, but thine  
Do comfort and not burn. *Shakespeare. King Lear.*

You, that are thus so tender o'er his follies,  
Will never do him good. *Shakespeare. Winter's Tale.*

11. Apt to give pain.

In things that are tender and unpleasing, break the ice by some whole words are of less weight, and relieve the more weighty voice to come in as by chance. *Bacon.*

12. Young; weak: as, tender age.

When yet he was but tender bodied, a mother should not sell him. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

To TENDER. *v. a.* [*tendre*, French.]

1. To offer; to exhibit; to propose to acceptance.

Some of the chiefest laity professed with greater stomach their judgments, that such a discipline was little better than popish tyranny, disguised and tendered unto them. *Hooker.*

I crave no more than what your highness offer'd;  
Nor will you tender less. *Shakespeare. King Lear.*

All conditions, all minds, tender down  
Their service to lord Timon. *Shakespeare.*

Owe not all creatures by just right to thee  
Duty and service, not to stay till bid,  
But tender all their pow'r? *Milton's Par. Regain'd.*

2. To hold; to esteem.

Tender yourself more dearly;  
Or, not to crack the wind of the poor phrase,  
Wringing it thus, you'll tender me a fool. *Shakespeare.*

3. [*From the adjective*.] To regard with kindness. Not in use.

I thank you, madam, that you tender her:  
Poor gentlewoman, my master wrongs her much. *Shak.*

TENDER. *n. f.* [*from the verb*.]

1. Offer; proposal to acceptance.

Then to have a wretched piling fool,  
A whining mammet, in her fortune's tender,  
To answer I'll not wed. *Shak. Romeo and Juliet.*

Think yourself a baby;  
That you have ta'en his tenders for true pay,  
Which are not sterling. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

The earl accepted the tenders of my service. *Dryden.*

To declare the calling of the Gentiles by a free, unlimited tender of the gospel to all. *South's Sermons.*

2. [*From the adjective*.] Regard; kind concern.

Thou hast shew'd thou mak'st some tender of my life,  
In this fair rescue thou hast brought to me. *Shakespeare.*

TENDER-HEARTED. *adj.* [*tender and heart*.] Of a soft compassionate disposition.

TENDERLING. *n. f.* [*from tender*.]

1. The first horns of a deer.

2. A fondling; one who is made soft by too much kindness.

TENDERLY. *adv.* [*from tender*.] In a tender manner; mildly; gently; softly; kindly; without harshness.

Tenderly apply to her  
Some remedies for life. *Shakespeare.*

She embrac'd him, and for joy  
Tenderly wept. *Milton.*

They are the most perfect pieces of Ovid, and the style tenderly passionate and courtly. *Prof. to Ovid.*

Marcus with blushes owns he loves,  
And Brutus tenderly reproves. *Pope.*

TENDERNESS. *n. f.* [*tendresse*, Fr. *from tender*.]

1. The state of being tender; susceptibility of impressions.

Pied cattle are spotted in their tongues, the tenderness of the part receiving more easily alterations than other parts of the flesh. *Bacon.*

The difference of the muscular flesh depends upon the hardness, tenderness, moisture, or dryness of the fibres. *Arbutnot.*

2. State of being easily hurt; foreness.

A quickness and tenderness of sight could not endure bright sun-shine. *Locke.*

Any zeal for his country, must conquer that tenderness and delicacy which may make him afraid of being spoken ill of. *Addison.*

There are examples of wounded persons, that have roared for anguish at the discharge of ordnance, though at a great distance; what insupportable torture then should we be under upon a like concussion in the air, when all the whole body would have the tenderness of a wound. *Bentley's Sermons.*

3. Susceptibility of the softer passions.

Weep no more, lest I give cause  
To be suspected of more tenderness  
Than doth become a man. *Shakespeare.*

Well we know your tenderness of heart,  
And gentle, kind, effeminate remorse  
To your kindred. *Shakespeare. Richard III.*

With



## TEN

- With what a graceful *tendernefs* he loves!  
And breathes the softest, the sincerest vows! *Addison.*
4. Kind attention; anxiety for the good of another.  
Having no children, she did with singular care and *tendernefs* intend the education of Philip and Margaret. *Bacon.*
5. Scrupulousness; caution.  
My conscience first receiv'd a *tendernefs*,  
Scruple, and prick, on certain speeches utter'd  
By th' bishop of Bayon. *Shakefp. Henry VIII.*  
Some are unworthily censured for keeping their own, whom  
*tendernefs* how to get honestly teacheth to spend discreetly;  
whereas such need no great thirifness in preserving their own  
who assume more liberty in exacting from others. *Watton.*  
True *tendernefs* of conscience is nothing else but an awful  
and exact sense of the rule which should direct it; and while  
it steers by this compass, and is sensible of every declination  
from it, so long it is properly tender. *South.*
6. Cautious care.  
There being implanted in every man's nature a great *tendernefs*  
of reputation, to be careless of it is looked on as a  
mark of a degenerate mind. *Government of the Tongue.*
7. Soft pathos of expression.  
*TENDINOUS*. *adj.* [*tendineux*, Fr. *tendinis*, Latin.] Sinewy;  
containing tendons; consisting of tendons.  
Nervous and *tendinous* parts have worse symptoms, and are  
harder of cure than fleshy ones. *Wifeman.*
- TENDON*. *n. f.* [*tendo*, Latin.] A sinew; a ligature by which  
the joints are moved.  
A struma in her instep lay very hard and big amongst the  
tendons. *Wifeman's Surgery.*  
The entrails these embrace in spiral strings,  
Those clasp th' arterial tubes in tender rings;  
The tendons some compacted close produce,  
And some thin fibres for the skin diffuse. *Blackmore.*
- TENDRIL*. *n. f.* [*tendrillon*, French.] The clasp of a vine, or  
other climbing plant.  
In wanton ringlets wav'd,  
As the vine curls her tendrils; which imply'd  
Subjection. *Milton's Par. Lost*, b. iv.  
So may thy tender blossoms fear no bite;  
Nor goats with venom'd teeth thy tendrils bite. *Dryden.*  
The tendrils or clasps of plants are given only to such as  
have weak stalks, and cannot raise up or support themselves.  
*Ray on the Creation.*
- TENERICOSE*. *adj.* [*tenebricosus*, *tenebrosus*, Latin.] Dark;  
*TENEBOUS*. } gloomy.  
*TENEBROUSITY*. *n. f.* [*tenebræ*, Lat.] Darknefs; gloom.
- TENEMENT*. *n. f.* [*tenementum*, Fr. *tenementum*, law Latin.] Any  
thing held by a tenant.  
What reasonable man will not think that the *tenement* shall  
be made much better, if the tenant may be drawn to build  
himself some handsome habitation thereon, to ditch and in-  
close his ground? *Spenser on Ireland.*  
'Tis policy for father and son to take different sides;  
For then lands and *tenements* commit no treason. *Dryden.*  
Who has informed us, that a rational soul can inhabit no  
*tenement*, unless it has just such a sort of frontpiece. *Locke.*  
Treat on, treat on, is her eternal note,  
And lands and *tenements* glide down her throat. *Pope.*
- TENENT*. *n. f.* See *TENET*.  
*TENERITY*. *n. f.* [*teneritas*, *tener*, Lat.] Tendernefs. *Ainsf.*  
*TENESMUS*. *n. f.*  
The stone shutting up the orifice of the bladder, is attend-  
ed with a *tenesmus*, or needing to go to stool. *Arbutnot.*
- TENET*. *n. f.* [from *tenet*, Latin, he holds. It is sometimes  
written *tenent*, or *they hold*.] Position; principle; opinion.  
That all animals of the land are in their kind in the sea,  
although received as a principle, is a *tenet* very questionable.  
*Brown's Vulgar Errors*, b. iii.
- While, in church matters, profit shall be the touch-stone  
for faith and manners, we are not to wonder if no gainful  
*tenet* be deposited. *Decay of Piety.*  
This favours of something ranker than Socinianism, even  
the *tenets* of the fifth monarchy, and of sovereignty founded  
only upon faintship. *South's Sermons.*  
They wonder men should have mistook  
The *tenets* of their master's book. *Prior.*
- TENNIS*. *n. f.* [this play is supposed by *Skinner* to be so named  
from the word *tenet*, take it, hold it, or there it goes, used  
by the French when they drive the ball.] A play at which a  
ball is driven with a racket.  
The barber's man hath been seen with him, and the old  
ornament of his cheek hath already stuffed tennis balls. *Shak.*  
There was he gaming, there o'ertook in's rowle,  
There falling out at tennis. *Shakefp. Hamlet.*  
A prince, by a hard destiny, became a tennis ball long to  
the blind goddesses. *Howel's Vocal Forest.*  
It can be no more disgrace to a great lord to draw a fair  
picture, than to play at tennis with his page. *Peacham.*  
The inside of the uvea is blacked like the walls of a tennis

## TEN

- court, that the rays falling upon the retina may not, by be-  
ing rebounded thence upon the uvea, be returned again;  
for such a repercussion would make the sight more con-  
fused. *More's Antidote against Atheism.*  
We conceive not a tennis ball to think, and consequently  
not to have any volition, or preference of motion to rest.  
*Locke.*
- We have no exedra for the philosophers adjoining to our  
*tennis* court, but there are alehouses. *Arbutnot and Pope.*
- TO TENNIS*. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To drive as a ball.  
Those four garisons issuing forth upon the enemy, will so  
drive him from one side to another, and *tennis* him amongst  
them, that he shall find no where safe to keep his feet in, nor  
hide himself. *Spenser on Ireland.*
- TENNON*. *n. f.* [French.] The end of a timber cut to be fit-  
ted into another timber.  
Such variety of parts, solid with hollow; some with cavi-  
ties as mortises to receive, others with *tenons* to fit them. *Ray.*  
The *tenant-faw* being thin, hath a back to keep it from  
bending. *Moxon's Mech. Exercise.*
- TENOUR*. *n. f.* [*tenor*, Lat. *tenor*, Fr.]  
1. Continuity of state; constant mode; manner of continuity;  
general currency.  
We might perceive his words interrupted continually with  
sighs, and the *tenor* of his speech not knit together to one  
constant end, but dissolved in itself, as the vehemency of the  
inward passion prevailed. *Sidney.*  
When the world first out of chaos sprang,  
So smil'd the days, and so the *tenor* ran  
Of their felicity: a spring was there,  
An everlasting spring, the jolly year  
Led round in his great circle, no winds breath  
As now did smell of Winter or of death. *Gravina.*  
Still I see the *tenor* of man's woe  
Hold on the same, from woman to begin. *Milton.*  
Does not the whole *tenor* of the divine law positively re-  
quire humility and meekness to all men. *Syrat.*  
Inspire my numbers,  
Till I my long laborious work complete,  
And add perpetual *tenor* to my rhimes,  
Deduc'd from nature's birth to Casar's times. *Dryden.*  
This success would look like chance if it were not perpe-  
tual, and always of the same *tenor*. *Dryden.*  
Can it be poison! poison's of one *tenor*,  
Or hot, or cold. *Dryden's Don Sebastian.*  
There is so great an uniformity amongst them, that the  
whole *tenor* of those bodies thus preserved clearly points forth  
the month of May. *Woodward's Nat. Hist.*  
In such lays as neither ebb nor flow,  
Correctly cold, and regularly low,  
That shunning faults, one quiet *tenor* keeps,  
We cannot blame indeed—but we may sleep. *Pope.*
2. Sense contained; general course or drift.  
Has not the divine Apollo said,  
Is't not the *tenor* of his oracle,  
That king Leontes shall not have an heir,  
Till his lost child be found? *Shak. Winter's Tale.*  
By the stern brow and waspish action,  
Which she did use as the was writing of it,  
It bears an angry *tenor*. *Shakefp. As you like it.*  
Bid me tear the bond.  
—When it is paid according to the *tenor*. *Shakefp.*  
Reading it must be repeated again and again with a close  
attention to the *tenor* of the discourse, and a perfect neglect  
of the divisions into chapters and verses. *Locke.*
3. A found in music.  
The treble cutteth the air too sharp to make the found  
equal; and therefore a mean or *tenor* is the sweetest part.  
*Bacon's Nat. Hist.* N. 173.  
*TENSER*. *adj.* [*tensus*, Lat.] Stretched; stiff; not lax.  
For the free passage of the found into the ear, it is requi-  
site that the tympanum be *tens*, and hard stretched; other-  
wise the laxness of the membrane will certainly dead and  
damp the found. *Holder.*
- TENSE*. *n. f.* [*tensus*, Fr. *tensus*, Lat.]  
[In grammar.] *Tense*, in strict speaking, is only a variation  
of the verb to signify time.  
As foresight, when it is natural, answers to memory, so  
when methodical it answers to reminiscence, and may be  
called forecast; all of them expressed in the *tenses* I had seen;  
verbs. Memory faith, I did see; reminiscence, I had seen;  
foresight, I shall see; forecast, I shall have seen. *Grew.*  
Ladies, without knowing what *tenses* and participles are,  
speak as properly and as correctly as gentlemen. *Locke.*  
He should have the Latin words given him in their first  
case and *tense*, and should never be left to seek them himself  
from a dictionary. *Watson.*
- TENSENESS*. *n. f.* [from *tense*.] Contradiction; tension: the  
contrary to laxity. *Should*

## TEN

- Should the pain and *tenseness* of the part continue, the  
operation must take place. *Sharp's Surgery.*
- TENSIBLE*. *adj.* [*tensus*, Lat.] Capable of being extended.  
Gold is the closest, and therefore the heaviest, of metals,  
and is likewise the most flexible and *tensible*. *Bacon.*
- TENSILE*. *adj.* [*tensilis*, Lat.] Capable of extension.  
All bodies ductile and *tensile*, as metals, that will be drawn  
into wires, have in them the appetite of not discontinuing.  
*Bacon's Nat. Hist.* N. 845.
- TENSION*. *n. f.* [*tension*, Fr. *tensus*, Lat.] The act of stretch-  
ing; not laxation; the state of being stretched; not laxity.  
It can have nothing of vocal found, voice being raised by  
stiff *tension* of the larynx; and on the contrary, this found by  
a relaxed posture of the muscles thereof. *Holder.*  
Still are the subtle strings in *tension* found,  
Like those of lutes, to just proportion wound,  
Which of the air's vibration is the force. *Blackmore.*
- TENSIVE*. *adj.* [*tensus*, Lat.] Giving a tension of stiffness or  
contraction.  
From choler is a hot burning pain; a beating pain from  
the pulse of the artery; a *tensive* pain from distention of the  
parts by the fulness of humours. *Floyer on Humours.*
- TENSURE*. *n. f.* [*tensus*, Lat.] The act of stretching, or state  
of being stretched; the contrary to laxation or laxity.  
This motion upon pressure, and the reciprocal thereof,  
motion upon *tension*, we call motion of liberty, which is,  
when any body being forced to a preternatural extent, restor-  
eth itself to the natural. *Bacon.*
- TENT*. *n. f.* [*tente*, French; *tentorium*, Lat.]  
1. A soldier's moveable lodging-place, commonly made of can-  
vas extended upon poles.  
The Turks, the more to terrify Corfu, taking a hill not  
far from it, covered the same with tents. *Knolles.*  
Because of the same craft he wrought with them; for by  
occupation they were *tent* makers. *Acts xviii. 23.*
2. Any temporary habitation; a pavilion.  
He saw a spacious plain, whereon  
Were tents of various hue: by some were herds  
Of cattle grazing. *Milton's Par. Lost*, b. xi.  
To Chaulis' pleasing plains he took his way,  
There pitch'd his tents, and there resolv'd to stay. *Dryden.*
3. [*Tente*, French.] A roll of lint put into a fore.  
Modest doubt is call'd  
The beacon of the wife; the tent that searches  
To th' bottom of the world. *Shak. Troil. and Cressida.*  
A declining orifice keep open by a small tent dipt in some  
medicaments, and after digestion withdraw the tent and heal  
it. *Wifeman's Surgery.*
4. [*Vino tinto*, Spanish.] A species of wine deeply red, chiefly  
from Galicia in Spain.  
To *TENT*. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To lodge as in a tent; to  
tabernacle.  
The smiles of knaves  
Tent in my checks, and schoolboy's tears take up  
The glasses of my sight. *Shakefp.*
- TO TENT*. *v. a.* To search as with a medical tent.  
I'll tent him to the quick; if he but bleeds,  
I know my course. *Shakefp. Hamlet.*  
I have some wounds upon me, and they smart.  
—Well might they fester gainst ingratitude,  
And tent themselves with death. *Shakefp. Coriolanus.*  
Some surgeons, possibly against their own judgments, keep  
wounds *tented*, often to the ruin of their patient. *Wifeman.*
- TENTATION*. *n. f.* [*tentation*, French; *tentatio*, Lat.] Trial;  
temptation.  
The first delusion satan put upon Eve, and his whole *ten-  
tation*, when he said ye shall not die, was in his equivocation,  
you shall not incur present death. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*
- TENTATIVE*. *adj.* [*tentative*, effort, Fr. *tente*, Latin.] Try-  
ing; elaying.  
*TENTERED*. *adj.* [from *tent*.] Covered with tents.  
These arms of mine till now have us'd  
Their dearest action in the *tented* field. *Shak. Othello.*  
The foe deceiv'd, he pass'd the *tented* plain,  
In Troy to mingle with the hostile train. *Pope's Odyssey.*
- TENTER*. *n. f.* [*tendo*, *tensus*, Lat.]  
1. A hook on which things are stretched.  
2. To be on the *TENTERS*. To be on the stretch; to be in  
difficulties; to be in suspense.  
In all my past adventures,  
I ne'er was set so on the *tenters*;  
Or taken tardy with dilemma,  
That ev'ry way I turn does hem me. *Hudibras*, p. ii.
- TO TENTER*. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To stretch by hooks.  
A blown bladder prest with rifest again, and when leather or  
cloth is *tentered*, it springeth back. *Bacon's N. Hist.* N. 12.
- TO TENTER*. *v. n.* To admit; extension.  
Woollen cloth will *tenter*, linen scarcely. *Bacon.*
- TENTH*. *adj.* [*decima*, Saxon.] First after the ninth; ordinal of  
ten.  
It may be thought the less strange if others cannot do as  
much at the *tenth* or twentieth trial, as we did after much  
practice. *Boyle.*

## TEP

- TENTH*. *n. f.* [from the adjective.]  
1. The tenth part.  
Of all the hothes,  
The treasure in the field achiev'd, and city,  
We render you the *tenth*. *Shakefp. Coriolanus.*  
By decimation and a tithed death,  
If thy revenges hunger for that food  
Which nature loaths, take thou the destin'd *tenth*. *Shak.*  
To purchase but the *tenth* of all their store,  
Would make the mighty Persian monarch poor. *Dryden.*  
Suppose half an ounce of silver now worth a bushel of  
wheat; but should there be next year a scarcity, five ounces  
of silver would purchase but one bushel: so that money would  
be then nine *tenths* less worth in respect of food. *Locke.*
2. Tithe.  
With cheerful heart  
The *tenth* of thy increase bestow, and own  
Heav'n's bounteous goodness, that will sure repay  
Thy grateful duty. *Philips.*
3. *Tenths* are that yearly portion or tribute which all livings  
ecclesiastical yield to the king. The bishop of Rome pre-  
tended right to this revenue by example of the high priest of  
the Jews, who had *tenths* from the Levites, till by Henry the  
eighth they were annexed perpetually to the crown. *Cowel.*
- TENTHLY*. *adv.* [from *tenth*.] In the tenth place.  
*TENTIGINOUS*. *adj.* [*tentiginus*, Lat.] Stiff; stretched.  
*TENTWORT*. *n. f.* A plant. *Ainsf.*
- TENUFOLIOUS*. *adj.* [*tenuis* and *folium*, Lat.] Having thin  
leaves.  
*TENUITY*. *n. f.* [*tenuité*, French; *tenuitas*, from *tenuis*, Lat.]  
Thinness; exility; smallness; minuteness; not grossness.  
Firs and pines mount of themselves in height without side  
boughs; partly heat, and partly *tenuity* of juice, sending the  
sap upwards. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.* N. 533.  
The *tenuity* and contempt of clergymen will soon let them  
see what a poor carcass they are, when parted from the in-  
fluence of that supremacy. *King Charles.*  
Consider the divers figurings of the brain; the strings or  
filaments thereof; their difference in *tenuity*, or aptness for  
motion. *Glanville's See-f.*  
Aliment circulating through an animal body, is reduced  
to an almost imperceptible *tenuity*, before it can serve animal  
purposes. *Arbutnot.*  
At the height of four thousand miles the ether is of that  
wonderful *tenuity*, that if a small sphere of common air, of  
an inch diameter, should be expanded to the thinness of that  
ether, it would more than take up the orb of Saturn, which  
is many million times bigger than the earth. *Bentley.*
- TENUOUS*. *adj.* [*tenuis*, Lat.] Thin; small; minute.  
Another way of their attraction is by a *tenuous* emanation,  
or continued effluvia, which after some distance retracteth  
unto itself. *Brown's Vulgar Err.* b. ii.
- TENURE*. *n. f.* [*tenor*, Lat. *tenure*, Fr. *tenura*, law Latin.]  
*Tenure* is the manner whereby tenements are holden of  
their lords. In Scotland are four *tenures*; the first is pura  
eleemosina, which is proper to spiritual men, paying nothing  
for it, but devota annuarum suffragia; the second they call  
feu, which holds of the king, church, barons, or others,  
paying a certain duty called feudi firma; the third is a hold-  
ing in blanch by payment of a penny, rose, pair of gilt  
spurs, or some such thing, if asked; the fourth is by service  
of ward and relief, where the heir being minor is in the cus-  
tody of his lord, together with his lands, &c. and land  
holden in this fourth manner is called feudum de hauberk  
or haubert, feudum militare or loricatorum. *Tenure* in gross is  
the *tenure* in capite; for the crown is called a feignory in  
gross, because a corporation of and by itself. *Cowel.*  
The service follows the *tenure* of lands; and the lands were  
given away by the kings of England to those lords. *Spenser.*  
The uncertainty of *tenure*, by which all worldly things are  
held, ministers very unpleasant meditation. *Raleigh.*  
Man must be known, his strength, his state,  
And by that *tenure* he holds all of fate. *Dryden.*
- TEPEFACATION*. *n. f.* [*tepefacio*, Latin.] The act of warming  
to a small degree.  
*TEPID*. *adj.* [*tepidus*, Latin.] Lukewarm; warm in a small  
degree.  
The *tepid* caves, and fens, and shores,  
Their brood as numerous hatch. *Milton.*  
He with his *tepid* rays the rose renews,  
And licks the dropping leaves, and dries the dew. *Dryden.*  
Such things as relax the skin are likewise sudorifick; as  
warm waters, friction, and *tepid* vapours. *Arbutnot.*
- TEPIDITY*. *n. f.* [from *tepid*.] Lukewarmness. *Ainsf.*
- TEPOR*. *n. f.* [*tepor*, Lat.] Lukewarmness; gentle heat.  
The small pox, mortal during such a season, grew more  
favourable by the *tepor* and moisture in April. *Arbutnot.*
- TERATOLOGY*. *n. f.* [*τεράτων* and *λογία*.] Bombast, affec-  
tation of false sublimity. *Bailey.*
- TERCE*. *n. f.* [*tie ce*, Fr. *triens*, Latin.] A vessel containing  
forty-two gallons of wine; the third part of a butt or pipe.  
*Ainsf.*
- TERE-*



## TER

TEREBINTHINATE. } *adj.* [*terebinthine*, Fr. *terebinthum*, Lat.]  
TEREBINTHINE. } Consisting of turpentine; mixed with  
turpentine.

Salt serum may be evacuated by urine, by *terebinthines*;  
as tops of pine in all our ale. *Floyer*.

TO TEREBRATE. *v. a.* [*terebro*, Latin.] To bore; to perforate;  
to pierce.

Consider the threefold effect of Jupiter's trident, to burn,  
discuss, and *terebate*. *Brown's Vulgar Err. b. ii.*

Earth-worms are completely adapted to their way of life,  
for *terebating* the earth, and creeping. *Derham*.

TEREBRATION. *n. f.* [from *terebate*.] The act of boring or  
piercing.

*Terebration* of trees makes them prosper better; and also  
it maketh the fruit sweeter and better. *Bacon*.

TERGEMINOUS. *adj.* [*terginus*, Lat.] Threefold.

TERGIVERSATION. *n. f.* [*tergum* and *versio*, Lat.]

1. Shift; subterfuge; evasion.

Writing is to be preferred before verbal conferences, as  
being freer from passions and *tergiversations*. *Bishop Bramhall*.

2. Change; fickleness.

The colonel, after all his *tergiversations*, lost his life in the  
king's service. *Clarendon*.

TERMI. *n. f.* [*terminus*, Latin.]

1. Limit; boundary.

Corruption is a reciprocal to generation; and they two are  
as nature's two terms or boundaries, and the guides to life  
and death. *Bacon's Nat. Hist. No. 328.*

2. [*Terme*, Fr.] The word by which a thing is expressed. A  
word of art.

To apply notions philosophical to plebeian terms, or to  
say, where the notions cannot fitly be reconciled, that there  
wanteth a term or nomenclature for it, be but shifts of igno-  
rance. *Bacon*.

Those parts of nature into which the chaos was divided,  
they signified by dark and obscure names, which we have ex-  
pressed in their plain and proper terms. *Burnet*.

In painting, the greatest beauties cannot always be expres-  
sed for want of terms. *Dryden*.

Had the Roman tongue continued vulgar, it would have  
been necessary, from the many terms of art required in trade  
and in war, to have made great additions to it. *Swift*.

3. Words; language.

Would curses kill, as doth the mandrakes groan,  
I would invent as bitter searching terms,  
As curst, as harsh, as horrible to hear. *Shakespeare*.

God to Satan first his doom apply'd,  
Though in mysterious terms. *Milton*.

4. Condition; stipulation.

Well, on my terms thou wilt not be my heir? *Dryden*.

Enjoy thy love, since such is thy desire,  
Live though unhappy, live on any terms. *Dryden*.

Did religion bestow heaven without any terms or conditions,  
Indifferently upon all, there would be no infidel. *Bentley*.

We flattered ourselves with reducing France to our own  
terms by the want of money, but have been still disappointed  
by the great sums imported from America. *Addison*.

5. [*Termine*, old French.] Time for which any thing lasts; a  
limited time.

I am thy father's spirit,  
Doom'd for a certain term to walk the night. *Shakespeare*.

Why should Rome fall a moment ere her time:  
No; let us draw her term of freedom out  
In its full length, and spin it to the last. *Addison*.

6. [In law.] The time in which the tribunals, or places of  
judgment, are open to all that list to complain of wrong,  
or to seek their right by course of law or action; the rest  
of the year is called vacation. Of these terms there are  
four in every year, during which matters of justice are dis-  
patched: one is called Hilary term, which begins the twenty-  
third of January, or, if that be Sunday, the next day fol-  
lowing, and ends the twenty-first of February; another is  
called Easter term, which begins eighteen days after Easter,  
and ends the Monday next after Ascension-day; the third is  
Trinity term, beginning the Friday next after Trinity Sun-  
day, and ending the Wednesday-fortnight after; the fourth  
is Michaelmas term, beginning the sixth of November, or, if  
that be Sunday, the next day after, and ending the twenty-  
eighth of November. *Cowel*.

The term suiters may speed their business: for the end of  
these sessions delivereth them space enough to overtake the  
beginning of the terms. *Carew*.

Too long vacation hasten'd on his term. *Milton*.

Those men employed as justices daily in term time consult  
with one another. *Hale*.

What are these to those vast heaps of crimes  
Which terms prolong. *Dryden*.

TO TERM. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To name; to call.

Men term what is beyond the limits of the universe ima-  
ginary space, as if no body existed in it. *Locke*.

TERMAGANCY. *n. f.* [from *termagant*.] Turbulence; tumultu-  
ousness.

## TER

By a violent *termagancy* of temper, she may never suffer  
him to have a moment's peace. *Barker*.

TERMAGANT. *adj.* [*tejn* and *magan*, Saxon, eminently  
powerful.]

1. Tumultuous; turbulent.

'Twas time to counterfeit, or that hot *termagant* Scot had  
paid me foot and lot too. *Shakespeare Henry IV. p. i.*

2. Quarrelsome; scolding; furious.

The eldest was a *termagant*, imperious, prodigal, profligate  
wench. *Aschmole's Hist. of John Bull*.

TERMAGANT. *n. f.* A scold; a brawling turbulent woman.  
It appears in *Shakespeare* to have been anciently used of  
men.

I could have such a fellow whipt for ordering *termagant*;  
it outthrod's Herod. *Shakespeare's Hamlet*.

For zeal's a dreadful *termagant*,  
That teaches faints to tear and rant. *Hudibras, p. iii.*

She threw his periwig into the fire: well, said he, thou  
art a brave *termagant*. *Tatler, No. 54.*

The sprites of fiery *termagants* in flame.  
Mount up, and take a salamander's name. *Pope*.

TERMER. *n. f.* [from *term*.] One who travels up to the term.  
Nor have my title leaf on posts or walls,  
Or in cleft sticks, advanced to make calls  
For *termers*, or some clerk-like serving man. *B. Johnson*.

TERMINABLE. *adj.* [from *terminare*.] Limitable; that admits  
of bounds.

TO TERMINATE. *v. a.* [*termino*, Lat. *terminer*, Fr.]

1. To bound; to limit.

Bodies that are solid, separable, *terminated* and moveable,  
have all sorts of figures. *Locke*.

2. To put an end to: as, to terminate any difference.

TO TERMINATE. *v. n.* To be limited; to end; to have an  
end; to attain its end.

That God was the maker of this visible world was evi-  
dent from the very order of causes; the greatest argument by  
which natural reason evinces a God: it being necessary in  
such a chain of causes to ascend to, and terminate in, some  
first; which should be the original of motion, and the cause  
of all other things, but itself be caused by none. *South*.

The wisdom of this world, its designs and efficacy, *termi-  
nate* on this side heaven. *South's Sermons*.

Ere I the rapture of my wish renew,  
I tell you then, it terminates in you. *Dryden's Aurengzebe*.

TERMINATION. *n. f.* [from *terminare*.]

1. The act of limiting or bounding.

2. Bound; limit.

Its earthly and falinous parts are so exactly resolved, that  
its body is left imporous, and not discreted by atomical ter-  
minations. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. ii.*

3. End; conclusion.

4. [In grammar, *terminatio*, Latin; *terminaison*, Fr.] End of  
words as varied by their significations.

Those rude heaps of words and terminations of an un-  
known tongue, would have never been so happily learnt by  
heart without some smoothing artifice. *Watts*.

5. Word; term. Not in use.

She speaks poniards, and every word stabs; if her breath  
were as terrible as her *terminations*, there were no living near  
her, she would infect to the North star. *Shakespeare*.

TERMINUS. *n. f.* [*terminus*, Latin.] A tumour.

*Terminus* is of a blackish colour; it breaks, and within  
a day the pustule comes away in a slough. *Wise man*.

TERMLESS. *adj.* [from *term*.] Unlimited; boundless.

These betraying lights look not up towards *termless* joys,  
nor down towards endless sorrows. *Raleigh*.

TERMLY. *adv.* [from *term*.] Term by term; every term.

The fees or allowances that are *termly* given to these  
deputies I pretermitt.

The clerks are partly rewarded by that means also, be-  
sides that *termly* fee which they are allowed. *Bacon*.

TERNARY. *adj.* [*ternaire*, Fr. *ternarius*, Lat.] Proceeding by  
threes; consisting of three.

TERNARY. *n. f.* [*ternarius*, Lat. *ternio*, Lat.] The num-  
ber three.

These nineteen consonants stood in such confused order,  
some in *ternaries*, some in pairs, and some single. *Holler*.

TERRACE. *n. f.* [*terrace*, French; *terraccia*, Italian.] A small  
mount of earth covered with grass.

He made her gardens not only within the palaces, but  
upon *terraces* raised with earth over the arched roofs, planted  
with all sorts of fruits. *Temple*.

Fear broke my slumbers, I no longer stay,  
But mount the terrace, thence the town survey. *Dryden*.

TO TERRACE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

The reception of light into the body of the building must  
now be supplied, by *terracing* any story which is in danger of  
darkness. *Watson's Architecture*.

Clermont's *terrac'd* height and Esther's groves. *Thomson*.

TERRAQUEOUS. *adj.* [*terra* and *aqua*, Latin.] Composed of  
land and water. *The*

## TER

The *terraqueous* globe is, to this day, nearly in the same  
condition that the universal deluge left it. *Woodward*.

TERRENE. *adj.* [*terrenus*, Lat.] Earthly; terrestrial.

They think that the same rules of decency which serve for  
things done unto *terrene* powers, should universally decide  
what is fit in the service of God. *Hooker, b. v.*

Our *terrene* moon is now eclips'd,  
And it portends alone the fall of Antony. *Shakespeare*.

God set before him a mortal and immortal life, a nature  
celestial and *terrene*; but God gave man to himself. *Raleigh*.

Over many a tract  
Of heav'n they march'd, and many a province wide,  
Tenfold the length of this *terrene*. *Milton's Par. Lost*.

TERRE-BLEU. *n. f.* [*terre* and *bleu*, Fr.] A sort of earth.

*Terre-bleu* is a light, loose, friable kind of lapis annulus.  
*Woodward's Meth. Fossils*.

TERRE-VERTE. *n. f.* [French.] A sort of earth.

*Terre-verte* owes its colour to a slight admixture of copper.  
*Woodward's Meth. Fossils*.

*Terre-verte*, or green earth, is light; it is a mean betwixt  
yellow ochre and ultramarine. *Dryden's Dufresnoy*.

TERREROUS. *adj.* [*terreus*, Lat.] Earthy; consisting of earth.

There is but little similitude betwixt a *terreous* humidity  
and plant germinations. *Glanville's Sep.*

According to the temper of the *terreous* parts at the bot-  
tom, variously begin intumescencies. *Brown's Vulgar Err.*

TERRISTRAL. *adj.* [*terrestis*, Lat.]

1. Earthly; not celestial.

Far passing th' height of men *terrestrial*,  
Like an huge giant of the Titan race. *Spenser*.

*Terrestrial* heav'n! danc'd round by other heav'ns  
That shine, yet bear their bright officious lamps,  
Light above light. *Milton*.

Thou brought'st Briareus with his hundred hands,  
So call'd in heav'n; but mortal men below  
By his *terrestrial* name *Aegon* know. *Dryden*.

2. Consisting of earth; terreous. Improper.

I did not confine these observations to land or *terrestrial*  
parts of the globe, but extended them to the fluids. *Woodward*.

TO TERRESTRIE. *v. a.* [*terrestis* and *facio*, Latin.] To re-  
duce to the state of earth.

Though we should affirm, that heaven were but earth ce-  
lestified, and earth but heaven *terrestified*; or, that each  
part above had an influence on its divided affinity below;  
yet to single out these relations is a work to be effected by  
revelation. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. iv.*

TERRESTRIOUS. *adj.* [*terrestis*, Lat. *terrestre*, Fr.] Ter-  
reous; earthy; consisting of earth.

This variation proceedeth from *terrestrious* eminences of  
earth respecting the needle. *Brown*.

TERRIBLE. *adj.* [*terribilis*, Fr. from *terribilis*, Lat.]

1. Dreadful; formidable; causing fear.

Was this a face to be expos'd  
In the most *terrible* and nimble stroke  
Of quick, cross lightning. *Shakespeare King Lear*.

Not *terrible*, though terror be in love.  
Thy native Latium was thy darling care,  
Prudent in peace, and *terrible* in war. *Milton*.

2. Great so as to offend: a colloquial hyperbole.

Being indispo'd by the *terrible* coldness of the season, he  
reposed himself till the weather should mend. *Clarendon*.

I began to be in a *terrible* fear of him, and to look upon  
myself as a dead man. *Tillotson*.

TERREBLENESS. *n. f.* [from *terrible*.] Formidableness; the  
quality of being terrible: dreadfulness.

Having quite lost the way of nobleness, he strove to climb  
to the height of *terrebleness*. *Sidney, b. ii.*

Their *terrebleness* is owing to the violent confusion and la-  
ceration of the parts. *Sharp's Surgery*.

TERRIDLY. *n. f.* [from *terrible*.]

1. Dreadfully; formidably; so as to raise fear.

The possid'd steel gleams *terridly* from far,  
And every moment nearer shows the war. *Dryden*.

2. Violently; very much.

The poor man squall'd *terridly*. *Gulliver's Travels*.

TERRIER. *n. f.* [*terrier*, Fr. from *terra*, earth.]

1. A dog that follows his game underground.

The fox is earth'd, but I shall send my two *terriers* in  
after him. *Dryden's Spanish Fryar*.

2. [*Terrier*, Fr.] A survey or register of lands.

King James's canons require that the bishops procure a  
*terrier* to be taken of such lands. *Ayliffe*.

3. [From *terebro*, Lat.] A wimble; auger or borer.

TERRIFIC. *adj.* [*terrificus*, Latin.] Dreadful; causing ter-  
ror.

The serpent, subtlest beast of all the field,  
Of huge extent sometimes, with brazen eyes  
And hairy mane *terrific*. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. vii.*

The British navy through ocean vast  
Shall wave her double cross, & extremest climes  
*terrific*. *Philips*.

## TES

TO TERRIFY. *v. a.* [*terror* and *facio*, Latin.] To fright; to  
shock with fear; to make afraid.

Thou scarest me with dreams, and *terrify'st* me through  
visions. *Job vii. 14.*

Simon slandered Onias, as if he had *terrified* Beliodorus.  
*2 Mac. iv. 1.*

In nothing *terrified* by your adversaries.

Neither doth it becom this most wealthy state to be *terri-  
fied* from that which is right with any charges of war. *Knalles*.

The amazing difficulty of his account will rather *terrify*  
than inform him, and keep him from letting heartily about  
such a task as he despairs ever to go through with. *South*.

Meteors for various purposes to form;  
The breeze to cheer, to *terrify* the storm. *Blackmore*.

TERRITORY. *n. f.* [*territorium*, law Latin; *territoire*, Fr.]

Land; country; dominion; district.

Linger not in my *territories* longer than swiftest expedition  
will give thee time to leave our royal court. *Shakespeare*.

They erected a house within their own *territory*, half way  
between their fort and the town. *Hayward*.

He saw wide *territory* spread  
Before him, towns, and rural works between. *Milton*.

Ne'er did the Turk invade our *territory*,  
But fame and terror doubl'd still their files. *Denham*.

Arts and sciences took their rise, and flourish'd only in  
those small *territories* where the people were free. *Swift*.

TERROUR. *n. f.* [*terror*, Lat. *terrore*, Fr.]

1. Fear communicated.

Amaze and *terror* seiz'd the rebel host.  
The thunder when to roll. *Milton*.

2. Fear received.

It is the coward *terror* of his spirit  
That dares not undertake. *Shakespeare King Lear*.

They shot thorough both the walls of the town and the  
bulwark also, to the great *terror* of the defendants. *Knalles*.

They with conscious *terrors* vex me round. *Milton*.

O fight  
Of *terror*, foul and ugly to behold,  
Horrid to think, how horrible to feel. *Milton*.

The pleasures and *terrors* of the main. *Blackmore*.

3. The cause of fear.

Lords of the street, and *terrors* of the way. *Anonym.*

Those enormous *terrors* of the Nile.  
So spake the grisly *terror*. *Milton*.

TERSE. *adj.* [*ters*, Fr. *terfus*, Lat.]

1. Smooth.

Many stones precious and vulgar, although *terse* and smooth,  
have not this power attractive. *Brown's Vulgar Err.*

2. Cleanly written; neat; elegant without pompousness.

To raw numbers and unfinished verse,  
Sweet sound is added now to make it *terse*. *Dryden*.

These accomplishments in the pulpit appear by a quaint,  
*terse*, florid style, rounded into periods without propriety or  
meaning. *Swift's Miscel.*

TERTIAN. *n. f.* [*tertiana*, Lat.] Is an ague intermitting but  
one day, so that there are two fits in three days.

*Tertians* of a long continuance do most menace this symp-  
tom. *Harvey on Consumptions*.

TO TERTIATE. *v. a.* [*tertio*, *tertius*, Lat.] To do any thing  
the third time.

TESSELLATED. *adj.* [*tesellatus*, Lat.] Variegated by squares.

Van Helmont produced a stone very different from the *tes-  
sillated* pyrites. *Woodward on Fossils*.

TEST. *n. f.* [*test*, Fr. *testa*, Italian.]

1. The cup



# TES

5. Discriminative characteristick.  
Our penal laws no sons of yours admit,  
Our *test* excludes your tribe from benefit. *Dryden.*
6. Judgment; distinction.  
Who would excel, when few can make a *test*,  
Betwixt indifferent writing and the best? *Dryden.*
7. It seems to signify any vessel that holds fire.  
Your noble race  
We banish not, but they forsake the place:  
Our doors are open: True, but ere they come,  
You toss your 'centing *test*, and fume the room. *Dryden.*
- TESTACEOUS. *adj.* [*testaceus*, Lat. *testace*, Fr.]  
1. Consisting of shells; composed of shells.  
2. Having continuous; not jointed shells; opposed to crustaceous.  
*Testaceous*, with naturalists, is a term given only to such fish whose strong and thick shells are entire, and of a piece; because those which are jointed, as the lobsters, are crustaceous: but in medicine all preparations of shells, and substances of the like kind, are thus called. *Quincy.*  
Several shells were found upon the shores, of the crustaceous and *testaceous* kind. *Woodward's Nat. Hist.*  
The mineral particles in these shells is plainly to be distinguished from the *testaceous* ones, or the texture and substance of the shell. *Woodward's Nat. Hist.*
- TESTAMENT. *n. f.* [*testament*, Fr. *testamentum*, Lat.]  
1. A will; any writing directing the disposal of the possessions of a man deceased.  
He bringeth arguments from the love which always the testator bore him, imagining that these, or the like proofs, will convict a *testament* to have that in it which other men can nowhere by reading find. *Hooker, b. iii.*  
All the temporal lands, which men devout  
By *testament* have given to the church,  
Would they strip from us. *Shakespeare, Henry V.*  
He ordained by his last *testament*, that his *Executors* should be burnt. *Dryden.*
2. The name of each of the volumes of the holy scripture.  
TESTAMENTARY. *adj.* [*testamentary*, French; *testamentarius*, Lat.] Given by will; contained in wills.  
How many *testamentary* charities have been defeated by the negligence or fraud of executors? by the suppression of a will? the subornation of witnesses, or the corrupt sentence of a judge? *Atterbury's Sermons.*
- TESTATE. *adj.* [*testatus*, Lat.] Having made a will.  
By the canon law, the bishop had the lawful distribution of the goods of persons dying *testate* and intestate. *Ayliffe.*
- TESTATOR. *n. f.* [*testator*, Lat. *testator*, French.] One who leaves a will.  
He bringeth arguments from the love or good-will which always the testator bore him. *Hooker, b. iii.*  
The same is the case of a testator giving a legacy by kindness, or by promise and common right. *Taylor.*
- TESTATRIX. *n. f.* [Latin.] A woman who leaves a will.  
TESTED. *adj.* [from *test*.] Tried by a test.  
Not with fond shekels of the *tested* gold. *Shakespeare.*
- TESTER. *n. f.* [*teste*, French, a head; this coin probably being distinguished by the head stamped upon it.]  
1. A sapphire.  
Come manage me your caliver: hold, there is a *tester* for thee. *Shakespeare's Henry IV, p. ii.*  
A crown goes for sixty pence, a shilling for twelve pence, and a *tester* for sixpence. *Locke.*
- Those who bore bulwarks on their backs,  
And guarded nations from attacks,  
Now practise ev'ry pliant gesture,  
Op'ning their trunk for ev'ry *tester*. *Swift's Miscel.*
- Young man your days can ne'er be long,  
In flow'r of age you perish for a song;  
Plums and directors, Shylock and his wife,  
Will club their *testers* now to take thy life. *Pope.*
2. The cover of a bed.  
TESTICLE. *n. f.* [*testiculus*, Lat.] Stone.  
That a bever, to escape the hunter, bites off his *testicles* or stones, is a tenent very ancient. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*
- The more certain sign from the pains reaching to the groins and *testicles*. *Wise's Surgery.*
- TESTIFICATION. *n. f.* [*testificatio*, Lat. from *testify*.] The act of witnessing.  
When together we have all received those heavenly mysteries wherein Christ imparteth himself unto us, and giveth visible *testification* of our blessed communion with him, we should, in hatred of all heresies, factions, and schisms, declare openly ourselves united. *Hooker, b. v.*
- In places solemnly dedicated for that purpose, is a more direct service and *testification* of our homage to God. *South.*
- TESTIFICATOR. *n. f.* [from *testify*, Latin.] One who witnesses.
- TESTIFIER. *n. f.* [from *testify*.] One who testifies.
- TO TESTIFY. *v. n.* [*testify*, Lat.] To witness; to prove; to give evidence.  
Jesus needed not that any should *testify* of man; for he knew what was in man. *John ii. 25.*

# TET

- One witness shall not *testify* against any, to cause him to die. *Nam. xxxv. 30.*  
Heaven and earth shall *testify* for us, that you put us to death wrongfully. *1 Mac. ii. 47.*
- Th' event was dire,  
As this place *testifies*. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. i.*
- TO TESTIFY. *v. a.* To witness; to give evidence of any point.  
We speak that we do know, and *testify* that we have seen; and ye receive not our witness. *John iii. 11.*
- TESTILY. *adv.* [from *testify*.] Pretfully; peevishly; morosely.
- TESTIMONIAL. *n. f.* [*testimonial*, Fr. *testimonial*, Lat.] A writing produced by any one as an evidence for himself.  
Hospitable people entertain all the idle vagrant reports, and send them out with passports and *testimonials*, and will have them pass for legitimate. *Government of the Tongue.*
- It is possible to have such *testimonials* of divine authority as may be sufficient to convince the more reasonable part of mankind, and pray what is wanting in the testimonies of Jesus Christ?  
A clerk does not exhibit to the bishop letters misfiv or *testimonial*, testifying his good behaviour. *Ayliffe.*
- TESTIMONY. *n. f.* [*testimonium*, Latin.]  
1. Evidence given; proof.  
The proof of every thing must be by the *testimony* of such as the parties produce.  
If I bring you sufficient *testimony*, my ten thousand ducats are mine. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*
- I could not answer it to the world, if I gave not your lordship my *testimony* of being the best husband. *Dryden.*
- I must bear this *testimony* to Otway's memory, that the passions are truly touched in his Venice Preserved. *Dryden.*
2. Public evidences.  
By his precept a sanctuary is fram'd,  
An ark and in the ark his *testimony*;  
The records of his covenant. *Milton.*
3. Open attestation; profession.  
Thou for the *testimony* of truth hast born  
Universal reproach. *Milton.*
- TO TESTIMONY. *v. a.* To witness. A word not used.  
Let him be but *testimoni*d in his own bringings forth, and he shall appear a scholar, a statesman, and a soldier. *Shakespeare.*
- TESTINESS. *n. f.* [from *testify*.] Moroseness.
- TESTINGS is a disposition or aptness to be angry. *Locke.*
- TESTUDINATED. *adj.* [*testudo*, Lat.] Roofed; arched.
- TESTUDINEOUS. *adj.* [*testudo*, Lat.] Resembling the shell of a tortoise.
- TESTY. *adj.* [*testis*, Fr. *testardo*, Italian.] Pretful; peevish; apt to be angry.  
Lead these *testy* rivals so astray,  
As one come not within another's way. *Shakespeare.*
- Must I stand and crouch under your *testy* humour? *Shak.*
- King Pyrrhus cur'd his splenetic  
And *testy* courters with a kick. *Hudibras, p. ii.*
- Averse or *testy* in nothing they desire.  
In all thy humours, whether grave or mellow,  
Thou'rt such a touchy, *testy*, pleasing fellow;  
Hast to much wit, and mirth, and spleen about thee,  
There is no living with thee, nor without thee. *Taylor.*
- TEUCH. *adj.* Forward; peevish; a corruption of *testy* or *touchy*.  
A grievous burthen was thy birth to me,  
*Teuchy* and wayward was thy infancy. *Shak. Rich. III.*
- A silly school-boy, coming to say my lesson to the world,  
that peevish and *teuchy* master. *Graunt.*
- TETE A TETE. *n. f.* [French.] Cheek by jowl.  
Long before the squire and dame  
Are *tete a tete*. *Prior.*
- Deluded mortals, whom the great  
Chuse for companions *tete a tete*;  
Who at their dinners, en famille,  
Get leave to sit whenever you will. *Swift's Miscel.*
- TEUCHER. *n. f.* [See *TEPPER*.] A string by which horses are held from pasturing too wide.  
Hamlet is young,  
And with a larger *tether* he may walk  
Than may be given you.  
Fame and censure with a *tether*,  
By fate are always link'd together.  
Imagination has no limits; but where it is confined, we find the shortness of our *tether*. *Swift.*
- TO TETHER. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To tie up.
- TETRAAGONAL. *adj.* [*tetragonus*, Gr.] Four square.  
From the beginning of the disease, reckoning on unto the seventh day, the moon will be in a *tetragonal* or quadrate aspect, that is, four signs removed from that wherein the disease began; in the fourteenth day it will be an opposite aspect, and at the end of the third septenary *tetragonal* again. *Brown's Vulg. Errours, b. iv.*
- TETRAPETALEOUS. *adj.* [*tetrapetalos*, Gr. and *petala*, Lat.] Are such flowers as consist of four leaves round the style: plants having a *tetrapetalous* flower constitute a distinct kind. *Milner.*

# THA

- All the *tetrapetalous* filiquose plants are alkalescent. *Arbuth.*
- TETRARCH. *n. f.* [*tetrarcha*, Lat. *tetrarque*, Fr. *tetraparche*.] A Roman governor of the fourth part of a province.  
All the earth,  
Her kings and *tetrarchs*, are their tributaries:  
People and nations pay them hourly stipends. *B. Johnson.*
- TETRARCHATE. *n. f.* [*tetraparchia*.] A Roman government.
- TETRARCHY. *n. f.* [*tetraparchia*.] An epigram or stanza of four verses.
- The *tetrapetrick* obliged Spenser to extend his sense to the length of four lines, which would have been more closely confined in the couplet. *Pope.*
- TETRICAL. *adj.* [*tetricus*, Latin; *tetricque*, Fr.] Froward; perverse; four.
- In this the *tetric* balsa finding him to excel, gave him as a rare gift to Solymann. *Kneller's Hist. of the Turks.*
- TETTER. *n. f.* [*teetep*, Saxon.] A scab; a scurf; a ringworm.  
A most instant *tetter* barked about  
Most lazar like, with vile and loathsome crust,  
All my smooth body. *Shakespeare, Hamlet.*
- A scabby *tetter* on their pelts will stick. *Dryden.*
- Tew. *n. f.* [*teue*, a hempen rope; Dutch.]  
1. Materials for any thing. *Skinner.*  
2. An iron chain. *Ains.*
- TO TEW. *v. a.* [capian, Saxon.] To work; to beat so as to loosen.
- TEWEL. *n. f.* [*tuyau* or *tuyal*, French.]  
In the back of the forge, against the fire-place, is fixed a thick iron plate, and a taper pipe in it above five inches long, called a *tewel*, or *tewel* iron, which comes through the back of the forge; into this *tewel* is placed the bellows. *Moxon.*
- TO TEWTAW. *v. a.* [formed from *tew* by reduplication.] To beat; to break.  
The method and way of watering, pilling, breaking, and *tewtawing*, of hemp and flax, is a particular business. *Mort.*
- TEXT. *n. f.* [*texte*, Fr. *textus*, Lat.]  
1. That on which a comment is written.  
We expect your next  
Should be no comment but a *text*,  
To tell how modern beasts are vexed. *Waller.*
2. A sentence of scripture.  
In religion  
What error but some sober brow  
Will blest it, and approve it with a *text*. *Shakespeare.*
- His mind he should fortify with some few *texts*, which are home and apposite to his case. *South's Sermons.*
- TEXTILE. *adj.* [*textilis*, Latin.] Woven; capable of being woven.  
The placing of the tangible parts in length or transverse, as in the warp and woof of *textiles*. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*
- The materials of them were not from any herb, as other *textiles*, but from a stone called amiantus. *Wilkins.*
- TEXTMAN. *n. f.* [*text* and *man*.] A man ready in quotation of texts.  
Mens daily occasions require the doing of a thousand things, which it would puzzle the best *textman* readily to bethink himself of a sentence in the Bible, clear enough to satisfy a scrupulous conscience of the lawfulness of. *Sanderfon.*
- TEXTURINE. *adj.* [*texturina*, Lat.] Relating to weaving.  
It is a wonderful artifice how newly hatched maggots, not the parent animal, because the emits no web, nor hath any *texturine* art, can convolve the stubborn leaf, and bind it with the thread it weaves from its body. *Derham.*
- TEXTUARY. *adj.* [from *text*.]  
1. Contained in the text.  
He extends the exclusion unto twenty days, which in the *textuary* sense is fully accomplished in one. *Brown.*
2. Serving as a text; authoritative.  
I see no ground why his reason should be *textuary* to ours, or that God intended him an universal headship. *Glauville.*
- TEXTUARIST. *n. f.* [*textuaire*, Fr. from *text*.] One ready in scripture.
- TEXTUARY. *n. f.* [*textus*, Lat.]  
1. The act of weaving.  
Skins, although a natural habit unto all before the invention of *texture*, was something more unto Adam. *Brown.*
2. A web; a thing woven.  
Others, far in the grassy dale,  
Their humble *texture* weave. *Thomson's Spring.*
3. Manner of weaving with respect either to form or matter.  
Under state of richest *texture* spread.  
A veil of richest *texture* wrought the wears. *Pope.*
4. Disposition of the parts of bodies; combination of parts.  
Spirits not in their liquid *texture* mortal wound  
Receive, no more than can third air.  
While the particles continue entire, they may compose bodies of the same nature and *texture* now, with water and earth composed of entire particles in the beginning. *Milton.*
- THAN. *adv.* [Sanne, Saxon.] A particle placed in comparison after the comparative adverb.

# THA

- Were we not better to fall once with virtue,  
Than draw a wretched and dishonour'd breath. *B. Johnson.*
- More true delight in that small ground,  
Than in possessing all the earth was found. *Daniel.*
- I never met with a more unhappy conjuncture of affairs  
than in the business of that unfortunate earl. *King Charles.*
- He lov'd her more than plunder. *Congreve.*
- I love you for nothing more than for the just esteem you have for all the sons of Adam. *Swift.*
- THANE. *n. f.* [*ðegn*, Saxon.] An old title of honour, perhaps equivalent to baron.  
By Sincel's death I know I'm *thane* of Glamis;  
But how of Cawdor? the *thane* of Cawdor lives. *Shakespeare.*
- TO THANK. *v. a.* [Sancian, Saxon; *danken*, Dutch; *thanken*, German.]  
1. To return acknowledgments for any favour or kindness.  
The forlorn soldier, that so nobly fought,  
He would have well become this place, and grac'd  
The *thankings* of a king. *Shakespeare, Cymbeline.*
- For your stubborn answer  
The king shall know it, and, no doubt, *thank* you. *Shak.*
- We *thank* God always for you. *2 Thes. i. 3.*
- He was so true a father of his country;  
To *thank* me for defending ev'n his foes,  
Because they were his subjects. *Dryden's Spanish Fryar.*
2. It is used often in a contrary or ironical sense.  
Ill fare our ancestor impure;  
For this we may *thank* Adam. *Milton.*
- Weigh the danger with the doubtful bliss,  
And *thank* yourself, if ought should fall amiss. *Dryden.*
- That Portugal hath yet no more than a suspension of arms;  
they may *thank* themselves, because they came so late into the treaty; and, that they came so late, they may *thank* the whigs, whose false representations they believed. *Swift.*
- THANK. *n. f.* [Sancian, Saxon; *danke*, Dutch.] Acknowledgment paid for favour or kindness; expression of gratitude. *Thanks* is commonly used of verbal acknowledgment, *gratitude* of real repayment. It is seldom used in the singular.  
The poorest service is repaid with *thanks*. *Shakespeare.*
- Happy be Thefeus, our renowned duke.  
—*Thanks*, good Egeus, what's the news? *Shakespeare.*
- The fool saith, I have no *thank* for all my good deed; and they that eat my bread speak evil of me. *Ecclus. xx. 16.*
- He took bread, and gave *thanks* to God in presence of them all. *Acts xxvii. 35.*
- Thanks* be to God, which giveth us the victory. *1 Cor. xv.*
- Some embrace suit which never mean to deal effectually in them; but they will win a *thank*, or take a reward. *Bacon.*
- For this to th' infinitely good we owe  
Immortal *thanks*. *Milton.*
- THANKFUL. *adj.* [Sancful, Saxon.] Full of gratitude; ready to acknowledge good received.  
Be *thankful* unto him, and blest his name. *Psal. c. 4.*
- In favour, to use men with much difference is good; for it maketh the persons preferred more *thankful*, and the rest more officious. *Bacon's Essays.*
- Live, thou great encourager of arts;  
Live ever in our *thankful* hearts. *Dryden.*
- THANKFULLY. *adv.* [from *thankful*.] With lively and grateful sense of good received.  
Here is better than the open air; take it *thankfully*. *Shak.*
- If you have liv'd, take *thankfully* the past;  
Make, as you can, the sweet remembrance last. *Dryden.*
- Out of gold how to draw as many distinct substances as I can separate from vitriol, I shall very *thankfully* learn. *Boyle.*
- THANKFULNESS. *n. f.* [from *thankful*.] Gratitude; lively sense or ready acknowledgment of good received.  
He scarcely would give me thanks for what I had done, for fear that *thankfulness* might have an introduction of reward. *Sidney, b. ii.*
- Will you give me this maid your daughter?  
—As freely, son, as God did give her me.  
—Sweet prince, you learn me noble *thankfulness*. *Shakespeare.*
- The celebration of these holy mysteries being ended, retire with all *thankfulness* of heart for having been admitted to that heavenly feast. *Taylor.*
- Thankfulness* and submission make us happy. *L'Estrange.*
- THANKLESS. *adj.* [from *thank*.]  
1. Unthankful; ungrateful; making no acknowledgment.  
Least to great good, as he for her had wrought,  
Should die unknown, and buried be in *thankless* thought. *Fairy Queen, b. ii.*
- May he feel  
How sharper than a serpent's tooth it is,  
To have a *thankless* child. *Shakespeare, King Lear.*
- Blest in thy genius, in thy love too blest!  
One grateful woman to thy fame supply'd,  
What a whole *thankless* land to his deny'd. *Pope.*
2. Not deserving, or not likely, to gain thanks.  
The contracting and extending the lines and sense of others,  
26 H



# THA

if the first authors might speak for themselves, would appear a *thankless* office. *Watson.*

Wage fill their wars,  
And bring home on thy breast more *thankless* scars. *Crashaw.*

THANKLESSNESS. *n. f.* [from *thankless*.] Ingratitude; Failure to acknowledge good received.

Not 't have written then, seems little less  
Than worst of civil vices, *thankless*. *Dome.*

THANKOFFERING. *n. f.* [*thank* and *offering*.] Offering paid in acknowledgment of mercy.

A thousand *thank-offerings* are due to that providence which has delivered our nation from these absurd iniquities. *Watts.*

THANKSGIVING. *n. f.* [*thanks* and *give*.] Celebration of mercy.

These sacred hymns Christianity hath peculiar to itself, the other being songs too of praise and *thanksgiving*, wherewith as we serve God so the Jews likewise. *Hooker, b. v.*

Of old there were songs of praise and *thanksgiving* unto God. *Neb. xii. 46.*

We should acknowledge our obligations to God for the many favours we receive, by continual praises and *thanksgivings*. *Tillotson's Sermons.*

THANKWORTHY. *adj.* [*thank* and *worthy*.] Deserving gratitude. This is *thankworthy*, if a man endure grief. *1 Pet. ii. 19.*

If love be compell'd, and cannot chafe,  
How can it grateful, or *thankworthy* prove? *Davies.*

THARM. *n. f.* [*tharm*, Saxon; *darm*, Dutch, the gut.] Intestines twisted for several uses.

THAT, pronoun. [*thata*, Gothick; *thet*, Saxon; *dat*, Dutch.]

1. Not this, but the other.

He wins me by that means I told you. *Shakespeare.*

Othavia, not only that,  
That were excusable, that and thousands more  
Of semblable import, but he hath wag'd  
New wars against Pompey. *Shakespeare.*

2. Which; relating to an antecedent thing.

You'll rue the time  
That clogs me with this answer. *Shakespeare, Macbeth.*

Nothing they but dust can show,  
Or bones that hasten to be so. *Cowley.*

3. Who; relating to an antecedent person.

Saints that taught and led the way to heav'n. *Titchel.*

4. It sometimes serves to have the repetition of a word or words foregoing.

I'll know your business, that I will. *Shakespeare, Henry IV.*

They said, what is that to us? see thou to that. *Math.*

Ye defraud, and that your brethren. *1 Cor. vi. 8.*

Yet for all that, when they be in the land of their enemies I will not cast them away. *Lev. xxvii. 44.*

They weep as if they meant  
That way at least proud Nabas to prevent. *Cowley.*

This runick subject will occur upon that of poetry. *Temple.*

What is inviting in this sort of poetry proceeds not so much from the idea of a country life itself, as from that of its tranquillity. *Pope.*

5. Opposed to this as the other to one.

This is not fair; nor profitable that;  
Nor 't other question proper for debate. *Dryden's Persius.*

In this scale gold, in 't other fame does lie,  
The weight of that mounts this so high. *Cowley.*

6. When this and that relate to foregoing words, this is referred like *he* or *they* to the latter, and that like *he* or *she* to the former.

Such as  
By religion is meant a living up to those principles, that is, to act conformably to our best reason, and to live as becomes those who believe a God and a future state. *Tillotson.*

8. That which; what.

Sir, I think the meat wants that I have.  
Basting. *Shakespeare, Comedy of Errors.*

9. The thing.

The Nazazite hath vowed, besides that that his hand shall get. *Numb. vi. 21.*

He made that art which was a rage. *Cowley.*

10. The thing which then was.

Secure proud Nabas slept,  
And dreamt, vain man, of that day's barb'rous sport. *Cowley.*

11. By way of eminence.

This is that Jonathan, the joy and grace,  
That Jonathan in whom does mixt remain  
All that fond mothers wish. *Cowley.*

Hence love himself, that tyrant of my days. *Cowley.*

12. In THAT. As being.

Things are preached not in that they are taught, but in that they are published. *Hooker, b. v.*

THAT, conjunction.

1. Because.

It is not that I love you less  
Than when before your feet I lay;  
But to prevent the sad increase  
Of hopeless love, I keep away. *Waller.*

# THE

Forgive me that I thus your patience wrong. *Cowley.*

2. Noting a consequence.

That he should dare to do me this disgrace,  
Is fool or coward writ upon my face? *Dryden.*

The custom and familiarity of these tongues do sometimes so far influence the expressions in these epistles, that one may observe the force of the Hebrew conjugations. *Locke.*

3. Noting indication.

We answered, that we held it to agreeable, as we both forgot dangers past and fears to come, that we thought an hour spent with him was worth years of our former life. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*

4. Noting a final end.

Treat it kindly, that it may  
With at least with us to stay. *Cowley.*

THATCH. *n. f.* [*tace*, Saxon; *strach*, Skimmer, from *dat*, a roof; in *flandick thak*. Mr. Lye.] Straw laid upon the top of a house to keep out the weather.

Hard by a fye, beneath a roof of thatch  
Dwelt Obloquy, who in her early days  
Baskets of fish at Billingsgate did watch.  
Cod, whiting, oyster, mackerel, sprat, or plaice. *Swift.*

A plough-boy, who has never seen any thing but thatched houses, naturally imagines that *thatch* belongs to the very nature of a house. *Watts.*

Then came rosy Health from her cottage of thatch. *Smart.*

To THATCH. *v. a.* [*thaccian*, Saxon.] To cover as with straw.

Make false hairs, and *thatch*.  
Your poor thin roofs with burdens of the dead. *Shakespeare.*

Moss growth chiefly upon ridges of houses tiled or thatched. *Bacon's Nat. Hist. N. 337.*

Then Rome was poor, and there you might behold  
The palace thatch'd with straw. *Dryden.*

Sonnets or elegies to Chloris  
Might raise a house above two stories;  
A lyric ode would state, a catch  
Would file, an epigram would *thatch*. *Swift.*

On the cottage thatch'd, or lordly roof  
Keen fastening. *Thomson.*

THATCHER. *n. f.* [from *thatch*.] One whose trade is to cover houses with straw.

You merit new employments daily;  
Our thatcher, ditcher, gard'ner, bailly. *Swift.*

As is universal timber; it serves the soldier, seaman, carpenter, thatcher, and husbandman. *Admirer.*

To THAW. *v. n.* [*thapan*, Saxon; *degen*, Dutch.]

1. To grow liquid after congelation; to melt.

When thy melted maid  
His letter at thy pillow hath laid:  
If thou beginst to thaw for this,  
May my name step in. *Dome.*

It on firm land  
Thaws not but gathers heap, and ruin seems  
Of ancient pile; all else deep snow and ice.  
Having let that ice thaw of itself, and frozen the liquor a second time, we could not discern any thing. *Boyle.*

2. To remit the cold which had caused frost.

To THAW. *v. a.* To melt what was congealed.

Bring me the fairest creature northward born,  
Where Phœbus' fire scarce thaws the fitches. *Shakespeare.*

Think not that Cæsar bears such rebel blood,  
That will be thaw'd from the true quality  
With that which melteth fools. *Shakespeare, Julius Cæsar.*

My love is thaw'd,  
Which, like a waxen image 'gainst a fire,  
Bears no impression of the thing it was. *Shakespeare.*

Burnish'd steel, that cast a glare  
From far, and seem'd to thaw the freezing air. *Dryden.*

She can unlock  
The clasp'd charm, and thaw the numbing spell. *Milton.*

Her icy heart is thaw'd. *Granville.*

THAW. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Liquefaction of any thing congealed; warmth such as liquifies congelation.

I was the prince's jester, and diller than a great thaw. *Shakespeare, As You Like It.*

A man of my kidney, that am as subject to heat as butter; a man of continual dissolution and thaw. *Shakespeare.*

Harden his stubborn heart, but still as ice  
More harden'd after thaw. *Milton.*

That cold country where discourse doth freeze in the air all Winter, and may be heard in the next Summer, or at a great thaw. *Wilkins's Math. Magic.*

When sharp frosts had long constrain'd the earth,  
A kindly thaw unlocks it with cold rain,  
First the tender blade peeps. *Dryden.*

THE, article. [*de*, Dutch.]

1. The article noting a particular thing.

Your son has paid a soldier's debt;  
He only liv'd but till he was a man,  
The which no sooner had his prowess confirm'd,  
In the unthinking station where he fought,  
But like a man he dy'd. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

# THE

He put him in mind of the long pretence he had to be groom of the bed chamber, for the which he could not chafe but say, that he had the queen's promise. *Clarendon, b. viii.*

Unhappy slave, and pupil to a bell,  
Unhappy till the last, the kind releasing knell. *Cowley.*

I'll march the mules Hannibal.  
The fair example of the heav'nly lark,  
Thy fellow poet, Cowley, mark;  
Above the stars let thy bold musick found,  
Thy humble nest build on the ground. *Cowley.*

The fruit  
Of that forbidden tree, whose mortal taste  
Brought death into the world,  
Night shades the groves, and all in silence lie,  
All but the mournful phœbe and I. *Pope.*

2. Before a vowel *e* is commonly cut off in verse.

Who had 'st special engines been to rear  
His fortunes up unto the state they were,  
Th' adorning thee with so much art  
Is but a barb'rous kill,  
'Tis like the pois'n of a dart,  
Too apt before to kill. *Cowley.*

3. Sometimes *he* is cut off.

In this scale worth, in 't other gold does lie. *Cowley.*

4. In the following passage *the* is used according to the French idiom.

As all the considerable governments among the Alps are commonwealths, so it is a constitution the most adapted of any to the poverty of these countries. *Addison on Italy.*

THEATRICAL. *adj.* [*theatral*, Fr. *theatralis*, Lat.] Belonging to a theatre.

THEATRE. *n. f.* [*theatre*, Fr. *theatrum*, Lat.]

1. A place in which shews are exhibited; a playhouse.

This wise and universal theatre,  
Presents more woful pageants than the scene  
Wherein we play. *Shakespeare, As You Like It.*

When the boats came within sixty yards of the pillar, they found themselves all bound, yet so as they might go about, so as they all stood as in a theatre beholding this light. *Bacon.*

2. A place rising by steps like a theatre.

Shade above shade, a woody theatre  
Of stateliest view. *Milton.*

In the midst of this fair valley flood  
A native theatre, which rising slow,  
By just degrees o'erlook'd the ground below. *Dryden.*

THEATRICK. *adj.* [*theatrum*, Latin.] Scenic; relating to a theatre.

THEATRICAL. *s.* theatre; pertaining to a theatre.

Theatrical forms tickle hard for the prize of religion: a diffident countenance is made the mark of an upright heart. *Decay of Piety.*

Load some vain church with old theatrick state,  
Turn arcs of triumph to a garden gate. *Pope.*

THEATRICALLY. *adv.* [from *theatrical*.] In a manner suiting the stage.

Dauntless her look, her gesture proud,  
Her voice theatrically loud. *Swift's Miscel.*

THE, the oblique singular of *thou*.

Poet and faint, to thee alone were giv'n  
The two most sacred names of earth and heav'n. *Cowley.*

THEIR. *n. f.* [from *theif*.]

1. Think not of stealing.

Theft is an unlawful felonious taking away of another man's goods against the owner's knowledge or will. *Cowley.*

His thefts were too open, his felching was like an unskillful finger, he kept not time. *Shakespeare, Merry Wives of Windsor.*

Their nurse Euripile,  
Whom for the theft I wedded, stole these children. *Shak.*

2. The thing stolen.

If the theft be certainly found in his hand alive, whether ox, ass, or sheep, he shall restore double. *Exod. xxii. 4.*

THEIR. *n. f.* [*throna*, of *them*, Saxon.] Of them: the pronoun possessive, from *they*.

The round world should have shook  
Lions into civil streets, and citizens into their dens. *Shak.*

For the Italians, Dante had begun to file their language in verse before Boccace, who likewise received no little help from his master Petrarch; but the reformation of their prose was wholly owing to Boccace. *Dryden.*

2. Theirs is used when any thing comes between the possessive and substantive.

Prayer we always have in our power to bestow, and they never in theirs to refuse. *Hooker, b. v.*

They gave the same names to their own idols which the Egyptians did to theirs. *Raleigh.*

The penalty to thy transgression due,  
And due to theirs which out of thine will grow. *Milton.*

Nothing but the name of zeal appears,  
Twixt our best actions and the worth of theirs. *Denham.*

Vain are our neighbours hopes, and vain their cares,  
The fault is more their languages than theirs. *Roscommon.*

Which established law of theirs seems too strict at first, because it excludes all secret intrigues. *Dryden.*

And reading wits, like theirs, our fate and fame. *Pope.*

# THE

THEM, the oblique of *they*.

The materials of *them* were not from any herb. *Wilkins.*

THEME. *n. f.* [*thème*, Fr. from *thema*.]

1. A subject on which one speaks or writes.

Every object of our idea is called a *theme*, whether it be a being or not being.

Two truths are told,  
As happy prologues to the swelling act  
Of the imperial *theme*. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

When a soldier was the *theme*, my name  
Was not far off. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*

O! could I flow like thee, and make thy stream  
My great example, as it is my *theme*:  
Though deep, yet clear; though gentle, yet not dull;  
Strong without rage, without o'erflowing full. *Denham.*

Whatever near Eurota's happy stream,  
With laurels crown'd, had been Apollo's *theme*. *Roscommon.*

Though Tyber's streams immortal Rome behold,  
Though foaming Hermus swells with tides of gold,  
From heav'n itself though seven-fold Nilus flows,  
And harvests on a hundred realms bestows;  
These now no more shall be the muse's *themes*,  
Lost in my fame, as in the sea their streams. *Pope.*

2. A short dissertation written by boys on any topic.

3. The original word whence others are derived.

Let scholars daily reduce the words to their original or *theme*, to the first case of nouns, or first tense of verbs. *Watts.*

THEMSELVES. *n. f.* [See *THEY* and *SELF*.]

1. These very persons.

Whatever evil befalleth in that, *themselves* have made themselves worthy to suffer it. *Hooker, b. v.*

2. The oblique case of *they* and *selves*.

They open to *themselves* at length the way. *Milton.*

Waken children out of sleep with a low call, and give them kind usage till they come perfectly to *themselves*. *Locke.*

THEN. *adv.* [*than*, Gothick; *thān*, Saxon; *dan*, Dutch.]

1. At that time.

The then bishop of London, Dr. Laud, attended on his majesty throughout that whole journey. *Clarendon.*

Then, then a boy, with my arms I laid. *Dryden.*

2. Afterwards; immediately afterwards; soon afterwards.

If an herb be cut off from the roots in Winter, and then the earth be trodden down hard, the roots will become very big in Summer. *Bacon's Nat. Hist. N. 437.*

3. In that case; in consequence.

Had not men been fated to be blind,  
Then had our lances pierc'd the treacherous wood. *Dryden.*

Had fate so pleas'd I had been eldest born,  
And then without a crime the crown had worn. *Dryden.*

If all this be so, then man has a natural freedom. *Locke.*

4. Therefore; for this reason.

If then his providence  
Out of our evil seek to bring forth good. *Milton.*

Now then be all thy weighty cares away,  
Thy jealousies and fears, and, while you may,  
To peace and soft repose give all the day. *Dryden.*

5. At another time: as *now* and *then*, at one time and other.

Now shaves with level wing the deep, then soars. *Milton.*

One while the master is not aware of what is done, and then in other cases it may fall out to be his own act. *L'Estr.*

6. That time: it has here the effect of a noun.

Till then who knew  
The force of those dire arms? *Milton.*

THENCE. *n. f.* [contracted, according to *Minshew*, from *thence*.]

1. From that place.

Faith by the oracle of God; I *thence*  
Invoke thy aid. *Milton.*

Surat he took, and *thence* preventing fame,  
By quick and painful marches thither came. *Dryden.*

2. From that time.

There shall be no more *thence* an infant of days. *Isa. lxxv.*

3. For that reason.

Not to sit idle with so great a gift  
Useless, and *thence* ridiculous about him. *Milton's Agonist.*

4. From *thence* is a barbarous expression, *thence* implying the same.

From *thence*; from him, whose daughter  
His tears proclaim'd his parting with her; *thence*  
We have cross'd. *Shakespeare.*

There plant eyes, all must from *thence*. *Milton.*

Purge and disperse. *Milton.*

THENCEFORTH. *adv.* [*thence* and *forth*.]

1. From that time.

*Thenceforth* this land was tributary made  
T'ambitious Rome. *Spenser.*

They shall be placed in Leinster, and have land given them to live upon, in such sort as shall become good subjects, to labour *thenceforth* for their living. *Spenser on Ireland.*

Wrath shall be no more  
*Thenceforth*, but in thy presence joy entire. *Milton.*

2. From *thenceforth* is a barbarous corruption crept into later books.



## THE

Avert  
His holy eyes; refusing from thenceforth  
To leave them to their own polluted ways. *Milton.*  
Men grow acquainted with these self-evident truths upon  
their being proposed; but whosoever does so, finds in him-  
self that he then begins to know a proposition which he  
knew not before, and which from thenceforth he never ques-  
tions. *Locke.*  
THENCEFORTHWARD. *adv.* [thence and forward.] On from that  
time.  
THEOCRACY. *n. f.* [theocratie, Fr. *ἱερατεία* and *ἡγεμονία*.] Go-  
vernment immediately superintended by God.  
The characters of the reign of Christ are chiefly justice,  
peace, and divine presence or conduct, which is called the-  
ocracy. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*  
THEOCRATIC. *adj.* [theocraticus, Fr. from theocracy.] Re-  
lating to a government administered by God.  
The government is neither human nor angelical, but pecu-  
liarily theocratic. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*  
THEODOLITE. *n. f.* A mathematical instrument for taking  
heights and distances.  
THEOGONY. *n. f.* [theogonie, Fr. *θεογονία*.] The generation  
of the gods. *Bailey.*  
THEOLOGIAN. *n. f.* [theologien, Fr. *theologus*, Latin.] A di-  
vine; a professor of divinity.  
Some theologians desire places erected only for religion by  
defending oppressions. *Hayward.*  
They to their viands fell: nor seeming  
The angel, nor in mist, the common gloss  
Of theologians, but with keen dispatch  
Of real hunger. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. v.*  
THEOLOGICAL. *adj.* [theologique, Fr. *theologia*, Lat.] Relating  
to the science of divinity.  
Although some pens have only symbolized the same from  
the mystery of its colours, yet are there other affections  
might admit of theological allusions. *Brown.*  
They generally are extracts of theological and moral sen-  
tences, drawn from ecclesiastical and other authors. *Swift.*  
THEOLOGICALLY. *adv.* [from theological.] According to the  
principles of theology.  
THEOLOGIST. *n. f.* [theologus, Lat.] A divine; one studious  
THEOLOGUE. *n. f.* in the science of divinity.  
The cardinals of Rome, which are theologues, friars, and  
schoolmen, call all temporal business, of wars, embassages,  
thiery, which is under-theirities. *Bacon's Essays.*  
A theologue more by need than genial bent;  
Int'rest in all his actions was discern'd. *Dryden.*  
It is no more an order, according to popish theologists, than  
the prima tonsura, they allowing only seven ecclesiastical  
theologists. *Ascham's Parergon.*  
THEOLOGY. *n. f.* [theologie, Fr. *theologia*.] Divinity.  
The whole drift of the scripture of God, what is it but  
only to teach theology? Theology, what is it but the science of  
things divine? *Hooker, b. iii.*  
She was most dear to the king in regard of her knowledge  
in languages, in theology, and in philosophy. *Hayward.*  
The oldest writers of theology were of this mind. *Tillotson.*  
THEOMACHIST. *n. f.* He who fights against the gods. *Bailey.*  
THEOMACHY. *n. f.* [θεομαχία and μάχη.] The fight against the  
gods by the giants. *Bailey.*  
THEORNO. *n. f.* [theorba, Italian; *tuorbe*, Fr.] A large lute  
for playing a thorough bass, used by the Italians. *Bailey.*  
He wanted nothing but a song,  
And a well tun'd theorbo hung  
Upon a bough, to ease the pain  
His tugg'd ears suffer'd, with a strain. *Butler.*  
THEOREM. *n. f.* [theorema, Fr. *θεώρημα*.] A position laid  
down as an acknowledged truth.  
Having found this the head theorem of all their discourses,  
who plead for the change of ecclesiastical government in  
England, we hold it necessary that the proofs thereof be  
weighed. *Hooker, b. ii.*  
The chief points of morality are no less demonstrable than  
mathematics; nor is the subtilty greater in moral theorems  
than in mathematical. *More's divine Dialogues.*  
Many observations go to the making up of one theorem,  
which, like oaks fit for durable buildings, must be of many  
years growth. *Graunt.*  
Here are three theorems, that from thence we may draw  
some conclusions. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*  
THEOREMATICAL. *adj.* [from theorem.] Comprised in the-  
orems; consisting in theorems.  
THEOREMATICK. *adj.* [from theorem.] Comprised in the-  
orems; consisting in theorems.  
THEOREMICK. *adj.* [from theorem.] Comprised in the-  
orems; consisting in theorems.  
THEORETICAL. *adj.* [theoretique, French; *θεωρητικός*, Greek.] Speculative;  
THEORETICK. *adj.* [from θεωρητικός.] depending  
THEORICAL. *adj.* [theoretique, Fr. from θεωρητικός.] on theory  
THEORICK. *adj.* [θεωρικός, Greek.] or specu-  
lation; terminating in theory or speculation; not practical.  
When he speaks,  
The air, a charter'd libertine, is still;

## THE

And the mute wonder lusketh in mens ears;  
To steal his sweet and hoisted sentences:  
So that the act and practick part of life  
Must be the mistress to this theorie. *Shakespeare.*  
The theoretical part of the inquiry being interwoven with  
the historical conjectures, the philosophy of colours will be  
promoted by indisputable experiments. *Eytle on Colours.*  
For theoretical learning and sciences there is nothing yet  
complete. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*  
THEORICK. *n. f.* [from the adjective.] A speculatist; one who  
knows only speculation, not practice.  
The bookish theoric,  
Wherein the toged consuls can propose  
As masterly as he; meer prattle, without practice,  
Is all his soldiership. *Shakespeare's Othello.*  
THEORETICALLY. *adj.* [from theoretick.] Speculative.  
THEORICALLY. *adj.* [from theoretick.] ly; not  
practically.  
THEORIST. *n. f.* [from theory.] A speculatist; one given to  
speculation.  
The greatest theorists have given the preference to such a  
form of government as that which obtains in this kingdom.  
THEORY. *n. f.* [theoria, Fr. *θεωρία*.] Speculation; not prac-  
tice; scheme; plan or system yet subsisting only in the mind.  
If they had been themselves to execute their own theory in  
this church, they would have been being nearer at hand. *Hooker, b. v.*  
In making gold, the means hitherto propounded to effect  
it are in the practice full of error, and in the theory full of  
unfound imagination. *Bacon's Nat. Hist. N. 326.*  
Practice alone divides the world into virtuous and vicious;  
but as to the theory and speculation of virtue and vice, man-  
kind are much the same. *Saunders's Sermons.*  
THERAPEUTICK. *adj.* [θεραπευτικός.] Curative; teaching or  
endeavouring the cure of diseases.  
Therapeutick or curative physick restoreth the patient into  
sanity, and taketh away diseases actually affecting. *Brown.*  
The practice and therapeutick is distributed into the conser-  
vative, preservative, and curative. *Harvey.*  
Medicine is justly distributed into prophylactick, or the art  
of preserving health; and therapeutick, or the art of restoring  
it. *Watts.*  
THERE. *adv.* [thar, Gothick; *thar*, Saxon; *dar*, Dutch;  
der, Danish.]  
1. In that place.  
If they come to sojourn at my house,  
I'll not be there. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*  
Exil'd by thee from earth to deepest hell,  
In brazen bonds shall bar'rous discord dwell;  
Gigantic pride, pale terror, gloomy care,  
And mad ambition shall attend her there. *Pope.*  
2. It is opposed to here.  
To see thee fight, to see thee traverse, to see thee here, to  
see thee there. *Shakespeare's Merry Wives of Windsor.*  
Could their reliques be as different there as they are here,  
yet the manna in heaven will suit every palate. *Locke.*  
Darkness there might well seem twilight here. *Milton.*  
3. An exclamation directing something at a distance.  
Your fury hardens me. *Dryden's Aurengzeb.*  
A guard there; seize her.  
4. It is used at the beginning of a sentence with the appearance  
of a nominative case, but serves only to throw the nomina-  
tive behind the verb: as, *a man came*, or *there came a man*.  
It adds however some emphasis, which, like many other  
idioms in every language, must be learned by custom, and  
can hardly be explained. It cannot always be omitted with-  
out harshness: as, *in old times there was a great king*.  
For reformation of error there were that thought it a part  
of Christian charity to instruct them. *Hooker.*  
There cannot in nature be a strength so great, as to make  
the least moveable to pass in an instant, or all together,  
through the least place. *Digby on the Soul.*  
There have been that have delivered themselves from their  
ills by their good fortune or virtue. *Suckling.*  
In human actions there are no degrees described, but a la-  
titude is indulged. *Bishop Taylor.*  
Wherever there is sense or perception, there some idea is  
actually produced. *Locke.*  
5. In composition it means that: as *thereby*, by that.  
THEABOUT. *adv.* [there and about, thereabouts is there-  
abouts.] fore less proper.  
1. Near that place.  
One speech I lov'd; 'twas *Aeneas's* tale to Dido; and  
thereabout of it especially, where he speaks of Priam's slaugh-  
ter. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*  
2. Nearly; near that number, quantity, or state.  
Between the twelfth of king John and thirty-sixth of king  
Edward the third, containing one hundred and fifty years or  
thereabouts, there was a continual bordering war. *Davies.*  
Find a house to lodge a hundred and fifty persons, whereof  
twenty or thereabout may be attendants. *Milton.*  
Some

## THE

Some three months since, or thereabout, *Suckling.*  
She found me out.  
Water is thirteen times rarer, and its resistance less than  
that of quicksilver thereabouts, as I have found by experi-  
ments with pendulums. *Newton's Opticks.*  
3. Concerning that matter.  
As they were much perplexed thereabout, two men stood  
by. *Luke xxiv. 4.*  
THEREAFTER. *adv.* [there and after.] According to that;  
accordingly.  
When you can draw the head indifferent well, proportion  
the body thereafter. *Peacham.*  
If food were now before thee set,  
Wouldst thou not eat thereafter as I like  
The giver. *Milton.*  
THEREAT. *adv.* [there and at.]  
1. At that; on that account.  
Every error is a stain to the beauty of nature; for which  
cause it bluntheth thereafter, but glorieth in the contrary. *Hooker.*  
2. At that place.  
Wide is the gate, and broad is the way that leadeth to  
destruction, and many go in therat. *Mat. vii. 13.*  
THEREBY. *adv.* [there and by.] By that; by means of that;  
in consequence of that.  
Some parts of our liturgy consist in the reading of the  
word of God, and the proclaiming of his law, that the people  
may thereby learn what their duties are towards him. *Hooker.*  
There with at last he forc'd him to untie  
One of his grasping feet, him to defend thereby. *Fa. Qu.*  
Being come to the height, they were thereby brought to an  
absolute necessity. *Davies on Ireland.*  
Dare to be true; nothing can need a lie.  
A fault, which needs it most, grows two thereby. *Herbert.*  
If the paper be placed beyond the focus, and then the red  
colour at the lens be alternately intercepted and let pass, the  
violet on the paper will not suffer any change thereby. *Newton.*  
THEREFORE. *adv.* [there and fore.]  
1. For that; for this; for this reason; in consequence.  
This is the latest parley we will admit;  
Therefore to our best mercy give yourselves. *Shakespeare.*  
Falfaff is dead,  
And we must yern thereafter. *Shakespeare's Henry V.*  
Therefore shall a man leave father and mother and cleave  
to his wife. *Gen. ii. 24.*  
The herd that seeks after sensual pleasure is soft and un-  
manly; and therefore I compole myself to meet a storm. *Lucas.*  
He blushes; therefore he is guilty. *Spektator.*  
The wrestlers sprinkled dust on their bodies to give better  
hold: the glory therefore was greater to conquer without  
powder. *Woff's Pindar.*  
2. In return for this; in recompence for this or for that.  
We have forsaken all and followed thee, what shall we  
have therefore? *Mat. xix. 27.*  
THEREFORE. *adv.* [there and from.] From that; from this.  
Be ye therefore very courageous to do all that is written in  
the law, that ye turn not aside therefrom, to the right hand  
or to the left. *Jes. xlii. 6.*  
The leaves that spring therefrom grow white. *Mortimer.*  
THEREIN. *adv.* [there and in.] In that; in this.  
Therein our letters do not well agree. *Shakespeare.*  
The matter is of that nature, that I find myself unable to  
serve you therein as you desire. *Bacon.*  
All the earth  
To thee, and to thy race, I give: as lords  
Possess it, and all things that therein live.  
After having well examined them, we shall therein find  
many charms. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*  
THEREINTO. *adv.* [there and into.] Into that.  
Let not them that are in the countries enter therein. *Luke.*  
Though we shall have occasion to speak of this, we will  
now make some entrance therein. *Bacon.*  
THEREOF. *adv.* [there and of.] Of that; of this.  
Considering how the case doth stand with this present age,  
full of tongue and weak of brain, behold we yield to the  
stream thereof. *Hooker, b. i.*  
'Tis vain to think that lasting which must end;  
And when 'tis past, not any part remains  
Thereof, but the reward which virtue gains. *Denham.*  
I shall begin with Greece, where my observations shall be  
confined to Athens, though several instances might be brought  
from other states thereof. *Swift.*  
THEREON. *adv.* [there and on.] On that.  
You shall bereave yourself  
Of my good purposes, and put your children  
To that destruction which I'll guard them from;  
If thereon you rely. *Shakespeare's Ant. and Cleopatra.*  
Peter called to mind the word that Jesus said; and when  
he thought thereon he wept. *Mark xiv. 72.*  
Its foundation is laid thereon. *Woodward.*  
THEREOUT. *adv.* [there and out.] Out of that.  
Thereout a strange beast with seven heads arose,  
That towns and castles under her breast did cour. *Spenser.*

## THE

THERETO. *adv.* [there and to, or unto.] To that.  
THEREUNTO. *adv.* [there and unto.] To that.  
Is it in regard then of sermons only, that apprehending  
the gospel of Christ we yield thereunto our unfeigned assent  
as to a thing infallibly true. *Hooker, b. v.*  
This sort of base people doth not for the most part rebel of  
themselves, having no heart thereunto, but are by force drawn  
by the grand rebels into their action. *Spenser on Ireland.*  
Next thereunto did grow a goodly tree. *Fairy Queen.*  
That whereby we reason, live and be  
Within ourselves we strangers are thereto. *Davies.*  
A larger form of speech were faster than that which punc-  
tually prefixeth a constant day thereto. *Brown.*  
What might his force have done, being brought thereto,  
When that already gave so much to do? *Daniel.*  
That it is the appointment of God, might be argument  
enough to persuade us thereto. *Tillotson's Sermons.*  
THEREUPON. *adv.* [there and upon.]  
1. Upon that; in consequence of that.  
Grace having not in one thing shewed itself, nor for some  
few days, but in such sort so long continued, our manifold  
sins striving to the contrary, what can we less thereupon con-  
clude, than that God would at least-wise, by tract of time,  
teach the world, that the thing which he blesteth cannot but  
be of him. *Hooker, b. iv.*  
He hopes to find you forward  
And thereupon he sends you this good news. *Shakespeare.*  
Let that one article rank with the rest;  
And thereupon give me your daughter. *Shakespeare's Henry V.*  
Though grants of extraordinary liberties made by a king  
to his subjects do no more diminish his greatness than when  
one torch lighteth another, yet many times inconveniences  
do arise thereupon. *Davies on Ireland.*  
Children are chid for having failed in good manners, and  
have thereupon reproofs and precepts heaped upon them. *Locke.*  
Solon finding the people engaged in two violent factions,  
of the poor and the rich, and in great confusion thereupon,  
made due provisions for settling the balance of power. *Swift.*  
2. Immediately.  
THEREUNDER. *adv.* [there and under.] Under that.  
Those which come nearer unto reason, find paradise under  
the equinoctial line, judging that thereunder might be found  
most pleasure and the greatest fertility. *Raleigh.*  
THEREWITH. *adv.* [there and with.]  
1. With that.  
Germany had stricken off that which appeared corrupt in  
the doctrine of the church of Rome, but seemed in discipline  
still to retain therewith very great conformity. *Hooker, b. iv.*  
All things without, which round about we see,  
We seek to know, and have therewith to do. *Davies.*  
Therewith at last he forc'd him to untie  
One of his grasping feet, him to defend thereby. *Spenser.*  
2. Immediately.  
THEREWITHAL. *adv.* [there and withal.]  
1. Over and above.  
Therewithal the execrable act  
On their late murder'd king they aggravate. *Daniel.*  
2. At the same time.  
Well, give her that ring, and give therewithal  
That letter. *Shakespeare's Two Gentlemen of Verona.*  
3. With that.  
His hideous tail then hurled he about,  
And therewithal enwrap the nimble thighs  
Of his froth-foamy steed. *Spenser.*  
THERYACAL. *adj.* [θερυακός; from theriaca, Lat.] Medici-  
nal; physick.  
The virtuoso bezoar is taken from the beast that feedeth  
upon the mountains, where there are theriacal herbs. *Bacon.*  
THERMOMETER. *n. f.* [thermometre, Fr. *thermos* and *μέτρον*.] An instrument for measuring the heat of the air, or  
of any matter.  
The greatest heat is about two in the afternoon, when the  
sun is past the meridian, as is evident from the thermometer,  
or observations of the weather-glass. *Brown.*  
THERMOMETRICAL. *adj.* [from thermometer.] Relating to the  
measure of heat.  
His heat raises the liquor in the thermometrical tubes. *Cheyne.*  
THERMOSCOPE. *n. f.* [thermoscope, Fr. *thermos* and *σκοπεῖν*.] An instrument by which the degrees of heat are discovered;  
a thermometer.  
By the trial of the thermoscope, fishes have more heat than  
the element which they swim in. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*  
THESE, pronoun, the plural of this.  
1. Opposed to those.  
Did we for these barbarians plant and sow  
On these, on these our happy fields below? *Dryden.*  
2. These relates to the persons or things last mentioned; and  
those to the first.  
More rain falls in June and July than in December and  
January; but it makes a much greater show upon the earth  
in these months than in those, because it lies longer upon it.  
*Woodward's Nat. Hist. p. iv.*  
THE'SIS.



# THI

THE'SIS. *n. f.* [*these*, Fr. *Séris*.] A position; something laid down; affirmatively or negatively.  
The truth of what you here lay down,  
By some example should be shewn.  
An honest, but a simple pair,  
May serve to make this *thesis* clear. *Prior*.  
THE'SMOTHERE. *n. f.* [*thesmote*, Fr. *Thesmote*; *Thesmote* and *Thesmote*.] A lawgiver.  
THE'URGY. *n. f.* [*Thesury*.] The power of doing supernatural things by lawful means, as by prayer to God. *Bailey*.  
THEW. *n. f.* [*Seap*, Saxon.]  
1. Quality; manners; customs; habit of life; form of behaviour.

Home report these happy news,  
For well-ye worthy been for worth and gentle *thewes*.  
*Fairy Queen*, b. i.  
From mother's pap I taken was unfit,  
And straight deliver'd to a fairy knight,  
To be upbrought in gentle *thewes* and martial might.

2. In *Shakespeare* it seems to signify brawn, or bulk, from the Saxon *Seop*, *the thigh*, or some such meaning.  
Nature crescent does not grow alone  
In *thews* and bulk; but, as this temple waxes,  
The inward service of the mind and soul  
Grows wide withal. *Shakespeare's Hamlet*.  
Will you tell me, master Shallow, how to chuse a man?  
Care I for the limbs, the *thews*, the stature, bulk and big  
semblance of a man? give me the spirit, master Shallow.

THE'WED. *adj.* [from *thew*.] Educated; habituated; accustomed.

But he was wife and wary of her will,  
And ever held his hand upon his heart;  
Yet would not seem so rude, and *thewed* in ill,  
As to despise so courteous seeming part. *Fairy Q. b. ii.*  
THEY. *n. f.* in the oblique case *them*, the plural of *he* or *she*. [*Si*, Saxon.]

1. The men; the women; the persons.  
*They* are in a most warlike preparation. *Shak. Coriolanus*.  
Why do you keep alone?  
Of sorriest fancies your companions making,  
Using those thoughts, which should indeed have died  
With them *they* think on. *Shakespeare's Macbeth*.  
The Spaniard  
Must now confess, if *they* have any goodness, *Shakespeare*.  
The trial just and noble.  
*They* eat on beds of silk and gold,  
At ivory tables, or wood fold  
Dearer than it. *Benj. Johnson's Cataline*.  
*They* know  
To joy the friend and grapple with the foe. *Prior*.  
2. Those men; those women; opposed to some others.  
Only *they*,  
That come to hear a merry play,  
Will be deceiv'd. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII*.  
'Tis remarkable, that *they*  
Talk most who have the least to say. *Prior*.  
3. It is used indefinitely; as the French on *dit*.  
There, as *they* say, perpetual night is found  
In silence brooding on th' unhappy ground. *Dryden*.  
TH'BLE. *n. f.* A slice; a scummer; a spatula.  
THICK. *adj.* [*dicce*, Saxon; *dic*, Dutch; *dyck*, Danish; *thickur*, Islandick.]

1. Not thin.  
2. Dense; not rare; gross; crass.  
God caused the wind to blow, to dry up the abundant  
flume of the earth, make the land more firm, and cleanse the  
air of *thick* vapours and unwholesome mists. *Raleigh*.  
To warm milk pour spirit of nitre; the milk presently  
after will become *thicker* than it was. *Arbutnot on Aliments*.  
3. Not clear; not transparent; muddy; feculent.  
Why hast thou lost the fresh blood in thy cheeks,  
And given my treasures and my rights of thee,  
To *thick* ey'd musing and curs'd melancholy? *Shakespeare*.  
A fermentation makes all the wine in the vessel *thick* or  
foul; but when that is past, it grows clear of itself. *Temple*.  
Encumber'd in the mud, their oars divide  
With heavy strokes the *thick* unwieldy tide. *Addison*.  
4. Great in circumference; not slender.  
My little finger shall be *thicker* than his loins. *1 Kings* xii.  
Thou art waxen fat; thou art grown *thick*, covered with  
fatness. *Deut. xxxii. 15*.  
5. Frequent; in quick succession; with little intermission.  
They charged the defendants with their small shot and  
Turky arrows as *thick* as hail. *Knolles*.  
Favours came *thick* upon him, liker main showers than  
sprinkling drops or dews; for the next St. George's day he  
was knighted, made gentleman of the king's bed-chamber,  
and an annual pension given him. *Wotton*.  
This being once a week, came too *thick* and too often  
about. *Spelman*.

His pills as *thick* as handgranado's flew,  
And where they fell as certainly they flew. *Rescommen*.  
6. Close; not divided by much space; crowded.  
It brought them to a hollow cave,  
Amid the *thickest* woods. *Fairy Q. b. i.*  
The people were gathered *thick* together. *Luke* xi. 29.  
Nor *thicker* harvests on rich Hermus rise,  
Than stand these troops. *Dryden's En*.  
He fought secure of fortune as of fame;  
Still by new maps the island might be shewn:  
Conquests he strew'd where'er he came,  
*Thick* as the galaxy with stars is sown. *Dryden*.  
Objects of pain or pleasure do not lie *thick* enough toge-  
ther in life to keep the soul in constant action. *Addison*.  
7. Not easily pervious; set with things close to each other.  
He through a little window cast his sight,  
Though *thick* of bars that gave a scanty light. *Dryden*.  
The speedy horse  
Watch each entrance of the winding wood,  
Black was the forest, *thick* with beech it stood. *Dryden*.  
Next the proud palace of Salerno stood  
A mount of rough ascent, and *thick* with wood. *Dryden*.  
Bring it near some *thick*-headed tree. *Mortimer*.  
8. Coarse; not thin.  
It tasteth a little of the wax, which in a pomegranate, or  
some such *thick*-coated fruit, it would not. *Bacon*.  
*Thick*-leaved weeds amongst the grass will need more dry-  
ing than ordinary grass. *Mortimer's Husbandry*.  
9. Without proper intervals of articulation.  
Speaking *thick*, which nature made his blemish,  
Became the accents of the valiant,  
To seem like him. *Shakespeare's Henry IV*.  
THICK. *n. f.* [from the adjective.]  
1. The thickest part or time when any thing is thickest.  
Achimetes having with a mine suddenly blown up a great  
part of the wall of the Spanish station, in the *thick* of the  
dust and smoke presently entered his men. *Knolles*.  
2. *THICK and thin*. Whatever is in the way.  
Through perils both of wind and limb,  
Through *thick and thin* she followed him. *Hudibras*.  
When first the dawn appears upon his chin,  
For a small sum to swear through *thick and thin*. *Dryden*.  
THICK. *adv.* [It is not always easy to distinguish the adverb  
from the adjective.]  
1. Frequently; fast.  
'Tis some disaster,  
Or else he would not fend so *thick*. *Denham's Sophy*.  
I hear the trampling of *thick* beating feet;  
This way they move. *Dryden's Don Sebastian*.  
2. Closely.  
The neighb'ring plain with arms is cover'd o'er;  
The vale an iron harvest seems to yield,  
Of *thick* sprung lances in a waving field. *Dryden*.  
A little plot of ground *thick* sown, is better than a great  
field which lies fallow. *Norris's Misch*.  
3. To a great depth.  
If you apply it *thick* spread, it will eat to the bone. *Wesem*.  
Cato has piercing eyes, and will discern  
Our frauds, unless they're cover'd *thick* with art. *Addison*.  
4. *THICK and threefold*. In quick succession; in great numbers.  
They came *thick and threefold* for a time, till one expe-  
rienced stager discovered the plot. *L'Estrange's Fab*.  
To TH'CKEN. *v. a.* [from *thick*.]  
1. To make thick.  
2. To make close; to fill up interstices.  
Waters evaporated and mounted up into the air, *thicken*  
and cool it. *Woodward's Nat. Hist*.  
3. To condense; to congregate.  
The white of an egg gradually dissolves by heat, exceed-  
ing a little the heat of a human body; a greater degree of  
heat will *thicken* it into a white, dark-coloured, dry, viscous  
mass. *Arbutnot on Aliments*.  
4. To strengthen; to confirm.  
'Tis a shrewd doubt, though it be but a dream;  
And this may help to *thicken* other proofs,  
That do demonstrate thinly. *Shakespeare's Othello*.  
5. To make frequent.  
6. To make close or numerous.  
To TH'CKEN. *v. n.*  
1. To grow thick.  
2. To grow dense or muddy.  
Thy lustre *thickens*  
When he shines by. *Shakespeare's Ant. and Cleopatra*.  
3. To congregate; to be consolidated.  
Water stop gives birth  
To grass and plants, and *thickens* into earth. *Prior*.  
4. To grow close or numerous.  
The press of people *thickens* to the court,  
Th' impatient crowd devouring the report.  
He saw the crowd *thickening*, and desired to know how  
many there were. *Dryden*.  
5. To

# THI

5. To grow quick.  
The combat *thickens*, like the storm that flies  
From westward when the show'ry kids arise,  
Or part'ring hail comes pouring on the main, *Addison*.  
When Jupiter descends in harden'd rain.  
TH'CKET. *n. f.* [*diccet*, Saxon.] A close knot or tuft of  
trees; a close wood or copse.

I drew you hither,  
Into the chiefest *thicket* of the park.  
Within a *thicket* I repos'd; and found  
Let fall from heav'n a sleep interminate. *Chapman*.  
Chus, or any of his, could not in haste creep through  
those desert regions, which the length of one hundred and  
thirty years after the flood had fortified with *thickets*, and  
permitted every bush and briar, reed and tree, to join them-  
selves into one main body and forest. *Raleigh*.  
How often, from the steep  
Of echoing hill, or *thicket*, have we heard  
Celestial voices, to the midnight air,  
Sole, or responsive, each to other's note,  
Singing their great Creator? *Milton*.  
My brothers slept to the next *thicket* side  
To bring me berries. *Milton*.  
Now Leda's twins  
Their trembling lances brandish'd at the foe;  
Nor had they mis'd, but he to *thickets* fled,  
Conceal'd from aiming spears, not pervious to the steed. *Dryden*.

I've known young Juba life before the sun,  
To beat the *thicket* where the tyger slept,  
Or seek the lion in his dreadful haunts. *Addison's Cato*.  
TH'CKLY. *adv.* [from *thick*.] Deeply; to a great quantity.  
Mending cracked receivers, having *thickly* overlaid them  
with diachylon, we could not perceive leaks. *Boyle*.  
TH'CKNESS. *n. f.* [from *thick*.]  
1. The state of being thick; density.  
2. Quantity of matter interposed; space taken up by matter  
interposed.

In the darkened room, against the hole at which the light  
entered, I could easily see through the whole *thickness* of my  
hand the motions of a body placed beyond it. *Boyle*.  
3. Quantity laid on quantity to some considerable depth.  
Poll a tree, and cover it some *thickness* with clay on the  
top, and see what it will put forth. *Bacon's Nat. Hist*.  
4. Consistence; grossness; not rareness; spissitude.  
Nitre mingled with water to the *thickness* of honey, and  
anointed on the bud after the vine is cut, it will sprout  
forth. *Bacon's Nat. Hist*. N. 444.  
Discafes imagined to come from the *thickness* of blood,  
come often from the contrary cause. *Arbutnot on Aliments*.  
5. Imperviousness; closeness.  
The banks of the river and the *thickness* of the shades drew  
into them all the birds of the country. *Addison*.  
6. Want of sharpness; want of quickness.  
A person found in himself, being at some times subject to  
a *thickness* of hearing, the like effect. *Holder*.  
What you write is printed in large letters; otherwise be-  
tween the weakness of my eyes and *thickness* of hearing, I  
should lose the greatest pleasure. *Swift*.  
TH'CK-SCULLED. *adj.* Dull; stupid.  
Pleas'd to hear their *thick-scull'd* judges cry,  
Well mov'd! oh finely said!  
This downright fighting fool, this *thick-scull'd* hero,  
This blunt unthinking instrument of death,  
With plain dull virtue has outgone my wit. *Dryden*.  
TH'CKSET. *adj.* [*thick* and *set*.] Close planted.  
His eye-balls glare with fire, suffus'd with blood,  
His neck shoots up a *thickset* thorny wood;  
His bristled back a trench impal'd appears,  
And stands erected, like a field of spears. *Dryden*.  
The world is so *thickset* with the numerous productions of  
the creatures, that besides the apparent beauty of things view-  
ed by all, there are those secret graces in every part of na-  
ture, which some few alone have the skill to discern. *Grew*.  
TH'CKSKIN. *n. f.* [*thick* and *skin*.] A coarse gross man; a  
numskul.

The shallow'st *thickskin* of that barren fort,  
Who Pyramus presented in their sport,  
Forsook his scene and enter'd in a brake. *Shakespeare*.  
THIEF. *n. f.* [*thiuf*, Gothick; *thief*, Saxon; *thief*, Dutch.  
It was anciently written *thief*, and so appeareth to have been  
of two syllables; *this* was wont to be taken for *thrift*, so  
that *thie* of is he that takes of or from a man his *thief*, that is,  
his *thrift* or means whereby he *thrives*.]  
1. One who takes what belongs to another: *the thief* steals by  
ferecy, and the *rauber* by violence; but these senses are con-  
founded.

Take heed, have open eye; for *thieves* do foot by night.  
*Shakespeare*.  
This he said because he was a *thief*, and had the bag. *John*.  
Can you think I owe a *thief* my life,  
Because he took it not by lawless force?

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And to maintain his murders?  
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Their needles to lances. *Shakespeare's King John*.  
Examine Venus and the Moon,  
Who stole a *thimble* or a spoon. *Hudibras*, p. i.  
Veins that run perpendicular to the horizon, have valves  
flicking to their sides like so many *thimbles*; which, when  
the blood presses back, stop its passage, but are compressed  
by the forward motion of the blood. *Cheyne*.  
THYME.

Am I obliged by that t' assist his rapines, *Dryden*.  
And to maintain his murders?  
2. An excrecence in the snuff of a candle.  
Their burning lamps the storm ensuing show,  
Th' oil sparkles, *thieves* about the snuff do grow. *May*.  
THIEF-CATCHER. } *n. f.* } [*thief and catch*.] } One whose bu-  
THIEF-LEADER. } } [*thief and lead*.] } siness is to de-  
THIEF-TAKER. } } [*thief and take*.] } tect thieves,  
and bring them to justice.

A wolf pass'd by as the *thief-leaders* were dragging a fox  
to execution. *L'Estrange*.  
My ev'nings all I would with sharpers spend,  
And make the *thief-catcher* my bosom friend. *Bramston*.  
To THIEVE. *v. n.* [from *thief*.] To steal; to practise theft.  
THIEVERY. *n. f.* [from *thieve*.]  
1. The practice of stealing.  
Ne how to scape great punishment and shame,  
For their false treason and vile *thievery*. *Spenser*.  
Master, be one of them; 'tis an honourable kind of  
*thievery*. *Shakespeare*.  
Do villainy, do; since you profess to do't,  
Like workmen; I'll example you with *thievery*. *Shakespeare*.  
He makes it a help unto *thievery*; for thieves having a de-  
sign upon a house, make a fire at the four corners thereof,  
and cast therein the fragments of loadstone, which raiseth  
fume. *Brown's Vulg. Errours*, b. ii.  
Amongst the Spartans, *thievery* was a practice morally good  
and honest. *South*.

2. That which is stolen.  
Injurious time now, with a robber's haste;  
Crams his rich *thievery* up he knows not how. *Shakespeare*.  
THIEVISH. *adj.* [from *thief*.]  
1. Given to stealing; practising theft.  
What, would'st thou have me go and beg my food?  
Or with a bafe and boist'rous sword enforce  
A *thievish* living on the common road. *Shakespeare*.  
O *thievish* night,  
Why should'st thou, but for some felonious end,  
In thy dark lantern thus close up the stars;  
That nature hung in heav'n, and fill'd their lamps  
With everlasting oil, to give due light  
To the mild and lonely traveller?  
The *thievish* God suspected him, and took  
The hind aside, and thus in whispers spoke;  
Discover not the theft. *Addison*.  
2. Secret; sly.  
Four and twenty times the pilot's glass  
Hath told the *thievish* minutes how they pass. *Shakespeare*.  
THIEVISHLY. *adv.* [from *thievish*.] Like a thief.  
They lay not to live by their worke;  
But *thievishly* loiter and lurke. *Tusser's Husb*.  
THIEVISHNESS. *n. f.* [from *thievish*.] Disposition to steal;  
habit of stealing.  
THIGH. *n. f.* [*Seop*, Saxon; *thio*, Islandick; *die*, Dutch.]  
The *thigh* includes all between the buttocks and the knee.  
The *thigh* bone is the longest of all the bones in the body



# THI

**THIME**. *n. f.* [*thymus*, Lat. *thym*, Fr.] A fragrant herb from which the bees are supposed to draw honey. This should be written *thyme*, which see.

Fair marigolds, and bees alluring *thyme*. *Spenser.*

**THIN**. *adj.* [*thin*, Saxon; *thunnur*, Islandick; *dunn*, Dutch.]

1. Not thick.
- Beat gold into *thin* plates, and cut it into wires. *Exod.*
- Rare; not dense.
- The hope of the ungodly is like *thin* froth, that is blown away with the wind. *Wisd. v. 14.*
- In the day when the air is more *thin*, the sound pierceth better; but when the air is more thick, as in the night, the sound spendeth and spreadeth abroad less. *Bacon.*
- Understand the fame
- Of fish within their wat'ry residence;
- Not hither summon'd, since they cannot change
- Their element, to draw the *thinner* air. *Milton.*
- The waters of Bonifhenes are so *thin* and ight, that they swim upon the top of the stream of the river Hypanis.
- More.
- To warm new milk pour any alkali, the liquor will remain at rest, though it appear somewhat *thinner*. *Arbutnot.*
- Not close; separate by large spaces.
- He pleas'd the *thin* and bathful audience
- Of our well-meaning, frugal ancestors. *Reform.*
- Thou art weak, and full of art is he;
- Else how could he that host seduce to sin,
- Whose fall has left the heav'nly nation *thin*? *Dryden.*
- Northward, beyond the mountains we will go,
- Where rocks lie cover'd with eternal snow,
- Thin* herbage in the plains, and fruitless fields,
- The sand no gold, the mine no silver yields. *Dryden.*
- Thin* on the tow'rs they stand; and ev'n those few,
- A feeble, fainting, and dejected crew. *Dryden.*
- Already Caesar
- Has ravag'd more than half the globe; and fees
- Mankind grown *thin* by his destructive sword. *Addison.*
- Not closely compacted or accumulated.
- Seven *thin* ears blasted with the east wind sprung up. *Gen.*
- Remove the swelling epithets, thick laid
- As varnish on a harlot's cheek; the rest
- Thin* frown with ought of profit or delight. *Milton.*
- Thin* leaved arbute hazle-graffs receives,
- And planes huge apples bear that bore but leaves. *Dryden.*
5. Exile; small.
- I hear the groans of ghosts;
- Thin*, hollow founds, and lamentable screams. *Dryden.*
6. Not coarse; not gross in substance.
7. Not abounding.
- Spain is *thin* frown of people, by reason of the sterility of the soil and the natives being exhausted in such vast territories as they possess. *Bacon.*
- Ferrara is very large, but extremely *thin* of people. *Addison.*
8. Not fat; not bulky; lean; slim; slender.
- A slim *thin* gutted fox made a hard shift to wriggle his body into a hen-roost, and when he had stuffed his guts well, the hole was too little to get out again. *L'Estrange.*
- THIN**. *adv.* Not thickly.
- Fame is the spur, that the clear spirit doth raise,
- That last infirmity of noble mind,
- To scorn delights, and live laborious days;
- But the fair guerdon when we hope to find,
- And think to burst out into sudden blaze,
- Comes the blind fury with the' abhorred sheers,
- And flits the *thin* spun life. *Milton.*
- A country gentlewoman, if it be like to rain, goes not abroad *thin* clad. *Locke.*
- TO THIN**. *v. a.* [from the adjective.]
1. To make thin or rare; not to thicken.
- The serum of the blood is neither acid nor alkaline: oil of vitriol thickens, and oil of tartar *thins* it a little. *Arbutnot.*
2. To make less close or numerous.
- The bill against root and branch never passed till both houses were sufficiently *thinned* and overawed. *King Charles.*
- T' unload the branches, or the leaves to *thin*
- That suck the vital moisture of the vine. *Dryden.*
- 'Tis Caesar's sword has made Rome's senate little,
- And *thinn'd* its ranks. *Addison's Cato.*
3. To attenuate.
- The vapours by the solar heat.
- Thinn'd* and exhal'd rise to their airy seat. *Blackmore.*
- THINLY**. *adv.* [from *thin*.] Not thickly; not closely; not densely; not numerously.
- It is commonly opinioned, that the earth was *thinly* inhabited before the flood. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. vi.*
- THINE**, pronoun. [*thein*, Gothick; *thin*, Saxon; *dijn*, Dutch.]
- Belonging or relating to thee; the pronoun possessive of thou. It is used for *thy* when the substantive is divided from it; as, *this is thy house; thine is this house; this house is thine.*
- Thou hast her, France; let her be *thine*, for we
- Have no such daughter. *Shakep. King Lear.*

# THI

**THINK**. *v. f.* [*ding*, Saxon; *ding*, Dutch.]

1. Whatever is; not a person. A general word.
- Do not you chide; I have a *thing* for you.
- You have a *thing* for me?
- It is a common *thing*—
- Ha?
- To have a foolish wife.
- The great master he found busy in packing up his *things* against his departure. *Shakep. Othello.*
- The remnant of the meat-offering is a *thing* most holy. *Knolles's Hist. of the Turks.*
- Says the master, you devour the same *things* that they would have eaten, mice and all. *Levi. ii. 3.*
- A *thing* by neither man or woman priz'd,
- And scarcely known enough to be despis'd. *Dryden.*
- I should blush to own so rude a *thing*,
- As it is to shun the brother of my king. *Dryden.*
- Wicked men, who understand any *thing* of wisdom, may fee the imprudence of worldly and irreligious courses. *Tillotson.*
2. It is used in contempt.
- I have a *thing* in prose, begun above twenty-eight years ago, and almost finished: it will make a four shilling volume. *Swift.*
3. It is used of persons in contempt, or sometimes with pity.
- See, sons, what *things* you are! how quickly nature
- Falls to revolt, when gold becomes her object?
- For this the foolish over-careful fathers
- Have broke their sleeps with thoughts, their brains with
- care. *Shakep. Henry IV.*
- Never any *thing* was so unbred as that odious man. *Cony.*
- The poor *thing* sigh'd, and with a blessing express'd with
- the utmost vehemence turned from me. *Addison.*
- I'll be this abject *thing* no more.
- Love give me back my heart again. *Granville.*
4. It is used by *Shakespeare* once in a sense of honour.
- I lov'd the maid I married: never man
- Sigh'd truer breath: but that I see thee here,
- Thou noble *thing*! more dances my wrapt heart. *Shakep.*
- TO THINK**. *v. n.* preter. *thought*. [*thantgan*, Gothick; *dencken*, Saxon; *denken*, Dutch.]
1. To have ideas; to compare terms or things; to reason; to cogitate; to perform any mental operation.
- Thinking*, in the propriety of the English tongue, signifies that sort of operation of the mind about its ideas, wherein the mind is active; where it, with some degree of voluntary attention, considers any thing.
- What am I? or from whence? for that I am
- I know, because I *think*; but whence I came,
- Or how this frame of mine began to be,
- What other being can disclose to me? *Dryden.*
- Those who perceive dully, or retain ideas in their minds
- ill, will have little matter to *think* on. *Locke.*
- It is an opinion that the soul always *thinks*, and that it has the actual perception of ideas in itself constantly, and that actual *thinking* is as inseparable from the soul, as actual extension is from the body. *Locke.*
- These are not matters to be slightly and superficially *thought* upon.
- His experience of a good prince must give great satisfaction to every *thinking* man. *Addison's Freeholder.*
2. To judge; to conclude; to determine.
- Let them marry to whom they *think* best; only to their father's tribe shall they marry. *Num. xxxvi. 6.*
- I fear we shall not find
- This long desired king such as was *thought*. *Daniel.*
3. To intend.
- Thou *thought'st* to help me, and such thanks I give,
- As one near death to those that wish him live. *Shakep. Lear.*
4. To imagine; to fancy.
- Something since his coming forth is *thought* of, which
- Imports the kingdom so much fear and danger,
- That his return was most requir'd. *Shakep. King Lear.*
- Edmund, I *think*, is gone,
- In pity of his misery, to dispatch
- His nighted life. *Shakep. King Lear.*
- We may not be startled at the breaking of the exterior
- earth; for the face of nature hath provoked men to *think* of
- and observe such a thing. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*
- Those who love to live in gardens, have never *thought* of
- contriving a winter garden. *Spektor, N° 477.*
5. To muse; to meditate.
- You pine, you languish, love to be alone,
- Think* much, speak little, and in speaking sigh. *Dryden.*
6. To recollect; to observe.
- We are come to have the warrant.
- Well *thought* upon; I have it here about me. *Shakep.*
- Think* upon me, my God, for good, according to all that
- I have done. *Neh. v. 19.*
7. To judge; to conclude.
- If your general acquaintance be among ladies, provided
- they have no ill reputation, you *think* you are safe. *Swift.*

# THI

Still the work was not complete,

When Venus *thought* on a deceit. *Swift's Miscel.*

The opinions of others whom we know and *think* well of

are no ground of assent. *Locke.*

8. To consider; to doubt.
- Any one may *think* with himself, how then can any thing live in Mercury and Saturn. *Bentley's Sermons.*
- TO THINK**. *v. a.*
1. To imagine; to image in the mind; to conceive.
- Royal Lear,
- Whom I have ever honour'd as my king,
- And as my patron *thought* on in my prayer. *Shakep. Lear.*
- Charity *thinketh* no evil. *1 Cor. xiii. 5.*
2. To believe; to esteem.
- I *thought* I saw the grave where Laura lay. *Sidney.*
- Me *thinketh* the running of the foremost is like that of
- Ahimaaz. *2 Sam. xviii. 27.*
3. To think much. To grieve.
- He *thought* not much to clothe his enemies. *Milton.*
- If we consider our infinite obligations to God, we have no reason to *think* much to sacrifice to him our dearest interests in this world. *Tillotson's Sermons.*
4. To think scorn. To disdain.
- He *thought* scorn to lay hands on Mordecai alone. *Ezra. iii.*
- THINKER**. *n. f.* [from *think*.] One who thinks in a certain manner.
- No body is made any thing by hearing of rules, or laying them up in his memory; practice must settle the habit: you may as well hope to make a good musician by a lecture in the art of music, as a coherent *thinker*, or strict reasoner, by a set of rules.
- If a man had an ill-favoured nose, deep *thinkers* would impute the cause to the prejudice of his education. *Swift.*
- THINKING**. *n. f.* [from *think*.] Imagination; cogitation; judgment.
- He put it by once; but, to my *thinking*, he would fain have had it. *Shakep. Julius Caesar.*
- If we did think,
- His contemplations were above the earth,
- And fix'd on spiritual objects, he should fill
- Dwell in his musings; but I am afraid
- His *thinkings* are below the moon, nor worth
- His serious considering. *Shakep. Henry VIII.*
- I heard a bird so sing,
- Whole music, to my *thinking*, pleas'd the king. *Shakep.*
- I was a man, to my *thinking*, very likely to get a rich widow. *Addison's Guard. N° 97.*
- THINLY**. *n. f.* [from *thin*.]
1. Not thickly.
2. Not closely; not numerously.
- It is opinioned, that the earth was *thinly* inhabited before the flood. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*
- Our walls are *thinly* mann'd; our best men slain:
- The rest, an useless number, spent with watching. *Dryden.*
- THINNESS**. *n. f.* [from *thin*.] Exility; tenuity.
1. The contrary to thickness; exility; tenuity.
- Tickling is most in the soles, arm-holes and sides, because of the *thinness* of the skin. *Bacon.*
- No breach, but an expansion,
- Like gold to airy *thinness* beat. *Donne.*
- Transparent substances, as glass, water, air, &c. when made very thin by being blown into bubbles, or otherwise formed into plates, do exhibit various colours according to their various *thinness*, although at a greater thickness they appear very clear and colourless. *Newton's Opticks.*
- Such depend upon a strong projectile motion of the blood, and too great *thinness* and delicacy of the vessels. *Arbutnot.*
2. Paucity; scarcity.
- The buzzard
- Invites the feather'd Nimrods of his race,
- To hide the *thinness* of their flock from sight,
- And all together make a seeming goodly flight. *Dryden.*
- In country villages pope Leo the seventh indulged a practice through the *thinness* of the inhabitants, which opened a way for pluralities. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*
3. Rareness; not spissitude.
- Those pleasures that spring from honour the mind can nauseate, and quickly feel the *thinness* of a popular breath. *South.*
- THIRD**. *adj.* [*dridda*, Saxon.] The first after the second; the ordinal of three.
- This is the *third* time: I hope good luck lies in odd numbers. *Shakep. Lear.*
- THIRD**. *n. f.* [from the adjective.]
1. The third part.
- To thee and thine hereditary ever,
- Remain this ample *third* of our fair kingdom. *Shakep.*
- Men of their broken debtors take a *third*,
- A sixth, a tenth, letting them thrive again. *Shakep. Lear.*
- The prestant subjects of the abbey make up a *third* of its people. *Addison.*

# THI

No sentence can stand that is not confirmed by two *thirds* of the council.

Such clamours are like the feigned quarrels of combined cheats, to delude some *third* person. *Decay of Piety.*

2. The sixtieth part of a second.
- Divide the natural day into twenty-four equal parts, an hour into sixty minutes, a minute into sixty seconds, a second into sixty *thirds*. *Holder on Time.*
- THIRDBOROUGH**. *n. f.* [*third* and *borough*.] An under-conflable.
- THIRDLY**. *adv.* [from *third*.] In the third place.
- First, metals are more durable than plants; secondly, they are more solid; *thirdly*, they are wholly subterranean. *Bacon.*
- TO THIRL**. *v. a.* [*Syllan*, Sax.; *derfl*, Dutch.]
- THIRST**. *n. f.* [*dyrre*, Saxon; want of drink; want of drink.
1. The pain suffered for want of drink; want of drink.
- But fearless they perseu, nor can the flood
- Quench their dire *thirst*; alas! they thirst for blood. *Dent.*
- Thus accus'd,
- In midst of water I complain of *thirst*. *Dryden.*
- Thirst* and hunger denote the state of spittle and liquor of the stomach. *Thirst* is the sign of an acrimony commonly alkalescent or muriatick. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*
2. Eagerness; vehement desire.
- Not hope of praise, nor *thirst* of worldly good,
- Entic'd us to follow this emprise. *Fairfax, b. ii.*
- Thou hast allay'd the *thirst* I had of knowledge. *Milton.*
- Say is't thy bounty, or thy *thirst* of praise. *Granville.*
- This is an active and ardent *thirst* after happiness, or after a full, beatifying object. *Chryse.*
3. Draught.
- The rapid current, through veins
- Of porous earth with kindly *thirst* up drawn,
- Rose a fresh fountain. *Milton.*
- TO THIRST**. *v. n.* [*Syrrean*, Saxon; *dyrsten*, Dutch.]
1. To feel want of drink; to be thirsty or athirst.
- They shall not hunger nor *thirst*. *Isa. xli. 10.*
- The people *thirsted* there for water. *Exod. xvii. 3.*
- They as they *thirsted* scoop the brimming stream. *Milt.*
2. To have a vehement desire for any thing.
- They knew how the ungodly were tormented, *thirsting* in another manner than the just. *Wisd. xi. 9.*
- My soul *thirsteth* for the living God. *Psal. xlii. 2.*
- Till a man hungers and *thirsts* after righteousness, till he feels an uneasiness in the want of it, his will will not be determined to any action in pursuit of this confessed, greater good. *Locke.*
- But furious *thirsting* thus for gore,
- The sons of men shall ne'er approach thy shore. *Pope.*
- TO THIRST**. *v. a.* To want to drink.
- Untam'd and fierce the tyger still remains:
- For the kind gifts of water and of food,
- He seeks his keeper's flesh, and *thirsts* his blood. *Prior.*
- THIRSTINESS**. *n. f.* [from *thirst*.] The state of being thirsty.
- Next they will want a sucking and soaking *thirstiness*, or a fiery appetite to drink in the time. *Watson.*
- THIRSTY**. *adj.* [*dyrrig*, Saxon.]
1. Suffering want of drink; pained for want of drink.
- Thy brother's blood the *thirsty* earth hath drank,
- Branch'd with the steely point of Clifford's lance. *Shakep.*
- Give me a little water to drink, for I am *thirsty*. *Judg. iv.*
- Unworthy was thy fate,
- To fall beneath a base assassin's stab,
- Whom all the *thirsty* instruments of death
- Had in the field of battle fought in vain. *Roswe.*
2. Possessed with any vehement desire: as, *blood thirsty*.
- THIRTEEN**. *adj.* [*dreotene*, Saxon.] Ten and three.
- Speaking at the one end, I heard it return the voice *thirteen* times. *Bacon's Nat. Hist. N° 249.*
- THIRTEENTH**. *adj.* [from *thirteen*; *dreoteoda*, Saxon.] The third after the tenth.
- The *thirteenth* part difference bringeth the business but to such a pass, that every woman may have an husband. *Gramm.*
- THIRTIETH**. *adj.* [from *thirty*; *dreotegoda*, Saxon.] The tenth thrice told; the ordinal of thirty.
- Henry shall espouse the lady Margaret ere the *thirtieth* of May next ensuing. *Shakep. Henry VI. p. ii.*
- A *thirtieth* part of the sun's revolution.
- More will wonder at so short an age,
- To find a blank beyond the *thirtieth* page. *Dryden.*
- THIRTY**. *adj.* [*drig*, Saxon.] I thrice ten.
- I have slept fifteen years.
- Ay, and the time seems *thirty* unto me. *Shakep. Lear.*
- The Claudian aqueduct ran *thirty-eight* miles. *Addison.*
- THIS**. pronoun. [*dis*, Saxon.]
1. That which is present; what is now mentioned.
- Bardolph and Nim had more valour than *this*, yet they were both hang'd; and so would this be, if he durst steal. *Shak.*
- Come a little nearer *this* way.
- Within *this* three mile may you see it coming;
- I lay a moving grove. *Shakep. Macbeth.*



# THO

Must I endure all this? *Shakeſp. Julius Cæſar.*  
 This ſame ſhall comfort us concerning our toil. *Gen. v. 29.*  
 This is not the place for a large reduction.  
 There is a very great inequality among men as to their internal endowments, and their external conditions, in this life. *Calamy's Sermons.*  
 2. The next future.  
 Let not the Lord be angry, and I will ſpeak yet but this once: peradventure ten ſhall be found there. *Gen. xviii. 32.*  
 3. This is uſed for this time.  
 By this the veſſel half her courſe had run. *Dryden.*  
 4. The laſt paſt.  
 I have not wept this forty years; but now  
 My mother comes aſreſh into my eyes. *Dryden.*  
 5. It is often oppoſed to that.  
 As when two winds with rival force contend,  
 This way and that, the wav'ring fails they bend,  
 While freezing Boreas and black Eurus blow,  
 Now here, now there, the reeling veſſel throw. *Pope.*  
 According as the ſmall parts of matter are connected together after this or that determinate manner, a body of this or that denomination is produced. *Boyle.*  
 Do we not often hear of this or that young heir? are not his riches and his lowneſſes talk'd of together? *South's Sermon.*  
 And preſſing for releaſe the mountains rend. *Dryden.*  
 6. When this and that reſpect a former ſentence, this relates to the latter, that to the former member.  
 Their judgment in this we may not, and in that we need not, follow. *Hooker.*  
 7. Sometimes it is oppoſed to the other.  
 Conſider the arguments which the author had to write this, or to deſign the other, before you arraign him. *Dryden.*  
 With endleſs pain this man perſues  
 What, if he gain'd, he could not uſe:  
 And other fondly hopes to ſee  
 What never was, nor e'er ſhall be. *Prior.*  
 THISTLE. *n. ſ.* [*pyrac, Saxon; dieſel, Dutch; cardus, Lat.*] A prickly weed growing in corn fields.  
 The leaves of the thistle grow alternately on the branches, and are prickly; and the heads are, for the moſt part, ſquare and prickly. *Miller.*  
 Hatful docks, rough thiſtles, keckſies, burs.  
 Get you ſome cardus benedictus, and lay it to your heart.—  
 There thou prick'ſt her with a thistle. *Shakeſp.*  
 Thorns alſo and thiſtles it ſhall bring thee forth. *Milton.*  
 Tough thiſtles choak'd the fields, and kill'd the corn,  
 And an unthrifty crop of weeds was born. *Dryden.*  
 Ric graſs will kill thiſtles. *Mortimer's Huſb.*  
 THISTLE, golden. *n. ſ.* A plant.  
 The golden thistle hath the appearance of a thistle: the flower conſiſts of many half florets, which reſt on the embryos; each of theſe are ſeparated by a thin leaf, and on the top of each embryo is faſtened a little leaf. *Miller.*  
 THISTLY. *adj.* [*from thistle.*] Overgrown with thiſtles.  
 Wide o'er the thifty lawn as ſwells the breeze,  
 A whitening ſhower of vegetable down  
 Amuſive floats. *Thomſon's Summer.*  
 THITHER. *adv.* [*þithen, Saxon.*] To that place; it is oppoſed to hither.  
 1. To that place: it is oppoſed to hither.  
 We're coming thither. *Shakeſp.*  
 When, like a bridegroom from the Eaſt, the ſun  
 Sets forth; he thither, whence he came, doth run. *Denham.*  
 There Phoenix and Ulyſſes watch the prey;  
 And thither all the wealth of Troy convey. *Dryden.*  
 2. To that end; to that point.  
 THITHERTO. *adv.* [*thither and to.*] To that end; ſo far.  
 THITHERWARD. *adv.* [*thither and ward.*] Towards that place.  
 Ne would he ſuffer ſleep once thitherward  
 Approach, albe his drowly den were next. *Fairy Qu.*  
 Madam, he's gone to ſerve the duke of Florence.  
 We met him thitherward, for thence we came. *Shakeſp.*  
 By quick inſtinctive motion, up I ſprung,  
 As thitherward endeavouring. *Milton's Par. Loſt, b. viii.*  
 The fooliſh beaſts went to the lion's den, leaving very goodly footſteps of their journey thitherward, but not the like of their return. *L'Eſtrange.*  
 A tuft of dailies on a flow'ry lay  
 They ſaw, and thitherward they bent their way. *Dryden.*  
 THO. *adv.* [*doone, Saxon.*] Then.  
 1. Then. *Spenser.*  
 2. Tho' contracted for though.  
 3. THOLE. *v. n.* To wait awhile. *Ainſ.*  
 THONG. *n. ſ.* [*þrang, þrong, Saxon.*] A ſtrap, or ſtring of leather.  
 The Tuſcan king  
 Laid by the lance and took him to the ſling;  
 Thrice whirld the thong about his head, and threw  
 The heated lead half melted as it flew. *Dryden's En.*  
 The ancient ceſtus only conſiſted of ſo many large thongs about the hand, without any lead at the end. *Addiſon.*

# THO

The ſmiths and armourers on palſieys ride,  
 And nails for looſen'd ſpears, and thongs for ſhields provide.  
 THORACICK. *adj.* [*from thorax.*] Belonging to the breaſt.  
 The chyle grows grey in the thoracick duct. *Arbutnot.*  
 THORAL. *adj.* [*from thorus, Lat.*] Relating to the bed.  
 The puniſhment of adultery, according to the Roman law, was ſometimes made by a thorol ſeparation. *Aylſſe.*  
 THORN. *n. ſ.* [*thaurus, Gothick; þorn, Saxon; dorn, Dutch.*] 1. A prickly tree of ſeveral kinds.  
 Thorns and thiſtles ſhall it bring forth. *Gen. iii. 18.*  
 2. A prickly growing on the thorn buſh.  
 The moſt upright is ſharper than a thorn hedge. *Me. vii.*  
 Flowers of all hue, and without thorn the roſe. *Milton.*  
 3. Any thing troubleſome.  
 The guilt of empire; all its thorns and cares  
 Be only mine. *Southern's Spartan Dame.*  
 THORAPPLE. *n. ſ.* A plant.  
 The thornapple is of two ſorts; the greater, which riſes up with a ſtrong round ſtalk, and the leſſer diſfers from the other in the ſmallneſs of the leaves. *Mortimer.*  
 THORNBARK. *n. ſ.* A ſea-fiſh.  
 The thornbark when dried taſtes of ſal ammoniac. *Arbut.*  
 THORNBUT. *n. ſ.* A ſort of ſea-fiſh, *Ainſ.* which he diſtinguiſhes from thornback. A birt or turbot.  
 THORNY. *adj.* [*from thorn.*] 1. Full of thorns; ſpiny; rough; prickly.  
 Not winding ivy, nor the glorious bay;  
 He wore, ſweet head, a thorny diadem. *Randolph.*  
 The boar's eye-balls glare with fire,  
 His neck ſhoots up a thick'et thorny wood;  
 His bristled back a trench impal'd appears. *Dryden.*  
 The wiser madmen did for virtue toil  
 A thorny, or at beſt a barren ſoil. *Dryden.*  
 They on the bleak top  
 Of rugged hills, the tho'ny bramble crop. *Dryden.*  
 2. Pricking; vexatious.  
 No diſlike againſt the perſon  
 Of our good queen, but the ſharp thorny points  
 Of my alleged reaſons drive this forward. *Shakeſp.*  
 3. Difficult; perplexing.  
 By how many thorny and hard ways they are come thereunto, by how many civil broils. *Spenser on Ireland.*  
 THOROUGH. *prepoſ.* [*the word thorough extended into two ſynables.*] 1. By way of making paſſage or penetration.  
 2. By means of.  
 Mark Antony will follow  
 Thorough the hazards of this untrod ſtate,  
 With all true faith. *Shakeſp. Julius Cæſar.*  
 THOROUGH. *adj.* [*The adjective is always written thorough, the prepoſition commonly through.*] 1. Complete; full; perfect.  
 The Iriſh horſeboys, in the thorough reformation of that realm, ſhould be cut off. *Spenser.*  
 He did not deſire a thorough engagement till he had time to reform ſome whom he reſolv'd never more to truſt. *Clarendon.*  
 A thorough tranſlator muſt be a thorough poet. *Dryden.*  
 A thorough practice of ſubjecting ourſelves to the wants of others, would extinguiſh in us pride. *Swift.*  
 2. Paſſing through.  
 Let all three ſides be a double houſe, without thorough lights on the ſides. *Bacon.*  
 THOROUGHFARE. *n. ſ.* [*thorough and fare.*] A paſſage through a paſſage without any ſtop or let.  
 Th' Hyrcanian deſerts are as thoroughfares now  
 For princes to come view fair Portia. *Shakeſp.*  
 His body is a paſſable carcaſe if he be not hurt: it is a thoroughfare for ſteel, if it be not hurt. *Shakeſp.*  
 Hell, and this world, one realm, one continent  
 Of eaſy thoroughfare. *Milton's Par. Loſt, b. x.*  
 The ungrateful perſon is a monſter, which is all throat and belly; a kind of thoroughfare, or common ſtore for the good things of the world to paſs into. *South's Sermon.*  
 The courts are fill'd with a tumultuous din  
 Of crouds, or iſſuing forth, or entering in:  
 A thoroughfare of news; where ſome deſire  
 Things never heard; ſome mingle truth with lies. *Dryden.*  
 THOROUGHLY. *adv.* [*from thorough.*] Completely; fully.  
 Look into this buſineſs thoroughly. *Shakeſp.*  
 We can never be grieved for their miſeries who are thoroughly wicked, and have thereby juſtly call'd their calamities on themſelves. *Dryden's Duſſelſhop.*  
 One would think that every member of the community, who embraces with vehemence the principles of either party, had thoroughly ſifted and examined them. *Addiſon.*  
 They had forgotten their ſolemn vows as thoroughly as if they had never made them. *Aterbury's Sermon.*  
 THOROUGHSPED. *adj.* [*thorough and ſped.*] Finiſhed in principles; thoroughpaced. *Our*

# THO

Our thoroughſped republick of whigs, which contains the bulk of all hoppers, pretenders, and profeſſors, are moſt highly uſeful to princes. *Swift.*  
 THOROUGHPA'CED. *adj.* [*thorough and pace.*] Perfect in what is undertaken; complete; thoroughſped. Generally in a bad ſenſe.  
 When it was propoſed to repeal the teſt claue, the ableſt of thoſe who were reckon'd the moſt ſtauch and thoroughpaced whigs fell off at the firſt mention of it. *Swift.*  
 THOROUGHSTITCH. *adv.* [*thorough and ſtitch.*] Completely; fully. A low word.  
 Perſeverance alone can carry us thoroughſtitch. *L'Eſtrange.*  
 THORP. *n. ſ.*  
 Thorp, thorp, thrap, trep, trop, are all from the Saxon þorp, which ſignifies a village. *Gibſon's Camden.*  
 THOSE. *pron.* the plural of that.  
 Make all our trumpets ſpeak, give them all breath,  
 Thoſe clamorous harbingers of blood and death. *Shakeſp.*  
 The fibres of this muſcle act as thoſe of others. *Cheyne.*  
 Sure there are poets which did never dream  
 Upon Parnafus, nor did taſte the ſtream  
 Of Helicon, we therefore may ſuppoſe  
 Thoſe made not poets, but the poets thoſe. *Denham.*  
 THOU. *n. ſ.* [*þu, Saxon; du, Dutch; in the oblique caſes ſingular thee, ſe, Saxon; in the plural ye, ge, Saxon; in the oblique caſes plural you, eoy, Saxon.*] 1. The ſecond pronoun perſonal.  
 Is this a dagger which I ſee before me,  
 The handle to'w'd my hand? Come let me clutch thee.  
 I have thee not, and yet I ſee thee ſtill.  
 Art thou not, fatal viſion, ſenſible  
 To feeling as to fight. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*  
 I am as like to call thee fo again,  
 To ſpit on thee again, to ſpurn thee too,  
 If thou wilt lend me money lend it not  
 As to thy friend. *Shakeſp. Merchant of Venice.*  
 Thou, if there be a thou in this baſe town,  
 Who dares with angry Eupolis to frown;  
 Who at enormous villany turns pale,  
 And ſteers againſt it with a full-blown fail. *Dryden.*  
 2. It is uſed only in very familiar or very ſolemn language.  
 When we ſpeak to equals or ſuperiors we ſay you; but in ſolemn language, and in addreſſes of worſhip, we ſay thou.  
 To THOU. *v. a.* [*from thou.*] To treat with familiarity.  
 I ſeem him with the licence of ink; if thou thou'ſt him ſome thrice, it ſhall not be amiſs. *Shakeſp.*  
 THOUGH. *conjunction.* [*þeah, Saxon; thaugh, Gothick.*] 1. Notwithſtanding that; although.  
 Not that I ſo affirm, though ſo it ſeem. *Milton.*  
 The ſound of love makes your ſoft heart afraid,  
 And guard itſelf, though but a child invade.  
 I can deſire to perceive thoſe things that God has prepared for thoſe that love him, though they be ſuch as eye hath not ſeen, ear heard, nor hath it entered into the heart of man to conceive.  
 Though the name of abſtracted ideas is attributed to univerſal ideas, yet this abſtraction is not great. *Watts's Logic.*  
 2. As though. As if; like as if.  
 In the vine were three branches; and it was as though it budded. *Gen. xl. 10.*  
 3. It is uſed in the end of a ſentence in familiar language: however; yet.  
 You ſhall not quit Cydaria for me:  
 'Tis dangerous though to treat me in this fort,  
 And to reſuſe my offers, though in ſport. *Dryden.*  
 A good cauſe wou'd do well though;  
 It gives my ſword an edge. *Dryden's Spaniſh Fryar.*  
 THOUGHT. *the preterite and part. paſſ. of think.*  
 I told him what I thought. *Shakeſp.*  
 Are my friends embark'd?  
 Can any thing be thought of for their ſervice?  
 Whilſt I yet live, let me not live in vain. *Addiſon.*  
 No other tax could have been thought of, upon which ſo much money would have been immediately advanced. *Addiſon.*  
 THOUGHT. *n. ſ.* [*from the preterite of to think.*] 1. The operation of the mind; the act of thinking.  
 2. Idea; image formed in the mind.  
 Sulph'rous and thought executing fires  
 Singe my white head. *Shakeſp.*  
 For our inſtruction to impart  
 Things above earthly thought. *Milton.*  
 3. Sentiment; fancy; imagery.  
 Thought, if tranſlated only, cannot be loſt in another language; but the words that convey it to our apprehenſion, which are the image and ornament of that thought, may be ſo ill-choſen as to make it appear unkindneſs. *Dryden.*  
 One may often find as much thought on the reverſe of a medal as in a canto of Spenser. *Addiſon on ancient Medals.*  
 Thoughts come crouding in ſo faſt upon me, that my only difficulty is to chooſe or to reject. *Dryden.*  
 4. Reflection; particular conſideration. *Locke.*

# THO

Why do you keep alone?  
 Of ſorriest fancies your companions making,  
 Uſing thoſe thoughts which ſhould indeed have died  
 With them they think on. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*  
 5. Conception; preconceived notion.  
 Things to their thought.  
 So unimaginable as hate in heaven. *Milton.*  
 6. Opinion; judgment.  
 He that is ready to ſlip, is as a lamp deſpised in the thought  
 Of him that is at eaſe. *Job xii. 5.*  
 They communicated their thoughts on this ſubject to each other; and therefore their reaſons are little different. *Dryden.*  
 Thus Bethel ſpoke, who always ſpeaks his thought,  
 And always thinks the very thing he ought. *Pope.*  
 7. Meditation; ſerious conſideration.  
 Pride, of all others the moſt dangerous fault,  
 Proceeds from want of ſenſe or want of thought. *Roscommon.*  
 Nor was godhead from her thought. *Milton.*  
 8. Deſign; purpoſe.  
 The thoughts I think towards you are thoughts of peace, and not evil. *Jer. xxix. 11.*  
 9. Silent contemplation.  
 Who is ſo groſs  
 That cannot ſee this palpable device?  
 Yet who ſo bold, but ſays, he ſees it not?  
 Bad is the world; and all will come to nought,  
 When ſuch ill dealings muſt be ſeen in thought. *Shakeſp.*  
 10. Sollicitude; care; concern.  
 Let us return, left he leave caring for theſe aſſes and take thought for us. *1 Sam. ix. 5.*  
 Hawis was put in trouble, and died with thought and anguish before his buſineſs came to an end. *Bacon's Henry VII.*  
 Adam took no thought, eating his fill. *Milton.*  
 11. Expectation.  
 The main deſcry  
 Stands on the hourly thought. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*  
 12. A ſmall degree; a ſmall quantity.  
 His face was a thought longer than the exact ſymmetrians would allow. *Sidney.*  
 If our own be but equal, the law of common indulgence alloweth us to think them at the leaſt half a thought the better, becauſe they are our own. *Hooker, b. iv.*  
 A needle pierced through a globe of cork, cut away by degrees, will ſwim under water, yet not ſink unto the bottom: if the cork be a thought too light to ſink under the ſurface, the water may be attenuated with ſpirits of wine. *Br.*  
 My giddineſs ſeized me, and though I now totter, yet I think I am a thought better. *Swift.*  
 THOUGHTFUL. *adj.* [*thought and full.*] 1. Contemplative; full of reflection; full of meditation.  
 On theſe he muſ'd within his thoughtful mind,  
 And then reſolv'd what Faunus had divin'd. *Dryden.*  
 2. Attentive; careful.  
 Thoughtful of thy gain, I all the live-long day  
 Conſume in meditation deep. *Phillips.*  
 3. Promoting meditation; favourable to muſing.  
 Unſpotted long with human blood;  
 War, horrid war, your thoughtful walks invades,  
 And ſteel now glitters in the muſes ſhades. *Pope.*  
 4. Anxious; ſollicitous.  
 In awful pomp, and melancholy ſtate,  
 See ſettled reaſon on the judgment-seat;  
 Around her croud diſtruſt, and doubt and fear,  
 And thoughtful foreſight, and tormenting care. *Prior.*  
 THOUGHTFULLY. *adv.* [*from thoughtful.*] With thought or conſideration; with ſollicitude.  
 THOUGHTFULNESS. *n. ſ.* [*from thoughtful.*] 1. Deep meditation.  
 2. Anxiety; ſollicitude.  
 THOUGHTLESS. *adj.* [*from thought.*] 1. Airy; gay; diſſipated.  
 2. Negligent; careleſs.  
 It is ſomething peculiarly ſhocking to ſee gray hairs without remorſe for the paſt, and thoughtleſs of the future. *Rogers.*  
 3. Stupid; dull.  
 His goodly fabrick fills the eye,  
 And ſeems deſign'd for thoughtleſs majeſty:  
 Thoughtleſs as monarch oaks that ſhade the plain,  
 And ſpread in ſolemn ſtate ſupinely reign. *Dryden.*  
 THOUGHTLESSLY. *adv.* [*from thought.*] Without thought; careleſly; ſtupidly.  
 In reſtleſs hurries thoughtleſſly they live,  
 At ſubſtance oft unmov'd, for ſhadows grieve. *Garth.*  
 THOUGHTLESSNESS. *n. ſ.* [*from thoughtleſs.*] Want of thought; abſence of thought.  
 THOUGHTSICK. *adj.* [*thought and ſick.*] Uneaſy with reflection.  
 Heaven's face doth glow  
 With triſtful viſage; and, as gainſt the doom,  
 Is thoughtſick at the act. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*  
 THOUSAND. *adj.* or *n. ſ.* [*þyrend, Saxon; duſſend, Dutch.*] 1. The number of ten hundred.

About



# T H R

About three *thousand* years ago, navigation of the world for remote voyages was greater than at this day. *Bacon.*

2. Proverbially, a great number.

So fair, and *thousand*, *thousand* times more fair  
She seem'd, when the preient was to fight. *Fa. Qu.*  
For harbour at a *thousand* doors they knock'd,  
Not one of all the *thousand* but was lock'd. *Dryden.*  
Search the herald's roll,  
Where thou shalt find thy famous pedigree,  
Drawn from the root of some old Tuscan tree,  
And thou, a *thousand* off, a fool of long degree. *Dryden.*  
Though he regulates himself by justice, he finds a *thousand*  
occasions for generosity and compassion. *Addison's Spect.*  
How many *thousands* pronounce boldly on the affairs of the  
publick, whom God nor men never qualified for such judg-  
ment. *Watts.*

THOUSANDTH. *adj.* [from *thousand*.] The hundredth ten  
times told; the ordinal of a thousand.

He that will divide a minute into a thousand parts, and  
break but a part of a *thousandth* part in the affairs of love, it  
may be said of him, that Cupid hath clapt him o' th' shoulder,  
but I'll warrant him heart whole. *Shakespeare. As you like it.*  
Such is the poet's lot: what luckier fate  
Does on the works of grave historians wait:  
More time they spend, in greater toils engage,  
Their volumes swell beyond the *thousandth* page. *Dryden.*  
The French hugonots are many thousand witnesses to the  
contrary; and I wish they deserved the *thousandth* part of the  
good treatment they have received. *Swift's Miscel.*

THOWL. *n. f.* A piece of timber by which oars are kept in  
their places when a rowing. *Anf.*

THRALL. *n. f.* [from *thrall*, Saxon.]

1. A slave; one who is in the power of another.  
No *thralls* like them that inward bondage have. *Sidney.*  
But lilt the will the conquest challenge need,  
Let her accept me as her faithful *thrall*. *Spenser.*  
Look gracious on thy prostrate *thrall*. *Shakespeare.*  
The two delinquents  
That were the slaves of drink, and *thralls* of sleep. *Shak.*  
I know I'm one of nature's little kings;  
Yet to the least and vilest things am *thrall*. *Davies.*  
That we may so suffice his vengeful ire,  
Or do him mightier service, as his *thralls*  
By right of war, whate'er his business be. *Milton.*

2. Bondage; state of slavery or confinement.  
And laid about him, till his nose  
From *thrall* of ring and cord broke loose. *Hudibras, p. i.*

To THRALL. *v. a.* *Spenser.* [from the noun.] To enslave;  
to bring into the power of another.  
Let me be a slave t' achieve the maid,  
Whole sudden fight hath *thrall'd* my wounded eye. *Shak.*  
Statefmen purge vice with vice, and may corrode  
The bad with bad, a spider with a toad.  
For so ill *thralls* not them, but they tame ill,  
And make her do much good against her will. *Dome.*  
The author of nature is not *thrall'd* to the laws of na-  
ture. *Dryden.*

THRALLDOM. *n. f.* [from *thrall*.] Slavery; servitude.  
How far am I inferior to thee in the state of the mind?  
yet know I that all the heavens cannot bring me to such  
*thrall'dom*. *Sidney, b. i.*  
He swore with sobs,  
That he would labour my delivery.  
—Why, so he doth, when he delivers you  
From this earth's *thrall'dom* to the joys of heav'n. *Shakespeare.*  
This country, in a great part desolate, groaneth under the  
Turkish *thrall'dom*. *Sandys.*  
He shall rule, and she in *thrall'dom* live. *Dryden.*  
They tell us we are all born slaves; life and *thrall'dom* we  
entered into together, and can never be quit of the one till  
we part with the other. *Locke.*

THRAPPLE. *n. f.* The windpipe of any animal. They still  
retain it in the Scottish dialect.

To THRASH. *v. a.* [from *thraschen*, Saxon; *derfchen*, Dutch.]

1. To beat corn to free it from the chaff. This is written va-  
riously *thrash* or *thrash*, but *thrash* is agreeable to etymology.  
First *thrash* the corn, then after burn the straw. *Shakespeare.*  
Gideon *thrashed* wheat to hide it. *Judge, viii. 11.*  
Here be oxen for burnt sacrifice, and *thrashing* instruments  
for wood. *2 Sam. xxiv. 22.*  
In the fun your golden grain display,  
And *thrash* it out, and winnow it by day. *Dryden.*  
This is to preserve the ends of the bones from an inca-  
pacity, which they being hard bodies would contract from  
a swift motion; such as that of running or *thrashing*. *Ray.*  
Out of your clover well-dried in the fun, after the first  
*thrashing*, get what seed you can. *Mortimer.*

2. To beat; to drub.  
Thou feisty valiant ass! thou art here but to *thrash* Tro-  
jans, and thou art bought and sold among those of any wit  
like a Barbarian slave. *Shakespeare. Troil. and Cressida.*

# T H R

To THRASH. *v. n.* To labour; to drudge.  
I rather wou'd be Mevius, *thrash* for rhimes  
Like his, the corn and scandal of the times,  
Than that Philippick fatally divine,  
Which is inscrib'd the second, should be mine. *Dryden.*

THRASH. *n. f.* [from *thraschen*.] One who thrashes corn.  
Our soldiers, like a lazy *thrasher* with a flail,  
Fell gently down, as if they struck their friends. *Shakespeare.*  
Not barely the plowman's pains, the reaper's and *thrasher's*  
toil, and the baker's sweat, is to be counted into the bread  
we eat: the labour of those employed about the utensils must  
all be charged. *Locke.*

THRASHING-FLOOR. *n. f.* An area on which corn is beaten.  
In vain the hinds the *thrashing-floor* prepare,  
And exercise their flails in empty air. *Dryden.*  
Delve of convenient depth your *thrashing-floor*  
With temper'd clay, then fill and face it o'er. *Dryden.*

THRASHING. *adj.* [from *thraschen*, a boaster in old comedy.]  
Boastful; bragging.  
His humour is lofty, his discourse peremptory, his general  
behaviour vain, ridiculous, and *thrashing*. *Shakespeare.*  
There never was any thing so sudden but the fight of two  
rams, and Caesar's *thrashing* brag of, I came, saw, and  
overcame. *Shakespeare. As you like it.*

THRAVE. *n. f.* [from *thraschen*, Saxon.]

1. A herd; a drove. Out of use.

2. The number of two dozen.

THREAD. *n. f.* [from *thraschen*, Saxon; *draed*, Dutch.]

1. A small line; a small twist.  
Let not Bardolph's vital *thread* be cut  
With edge of penny cord and vile reproach. *Shakespeare.*  
Though the slender *thread* of dyed silk looked on single  
seem devoid of redness, yet when numbers of these *threads*  
are brought together, their colour becomes notorious. *Bosch.*  
He who sat at a table but with a sword hanging over his  
head by one single *thread* or hair, surely had enough to check  
his appetite. *Scull's Sermons.*  
The art of pleasing is the skill of cutting to a *thread*, be-  
twixt flattery and ill-manners. *L'Estrange.*

2. Any thing continued in a course; uniform tenor.  
The eagerness and trembling of the fancy doth not always  
regularly follow the same even thread of discourse, but strikes  
upon some other thing that hath relation to it. *Burnet.*  
The goat being a disease of the nervous parts, makes it  
so hard to cure; diseases are so as they are more remote in  
the *thread* of the motion of the fluids. *Arbutnot.*

THREADBARE. *adj.* [from *thread* and *bare*.]

1. Deprived of the nap; wore to the naked threads.  
*Threadbare* coat, and cobbled shoes he wore. *Fa. Qu.*  
The clothier means to dress the commonwealth, and let a  
new nap upon it: so he had need; for 'tis *threadbare*. *Shak.*  
Will any freedom here from you be borne,  
Whole cloaths are *threadbare*, and whole cloaks are torn?  
He walk'd the streets, and wore a *threadbare* cloak;  
He din'd and sup'd at charge of other folk. *Swift.*

2. Worn out; trite.  
A hungry lean-fac'd villain,  
A mere anatomy, a mountebank,  
A *threadbare* juggler, and a fortune-teller. *Shakespeare.*  
Many writers of moral discourses run into stale topics and  
*threadbare* quotations, not handling their subject fully and  
closely.  
If he understood trade, he would not have mentioned this  
*threadbare* and exploded project. *Child in Trade.*

To THREAD. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To pass through with a thread.  
The largest crooked needle, with a ligature of the size of  
that I have *threaded* it with in taking up the spermatick ves-  
sels. *Sharp's Surgery.*

2. To pass through; to pierce through.  
Thus out of season *threading* dark-ey'd night. *Shakespeare.*  
Being prest to th' war,  
Ev'n when the wave of the state was touch'd,  
They would not *thread* the gates. *Shakespeare. Coriolanus.*

THRE'ADEN. *adj.* [from *thread*.] Made of thread.  
Behold the *threaden* sails,  
Borne with th' invisible and creeping wind,  
Draw the huge bottoms through the furrow'd sea. *Shak.*

To THREAT. *v. a.* A country word denoting to argue much  
or contend. *Anf.*

THREAT. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Menace; denunciation of  
ill.  
There is no terror, Cassius, in your *threats*. *Shakespeare.*  
The emperor perceiving that his *threats* were little regard-  
ed, regarded little to threaten any more. *Hayward.*  
Do not believe  
Those rigid *threats* of death: ye shall not die.

To THREAT. *v. a.* [from *thraschen*, Saxon: *threat* is foldom  
To THREATEN. } used but in poetry.] 1. To

# T H R

1. To menace; to denounce evil.  
Death to be wish'd  
Though *threaten'd*, which no worse than this can bring. *Milton.*

2. To menace; to terrify, or attempt to terrify, by denouncing  
evil.  
What *threat* you me with telling of the king?  
Tell him and spare not. *Shakespeare. Richard III.*  
That it spread no further, straightly *threaten* them that they  
speak henceforth to no man in this name. *Acts iv. 18.*  
The void profound  
Wide gaping, and with utter loss of being  
Threatens him. *Milton.*  
Æneas their assault undaunted did abide,  
And thus to Lausus, loud with friendly *threatning* cry'd. *Dryden's Virgil.*  
This day black omens *threat* the brightest fair,  
That e'er deserv'd a watchful spirit's care. *Pope.*

3. To menace by action.  
Void of fear,  
He *threaten'd* with his long pretended spear.  
The noise increases as the billows roar.  
When rowling from afar they *threat* the shore. *Dryden.*

THREATENER. *n. f.* [from *threaten*.] Menacer; one that  
threatens.  
Be stirring as the time; be fire with fire;  
Threaten the *threatener*, and outface the brow  
Of bragging horror. *Shakespeare. King John.*  
The fruit, it gives you life  
To knowledge by the *threat* ne? *Milton's Par. Lost.*

THREATENINGLY. *adv.* [from *threaten*.] With menace; in  
a threatening manner.  
The honour that thus flames in your fair eyes,  
Before I speak, too *threatningly* replies. *Shakespeare.*

THREATFUL. *adj.* [from *threat* and *full*.] Full of threats; mina-  
cious.  
Like as a warlike brigandine applide  
To fight, lays forth her *threatful* pikes afore,  
The engines which in them sad death do hide. *Spenser.*  
The engines which in them sad death do hide. *Spenser.*  
THREE. *adj.* [from *three*, Saxon; *dry*, Dutch; *tri*, Welsh and  
Erie; *tres*, Lat.] Two and one.  
Prove this a prosperous day, the *three-nook'd* world  
Shall bear the olive freely. *Shakespeare. Ant. and Cleopatra.*  
If you speak *three* words, it will *three* times report you the  
whole *three* words. *Bacon's Nat. Hist. No. 249.*  
Great Atreus sons, Tydides fixt above,  
With *three-agg'd* Nestor.  
Jove hails the *three-fork'd* thunder from above. *Addison.*  
These *three* and *three* with other bands we ty'd. *Pope.*  
Down to these worlds I trod the dismal ways.  
And dragg'd the *three-mouth'd* dog to upper day. *Pope.*  
A trait needle, such as gloves use, with a *three-edged*  
point, useful in sewing up dead bodies. *Sharp.*

2. Proverbially a small number.  
Away, thou *three-inch'd* fool; I am no beast. *Shakespeare.*  
A bafe, proud, shallow, beggarly, *three-fitted*, filthy,  
worsted stocking knave. *Shakespeare. King Lear.*

THREEFOLD. *adj.* [from *three* and *fold*.] *Three* repeated;  
consisting of *three*.  
A *threefold* cord is not easily broken. *Ecclesi. iv. 12.*  
By a *threefold* justice the world hath been governed from  
the beginning: by a justice natural, by which the parents and  
elders of families governed their children, in which the obe-  
dience was called natural piety: again, by a justice divine,  
drawn from the laws of God; and the obedience was called  
conscience: and lastly, by a justice civil, begotten by both the  
former; and the obedience to this we call duty. *Raleigh.*  
A *threefold* off'ring to his altar brings,  
A bull, a ram, a goat. *Pope's Odyssey.*

THREEPENNY. *n. f.* [from *three* and *pence*.] A small silver coin va-  
lued at *three* a penny.  
A *threepence* bow'd would hire me,  
Old as I am to queen it. *Shakespeare. Henry VIII.*  
Laying a cautick, I made an oscar the compass of a *three-  
pence*, and gave vent to the matter. *Wise man's Surgery.*

THRE'PENNY. *adj.* [from *three* and *penny*.] Vulgar; mean.

THRE'PILE. *n. f.* [from *three* and *pile*.] An old name for good  
velvet.  
I, in my time, wore *threepile*, but am out of service. *Shak.*

THRE'PLED. *adj.* Set with a thick pile; in another place  
it seems to mean piled one on another.  
Thou art good velvet; thou'rt a *threepild* piece: I had as  
liefe be English ketchey, as be *pild* as thou art. *Shakespeare.*

THRESCOLD. *adj.* [from *three* and *fold*.] *Three* twenty; sixty.  
Threescold and ten I can remember well. *Shakespeare.*  
Their lives before the flood were abbreviated after, and  
contracted unto hundreds and *threescolds*. *Brown.*  
By chase our long-lived fathers earn'd their food;  
Toil string the nerves, and purify'd the blood:  
But we their sons, a pauper'd race of men,  
Are dwindl'd down to *threescore* years and ten. *Dryden.*

# T H R

THRENO'DY. *n. f.* [from *threnos*, Græc.] A song of lamentation.

THRESHER. *n. f.* properly *thrasher*.  
Here too the *thrasher* brandishing his flail,  
Bespeaks a master. *Dodley.*

THRESHING. See To THRASH.

The careful ploughman doubting stands,  
Left on the *thrashing* floor his sheaves prove chaff. *Milton.*  
Gideon was taken from *thrashing*, as well as Cincinnatus  
from the plough, to command armies. *Locke on Education.*

THRESHOLD. *n. f.* [from *thresch*, Saxon.] The ground or step  
under the door; entrance; gate; door.  
Fair marching forth in honourable wife,  
Him at the *threshold* met she well did enterprize. *Spenser.*  
Many men, that stumble at the *threshold*,  
Are well foretold that danger lurks within. *Shakespeare.*  
Not better  
Than fill at hell's dark *threshold* t' have fat watch,  
Unnam'd, undreaded, and thy self half starv'd? *Milton.*  
Before the starry *threshold* of Jove's court  
My mansion is, where those immortal shapes  
Of bright æreal spirits live inspir'd  
In regions mild, of calm and serene air. *Milton.*  
There fought the queen's apartment, flood before  
The peaceful *threshold*, and belieg'd the door. *Dryden.*

THREW, preterite of *throw*.  
A broken rock the force of Pyrrhus *threw*:  
Full on his ankle fell the pond'rous stone,  
Burst the strong nerves, and crash'd the solid bone. *Pope.*

THRICE. *adv.* [from *three*.]

1. Three times.  
Thrice he assay'd it from his foot to draw,  
And thrice in vain to draw it did assay,  
It bootied nought to think, to rob him of his prey. *Spenser.*  
Thrice within this hour  
I saw him down; thrice up again and fighting. *Shakespeare.*

2. A word of amplification.  
Thrice noble lord, let me entreat of you  
To pardon me. *Shakespeare. Taming of the Shrew.*  
Thrice, and four times happy those  
That under Ilian walls before their parents dy'd. *Dryden.*  
To THRID. *v. a.* [this is corrupted from *thread*; in French  
*enfiler*.] To slide through a narrow passage.  
Some *thrid* the mazy ringlets of her hair,  
Some hang upon the pendants of her ear. *Pope.*

THRIFT. *n. f.* [from *thrive*.]

1. Profit; gain; riches gotten; state of prospering.  
He came out with all his clowns, hor'd upon such cart  
jades, and so furnished, as I thought with myself if that  
were *thrif*, I wish'd none of my friends or subjects ever to  
thrive. *Sidney, b. ii.*  
You some permit  
To second ill with ill, each worse than other,  
And make them dreaded to the doer's *thrif*. *Shakespeare.*  
Had I but the means  
To hold a rival place with one of them,  
I have a mind prefaces me such *thrif*.  
That I should be fortunate. *Shakespeare. Merchant of Venice.*  
Should the poor be flatter'd?  
No; let the candied tongue lick absurd pomp,  
And crook the pregnant hinges of the knee,  
Where *thrif* may follow fawning. *Shakespeare. Hamlet.*

2. Parsimony; frugality; good husbandry.  
The rest unable to serve any longer, or willing to fall to  
*thrif*, prove very good husbands. *Spenser on Ireland.*  
Out of the present sparing and untimely *thrif*, there grow  
many future inconveniences and continual charge in repairing  
and re-edifying such imperfect slight-built vessels. *Raleigh.*  
Thus heaven, though all-sufficient, shows a *thrif*  
In his economy, and bounds his gift. *Dryden.*

3. A plant.  
The *thrif* is a plant with a flower gathered into an almost  
spherical head, furnished with a common scaly empalement:  
this head is composed of several clove-gilliflowers, flowers,  
consisting of several leaves in a proper empalement, shaped  
like a funnel; in like manner the pointal rises out of the  
same empalement, and afterwards turns to an oblong seed,  
wrapt up in the empalement, as in an husk. *Miller.*

THRIFTILY. *adv.* [from *thrif*.] Frugally; parsimoniously.  
Cromartie after fourscore went to his country-house to live  
*thrif*ly, and save up money to spend at London. *Swift.*

THRIFTINESS. *n. f.* [from *thrif*.] Frugality; husbandry.  
If any other place you have,  
Which asks small pains but *thrif*iness to save. *Hubberd.*  
Some are censured for keeping their own, whom tender-  
ness how to get honestly teacheth to spend discretely; whereas  
such need no great *thrif*iness in preserving their own, who  
assume more liberty in exacting from others. *Watson.*

THRIFTLESS. *adj.* [from *thrif*.] Profuse; extravagant.  
They in idle pomp and wanton play  
Consum'd had their goods and *thrif*less hours,  
And thrown themselves into these heavy flowers. *Spenser.*



# THR

He shall spend mine honour with his shame,  
As *thriftless* sons their scraping fathers gold. *Shakespeare.*

*THRIFTY*. *adj.* [from *thrift*.]  
1. Frugal; sparing; not profuse; not lavish.  
Though some men do, as do they would,  
Let *thrift* do, as do they should. *Tusser.*

Nature never lends  
The smallest scruple of her excellence,  
But like a *thrift* goddess she determines  
Herself the glory of a creditor,  
Thanks and use. *Shakespeare.*

Left he should neglect his studies  
Like a young heir, the *thrift* goddess,  
For fear young master should be spoil'd,  
Would use him like a younger child. *Swift.*  
I am glad he has so much youth and vigour left, of which  
he hath not been *thrift*; but wonder he has no more discre-  
tion. *Swift.*

2. Well-husbanded.  
I have five hundred crowns,  
The *thrift* hire I sav'd under your father. *Shakespeare.*

*TO THRILL*. *v. a.* [from *thrill*, Saxon; *drilla*, Swedish.] 'To  
pierce; to bore; to penetrate; to drill.

The cruel word her tender heart so *thrill'd*,  
That sudden cold did run through every vein,  
And stormy horror all her senses fill'd  
With dying fit, that down the fell for pain. *Fairy Qu.*

He pierced through his chafed chest  
With *thrilling* point of deadly iron brand,  
And lanc'd his lordly heart. *Fairy Qu. b. i.*

A servant that he bred, *thrill'd* with remorse,  
Oppos'd against the act; bending his sword  
To his great master. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

Nature, that heard such found,  
Beneath the hollow round  
Of Cynthia's seat, the airy region *thrilling*,  
Now was almost won,  
To think her part was done. *Milton.*

*TO THRILL*. *v. n.*

1. To have the quality of piercing.  
The knight his *thrilling* spear again assay'd,  
In his brass-plated body to embols. *Fairy Qu. b. i.*

With that, one of his *thrilling* darts he threw,  
Headed with ire and vengeable despite. *Fairy Qu. b. ii.*

2. To pierce or wound the ear with a sharp sound.  
The piteous maiden, careful, comfortless,  
Does throw out *thrilling* shrieks, and shrieking cries. *Fairy Queen, b. i.*

3. To feel a sharp tingling sensation.  
To seek sweet safety out,  
In vaults and prisons; and to *thrill* and shake,  
Ev'n at the crying of our nation's crow,  
Thinking his voice an armed Englishman. *Shakespeare.*

Art thou not horribly afraid? Doth not thy blood *thrill* at  
it? *Shakespeare. Henry IV. p. i.*

4. To pass with a tingling sensation.  
A faint cold fear *thrills* through my veins,  
That almost freezes up the heat of life. *Shakespeare.*

A sudden horror chill  
Ran through each nerve, and *thrill'd* in ev'ry vein. *Addison.*

*TO THRIVE*. *v. n.* pret. *throve*. and sometimes less properly  
*thrived*. part. *thriven*. [Of this word there is found no satis-  
factory etymology: in the northern dialect they use *throdde*,  
to make grow; perhaps *throve* was the original word, from  
*thrao*, Icelandic, to encrease.] 'To prosper; to grow rich; to  
advance in any thing desired.

He came forth with his clowns horst on poor cart-jades,  
and so furnished, that if this be *thrift*, I with my subjects  
never *thrive*. *Sidney.*

The better thou *thrivest*, the gladder am I. *Tusser.*  
If lord Percy *thrive* not, ere the king  
Dismiss his power, he means to visit us. *Shakespeare.*

It grew amongst bushes, where commonly plants do not  
*thrive*. *Bacon's Nat. Hist. No. 620.*

They by vices *thrive*,  
Sail on smooth seas, and at their port arrive. *Sandys.*

O son! why fit we here, each other viewing  
Idly, while Satan, our great author, *thrives*  
In other worlds, and happier feat provides  
For us, his offspring dear? *Milton's Par. Lost, b. x.*

Those who have resolved upon the *thriving* sort of piety,  
eldom embark all their hopes in one bottom. *Decay of Piety.*

A careful shepherd not only turns his flock into a common  
pasture, but with particular advenience observes the *thriving*  
of every one. *Decay of Piety.*

Growth is of the very nature of some things: to be and  
to *thrive* is all one with them; and they know no middle  
season between their spring and their fall. *South's Sermon.*

Experience'd age in deep despair was lost,  
To see the rebel *thrive*, the loyal crost. *Dryden.*

Seldom a *thriving* man turns his land into money to make  
the greater advantage. *Locke.*

# THR

The *thriven* calves in meads their food forsake,  
And render their sweet souls before the plenteous rack. *Dryden's Virgil.*

A little hope—but I have none.  
On air the poor camellions *thrive*,  
Deny'd ev'n that my love can live. *Graville.*

Such a care hath always been taken of the city charities,  
that they have *thriven* and prospered gradually from their in-  
fancy, down to this very day. *Asterbury's Sermons.*

In the fat age of pleasure, wealth and ease,  
Sprung the rank weed, and *thriv'd* with large increase. *Pope's Essay on Criticism.*

Diligence and humility is the way to *thrive* in the riches  
of the understanding, as well as in gold. *Watts's Logic.*

*THRIVER*. *n. f.* [from *thrive*.] One that prospers; one that  
grows rich.

He had so well improved that little stock his father left, as  
he was like to prove a *thriver* in the end. *Hayward.*

*THRIVINGLY*. *adv.* [from *thriving*.] In a prosperous way.  
*THRO'*. contracted by barbarians from *through*.

What thanks can wretched fugitives return,  
Who scatter'd thro' the world in exile mourn. *Dryden.*

*THROAT*. *n. f.* [from *thrao*, Saxon.]  
1. The forepart of the neck; the passages of nutriment and  
breath.

The gold, I give thee, will I melt and pour  
Down thy ill-uttering *throat*. *Shakespeare.*

Wherefore could I not pronounce, amen?  
I had most need of blessing, and amen  
Stuck in my *throat*. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

2. The main road of any place.  
Her honour, and her courage try'd,  
Calm and intrepid in the very *throat*

Of sulphurous war, on Teniers dreadful field. *Thomson.*

3. To cut the *THROAT*. To murder; to kill by violence.  
These bred up amongst the Englishmen, when they be-  
come kern, are made more fit to cut their *throats*. *Spenser.*

A trumpeter that was made prisoner, when the soldiers  
were about to cut his *throat*, says, why should you kill a man  
that kills nobody? *L'Estrange.*

*THROATPIPE*. *n. f.* [from *throat* and *pipe*.] The weafon; the wind-  
pipe.

*THROATWORT*. *n. f.* [from *throat* and *wort*.] A plant.  
The *throatwort* hath a funnel-shaped flower, consisting of  
one leaf, and cut into several parts at the top, whose em-  
placement becomes a membranaceous fruit, often triangular,  
and divided into three cells, full of small seeds. *Milner.*

*TO THROB*. *v. n.* [from *throbs*, *Minshaw* and *Junius*; form-  
ed in imitation of the sound, *Skinner*; perhaps contracted  
from *throw up*.]

1. To heave; to beat; to rise as the breast with sorrow or  
distress.

Here may his head live on my *throbbing* breast. *Shakespeare.*  
My heart *throbs* to know one thing:  
Shall Banquo's issue ever reign? *Shakespeare. Macbeth.*

'Twas the clash of swords: my troubled heart  
Is so cast down, and sunk amidst its sorrows,  
It *throbs* with fear, and akes at every sound. *Addison.*

How that warm'd me! How my *throbbing* heart  
Leapt to the image of my father's joy,  
When you shou'd strain me in your folding arms. *Smith.*

2. To beat; to palpitate.  
In the depending orifice there was a *throbbing* of the arte-  
rial blood, as in an aneurism, the blood being choaked in  
by the contused flesh. *Wiseeman's Surgery.*

*THROB*. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Heave; beat; stroke of pal-  
pitation.

She sigh'd from bottom of her wounded breast,  
And after many bitter *throbs* did throw,  
With lips full pale, and fault'ring tongue oppress'd. *Fa. Qu.*

Thou talk'st like one who never felt  
Th' impatient *throbs* and longings of a soul,  
That pants and reaches after distant good. *Addison's Cato.*

*THROE*. *n. f.* [from *thropan*, to suffer, Saxon.]  
1. The pain of travail; the anguish of bringing children: it is  
likewise written *throa*.

Lucina lent not me her bed,  
But took me in my *throes*. *Shakespeare. Cymbeline.*

My womb pregnant, and now excessive grown,  
Prodigious motion felt and rueful *throes*. *Milton.*

Not knowing 'twas my labour, I complain  
Of sudden shootings, and of grinding pains. *Dryden.*

My *throes* come thicker and my cries increas'd.  
Reflect on that day, when each shall be again in travail  
With her sons, and at one fruitful *throes* bring forth all the  
generations of learned and unlearned, noble and ignoble  
dust. *Rogers's Sermons.*

2. Any extreme agony; the final and mortal struggle.  
O man! have mind of that most bitter *throes*. *Fairy Qu.*  
For as the tree does fall so lies it ever low.  
To ease them of their griefs,  
Their fears of hostile strokes, their aches, losses, Their

# THR

Their pangs of love, with other incident *throes*,  
That nature's fragile vessel doth sustain  
In life's uncertain voyage, I will do  
Some kindness to them. *Shakespeare. Timon of Athens.*

*TO THROE*. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To put in agonies.  
The setting of thine eye and cheek proclaim a birth,  
Which *throes* thee much to yield. *Shakespeare. Tempest.*

*THROE*. *n. f.* [from *thronus*, Lat. *throne*.]  
1. A royal seat; the seat of a king.  
Boundless intemperance hath been  
Th' untimely emptying of the happy *throne*,  
And full of many kings. *Shakespeare. Macbeth.*

Th' eternal father from his *throne* beheld  
Their multitude.  
Stonehenge once thought a temple, you have found  
A *throne* where kings were crown'd. *Dryden.*

2. The seat of a bishop.  
In those times the bishops preached on the steps of the  
altar standing, having not as yet assumed the state of a *throne*.  
*Ayliffe's Paragon.*

*TO THRONE*. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To enthrone; to set on  
a royal seat.

They have, as who have not, whom their great stars  
*Thron'd* and set high? *Shakespeare.*

True image of the father, whether *thron'd*  
In the bosom of bliss and light of light,  
Conceiving or remote from heav'n, enshrin'd  
In fleshly tabernacle and human form. *Milton.*

O prince! O chief of many *throned* powers. *Milton.*  
*Thron'd* in glass and nam'd it Caroline. *Pope.*

*THRONING*. *n. f.* [from *thron*, Saxon, from *thronan*, to press.] A  
croud; a multitude pressing against each other.

Let us on heaps go offer up our lives:  
We are now yet living in the field,  
To smother up the English in our *throngs*. *Shakespeare.*

A *throng*  
Of thick short fobs in thund'ring volleys float,  
And roll themselves over her lubrick throat  
In panting murmurs. *Crashaw.*

This book, the image of his mind,  
Will make his name not hard to find.  
I with the *throng* of great and good  
Made it less easily understood. *Waller.*

With studious thought observ'd th' illustrious *throng*,  
In nature's order as they pass'd along;  
Their names, their faces. *Dryden's Æn.*

*TO THRONG*. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To croud; to come in  
tumultuous multitudes.

I have seen  
The dumb men *throng* to see him, and the blind  
To hear him speak. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

His mother could not longer bear the agonies of so many  
passions as *throng'd* upon her, but fell upon his neck, crying  
out, my son. *Tatler, N. 55.*

*TO THRONG*. *v. a.* To oppress or incommode with crouds or  
tumults.

I'll say, thou ha'st gold:  
Thou wilt be *throng'd* too shortly. *Shakespeare.*

The multitude *throng* thee and press thee. *Luke viii. 45.*  
All access was *throng'd*, the gates

Thick swarm'd. *Milton.*

*THROSTLE*. *n. f.* [from *throste*, Saxon.] The thrush; a small  
singing bird.

The *throstle* with his note so true,  
The wren with little quill.  
The black-bird and *throstle* with their melodious voices bid  
welcome to the cheerful spring. *Walton's Angler.*

*THROTTLE*. *n. f.* [from *throat*.] The windpipe.  
At the upper extreme it hath no larynx or *throatle* to qua-  
lify the sound. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

*TO THROTTLE*. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To choke; to suf-  
ocate; to kill by stopping the breath.

I have seen them shiver and look pale,  
Make periods in the midst of sentences,  
*Throttle* their practis'd accents in their fears,  
And, in conclusion, dumbly have broke off. *Shakespeare.*

As when Anteus in Irafra strove  
With Jove's Alcides, and off foil'd still rose,  
Receiving from his mother earth new strength,  
Fresh from his fall and here'er grapple join'd,  
*Throttled* at length in th' air, expir'd and fell. *Milton.*

His throat half *thrott'd* with corrupted phlegm,  
And breathing through his jaws a belching steam. *Dryden.*

The *throttling* quiney 'tis my star appoints,  
And rheumatism I send to rack the joints. *Dryden.*

*Throttle* thyself with an ell of strong tape,  
For thou hast not a groat to atone for a rape. *Swift.*

*THROVE*, the preticite of *thrive*.  
England never *throve* so well, nor was there ever brought  
into England so great an increase of wealth since. *Locke.*

*THROUGH*. *prep.* [from *thru*, Saxon; *door*, Dutch; *durch*, Ger-  
man.]

# THR

1. From end to end of.  
He hath been so successful with common heads, that he  
hath led their belief *through* all the works of nature. *Brown.*

A simplicity shines *through* all he writes. *Dryden.*  
Fame of th' asserted sea *through* Europe blown,  
Made France and Spain ambitious of his love. *Dryden.*

2. Noting passage.  
*Through* the gate of iv'ry he dismiss'd *Dryden's Æn.*  
His valiant offspring.

The same thing happened when I removed the prism out  
of the sun's light, and looking *through* it upon the hole shin-  
ing by the light of the clouds beyond it. *Newton.*

3. By transimission.  
*Through* these hands this science has passed with great ap-  
plause. *Temple.*

Material things are presented only *through* their senses;  
they have a real influx on these, and all real knowledge of  
material things is conveyed into the understanding *through*  
these senses. *Cheyne's Phil. Principles.*

4. By means of.  
The strong *through* pleasure soonest falls, the weak *through*  
smart. *Fairy Queen, b. ii.*

Something you may deserve of him *through* me. *Shak.*  
By much foolishness the building decayeth, and *through*  
idleness of the hands the house droppeth *through*. *Ecclesi. x.*

You will not make this a general rule to debar such from  
preaching the gospel, as have *through* infirmity fallen. *Whitgift.*

Some *through* ambition, or *through* thirst of gold,  
Have slain their brothers, and their country sold. *Dryden.*

To him, to him 'tis giv'n  
Passion, and care, and anguish to destroy:  
*Through* him soft peace and plenitude of joy  
Perpetual o'er the world redeem'd shall flow. *Prior.*

*THROUGH*. *adv.*  
1. From one end or side to the other.  
You'd be so lean, that blasts of January  
Would blow you *through* and *through*. *Shakespeare.*

Inquire how metal may be tinged *through* and *through*, and  
with what, and into what colours? *Bacon.*

Pointed satire runs him *through* and *through*. *Oldham.*  
To understand the mind of him that writ, is to read the  
whole letter *through*, from one end to the other. *Locke.*

2. To the end of any thing.  
Every man brings such a degree of this light into the  
world with him, that though it cannot bring him to heaven,  
yet it will carry him so far, that if he follows it faithfully he  
shall meet with another light, which shall carry him quite  
*through*. *South's Sermons.*

*THROUGHBRED*. *adj.* [from *through* and *bred*, commonly *through-  
bred*.] Completely educated; completely taught.

A *through-bred* soldier weighs all present circumstances and  
all possible contingents. *Grew's Cosmol.*

*THROUGHTLIGHT*. *adj.* [from *thought* and *light*.] Lighted on both  
sides.

That the best pieces be placed where are the fewest lights;  
therefore not only rooms windowed on both ends, called  
*thoughtlighted*, but with two or more windows on the same  
side are enemies to this art. *Watson's Architecture.*

*THROUGHLY*. *adv.* [from *through*.] It is commonly written  
*thoroughly*, as coming from *thorough*.]

1. Completely; fully; entirely; wholly.  
The fight so *thoroughly* him dismay'd,  
That nought but death before his eyes he saw. *Spenser.*

Rice must be *thoroughly* boiled in respect of its hardness. *Bac.*  
No less wisdom than what made the world can *thoroughly*  
understand so vast a design. *Tillotson.*

2. Without reserve; sincerely.  
Though it be somewhat singular for men truly and *thoroughly*  
to live up to the principles of their religion, yet singularity in  
this is a singular commendation. *Tillotson's Sermons.*

*THROUGHOUT*. *prep.* [from *through* and *out*.] Quite through; in  
every part of.

Thus it fareth even clean *throughout* the whole controversy  
about that discipline which is so earnestly urged. *Hooker.*

There followed after the defeat an avoiding of all Spanish  
forces *throughout* Ireland. *Bacon.*

O for a clap of thunder, as loud  
As to be heard *throughout* the universe,  
To tell the world the fact, and to applaud it. *B. Johnson.*

Impartially inquire how we have behaved ourselves *through-  
out* the course of this long war. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

*THROUGHOUT*. *adv.* Everywhere; in every part.  
Subdue it, and *throughout* dominion hold  
Over fish of the sea and fowl of the air. *Milton.*

His youth and age  
All of a piece *throughout*, and all divine. *Dryden.*

*THROUGHPA'CED*. *adj.* [from *through* and *pace*.] Perfect; complete.  
He is very dextrous in puzzling others, if they be not  
*throughpaced* speculators in those great theories. *More.*

*TO THROW*. *preter. threw*. part. *thrown*. *v. a.* [from *thrao*,  
Saxon.]

1. To



THR

1. To sling; to cast; to send to a distant place by any projectile force.  
Preianes *threw* down upon the Turks fire and scalding oil.  
*Knolles's Hist. of the Turks.*  
His head shall be *thrown* to thee over the wall. *2 Sam. xx.*  
Shimei *threw* stones at him and cast dust. *2 Sam. xvi. 13.*  
A poor widow *threw* in two mites, which make a farthing.  
He fell  
From heav'n, they fabled, *thrown* by angry Jove  
Sheer o'er the crystal battlements.  
Calumniate stoutly; for though we wipe away with never so much care the dirt *thrown* at us, there will be left some foliage behind.  
Ariosto, in his voyage of Astolpho to the moon, has a fine allegory of two swans, who, when time had *thrown* the writings of many poets into the river of oblivion, were ever in a readiness to secure the best, and bear them aloft into the temple of immortality.  
When Ajax strives some rock's vast weight to *throw*,  
The line too labours, and the words move slow.  
The air-pump, barometer, and quadrant, were *thrown* out to those busy spirits, as tubs and barrels are to a whale, that he may let the ship sail on while he diverts himself with those innocent amusements.  
2. To toss; to put with any violence or tumult. It always comprises the idea of haste, force or negligence.  
To threats the stubborn sinner oft is hard,  
Wrap'd in his crimes against the storm prepar'd;  
But when the milder beams of mercy play,  
He melts, and *throws* his cumbersome cloak away.  
The only means for bringing France to our conditions, is to *throw* in multitudes upon them, and overpower them with numbers.  
Labour casts the humours into their proper channels, *throws* off redundancies, and helps nature.  
Make room for merit, by *throwing* down the worthless and depraved part of mankind from those conspicuous stations to which they have been advanced.  
The island Inarime contains, within the compass of eighteen miles, a wonderful variety of hills, vales, rocks, fruitful plains, and barren mountains, all *thrown* together in a most romantick confusion.  
3. To lay carelessly, or in haste.  
His majesty departed to his chamber, and *threw* himself upon his bed, lamenting with much passion, and abundance of tears, the loss of an excellent servant.  
On the first friendly bank he *threw* him down,  
Or rests his head upon a rock till morn.  
4. To venture at dice.  
Learn more than thou trowest,  
Set less than thou *throwest*.  
5. To cast; to strip off.  
There the snake *throws* the enamel'd skin,  
Weed wide enough to wrap a fairy in.  
6. To emit in any manner.  
To arms; for I have *thrown*  
A brave defiance in king Henry's teeth.  
One of the Greek orator's antagonists reading over the oration that procured his banishment, and seeing his friends admire it, asked them, if they were so much affected by the bare reading, how much more they would have been alarmed if they had heard him actually *throwing* out such a storm of eloquence.  
There is no need to *throw* words of contempt on such a practice; the very description of it carries reproach.  
7. To spread in haste.  
O'er his fair limbs a flow'ry vest he *threw*,  
And issu'd like a god to mortal view.  
8. To overturn in wrestling.  
If the finner shall not only wrestle with this angel, but *throw* him too, and win so complete a victory over his conscience, that all these considerations shall be able to strike no terror into his mind, he is too strong for grace.  
9. To drive; to send by force.  
Myself distressed, an exile and unknown,  
Debar'd from Europe, and from Asia *thrown*,  
In Libyan deserts wander thus alone.  
When seamen are *thrown* upon any unknown coast in America, they never venture upon the fruit of any tree, unless they observe it marked with the pecking of birds.  
Lucia, thou know'st not half the love he bears thee.  
10. To make to act at a distance.  
Threw out our eyes for brave Othello,  
Even till we make th' aerial blue  
An indistinct regard.  
11. To repose.  
In time of temptation be not busy to dispute, but rely upon the conclusion, and *throw* your self upon God, and contend not with him but in prayer.

THR

12. To change by any kind of violence.  
A new title, or an unsuspected success, *throws* us out of ourselves, and in a manner destroys our identity.  
To *throw* his language more out of profic, Homer affects the compound epithets.  
13. To turn. [*turnare*, Lat.]  
He warms 'em to avoid the courts and camps,  
Where dilatory fortune plays the jilt  
With the brave, noble, honest, gallant man,  
To *throw* herself away on fools and knaves.  
In vain on study time *away* we *throw*,  
When we forbear to act the things we know.  
A man had better *throw* away his care upon any thing else than upon a garden on wet or moist ground.  
Had we but lasting youth and time to spare,  
Some might be *thrown* away on fame and war.  
He sigh'd, breath'd short, and wou'd have spoke,  
But was too fierce to *throw* away the time.  
The next in place and punishment are they  
Who prodigally *throw* their souls away;  
Fools who, repining at their wretched state,  
And loathing anxious life, suborn'd their fate.  
In poetry the expression beautifies the design; if it be vicious or unpleasing, the cost of colouring is *thrown* away upon it.  
The well-meaning man should rather consider what opportunities he has of doing good to his country, than *throw* away his time in deciding the rights of princes.  
She *threw* away her money upon roaring bullies, that went about the streets.  
15. To *throw* away. To reject.  
He that will *throw* away a good book because it is not gilded, is more curious to please his eye than understanding.  
16. To *throw* by. To reject; to lay aside as of no use.  
It can but shew  
Like one of Juno's disguises; and,  
When things succeed, 'be *thrown* by, or let fall.  
He that begins to have any doubt of his tenets, received without examination, ought, in reference to that question, to *throw* wholly by all his former notions.  
17. To *throw* down. To subvert; to overturn.  
Must one rash word, th' infirmity of age,  
Throw down the merit of my better years:  
This the reward of a whole life of service?  
18. To *throw* off. To expel.  
The salts and oils in the animal body, as soon as they putrefy, are *thrown* off, or produce mortal distempers.  
19. To *throw* off. To reject; to renounce; as, to throw off an acquaintance.  
'Twou'd be better  
Cou'd you provoke him to give you th' occasion,  
And then to *throw* him off.  
Can there be any reason why the household of God alone should *throw* off all that orderly dependence and duty, by which all other houses are best governed?  
20. To *throw* out. To exert; to bring forth into act.  
She *threw* out thrilling shrieks and shrieking cries.  
The gods in bounty work up storms about us,  
That give mankind occasion to exert  
Their hidden strength, and *throw* out into practice  
Virtues which shun the day.  
21. To *throw* out. To distance; to leave behind.  
When e'er did Juba, or did Portius, show  
A virtue that has cast me at a distance,  
And *thrown* me out in the pursuits of honour?  
22. To *throw* out. To eject; to expel.  
The other two whom they had *thrown* out they were content should enjoy their exile.  
23. To *throw* out. To reject; to exclude.  
The oddness of the proposition taught others to reflect a little; and the bill was *thrown* out.  
24. To *throw* up. To resign angrily.  
Bad games are *thrown* up too soon,  
Until they're never to be won.  
Experienced gamblers *throw* up their cards when they know the game is in the enemy's hand, without unnecessary vexation in playing it out.  
Life we must not part with foolishly: it must not be *thrown* up in a pet, nor sacrificed to a quarrel.  
25. To *throw* up. To emit; to eject; to bring up.  
Judges of the cause by the substances the patient *threw* up.

THR

- He heav'd a stone, and rising to the *throw*  
He sent it in a whirlwind at the foe;  
A tow'r assaulted by so rude a stroke,  
With all its lofty battlements had shook.  
2. A cast of dice; the manner in which the dice fall when they are cast.  
If Hercules and Lichas play at dice  
Which is the better man, the greater *throw*  
May turn by fortune from the weaker hand:  
So is Alcides beaten by his page.  
If they err finally, it is like a man's missing his cast when he throws dice for his life; his being, his happiness, and all, is involved in the error of one *throw*.  
Suppose any particular order of the alphabet to be assigned, and the twenty-four letters cast at a venture, so as to fall in a line; it is many millions of millions odds to one against any single *throw*, that the assigned order will not be cast.  
3. The space to which any thing is thrown.  
I have ever narrated my friends,  
Like to a bowl upon a subtle ground  
I've tumbled past the *throw*; and in his praise  
Have, almost, stamp'd the leasing.  
The Sirenum Scopuli are two or three sharp rocks that stand about a stone's *throw* from the south side of the island.  
4. Stroke; blow.  
So fierce he laid about him, and dealt blows  
On either side, that neither mail could hold,  
Ne shield defend the thunder of his *throws*.  
5. Effort; violent fall.  
Your youth admires  
The *throws* and swellings of a Roman foul;  
Cato's bold fights, the extravagance of virtue.  
6. The agony of childbirth; in this sense it is written *throw*.  
See *THROE*.  
The most pregnant wit in the world never brings forth any thing great without some pain and travail, pangs and *throws* before the delivery.  
But when the mother's *throws* begin to come,  
The creature, pent within the narrow room,  
Breaks his blind prison.  
Say, my friendship wants him  
To help me bring to light a many birth;  
Which to the wand'ring world I shall disclose;  
Or if he fail me, perish in my *throw*.  
THROWER. n. f. [from *throw*.] One that throws.  
Antagonus,  
Since fate, against thy better disposition,  
Hath made thy person for the *thrower* out  
Of my poor babe;  
Places remote enough are in Bohemia,  
There weep, or leave it crying.  
THROW. n. f. [*throwans*, Mlandick, the end of any thing.]  
1. The ends of weavers threads.  
2. Any coarse yarn.  
There's her *throw* hat, and her muffler too.  
O fates, come, come,  
Cut thread and *throw*,  
Quail, cruth, conclude and quell.  
All moss hath here and there little stalks, besides the low *throw*.  
Wou'd our *throw*-cap'd ancestors find fault  
For want of fugar tongues, or spoons for salt.  
To THROW. v. a. To grate; to play coarsely.  
Blunderbusses planted in every loop-hole, go off constantly at the squeaking of a fiddle and the *throwing* of a guitar.  
THROW. n. f. [*pyrrus*, Saxon.]  
1. A small singing bird.  
Of singing birds they have linnets, goldfinches, black-birds and *throws*.  
Pain, and a fine *throw*, have been severally endeavouring to call off my attention; but both in vain.  
2. [From *throw*: as we say, a *push*; a *breaking out*.] By this name are called small, round, superficial ulcerations, which appear first in the mouth; but as they proceed from the obstruction of the emissaries of the saliva, by the lentor and viscosity of the humours, they may affect every part of the alimentary duct except the thick guts: they are just the same in the inward parts as scabs in the skin, and fall off from the inside of the bowels like a crust: the nearer they approach to a white colour the less dangerous.  
To THROW. v. a. [*tristis*, Lat.]  
1. To push any thing into matter, or between close bodies.  
2. To push; to remove with violence; to drive. It is used of persons or things.  
They should not only not be *thrown* out, but also have estates and grants of their lands new made to them.  
Unless he seek to *throw* you out by force.

THU

- Lock up my doors; and when you hear the drum,  
Clamber not you up to the casements then,  
Nor *thrust* your head into the publick streets.  
When the ass saw the angel, the *thrust* herself unto the wall, and crucifix Balaam's foot.  
On this condition will I make a covenant with you, that I may *thrust* out all your right eyes.  
She caught him by the feet; but Gehazi came near to *thrust* her away.  
Thou shalt stone him that he die; because he hath fought to *thrust* thee away from the Lord.  
The prince shall not take of the people's inheritance, by oppression to *thrust* them out.  
Thou Capernaum, which art exalted to heaven, shalt be *thrust* down to hell.  
The sons of Belial shall be as thorns *thrust* away.  
Rich, then lord chancellor, a man of quick and lively delivery of speech, but as of mean birth so prone to *thrust* forwards the ruin of great persons, in this manner spake: *Hayw*.  
They  
In hate of kings shall cast anew the frame,  
And *thrust* out Collatine that bore their name.  
To justify his threat, he *thrusts* aside  
The croud of centaurs; and redeems the bride.  
3. To stab.  
Phineas *thrust* both of them through.  
4. To comprehend.  
He *thrust* the fleece together, and wringed the dew out of it.  
5. To impel; to urge.  
We make guilty of our disasters, the sun, the moon, and stars, as if we were villains on necessity, and all that we are evil in, by a divine *thrusting* on.  
6. To obtrude; to intrude.  
Who's there, I say? How dare you *thrust* yourselves  
Into my private meditations?  
I go to meet  
The noble Brutus, *thrusting* this report  
Into his ears.  
Should he not do as rationally, who, upon this assurance, took physic from any one who had taken on himself the name of physician, or *thrust* himself into that employment.  
To THRUST. v. n.  
1. To make a hostile push; to attack with a pointed weapon.  
2. To squeeze in; to put himself into any place by violence.  
I'll be a Spartan while I live on earth;  
But when in heav'n, I'll stand next Hercules,  
And *thrust* between my father and the god.  
3. To intrude.  
Not all,  
Who like intruders *thrust* into their service,  
Participate their sacred influence.  
4. To push forwards; to come violently; to throng; to press.  
Young, old, *thrust* there;  
In mighty concourse.  
The miserable men which shrunk from the work were again beaten forward, and presently slain, and fresh men still *thrust* on.  
THRUST. n. f. [from the verb.]  
1. Hostile attack with any pointed weapon.  
Zelmane hearkening to no more, began with such witty fury to pursue him with blows and *thrusts*, that nature and virtue commanded him to look to his safety.  
That *thrust* had been mine enemy indeed,  
But that my coat is better than thou know'st.  
Polites Pyrrhus, with his lance, pursues,  
And often reaches, and his *thrusts* renews.  
2. Assault; attack.  
There is one *thrust* at your pure, pretended mechanism.  
THRUSTER. n. f. [from *thrust*.] He that thrusts.  
THRUSTLE. n. f. [from *thrust*.] Thrush; throistle.  
No *thrustles* shrill the bramble bush forsake;  
No chirping lark the welkin seen invokes.  
To THRYFA'LOW. v. a. [*thrice* and *fallow*.] To give the third plowing in summer.  
Thryfallow betime for destroying of weed,  
Left chistle and docke fall a blooming and feed.  
THUMB. n. f. [*þuma*, Saxon.] The short strong finger answering to the other four.  
Here I have a pilot's *thumb*,  
Wreck'd as homeward he did come.  
When he is dead you will wear him in *thumb* rings, as the Turks did Scanderbeg.  
Every man in Turkey is of some trade: Sultan Achmet was a maker of ivory rings, which the Turks wear upon their *thumbs* when they shoot their arrows.  
It is divided into four fingers bending forwards, and one opposite bending backwards called the *thumb*, to join with them severally or united, whereby it is fitted to lay hold of objects.



# THU

**THUMB-BAND.** *n. f.* [*thumb* and *band*.] A twist of any materials made thick as a man's thumb.  
*Tie thumb-bands of hay round them.* Mortimer.  
**TO THUMB.** *v. n.* To handle awkwardly.  
**THUMBSTAL.** *n. f.* [*thumb* and *stall*.] A thimble.  
**THUMP.** *n. f.* [*thombo*, Italian.] A hard heavy dead dull blow with something blunt.  
 And blund'ring still with smarting rump,  
 He gave the knight's steed such a thump  
 As made him reel. Hudibras, p. i.  
 Before, behind, the blows are dealt; around  
 Their hollow sides the rattling thumps rebound. Dryden.  
 Their thumps and bruises might turn to account, if they  
 Could beat each other into good manners. Addison.  
 The watchman gave to great a thump at my door, that I  
 Awaked at the knock. Tatler.  
**TO THUMP.** *v. a.* To beat with dull heavy blows.  
 Those bastard Britons whom our fathers  
 Have in their land beaten, bobb'd, and thump'd. Shakspeare.  
**TO THUMP.** *v. n.* To fall or strike with a dull heavy blow.  
 A stone  
 Levell'd so right, it thump'd upon  
 His manly paunch, with such a force  
 As almost beat him off his horse. Hudibras, p. i.  
 A watchman at midnight thumps with his pole. Swift.  
**THUMPER.** *n. f.* [from *thump*.] The person or thing that thumps.  
**THUNDER.** *n. f.* [*ῥῥονος*, ῥῥονος, Saxon; *dunder*, Swedish; *donder*, Dutch; *tonnerre*, Fr.]  
 Thunder is a most bright flame rising on a sudden, moving with great violence, and with a very rapid velocity, through the air, according to any determination, upwards from the earth, horizontally, obliquely, downwards, in a right line, or in several right lines, as it were in serpentine tracts, joined at various angles, and commonly ending with a loud noise or rattling. Muschenbroek.  
 2. In popular and poetick language *thunder* is commonly the noise, and lightning the flash; though *thunder* is sometimes taken for both.  
 I do not bid the *thunder* bearer shoot,  
 Nor tell tales of thee to high-judging Jove. Shakspeare.  
 No more, thou *thunder* mauler, shew  
 Thy spite on mortal flies. Shakspeare, Cymbeline.  
 The revenging gods  
 'Gainst paricides all the *thunder* bend. Shakspeare.  
 The *thunder*  
 Wing'd with red lightning and impetuous rage,  
 Perhaps hath spent his shafts, and ceases now  
 To bellow through the vast and boundless deep. Milton.  
 3. Any loud noise or tumultuous violence.  
 So fierce he laid about him, and dealt blows  
 On either side, that neither mail could hold  
 Ne shield defend the *thunder* of his throws. Spenser.  
 Here will we face this storm of insolence,  
 Nor fear the noisy *thunder*; let it roll,  
 Then burst, and spend at once its idle rage. Rowe.  
**TO THUNDER.** *v. n.* [from the noun.]  
 1. To make thunder.  
 His nature is too noble for the world:  
 He would not flatter Neptune for his trident,  
 Nor Jove for's power to *thunder*. Shakspeare, Coriolanus.  
 2. To make a loud or terrible noise.  
 So soon as some few notable examples had *thundered* a duty  
 Into the subjects hearts, he soon shewed no balencs of supicion. Sidney, b. ii.  
 His dreadful name late through all Spain did *thunder*,  
 And Hercules' two pillars standing near,  
 Did make to quake and fear. Spenser.  
 His dreadful voice no more  
 Would *thunder* in my ears. Milton.  
 Like a black sheet the whelming billow spread,  
 Burst o'er the float, and *thunder'd* on his head. Pope.  
**TO THUNDER.** *v. a.*  
 1. To emit with noise and terrour.  
 Oracles fevere,  
 Were daily *thunder'd* in our general's ear,  
 That by his daughter's blood we must appease  
 Diana's kindled wrath. Dryden.  
 2. To publish any denunciation or threat.  
 An archdeacon, as being a prelate, may *thunder* out an  
 ecclesiastical censure. Ayliffe.  
**THUNDERBOLT.** *n. f.* [*thunder* and *bolt*, as it signifies an arrow.]  
 1. Lightning; the arrows of heaven.  
 If I had a *thunderbolt* in mine eye, I can tell who should  
 down. Shakspeare.  
 Let the lightning of this *thunderbolt*, which hath been to  
 fevere a punishment to one, be a terrour to all. K. Charles.  
 My heart does beat,  
 As if 'twere forging *thunderbolts* for Jove. Denham.  
 Who can omit the Gracchi, who declare  
 The Scipio's worth, those *thunderbolts* of war? Dryden.

# THU

The most remarkable piece in Antonine's pillar, is Jupiter  
 Pluvius sending down rain on the fainting army of Marcus Au-  
 relius, and *thunderbolts* on his enemies; which is the greatest  
 confirmation of the story of the Christian legion. Addison.  
 2. Fulmination; denunciation properly ecclesiastical.  
 He severely threatens such with the *thunderbolt* of excom-  
 munication. Hooker, b. v.  
**THUNDERCLAP.** *n. f.* [*thunder* and *clap*.] Explosion of thun-  
 der.  
 The kindly bird that bears Jove's *thunderclap*,  
 One day did scorn the simple scarabee,  
 Proud of his highest service, and good hap,  
 That made all other fowls his thralls to be. Spenser.  
 When some dreadful *thunderclap* is nigh,  
 The winged fire shoots swiftly through the sky;  
 Strikes and consumes ere scarce it does appear,  
 And, by the sudden ill, prevents the fear. Dryden.  
 When suddenly the *thunderclap* was heard,  
 It took us unprepared, and out of guard. Dryden.  
**THUNDERER.** *n. f.* [from *thunder*.] The power that thun-  
 ders.  
 How dare you, ghosts,  
 Accuse the *thunderer*, whose bolt you know,  
 Sky-planted, batters all rebelling coasts? Shakspeare.  
 Had the old Greeks discover'd your abode,  
 Crete had'nt been the cradle of their god;  
 On that small island had look'd with scorn,  
 And in Great Britain thought the *thunderer* born. Waller.  
 When the bold Typhoeus  
 Forc'd great Jove from his own heav'n to fly,  
 The lesser gods that shar'd his prosperous fate,  
 All suffer'd in the exil'd *thunderer's* fate. Dryden.  
**THUNDEROUS.** *adj.* [from *thunder*.] Producing thunder.  
 Look in and see each blissful deity,  
 How he before the *thunderous* throne doth lie. Milton.  
**THUNDERSHOWER.** *n. f.* [*thunder* and *shower*.] A rain ac-  
 companied with thunder.  
 The conceit is long in delivering, and at last it comes like  
 a *thundershower*, full of sulphur and darkness, with a terrible  
 crack. Stillingfleet.  
 In *thundershowers* the winds and clouds are oftentimes con-  
 trary to one another, especially if hail falls, the sultry wea-  
 ther below directing the wind one way, and the cold above  
 the clouds another. Derham's Physico-Theol.  
**THUNDERSTONE.** *n. f.* [*thunder* and *stone*.] A stone fabulously  
 supposed to be emitted by thunder; thunderbolt.  
 Fear no more the lightning flash,  
 Nor th' all-dreaded *thunderstone*. Shakspeare, Cymbeline.  
**TO THUNDERSTRIKE.** *v. a.* [*thunder* and *strike*.] To blast or  
 hurt with lightning.  
 I remained as a man *thunderstricken*, not daring, nay not  
 able, to behold that power. Sidney.  
 The overthrown he rais'd, and as a herd  
 Of goats, or timorous flock, together throng'd,  
 Drove them before him *thunderstruck*. Milton.  
 With the voice divine  
 Nigh *thunderstruck*, th' exalted man, to whom  
 Such high attest was giv'n, a while survey'd  
 With wonder. Milton's Par. Reg. b. i.  
 'Tis said that *thunderstruck* Enceladus  
 Lies stretch'd supine. Addison.  
**THURIFEROUS.** *adj.* [*thurifer*, Lat.] Bearing frankincense.  
**THURIFICATION.** *n. f.* [*thuris* and *factio*, Latin.] The act of  
 fuming with incense; the act of burning incense.  
 The several acts of worship which were required to be  
 performed to images are processions, genuflections, *thurifica-  
 tions*, deolulations, and oblations. Stillingfleet.  
**THURSDAY.** *n. f.* [*thorsday*, Danish; from *thor*. *Thor* was  
 the son of Odin, yet in some of the northern parts they wor-  
 shipped the supreme deity under his name, attributing the  
 power over all things, even the inferior deities, to him. Stil-  
 lingfleet.] The fifth day of the week.  
**THUS.** *adv.* [ῥῥ, Saxon.]  
 1. In this manner; in this wise.  
 It cannot be that they who speak *thus*, should *thus* judge.  
 Hooker, b. v.  
 The knight him calling, asked who he was,  
 Who lifting up his head, him answered *thus*. Fa. Ry.  
 I return'd with similar proof enough,  
 With tokens *thus*, and *thus*. Shakspeare, Cymbeline.  
 To be *thus* is nothing;  
 But to be safely *thus*. Shakspeare's Macbeth.  
 I have sinned against the Lord, and *thus* and *thus* have I  
 done. Jof. vii. 23.  
 That the principle that sets on work these organs, is no-  
 thing else but the modification of matter *thus* or *thus* posited,  
 is false. Judge Hale.  
 Beware, I warn thee yet, to tell thy griefs  
 In terms becoming majesty to hear.  
 I warn thee *thus*, because I know thy temper  
 Is insolent. Dryden's Don Sebastian.  
 Thus

# THY

*Thus* in the triumphs of soft peace I reign. Dryden.  
 All were attentive to the godlike man,  
 When from his lofty couch he *thus* began. Dryden's En.  
 2. To this degree; to this quantity.  
 A counsellor of state in Spain said to his master, I will tell  
 your majesty *thus* much for your comfort, your majesty hath  
 but two enemies; whereof the one is all the world, and the  
 other your own ministers. Bacon.  
 He said *thus* far extend, *thus* far thy bounds. Milton.  
*Thus* much concerning the first earth, and its production  
 and form. Burnet's Theory of the Earth.  
 No man reasonably pretends to know *thus* much, but he  
 must pretend to know all things. Tillotson's Sermons.  
 This you must do to inherit life; and if you have come  
 up *thus* far, firmly persevere in it. Wake.  
**TO THWACK.** *v. a.* [ῥῥaccian, Saxon.] To strike with some-  
 thing blunt and heavy; to thresh; to bang; to belabour.  
 He shall not stay;  
 We'll *thwack* him hence with distaffs. Shakspeare.  
 Nick fell foal upon John Bull, to snatch the cudgel he had  
 in his hand, that he might *thwack* Lewis with it. Arbuthnot.  
 These long fellows, as lightly as they are, should find  
 their jackets well *thwack'd*. Arbuthnot.  
**THWACK.** *n. f.* [from the verb.] A heavy hard blow.  
 But Talgol first with a hard *thwack*  
 Twice bruise'd his head, and twice his back. Hudibras.  
 They place several pots of rice, with cudgels in the neigh-  
 bourhood of each pot; the monkeys descend from the trees,  
 take up the arms, and belabour one another with a storm of  
*thwacks*. Addison's Freeholder, N<sup>o</sup>. 50.  
**THWART.** *adj.* [ῥῥwyn, Saxon; *dwars*, Dutch.]  
 1. Transverse; cross to something else.  
 This elfe to several spheres thou must ascribe,  
 Mov'd contrary with *thwart* obliquities. Milton.  
 2. Perverse; inconvenient; mischievous.  
**TO THWART.** *v. a.*  
 1. To cross; to lie or come cross any thing.  
 Swift as a shooting star  
 In Autumn *thwarts* the night. Milton's Par. Lost, b. iv.  
 Yon stream of light, a thousand ways  
 Upward and downward *thwarting* and convolv'd. Thomson.  
 2. To cross; to oppose; to traverse; to contravene.  
 Some sixteen months and longer might have staid,  
 If crooked fortune had not *thwarted* me. Shakspeare.  
 Laffer had been  
 The *thwartings* of your dispositions, if  
 You had not shew'd how you were dispos'd  
 Ere they lack'd power to cross you. Shakspeare, Coriolanus.  
 The understanding and will never disagreed; for the pro-  
 posals of the one never *thwarted* the inclinations of the other.  
 South's Sermons.  
 The rays both good and bad, of equal pow'r,  
 Each *thwarting* other made a mingled hour. Dryden.  
 In vain did I the godlike youth deplore,  
 The more I begg'd, they *thwarted* me the more. Addison.  
 Neptune aton'd, his wrath shall now refrain,  
 Or *thwart* the fymod of the gods in vain. Pope's Odyssey.  
**TO THWART.** *v. n.* To be opposite.  
 It is easy to be imagined what reception any proposition  
 shall find, that shall at all *thwart* with these internal ora-  
 cles. Locke.  
**THWARTINGLY.** *adv.* [from *thwarting*.] Oppositely; with  
 opposition.  
**THY.** *pronoun.* [ῥῥin, Saxon.] Of thee; belonging to thee;  
 relating to thee.  
 Whatever God did say,  
 Is all *thy* clear and smooth uninterrupted way. Cowley.  
 Th' example of the heav'nly lark,  
 Thy fellow poet Cowley mark. Cowley.  
 These are *thy* works, parent of good. Milton.  
**THYSELF.** *pronoun reciprocal.* [*thy* and *self*.]  
 1. It is commonly used in the oblique cases, or following the  
 verb.  
 Come high or low,  
 Thyself and office dostly shew. Shakspeare, Macbeth.  
 It must and shall be so; content thyself. Shakspeare.  
 2. In poetical or solemn language it is sometimes used in the  
 nominative.  
 These goods *thyself* can on *thyself* bestow. Dryden.  
**THYNE.** *wood.* *n. f.* A precious wood.  
 The merchandize of gold and all *thyne* wood are departed  
 from thee. Rev. xviii. 12.  
**THYME.** *n. f.* [*thym*, Fr. *thymus*, Lat.] A plant.  
 The *thyme* hath a labiated flower, consisting of one leaf,  
 whose upper-lip is erect, and generally split in two, and the  
 under-lip is divided into three parts; out of the flower-cup  
 arises the pointal, accompanied by four embryos, which after-  
 ward become so many seeds, inclosed in a husk, which be-  
 fore was the flower-cup; to these marks must be added hard  
 ligneous stalks, and the flowers gathered into heads. Miller.

# TIC

No more, my goats, shall I behold you climb  
 The steepy cliffs, or crop the flow'ry *thyme*. Dryden.  
**TIA.** *n. f.* [*tiare*, Fr. *tiara*, Lat.] A dress for the head;  
 a diadem.  
 His back was turn'd, but not his brightness hid;  
 Of beaming sunny rays a golden *tiar*  
 Circled his head. Milton's Par. Lost, b. iii.  
 This royal robe, and this *tiara* wore  
 Old Priam, and this golden scepter bore  
 In full assemblies. Dryden's En.  
 A *tiar* wreath'd her head with many a fold,  
 Her waste was circled with a zone of gold. Pope.  
 Fairer the seem'd, distinguish'd from the rest,  
 And better mien disclos'd, as better dress'd:  
 A bright *tiara* round her forehead ty'd,  
 To jutter bounds confin'd its rising pride. Prior.  
**TO TICE.** *v. a.* [from *entice*.] To draw; to allure.  
 Lovely enchanting language, sugar-cane,  
 Honey of roses, whither wilt thou flee?  
 Hath some fond lover tie'd thee to thy bane?  
 And wilt thou leave the church, and love a flic? Herbert.  
**TICK.** *n. f.* [This word seems contracted from *ticket*, a tally  
 on which debts are scored.]  
 1. Score; trust.  
 If thou hast the heart to try't,  
 I'll lend thee back thyself awhile,  
 And once more for that carcass vile  
 Fight upon *tick*. Hudibras, p. i.  
 When the money is got into hands that have bought all  
 that they have need of, whoever needs any thing else must  
 go on *tick*, or barter for it. Locke.  
 You would see him in the kitchen weighing the beef and  
 butter, paying ready money, that the maids might not run a  
*tick* at the market. Arbuthnot's Hist. of John Bull.  
 2. [ῥῥique, Fr. *tick*, Dutch.] The louse of dogs or sheep.  
 Would the fountain of your mind were clear again, that I  
 might water an ass at it! I had rather be a *tick* in a sheep,  
 than such a valiant ignorance. Shakspeare, Twil. and Cressida.  
 3. The case which holds the feathers of a bed.  
**TO TICK.** *v. n.* [from the noun.]  
 1. To run on score.  
 2. To trust; to score.  
 The money went to the lawyers; council went *tick*. Arb.  
**TICKEN.** *n. f.* The same with *tick*. A sort of strong  
 TICKING. } linen for bedding. Bailey.  
**TICKET.** *n. f.* [*ticket*, Fr.] A token of any right or debt  
 upon the delivery of which admission is granted, or a claim  
 acknowledged.  
 There should be a paymaster appointed, of special trust,  
 which should pay every man according to his captain's *ticket*,  
 and the account of the clerk of his band. Spenser.  
 In a lottery with one prize, a single *ticket* is only enriched,  
 and the rest are all blanks. Collier on Every.  
 Let fops or fortune fly which way they will,  
 Disdains all lots of *tickets* or codille. Pope.  
**TO TICKLE.** *v. a.* [*titillo*, Lat.]  
 1. To affect with a prurient sensation by slight touches.  
 Dissembling courtesy! How fine this tyrant  
 Can *tickle* where she wounds. Shakspeare, Cymbeline.  
 The mind is moved in great vehemency only by *tickling*  
 some parts of the body. Bacon.  
 There is a sweetness in good verse, which *tickles* even  
 while it hurts; and no man can be heartily angry with him  
 who pleases him against his will. Dryden.  
 It is a good thing to laugh at any rate; and if a straw can  
*tickle* a man, it is an instrument of happiness. Dryden.  
 2. To please by slight gratifications.  
 Dametas, that of all manners of stile could best conceive  
 of golden eloquence, being withal *tickled* by Musidorus's  
 praises, had his brain so turned, that he became slave to that  
 which he that sued to be his servant offered to give him. Sidney.  
 Expectation *tickling* skittish spirits  
 Sets all on hazard. Shakspeare.  
 Such a nature  
 Tickled with good success, disdains the shadow  
 Which it treads on at noon. Shakspeare, Coriolanus.  
 I cannot rule my spleen;  
 My scorn rebels, and *tickles* me within. Dryden.  
 Duncce at the best; in streets but scarce allow'd  
 To *tickle*, on thy straw, the stupid crowd. Dryden.  
 A drunkard, the habitual thirst after his cups, drives to the  
 tavern, though he has in his view the loss of health, and  
 perhaps of the joys of another life, the least of which is such  
 a good as he confesses is far greater than the *tickling* of his  
 palate with a glass of wine. Locke.  
**TO TICKLE.** *v. n.* To feel titillation.  
 He with secret joy therefore  
 Did *tickle* inwardly in every vein,  
 And his false heart, fraught with all treason's store,  
 Was fill'd with hope, his purpose to obtain. Spenser.  
 TICKLE.



# TID

**TICKLE**. *adj.* [I know not whence to deduce the sense of this word.] Tottering; unfixed; unstable; easily overthrown. When the last O'Neal began to stand upon some tickle terms, this fellow, called baron of Dunganon, was set up to beard him. *Spenser on Ireland.*  
Thy head stands so tickle on thy shoulders, that a milk-maid, if she be in love, may sigh it off. *Shakespeare.*  
The state of Normandy  
Stands on a tickle point, now they are gone. *Shakespeare.*  
**TICKLISH**. *adj.* [from tickle.]  
1. Sensible to titillation; easily tickled.  
The palm of the hand, though it hath as thin a skin as the other parts, yet is not ticklish, because it is accustomed to be touched. *Bacon's Nat. Hist. N° 766.*  
2. Tottering; uncertain; unfixed.  
Ireland was a ticklish and unfettered state, more easy to receive distempers and mutations than England was. *Bacon.*  
Did it stand upon so ticklish and tottering a foundation as some mens fancy hath placed it, it would be no wonder should it frequently vary. *Woodward's Nat. Hist. p. i.*  
3. Difficult; nice.  
How shall our author hope a gentle fate,  
Who dares most impudently not translate;  
It had been civil in these ticklish times,  
To fetch his foils and knives from foreign climes. *Swift.*  
**TICKLISHNESS**. *n. f.* [from ticklish.] The state of being ticklish.  
**TICKTACK**. *n. f.* [trickac, Fr.] A game at tables. *Bailey.*  
**TID**. *adj.* [tybber, Saxon.] Tender; soft; nice.  
To TIDDLER. *v. a.* [from tid.] To use tenderly; to fondle.  
**TIDE**. *n. f.* [tyb, Saxon; tyd, Dutch and Islandick.]  
1. Time; season; while.  
There they alight in hope themselves to hide  
From the fierce heat, and rest their weary limbs a tide. *Fairy Queen, b. i.*  
They two forth passing,  
Received those two fair brides, their love's delight,  
Which, at the appointed tide,  
Each one did make his bride. *Spenser.*  
What hath this day deserv'd,  
That it in golden letter should be set,  
Among the high tides in the calendar. *Shakespeare, K. John.*  
At New-year's tide following the king chose him master of the horse. *Watton.*  
2. Alternate ebb and flow of the sea.  
That motion of the water called tides is a rising and falling of the sea: the cause of this is the attraction of the Moon, whereby the part of the water in the great ocean which is nearest the Moon, being most strongly attracted, is raised higher than the rest; and the part opposite to it being least attracted, is also higher than the rest; and these two opposite rises of the surface of the water in the great ocean following the motion of the Moon from East to West, and striking against the large coasts of the continents, from thence rebounds back again, and so makes floods and ebbs in narrow seas and rivers. *Locke.*  
3. Flood.  
As in the tides of people once up there want not stirring winds to make them more rough, so this people did light upon two ringleaders. *Bacon's Henry VII.*  
4. Stream; course.  
Thou art the ruins of the noblest man,  
That ever lived in the tide of times. *Shakespeare.*  
The rapid currents drive  
Towards the retreating sea their furious tide. *Milton.*  
But let not all the gold which Tagus hides,  
And pays the sea in tributary tides,  
Be bribe sufficient to corrupt thy breast,  
Or violate with dreams thy peaceful rest. *Dryden.*  
Continual tide  
Flows from th' exhilarating fount. *Philips.*  
To TIDE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To drive with the stream.  
Their images, the relics of the wreck,  
Torn from the naked poop, are tided back  
By the wild waves, and rudely thrown ashore. *Dryden.*  
To TIDE. *v. n.* To pour a flood; to be agitated by the tide.  
When, from his dint, the foe still backward shrunk,  
Wading within the Ouse, he dealt his blows,  
And sent them, rolling, to the tiding Humber. *Philips.*  
TYDEGATE. *n. f.* [tide and gate.] A gate through which the tide passes into a basin. *Bailey.*  
TYDESMAN. *n. f.* [tide and man.] A tidewater or custom-house officer, who watches on board of merchant ships till the duty of goods be paid and the ships unloaded. *Bailey.*  
TYDEWAITER. *n. f.* [tide and wait.] An officer who watches the landing of goods at the customhouse.  
Employments will be in the hands of Englishmen; nothing left for Irishmen but vicarages and tidewater places. *Swift.*  
TYDILY. *adv.* [from tidy.] Neatly; readily.  
TYDINESS. *n. f.* [from tidy.] Neatness; readiness.

# TIE

**TYDINGS**. *n. f.* [tydan, Saxon; to tydhen, to beside; tydend, Islandick.] News; an account of something that has happened.  
When her eyes she on the dwarf had set,  
And saw the signs that deadly tidings spake,  
She fell to ground for sorrowful regret. *Fairy Queen, b. i.*  
I shall make my master glad with these tidings. *Shakespeare.*  
They win  
Great numbers of each nation to receive,  
With joy, the tidings brought from heaven. *Milton.*  
Portius, thy looks speak somewhat of importance;  
What tidings dost thou bring? methinks I see  
Unusual gladness sparkling in thy eyes. *Addison.*  
The messenger of these glad tidings, by whom this covenant of mercy was proposed and ratified, was the eternal son of his bosom. *Rogers's Sermon.*  
**TYDY**. *adj.* [tydt, Islandick.]  
1. Seasonable.  
If weather be faire and tydie, thy grain  
Make speedie carriage, for feare of a raine. *Taffer.*  
2. Neat; ready.  
Whenever by yon barley-mow I pass,  
Before my eyes will trip the tydy lass. *Gay's Post.*  
3. It seems to be here put by mistake for untidy.  
Thou whorison tidy Bartholomew boar pig, when wilt thou leave fighting. *Shakespeare, Henry IV.*  
To TIE. *v. a.* [tjan, tizan, Saxon.]  
1. To bind; to fasten with a knot.  
Tie the kine to the cart, and bring their calves home from them. *Sam. vi. 7.*  
Thousands of men and women, tied together in chains, were, by the cruel Turks, enforced to run as fast as their horses. *Knolles's Hist. of the Turks.*  
2. To knit; to complicate.  
We do not tie this knot with an intention to puzzle the argument; but the harder it is tied, we shall feel the pleasure more sensibly when we come to loose it. *Burnet.*  
3. To hold; to fasten.  
In bond of virtuous love together tied,  
Together serv'd they, and together died. *Fairfax.*  
The intermediate ideas tie the extremes so firmly together, and the probability is so clear, that assent necessarily follows it. *Locke.*  
Certain theorems resolve propositions which depend on them, and are as firmly made out from thence, as if the mind went afresh over every link of the whole chain that ties them to first self-evident principles. *Locke.*  
4. To hinder; to obstruct.  
Death that hath ta'n her hence to make me wail,  
Ties up my tongue and will not let me speak. *Shakespeare.*  
Melantius stay,  
You have my promise, and my hasty word  
Restraints my tongue, but ties not up my sword. *Waller.*  
Honour and good-nature may tie up his hands; but as these would be very much strengthened by reason and principle, so without them they are only infirmities. *Addison.*  
5. To oblige; to constrain; to restrain; to confine.  
Although they profess they agree with us touching a precept form of prayer to be used in the church, they have declared that it shall not be prescribed as a thing wherewith they will tie their ministers. *Hosker, b. v.*  
It is the cowish terror of his spirit,  
That dares not undertake; he'll not feel wrongs  
Which tie him to an answer. *Shakespeare, King Lear.*  
Cannot God make any of the appropriate acts of worship to become due only to himself? cannot he tie us, to perform them to him. *Stillington.*  
They tie themselves so strictly to unity of place, that you never see in any of their plays a scene change in the middle of an act. *Dryden.*  
Not tied to rules of policy, you find  
Revenge less sweet than a forgiving mind. *Dryden.*  
No one seems less tied up to a form of words. *Locke.*  
The mind should, by several rules, be tied down to this, at first, uneasy task; use will give it facility.  
They have no uneasy expectations of what is to come, but are ever tied down to the present moment. *Atterbury.*  
A healthy man ought not to tie himself up to strict rules, nor to abstain from any sort of food in common use. *Arbuthnot.*  
6. It may be observed of tie, that it has often the particles up and down joined to it, which are, for the most part, little more than emphatical.  
TIE. *n. f.* [from the verb.]  
1. Knot; fastening.  
2. Bond; obligation.  
The rebels that had shaken off the great yoke of obedience, had likewise cast away the lesser tie of respect. *Bacon.*  
No forest, cave, or savage den,  
Holds more pernicious beasts than men;  
Vows, oaths, and contracts, they devise,  
And tell us they are sacred ties. *Waller.*

# TIL

'Tis not the coarser tie of human law  
That binds their peace, but harmony itself  
Attuning all their passions into love. *Thomson's Spring.*  
**TIER**. *n. f.* [tiere, tierre, old Fr. tiger, Dutch.] A row; a rank.  
Fornovius, in his choler, discharged a tier of great ordnance amongst the thickest of them. *Knolles.*  
**TIERCE**. *n. f.* [tiers, tiercier, Fr.] A vessel holding the third part of a pipe. *Benj. Johnson.*  
Go now deny his tierce.  
Wit, like tierce claret, when't begins to fall,  
Neglected lies, and 's of no use at all;  
But in its full perfection of decay  
Turns vinegar, and comes again in play. *Dorset.*  
**TIERCE**. *n. f.* [from tiers, Fr.] A triplet; three lines.  
**TIER**. *n. f.* [A low word, I suppose without etymology.]  
1. Liquor; drink.  
I, whom griping penury furrounds,  
And hunger, sure attendant upon want,  
With scanty offals, and small acid tiffs,  
Wretched repast! my meagre corps sustain. *Philips.*  
2. A fit of peevishness or fullness; a pet.  
To TIE. *v. n.* To be in a pet; to quarrel. A low word.  
**TIERFANY**. *n. f.* [tiffer, to dress up, old Fr. Skimmer.] Very thin silk.  
The smock of sulphur will not black a paper, and is commonly used by women to whiten tiffanies. *Brown.*  
**TIGE**. *n. f.* [in architecture.] The shaft of a column from the abutment to the capital. *Bailey.*  
**TIGER**. *n. f.* [tigra, Fr. tigris, Latin.] A fierce beast of the leonine kind.  
When the blast of war blows in your ear,  
Then imitate the action of the tiger:  
Stiffen the sinews, summon up the blood,  
Approach thou like the rugged Russian bear,  
The arm'd rhinoceros, or the Hyrcanian tiger;  
Take any shape but that, and my firm nerves  
Shall never tremble.  
This tiger-footed rage, when it shall find  
The harm of unkind'd swiftness will, too late,  
Tie leaden pounds to's heels. *Shakespeare, Coriolanus.*  
Tigris, in the medals of Trajan, is drawn like an old man, and by his side a tiger. *Peacham on Drawing.*  
Has the fleet,  
At whose strong chief the deadly tiger hangs,  
E'er plow'd for him. *Thomson's Spring.*  
**TIGHT**. *adj.* [dicht, Dutch.]  
1. Tense; close; not loose.  
If the centre holes be not very deep, and the pikes fill them not very tight, the strength of the string will alter the centre holes. *Moxon's Mech. Exercise.*  
I do not like this running knot, it holds too tight; I may be stifled all of a sudden. *Arbuthnot's Hist. of J. Bull.*  
Every joint was well grooved; and the door did not move on hinges, but up and down like a sash, which kept my closet so tight that very little water came in. *Gulliver's Travels.*  
2. Free from fluttering rags; less than neat.  
A tight maid ere he for wine can ask,  
Guesses his meaning and unloos the flask. *Dryden's Juv.*  
The girl was a tight clever wench as any. *Arbuthnot.*  
O Thomas, I'll make a loving wife;  
I'll spin and card, and keep our children tight. *Gay.*  
Drest her again genteel and neat,  
And rather tight than great. *Swift.*  
To TIGHTEN. *v. a.* [from tight.] To tighten; to make close.  
**TIGHTER**. *n. f.* [from tighten.] A ribbon or string by which women tighten their cloaths.  
**TIGHTLY**. *adv.* [from tight.]  
1. Closely; not loosely.  
2. Neatly; not idly.  
Hold, firral, bear you these letters tightly;  
Sail, like my pinnace, to these golden shores. *Shakespeare.*  
Handle your pruning-knife with dexterity: tightly, I say, go tightly to your business; you have cost me much. *Dryden.*  
**TIGHTNESS**. *n. f.* [from tight.] Closeness; not looseness.  
The bones are inflexible, which arises from the greatness of the number of corpuscles that compose them, and the firmness and tightness of their union. *Woodward on Fossils.*  
**TIGRESS**. *n. f.* [from tiger.] The female of the tiger.  
It is reported of the tigress, that several spots rise in her skin when she is angry. *Addison's Spect.* N. 81.  
**TIKE**. *n. f.* [tik, Swedish; teke, Dutch; tique, Fr.]  
1. The loufe of dogs or sheep. See TICK.  
Lice and tikes are bred by the sweat close kept, and somewhat erected by the hair. *Bacon's Nat. Hist. N° 696.*  
2. It is in *Shakespeare* the name of a dog, in which sense it is used in Scotland. [from tije, Runick, a little dog.]  
Avaunt, you curs!  
Hound or spaniel, brach or hym,  
Or bobtail tike, or trundle tail. *Shakespeare, K. Lear.*  
**TILE**. *n. f.* [tile, Saxon; tegel, Dutch; tuile, Fr. tegula,

# TIL

Italian.] Thin plates of baked clay used to cover houses.  
The roof is all tile, or lead, or stone. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*  
Earth turned into brick serveth for building as stone doth; and the like of tile. *Bacon's Physical Remains.*  
In at the window he climbs, or o'er the tiles. *Milton.*  
Worse than all the clatt'ring tiles, and worse  
Than thousand padders was the poet's curse. *Dryden.*  
Tile pins made of oak or fir they drive into holes made in the plain tiles, to hang them upon their lathing. *Moxon.*  
To TILE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]  
1. To cover with tiles.  
Moss groweth chiefly upon ridges of houses tiled or thatched. *Bacon's Nat. Hist. N° 537.*  
Sonnets or elegies to Chloris  
Might raise a house above two stories;  
A lyric ode would flate; a catch  
Would tile, an epigram would thatch. *Swift's Miscel.*  
2. To cover as tiles.  
The rafters of my body, bone,  
Being still with you, the muscle, sinew, and vein,  
Which tile this house, will come again. *Donne.*  
**TILER**. *n. f.* [tuller, Fr. from tile.] One whose trade is to cover houses with tiles.  
A Flemish tiler, falling from the top of a house upon a Spaniard, killed him; the next of the blood prosecuted his death; and when he was offered pecuniary recompence, nothing would serve him but *lex talionis*: whereupon the judge said to him, he should go up to the top of the house, and then fall down upon the tiler. *Bacon's Apophth.*  
**TILING**. *n. f.* [from tile.] The roof covered with tiles.  
They went upon the house-top, and let him down through the tiling with his couch before Jesus. *Luke v. 19.*  
**TILL**. *n. f.* A money box.  
They break up counters, doors and tills,  
And leave the empty chests in view. *Swift.*  
**TILL**. *prep.* [til, Saxon.] To the time of.  
Unhappy slave, and pupil to a bell,  
Unhappy till the last, the kind releasing knell. *Cowley.*  
**TILL** now. To the present time.  
Pleasure not known till now. *Milton.*  
**TILL** then. To that time.  
The earth till then was desert. *Milton.*  
**TILL** conjunction.  
1. To the time.  
Wood and rocks had ears  
To rapture, till the savage clamour drown'd  
Both harp and voice. *Milton.*  
The unity of place we neither find in Aristotle, Horace, or any who have written of it, till in our age the French poets first made it a precept of the stage. *Dryden.*  
2. To the degree that.  
Meditate so long till you make some act of prayer to God, or glorification of him. *Taylor.*  
Goddess, spread thy reign till his elders reel. *Pope.*  
To TILL. *v. a.* [tylan, Saxon; toilen, Dutch.] To cultivate; to husband; commonly used of the husbandry of the plow.  
This paradise I give thee, count it thine,  
To till, and keep, and of the fruit to eat. *Milton.*  
Send him from the garden forth, to till  
The ground whence he was taken. *Milton's Par. Lost.*  
**TILLABLE**. *adj.* [from till.] Arable; fit for the plow.  
The tillable fields are so hilly, that the oxen can hardly take sure footing. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*  
**TILLAGE**. *n. f.* [from till.] Husbandry; the act or practice of plowing or culture.  
Tillage will enable the kingdom for corn for the natives, and to spare for exportation. *Bacon.*  
A sweaty reaper from his tillage brought  
First-fruits, the green ear, and the yellow sheaf. *Milton.*  
Incite them to improve the tillage of their country, to recover the bad soil, and to remedy the waste. *Milton.*  
Bid the laborious hind,  
Whose harden'd hands did long in tillage toil,  
Neglect the promis'd harvest of the soil. *Dryden.*  
That there was tillage Moses intimates; but whether bestowed on all, or only upon some parts of that earth, as also what sort of tillage that was, is not expressed. *Woodward.*  
**TILLER**. *n. f.* [from till.]  
1. Husbandman; ploughman.  
They bring in sea-land partly after their nearness to the places, and partly by the good husbandry of the tiller. *Carew.*  
Abel was a keeper of sheep, but Cain was a tiller of the ground. *Gen. iv. 2.*  
The worm that gnaws the ripening fruit, sad guest!  
Canker or locust hurtful to insect  
The blade; while harks elude the tiller's care,  
And eminence of want distinguishes the year. *Prior.*  
2. A till; a small drawer.  
Search her cabinet, and thou shalt find  
Each tiller there with love epistles lin'd. *Dryden's Juv.*  
TYLMAN.



# TIL

**TILLYFALLY.** *adj.* [A word used formerly when any thing TILLYVALLEY. } said was rejected as trifling or impertinent. Am not I confanguinous? am not I of her blood? tilly-valley lady. *Shakep. Twelfth Night.*  
Tillyfally, fir John, never tell me; your ancient swaggerer comes not in my doors. *Shakep. Henry IV. p. ii.*  
**TILMAN.** *n. f.* [till and man.] One who tills; an husbandman.  
Good shepherd, good tilman, good Jack and good Gil, Makes husband and hufwife their cofters to fil. *Taffer.*  
**TILT.** *n. f.* [tilyb, Saxon.]  
1. A tent; any covering over head.  
The roof of linnen  
Intended for a shelter  
But the rain made an afs  
Of tilt and canvas,  
And the fnow which you know is a melter. *Denham.*  
2. The cover of a boat.  
It is a small vefel, like in proportion to a Gravefend tilt-boat. *Sandys.*  
The rowing crew,  
To tempt a fare, clothe all their tilts in blue. *Gay.*  
3. A military game at which the combatants run againft each other with lances on horfeback.  
His ftudy is his tilt-yard, and his loves  
Are brazen images of canonized faints. *Shakep. Henry IV.*  
He talks as familiarly of John of Gaunt, as if he had been frown brother to him; and he never faw him but once in the tilt-yard, and then he broke his head. *Shak. H. IV.*  
Images representing the forms of Hercules, Apollo, and Diana, he placed in the tilt-yard at Conftantinople. *Knolles.*  
The fpoufals of Hippolite the queen,  
What tilts and tourneys at the feaft were feen. *Dryden.*  
In tilts and tournaments the valiant frowe,  
By glorious deeds to purchafe Emma's love. *Prior.*  
4. A thruft.  
His majesty feldom difmiffed the foreigner till he had entertained him with the slaughter of two or three of his liege fubjects, whom he very dextroufly put to death with the tilt of his lance. *Addifon's Freeholders, N<sup>o</sup>. 10.*  
**TO TILT.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]  
1. To cover like a tilt of a boat.  
2. To carry as in tilts or tournaments.  
Ajax interpos'd  
His fevenfold fhield, and fcreen'd Laertes' fon,  
When the infulting Trojans urg'd him fore  
With tilted fpears. *Philips.*  
3. To point as in tilts.  
Now horrid slaughter reigns,  
Sons againft fathers tilt the fatal lance,  
Carelefs of duty, and their native grounds  
Diftain with kindred blood. *Philips.*  
4. [Tillen, Dutch.] To turn up fo as to run out.  
**TO TILT.** *v. n.*  
1. To run in tilts.  
To defcribe races and games,  
Or tilting furniture, emblazon'd fhields. *Milton.*  
2. To fight with rapiers.  
Friends all but even now; and then, but now—  
Swords out and tilting one at other's breasts,  
In oppofition bloody. *Shakep. Othello.*  
Scow'ring the watch grows out of fafhion wit:  
Now we fet up for tilting in the pit,  
Where 'tis agreed by bullies, chicken-hearted,  
To fright the ladies firft, and then be parted. *Dryden.*  
It is not yet the fafhion for women of quality to tilt. *Collier.*  
Satire's my weapon, but I'm too difcreet  
To run a muck, and tilt at all I meet;  
I only wear it in a land of Heftors. *Pope.*  
3. To rufh as in combat.  
Some fay the fpirits tilt fo violently, that they make holes where they ftrike. *Collier.*  
4. To play unfteadily.  
The floating vefel fwam  
Uplifted; and fecure with beaked prow  
Rode tilting o'er the waves. *Milton's Par. Loft, b. xi.*  
The fleet fwift tilting o'er the farges flew,  
Till Grecian cliffs appear'd. *Pope's Odiffey.*  
5. To fall on one fide.  
As the trunk of the body is kept from tilting forward by the mufcles of the back, fo from falling backward by thofe of the belly. *Grew's Cofmol. b. i.*  
**TILT.** *n. f.* [from tilt.] One who tilts; one who fights.  
A pulfing tilter, that furs his horfe on one fide, breaks his ftaff like a noble goofe. *Shakep. As you like it.*  
He us'd the only antique philters,  
Deriv'd from old heroick tilters. *Hudibras, p. iii.*  
If war you chufe, and blood muft needs be fpilt here,  
Let me alone to match your tilter. *Graville.*  
**TILTH.** *n. f.* [from till.] Husbandry; culture.  
Bourn, bound of land, tilth, vineyard, none;  
No ufe of metal, corn, or wine, or oil. *Shakep. Tempeft.*

# TIM

Her plenteous womb  
Exprefeth its full tilth and husbandry. *Shakep.*  
**TILTH.** *adj.* [from till.] Arable; tilled.  
He beheld a field,  
Part arable and tilth; whereon were fheaves  
New reap'd. *Milton's Par. Loft, b. xi.*  
**TYMBER.** *n. f.* [tymbnan, Saxon, to build.]  
1. Wood fit for building.  
I learn'd of lighter timber cotes to frame,  
Such as might fave my fheep and me from fhame. *Spenser.*  
For the body of the fhips no nation doth equal England  
for the oaken timber wherewith to build them; but there  
muft be a great providence ufed, that our fhip timber be not  
unnecessarily wafte. *Bacon's Advice to Villiers.*  
The ftaw was laid below,  
Of chips and fere wood was the fecond row;  
The third of greens, and timber newly fell'd. *Dryden.*  
There are hardly any countries that are deftitute of timber  
of their own growth. *Woodward.*  
Upon thefe walls they plant quick and timber trees, which  
thrive exceedingly. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*  
Who fet the twigs, fhall he remember,  
That is in hafte to fell the timber?  
And what fhall of thy woods remain,  
Except the box that threw the main? *Prior.*  
2. The main trunk of a tree.  
We take  
From every tree, lop, bark, and part o' th' timber,  
And though we leave it with a root-thus hackt,  
The air will drink the fap. *Shakep.*  
3. The main beams of a fabrick.  
Materials ironically.  
Such difpofitions are the very errors of human nature, and  
yet they are the fitteft timber to make polticks of, like to  
knee timber, that is good for fhips to be tofled, but not for  
houfes that fhall ftand firm. *Bacon.*  
**TO TYMBER.** *v. n.* [from the noun.] To light on a tree. A  
cant word.  
The one took up in a thicket of bufh-wood, and the other  
timbered upon a tree hard by. *Leiftrange's Fables.*  
**TO TYMBER.** *v. a.* To furnifh with beams or timber.  
**TYMBERED.** *adj.* [from timber; timbré, Fr.] Built; formed;  
contrived.  
He left the fucceffion to his fecond fon; not becaufe he  
thought him the beft timbered to fupport it. *Watton.*  
Many heads that undertake learning were never fquared  
nor timbered for it. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. i.*  
**TYMBERSOW.** *n. f.* A worm in wood.  
Divers creatures, though they be fomewhat loathfome to  
take, are of this kind; as earth worms, timberfaw, nails. *Bacon's Nat. Hift. N<sup>o</sup>. 692.*  
**TYMBREL.** *n. f.* [timbre, Fr. tympanum, Latin.] A kind of  
mufical instrument played by pulfation.  
The damfels they delight,  
When they their timbrels fmite,  
And thereunto dance and carrol fweet. *Spenser's Epithol.*  
In their hands fweet timbrels all upheld on high. *Pa. 2.*  
Praise with timbrels, organs, flutes;  
Praise with violins and lutes. *Sandys's Paraph.*  
For her through Egypt's fruitful clime renown'd,  
Let weeping Nilus hear the timbrel found. *Pope's Statius.*  
**TIME.** *n. f.* [tama, Saxon; tym, Erfe.]  
1. The meafure of duration.  
This confideration of duration, as fet out by certain pe-  
riods, and marked by certain meafures or epochs, is that  
which moft properly we call time. *Locke.*  
Time is like a fafhionable hof, that  
That flightly fhakes his parting gueft by th' hand,  
But with his arms out-ftretch'd, as he would fly,  
Grasps the incomer. *Shakep. Troilus and Crefida.*  
Come what come may,  
Time and the hour runs through the rougheft day. *Shakep.*  
Nor will polifhed amber, although it fend forth a grofs ex-  
halation, be found a long time defective upon the exacteft  
fcale. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. ii.*  
Time, which confifteth of parts, can be no part of infinite  
duration, or of eternity; for then there would be infinite  
time paff to day, which to morrow will be more than infinite.  
Time is therefore one thing, and infinite duration is another.  
*Grew's Cofmol. b. i.*  
2. Space of time.  
Daniel defired that he would give him time, and that he  
would fhew him the interpretation. *Dan. ii. 16.*  
He for the time remain'd ftupidly good. *Milton.*  
No time is allowed for digreffions. *Swift.*  
3. Interval.  
Pomanders, and knots of powders, you may have conti-  
nually in your hand; whereas perfumes you can take but at  
times. *Bacon's Nat. Hift. N<sup>o</sup>. 929.*  
4. Seafon; proper time.  
To every thing there is a feafon, and a time to every pur-  
pofe. *Eccluf. iii. 1.*  
They

# TIM

They were cut down out of time; whose foundation was  
overflown with a flood. *Job xxii. 16.*  
He found nothing but leaves on it; for the time of figs was  
not yet. *Mar. xi. 13.*  
Knowing the time, that it is high time to awake out of  
fleep. *Rom. xiii. 11.*  
Short were her marriage joys; for in the prime  
Of youth her lord expir'd before his time. *Dryden.*  
I hope I come in time, if not to make,  
At leaft, to fave your fortune and your honour: *Dryden.*  
Take heed you fteer your vefel right.  
The time will come when we fhall be forced to bring out  
evil ways to remembrance, and then confideration will do us  
little good. *Calamy's Sermons.*  
5. A confiderable fpace of duration; continuance; procefs of  
time.  
Fight under him, there's plunder to be had;  
A captain is a very gainful trade:  
And when in fervice your beft days are fpent,  
In time you may command a regiment. *Dryden's Juvenal.*  
In time the mind reflects on its own operations about the  
ideas got by fenfation, and thereby ftores itfelf with a new  
fet of ideas, ideas of reflection. *Locke.*  
One imagines, that the terreftrial matter which is flower-  
ed down along with rain enlarges the bulk of the earth, and  
that it will in time bury all things under-ground. *Woodward.*  
I have refolved to take time, and, in fpite of all mifor-  
tunes, to write you, at intervals, a long letter. *Swift.*  
6. Age; particular part of time.  
When that company died, what time the fire devoured two  
hundred and fifty men. *Nam. xxvi. 10.*  
They fhall be given into his hand until a time and times. *Dan. vii. 25.*  
If we fhould impute the heat of the feafon unto the co-  
operation of any ftars with the fun, it feems more favourable  
for our times to afcribe the fame unto the conftellation of  
leo. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. iv.*  
The way to pleafe being to imitate nature, the poets and  
the painters, in ancient times, and in the beft ages, have ftu-  
died her. *Dryden's Duffrefnay.*  
7. Paff time.  
I was the man in th' moon when time was. *Shakep.*  
8. Early time.  
Stanley at Bofworth field, though he came time enough to  
fave his life, yet he ftaid long enough to endanger it. *Bacon.*  
If they acknowledge repentance and a more ftrict obe-  
dience to be one time or other neceffary, they imagine it is  
time enough yet to fet about thefe duties. *Rogers.*  
9. Time confidered as affording opportunity.  
The earl loft no time, but march'd day and night. *Clarend.*  
He continued his delights till all the enemies horfe were  
paffed through his quarters; nor did then purfue them in any  
time. *Clarendon, b. viii.*  
Time is loft, which never will renew,  
While we too far the pleafing path purfue,  
Surveying nature. *Dryden's Virgil.*  
10. Particular quality of the prefent.  
Comets, importing change of times and ftates, *Shakep.*  
Brandifh your crystal trefles in the fky. *Shakep.*  
All the prophets in their age, the times  
Of great Mefiah fmg. *Milton's Par. Loft, b. xii.*  
If any reply, that the times and manners of men will not  
bear fuch a practice, that is an anfwer from the mouth of a  
profefled time-fervor. *South's Sermons.*  
11. Particular time.  
Give order, that no fort of perfon  
Have, any time, recourfe unto the princes. *Shakep.*  
The work on me muft light, when time fhall be. *Milt.*  
A time will come when my maturer mule,  
In Cæfar's wars a nobler theme fhall chufe. *Dryden.*  
Thefe refervoirs of fnow they cut, diftributing them to fe-  
veral fhops, that from time to time fupply Naples. *Addifon.*  
12. Hour of childbirth.  
She intended to ftay till delivered; for fhe was within one  
month of her time. *Clarendon.*  
The firft time I faw a lady drefsed in one of thefe petti-  
coats, I blamed her for walking abroad when fhe was fo near  
her time; but foon I found all the modifh part of the fex as  
far gone as herfelf. *Addifon's Spect. N<sup>o</sup>. 127.*  
13. Repetition of any things, or mention with reference to re-  
petition.  
Your times he crofs'd the car of night. *Milton.*  
Every fingle particle would have a fphere of void fpace  
around it many hundred thoufand million million times bigger  
than the dimensions of that particle. *Bentley.*  
Lord Oxford I have now the third time mentioned in this  
letter expects you. *Swift.*  
14. Mufical meafure.  
Mufick do I hear!  
Ha, ha! keep time. How fweet mufick is  
When time is broke and no proportion kept. *Shakep.*

# TIM

You by the help of time and time  
Can make that fong which was but rime. *Waller.*  
On their exalted wings  
To the cæleftial orbs they climb,  
And with th' harmonious fpheres keep time. *Denham.*  
Heroes who o'ercome, or die;  
Have their hearts hung extremely high;  
The ftrings of which in battle's heat  
Against their very corflets beat;  
Keep time with their own trumpet's meafure; *Prior.*  
And yield them moft exceffive pleafure.  
**TO TIME.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]  
1. To adapt to the time; to bring or do at a proper time.  
There is no greater wifdom than well to time the begin-  
nings and onsets of things. *Bacon's Nat. Hift.*  
The timing of things is a main point in the difpatch of all  
affairs. *L'Estrange.*  
This 'tis to have a virtue out of feafon:  
Mercy is good, but kings miftake its timing. *Dryden.*  
A man's conviction fhould be ftrong, and fo well timed;  
that worldly advantages may feem to have no fhare in it. *Add.*  
2. To regulate as to time.  
To the fame purpofe old Epopeus fpoke;  
Who overlook'd the oars, and fin'd the ftroke. *Addifon.*  
3. To meafure harmonically.  
He was a thing of blood, whose every motion  
Was tim'd with dying cries. *Shakep. Coriolanus.*  
**TYMEFUL.** *adj.* [time and full.] Seafonable; timely; early.  
If this arch-politician find in his pupils any remore, any  
feeling of God's future judgments, he perfuades them that  
God hath fo great need of mens fouls, that he will accept  
them at any time, and upon any condition; interrupting, by  
his vigilant endeavours, all offer of timeful return towards  
God. *Raleigh's Hift. of the World, b. i.*  
**TYMELESS.** *adj.* [from time.]  
1. Unfeafonable; done at an improper time.  
Nor fits it to prolong the heav'nly feaft  
Timelefs, indecent, but retire to reft. *Pope's Odiffey.*  
2. Untimely; immature; done before the proper time:  
A pack of frowns, which would prefs you down,  
If unprevanted, to your timelefs grave. *Shakep.*  
Noble Giotto's death,  
Who wrought it with the king, and who perform'd  
The bloody office of his timelefs end. *Shakep. Rich. II.*  
**TYMELY.** *adj.* [from time.] Seafonable; fufficiently early.  
The Welt glimmers with fome fteaks of day;  
Now fpuis the lated traveller apace  
To g in the timely inn. *Shakep. Macbeth.*  
Happy were I in my timely death;  
Could all my travels warrant me they live. *Shakep.*  
Left heat fhould hinder us, his timely care  
Hath unbefought provided. *Milton.*  
I'll to my charge,  
And fhew my duty by my timely care. *Dryden.*  
**TYMELY.** *adv.* [from time.] Early; foon.  
The beds i' th' Eaft are foft, and thanks to you,  
That call'd me timelier than my purpofe hither. *Shakep.*  
Sent to forewarn  
Us timely of what elfe might be our lofs: *Milton.*  
Timely advis'd, the coming evil fhun;  
Better not do the deed, than weep it done. *Prior.*  
**TYMEPLEASER.** *n. f.* [time and pleafe.] One who complies  
with prevailing notions whatever they be.  
Scandal, the fuppliants for the people, call them  
Timepleasers, flatterers, foes to noblenefs. *Shakep.*  
**TYMESERVING.** *adj.* [time and ferve.] Meanly complying with  
prefent power.  
If fuch by trimming and timeserving, which are but two  
words for the fame thing, abandon the church of England;  
this will produce confufion. *South's Sermons.*  
**TIMID.** *adj.* [timide, Fr. timidus, Lat.] Fearful; timorous;  
wanting courage; wanting boldnefs.  
Poor is the triumph o'er the timid hare! *Thomfon.*  
**TIMIDITY.** *n. f.* [timiditè, Fr. timiditas, Latin; from timid.]  
Fearfulnefs; timorousnefs; habitual cowardice.  
The hare figured puftillanimity and timidity from its tem-  
per. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*  
**TYMOROUS.** *adj.* [timor, Latin.] Fearful; full of fear and  
fcruple.  
Preposfeffed heads will ever doubt it, and timorous beliefs  
will never dare to try it. *Brown's Vulgar Err. b. ii.*  
The infant flames, whilst yet they were conceal'd  
In tim'rous doubts, with pity I beheld;  
With eafy fmiles diffell'd the filent fear,  
That durft not tell me what I dy'd to hear. *Prior.*  
**TYMOROUSLY.** *adv.* [from timorous.] Fearfully; with much  
fear.  
We would have had you heard  
The traitor fpeak, and tim'roufly confefs  
The manner and the purpofe of his treafons. *Shakep.*  
Though



# TIN

Though they had ideas enough to distinguish gold from a stone, and metal from wood, yet they but *timorously* ventured on such terms which should pretend to signify their real essences.

Let dastard souls be *timorously* wise:  
But tell them, Pyrrhus knows not how to form  
Far-fancied ills, and dangers out of sight.

*Timorousness*. *n. f.* [from *timorous*.] Fearfulness.

*Timorous*. *adj.* [from *time*.] Early; timely; not innate.

*TIN*. *n. f.* [ten, Dutch.]

1. One of the primitive metals called by the chemists Jupiter.

Quicksilver, lead, iron, and tin, have opacity or blackness.

*Tin* ore sometimes holds about one-sixth of tin. Woodward.

2. Thin plates of iron covered with tin.

To *TIN*. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cover with tin.

To keep the earth from getting into the vessel, he employed a plate of iron *tinned* over and perforated.

The cover may be *tinned* over only by nailing of single tin plates over it.

New *tinning* a saucepan is chargeable.

*TINICAL*. *n. f.* A mineral.

The *tinical* of the Persians seems to be the chrysolite of the ancients, and what our borax is made of.

To *TINCT*. *v. a.* [tinctus, Lat. tinct, Fr.]

1. To stain; to colour; to spot; to die.

Some bodies have a more deperitable nature than others in colouration; for a small quantity of saffron will *tinct* more than a very great quantity of wine.

Some were *tinted* blue, some red, others yellow.

I distilled some of the *tinted* liquor, and all that came over was as limpid as rock water.

Those who have preserved an innocence, would not suffer the whiter parts of their soul to be discoloured or *tinted* by the reflection of one sin.

2. To imbue with a taste.

We have artificial wells made in imitation of the natural, as *tinted* upon vitriol, sulphur, and steel.

*TINCT*. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Colour; stain; spot.

With his *tint* gilded thee.

Of evening *tint*

The purple streaming amethyst is thine.

The first scent of a vessel lasts, and the *tint* the wool first appears of.

*TINCTURE*. *n. f.* [tinctura, Fr. tinctura from tinctus, Lat.]

1. Colour or taste superadded by something.

The light must be sweetly deceived by an insensible passage from bright colours to dimmer, which Italian artizans call the middle *tinctures*.

Hence the morning planet gilds her horn,

By *tincture* or reflection they augment

Their small peculiar.

'Tis the fate of princes that no knowledge

Come pure to them, but passing through the eyes

And ears of other men, it takes a *tincture*

From every channel.

That beloved thing engrosses him, and like a coloured glass before his eyes, casts its own colour and *tincture* upon all the images of things.

To begin the practice of an art with a light *tincture* of the rules, is to expose ourselves to the scorn of those who are judges.

Malignant tempers, whatever kind of life they are engaged in, will discover their natural *tincture* of mind.

Few in the next generation who will not write and read, and have an early *tincture* of religion.

Sire of her joy and source of her delight;

O! wing'd with pleasure take thy happy flight,

And give each future morn a *tincture* of thy white.

All manners take a *tincture* from our own,

Or come discolour'd through our passions shown.

Have a care lest some darling science so far prevail over your mind, as to give a sovereign *tincture* to all your other studies, and discolour all your ideas.

2. Extract of some drug made in spirits; an infusion.

In *tinctures* drawn from vegetables, the superfluous spirit of wine distilled off leaves the extract of the vegetable.

To *TINCTURE*. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To imbue or impregnate with some colour or taste.

The bright sun compacts the precious stone,

Imparting radiant lustre like his own:

He *tinctures* rubies with their rosy hue,

And on the sapphire spreads a heavenly blue.

A little black paint will *tincture* and spoil twenty gay colours.

2. To imbue the mind.

# TIN

Early were our minds *tintured* with a distinguishing sense of good and evil; early were the seeds of a divine love, and holy fear of offending, sown in our hearts.

To *TIND*. *v. a.* [tindgan, Gothick; tendan, Saxon.] To kindle; to set on fire.

*TINDER*. *n. f.* [tynopre, tendre, Saxon.] Any thing eminently inflammable placed to catch fire.

Strike on the *tinder* ho!

Give me a taper.

To these shameless pastimes were their youth admitted, thereby adding, as it were, fire to *tinder*.

Where sparks and fire do meet with *tinder*,

Those sparks more fire will still engender.

Whoever our trading with England would hinder,

To inflame both the nations do plainly conspire;

Because Irish linen will soon turn to *tinder*,

And wool it is greasy, and quickly takes fire.

*TINDERBOX*. *n. f.* [tinder and box.] The box for holding *tinder*.

That worthy patriot, once the bellows,

And *tinderbox* of all his fellows,

He might even as well have employed his time in catching moles, making lanterns and *tinderboxes*.

*TINE*. *n. f.* [tine, Flandrick.]

1. The tooth of a harrow; the spike of a fork.

In the southern parts of England they destroy moles by traps that fall on them, and strike sharp *tines* or teeth through them.

2. Trouble; distress.

The root whereof, and tragical effect,

Vouchsafe, O thou the mournful muse of mine,

That won't the tragick stage for to direct,

In funeral complaints and wailful *tine*.

To *TINE*. *v. a.* [tynan, Saxon.]

1. To kindle; to light; to set on fire.

Strifeful *Atin* in their stubborn mind

Coals of contention and hot vengeance *tin'd*.

Justling or push'd with winds, rude in their flock,

*Tine* the flant lightning; whose thwart flame din'd down,

Kindles the gummy bark of fir.

The priest with holy hands was seen to *tine*

The cloven wood, and pour the ruddy wine.

2. [tynan, Saxon, to shut.] To shut.

To *TINE*. *v. n.*

1. To rage; to smart.

2. To fight.

Eden stain'd with blood of many a band

Of Scots and English both, that *tined* on his strand.

To *TINGE*. *v. a.* [tingo, Lat.] To impregnate or imbue with a colour or taste.

Sir Roger is something of an humourist; and his virtues as well as imperfections are *tinged* by a certain extravagance, which makes them particularly his.

A red powder mixed with a little blue, or a blue with a little red, doth not presently lose its colour; but a white powder mixed with any colour is presently *tinged* with that colour, and is equally capable of being *tinged* with any colour whatever.

If the eye be *tinged* with any colour, as in the jaundice, so as to *tinge* pictures in the bottom of the eye with that colour, all objects appear *tinged* with the same colour.

Still lays some useful bile aside,

To *tinge* the chyle's insipid tide;

Else we should want both gibe and satire,

And all be burst with pure good-nature.

The infusions of rhubarb and saffron *tinge* the urine with a high yellow.

*TINGENT*. *adj.* [tingens, Lat.] Having the power to tinge.

This wood, by the *tincture* it afforded, appeared to have its coloured part genuine; but as for the white part, it appears much less enriched with the *tingent* property.

To *TINGLE*. *v. n.* [tingela, Dutch.]

1. To feel a sound, or the continuance of a sound, in the ears.

This is perhaps rather *tinkle*.

When our ear *tingleth*, we usually say that somebody is talking of us; which is an ancient conceit.

2. To feel a sharp quick pain with a sensation of motion.

The pale boy senator yet *tingling* stands.

3. To feel either pain or pleasure with a sensation of motion.

The sense of this word is not very well ascertained.

They suck pollution through their *tingling* veins.

In a palsy, sometimes the sensation or feeling is either totally abolished, or dull with a sense of *tingling*.

To *TINK*. *v. n.* [tinnis, Latin; tincan, Welsh.] To make a sharp shrill noise.

*TINKER*. *n. f.* [from *tink*, because their way of proclaiming their trade is to beat a kettle, or because in their tink they make a tinkling noise.] A mender of old brass.

Am not I old Sly's son, by education a cardmaker, and now by present profession a *tinker*.

My

# TIP

My copper medals by the pound

May be with learned justice weigh'd:

To turn the balance, Otho's head

May be thrown in: and for the mettle

The coin may mend a *tinker's* kettle.

To *TINKLE*. *v. n.* [tinter, Fr. tinnio, Latin.]

1. To make a sharp quick noise; to clink.

The daughters of Zion are haughty, and walk with stretched out necks, making a *tinkling* with their feet.

His feeble hand a javelin threw,

Which flut'ring, seem'd to loiter as it flew:

Just, and but barely, to the mark it held,

And faintly *tinkl'd* on the brazen shield.

2. It seems to have been improperly used by Pope.

The wand'ring streams that shine between the hills,

The grotts that echo to the *tinkling* rills.

3. To hear a low quick noise.

With deeper brown the grove was overspread,

A sudden horour seiz'd his giddy head,

And his ears *tinkled*, and the colour fled.

*TINMAN*. *n. f.* [tin and man.] A manufacturer of tin, or iron tinned over.

Didst thou never pop

Thy head into a *tinman's* shop.

*TINPENNY*. *n. f.* A certain customary duty anciently paid to the tithingmen.

*TINWORM*. *n. f.* An insect.

*TINNER*. *n. f.* [from tin; tin, Saxon.] One who works in the tin mines.

The Cornish men, many of them could for a need live under-ground, that were *tinners*.

*TINSEL*. *n. f.* [tinsel, Fr.]

1. A kind of shining cloth.

A *tinsel* veil her amber locks did shroud,

That strove to cover what it could not hide.

Its but a night-gown in respect of your's; cloth of gold and cuts, underborne with a bluish *tinsel*.

By 'Theis' *tinsel* slipper'd feet,

And the songs of sirens sweet.

2. Any thing shining with false lustre; any thing showy and of little value.

For favours cheap and common who would strive;

Yet scatter'd here and there I some behold,

Who can discern the *tinsel* from the gold?

If the man will too curiously examine the superficial *tinsel* good, he undecieves himself to his own cost.

No glittering *tinsel* of May fair,

Could with this rod of Sid compare.

Ye *tinsel* insects, whom a court maintains,

That counts your beauties only by your stains,

Spin all your cobwebs o'er the eyes of day,

The music's wing shall brush you all away.

To *TINSEL*. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To decorate with cheap ornaments; to adorn with lustre that has no value.

Hence you phantastick possillers in song,

My text debase your art, 'tis nature's tongue,

Scorns all her *tin* o'er in robes of varying hues,

Illustrated by nothing but herself.

She, *tinsell'd* o'er in robes of varying hues,

With self-applause her wild creation views,

Sees momentary monsters rise and fall,

And with her own fool's colours gilds them all.

*TINT*. *n. f.* [tinte, Fr. tinta, Ital.] A dye; a colour.

Whether thy hand strike out some free design,

Where life awakes, and dawns at every line;

Or blend in beauteous *tint* the colour'd mass,

And from the canvas call the mimic face.

*TINY*. *adj.* [tint, tynis, Danish.] Little; small; puny. A burlesque word.

Some pigeons, Doves, and any pretty little *tiny* kickshaws.

When that I was a little *tiny* boy,

A foolish thing was but a toy.

But ah! I fear thy little fancy roves,

On little females and on little loves;

Thy pigmy children, and thy *tiny* spouse,

The baby playthings that adorn thy house.

*TIP*. *n. f.* [tip, tipples, Dutch.] Top; end; point; extremity.

The *tip* no jewel needs to wear,

The *tip* is jewel of the ear.

They touch the beard with the *tip* of their tongue, and wet it.

Thrice upon thy fingers *tip*,

Thrice upon thy rubied lip.

All the pleasure dwells upon the *tip* of his tongue.

She has fifty private amours, which nobody yet knows any thing of but herself, and thirty clandestine marriages that have not been touched by the *tip* of the tongue.

# TIR

I no longer look upon lord Plausible as ridiculous, for admiring a lady's fine *tip* of an ear and pretty elbow.

To *TIP*. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To top; to end; to cover on the end.

In his hand a reed

Stood waving, *tipp'd* with fire.

With truncheon *tipp'd* with iron head,

The warrior to the lists he led.

How would the old king smile

To see you weigh the paws, when *tipp'd* with gold,

And throw the shaggy spoils about your shoulders.

Quarto's, octavo's shape the less'ning pyre,

And last a little Ajax *tips* the spite.

Behold the place, where if a poet

Shin'd in description, he might show it;

Tell how the moon-beam trembling falls,

And *tips* with silver all the walls.

2. To strike slightly; to tap.

She writes love letters to the youth in grace,

Nay, *tips* the wink before the cuckold's face.

The pert jackanapes *tipp'd* me the wink, and put out his tongue at his grandfather.

A third regue *tips* me by the elbow.

Their judgment was, upon the whole,

That lady is the dullest soul;

Then *tips* their forehead in a jeer,

As who should say, she wants it here.

When I saw the keeper frown,

*Tipping* him with half a crown,

Now, said I, we are alone,

Name your heroes one by one.

*TIPPER*. *n. f.* [tæpper, Sax.] Something worn about the neck.



## TIS

- will be of small use at sea, in any grown weather that makes the billows to rise. *Raleigh's Essays.*
- Stood rank'd of seraphim another row,  
In posture to displace their second *tire*  
Of thunder. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. vi.*
- In all those wars there were few *tiremes*, most of them  
being of one *tire* of oars of fifty banks. *Arbutnot.*
2. [Corrupted from *tior* or *tiara*, or *attire*.] A head-dress.  
On her head she wore a *tire* of gold, *Fairy Queen.*  
Adorn'd with gems and *ouches*.  
Here is her picture: let me see;  
If I had such a *tire*, this face of mine  
Were full as lovely as is this of hers. *Shakespeare.*
- The judge of torments, and the king of tears,  
Now fills a burnish'd throne of quenchless fire,  
And for his old fair robes of light he wears  
A gloomy mantle of dark flame, the *tire*  
That crowns his hated head on high, appears. *Croft.*
- When the fury took her stand on high,  
A hiss from all the snaky *tire* went round. *Pope.*
3. Furniture; apparatus.  
Saint George's worth  
Enkindles like desire of high exploits:  
Immediate sieges, and the *tire* of war  
Rowl in thy eager mind. *Philips.*
- When they first peep forth of the ground, they show their  
whole *tire* of leaves, then flowers, next seeds. *Woodward.*
- To *TIRE*. *v. a.* [tejan, Saxon.] To fail with weariness.  
1. To fatigue; to make weary; to harass; to wear out with  
labour or tediousness.  
*Tir'd* with toil, all hopes of safety pass,  
From pray'rs to wishes he descends at last. *Dryden.*
- For this a hundred voices I desire,  
To tell thee what a hundred tongues would *tire*;  
Yet never could be worthily express'd,  
How deeply thou art seated in my breast. *Dryden's Persius.*
2. It has often *out* added to intend the signification.  
Often a few that are stiff do *tire out* a greater number  
that are more moderate. *Bacon's Essays.*
- A lonely way  
The cheerless Albion wander'd half a day;  
*Tir'd out*, at length a spreading stream he 'spy'd. *Tickell.*
3. [From *attire* or *tire*, from *tiara*.] To dress the head.  
Jezebel painted her face and *tired* her head. *2 Kings ix. 30.*
- To *TIRE*. *v. n.* [tejan, Saxon.] To fail with weariness.  
*TIRE*DNES. *n. f.* [from *tired*.] State of being tired; weariness.
- It is not through the *tiredness* of the age of the earth, but  
through our own negligence that it hath not satisfied us boun-  
tifully. *Hakevill on Providence.*
- TIRE*SOME. *adj.* [from *tire*.] Wearisome; fatiguing; ted-  
tious.
- Since the inculcating precept upon precept will prove *tire-  
some* to the reader, the poet must sometimes relieve the sub-  
ject with a pleasant and pertinent digression. *Addison.*
- Nothing is so *tiresome* as the works of those critics who  
write in a dogmatick way, without language, genius, or  
imagination. *Addison's Spect.* No. 253.
- TIRE*SEMENESS. *n. f.* [from *tiresome*.] Act or quality of be-  
ing tiresome.
- TIRE*WOMAN. *n. f.* [from *tire* and *woman*.] A woman whose busi-  
ness is to make dresses for the head.
- Why should they not value themselves for this outside  
fashionableness of the *tirewoman's* making, when their parents  
have so early instructed them to do so. *Lake on Education.*
- TIRINGHOUSE*. *n. f.* [from *tire* and *house*, or *room*.] The room in  
*TIRINGROOM*. } which players dress for the stage.
- This green plot shall be our stage, this hawthorn brake  
our *tiringhouse*. *Shakespeare.*
- Man's life's a tragedy; his mother's womb,  
From which he enters, is the *tiringroom*;  
This spacious earth the theatre, and the stage  
That country which he lives in; passions, rage,  
Folly, and vice, are actors. *Wotton.*
- TIR*WIT. *n. f.* A bird. *Ansforth.*
- '*Tis*, contracted for *it is*. *Shakespeare.*
- '*Tis* destiny unthuntable. *Shakespeare.*
- TIR*SICK. *n. f.* [corrupted from *phthisick*.] Consumption; mor-  
bid waste.
- TIR*SICAL. *adj.* [for *phthisical*.] Consumptive.
- TIR*SSUE. *n. f.* [from *tire*, Fr. *tejan*, to weave, Norman Saxon.]  
Cloth interwoven with gold or silver.  
In their glittering *tissues* emblaz'd  
Holy memorials, acts of zeal and love,  
Recorded eminent. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. v.*
- A robe of *tissue*, stiff with golden wire;  
An upper vest, once Helen's rich attire;  
From Argos by the fam'd adulterers brought,  
With golden flow'rs and winding foliage wrought. *Dryden.*
- To *TIR*SSUE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To interweave; to va-  
riegate.

## TIT

- The chariot was covered with cloth of gold *tissued* upon  
blue. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*
- They have been always frank of their blessings to coun-  
tenance any great action; and then, according as it should  
prosper, to *tissue* upon it some pretence or other. *Wotton.*
- Mercy will fit between,  
Thron'd in celestiall sheen,  
With radiant feet the *tissued* clouds down steering. *Milton.*
- TIT*. *n. f.*
1. A small horse: generally in contempt.  
No stiring of pasture with baggagely *tit*,  
With ragged, with aged, and evil at hit. *Tusser.*
- Thou might'st have ta'en example  
From what thou read'st in story;  
Being as worthy to sit  
On an ambling *tit*,  
As thy predecessor Dory. *Denham.*
2. A woman: in contempt.  
What does this envious *tit*, but away to her father with a  
tale. *L'Estrange.*
- A willing *tit* that will venture her corps with you. *Dryden.*
- Short pains for thee, for me a son and heir.  
Girls cost as many throes in bringing forth;  
Beside, when born, the *tit* are little worth. *Dryden.*
3. A *titmouse* or *tantit*. A bird.  
*TIT*'T. *n. f.* [properly *tidbit*; *tid*, tender, and *bit*.] Nice  
bit; nice food.  
John pamper'd equire South with *titbits* till he grew wan-  
ton. *Arbutnot.*
- TIT*'THEABLE. *adj.* [from *tithe*.] Subject to the payment of  
tithes; that of which tithes may be taken.  
The popish priest shall, on taking the oath of allegiance  
to his majesty, be entitled to a tenth part or *tithe* of all  
things *titheable* in Ireland belonging to the papists, within  
their respective parishes. *Swift.*
- TIT*HE. *n. f.* [teoda, Saxon, tenth.]
1. The tenth part; the part assigned to the maintenance of the  
ministry.  
Many have made witty invectives against usury: they say,  
that it is pity the devil should have God's part, which is the  
*tithe*. *Bacon.*
- Sometimes comes she with a *tithe* pig's tail,  
Tickling the parson as he lies asleep,  
Then dreams he of another benefice. *Shakespeare.*
2. The tenth part of any thing.  
I have search'd man by man, boy by boy; and the *tithe* of a  
hair was never lost in my house before. *Shakespeare.*
- Since the first sword was drawn about this question,  
Ev'ry *tithe* foul 'mongst many thousand dimes  
Hath been as dear as Helen. *Shakespeare. Troil. and Cressida.*
3. Small part; small portion.  
Offensive wars for religion are seldom to be approved, un-  
less they have some mixture of civil *tithes*. *Bacon.*
- To *TIT*HE. *v. a.* [teodan, Saxon.] To tax; to pay the  
tenth part.  
When I come to the *tithing* of them, I will *tithe* them one  
with another, and will make an Irishman the tithingman. *Spenser on Ireland.*
- By decimation and a *tithed* death,  
If thy revenges hunger for that food  
Which nature loaths, take thou the destin'd tenth. *Shak.*
- When thou hast made an end of *tithing* all the tithes of  
thine increase, the third year, the year of *tithing*, give unto  
the Levite, stranger, fatherless and widow. *Deut. xvi. 12.*
- To *TIT*HE. *v. n.* To pay *tithe*.  
For lambe, pigs, and calf, and for other the like,  
*Tithe* so as thy cattle the lord do not strike. *Tusser.*
- TIT*'HER. *n. f.* [from *tithe*.] One who gathers tithes.
- TIT*'HYMAL. *n. f.* [from *tithymalle*, French; *tithymallus*, Lat.] An  
herb.
- TIT*'HING. *n. f.* [from *tithing*, law Latin, from *tithe*.]
1. *Tithing* is the number or company of ten men with their  
families knit together in a society, all of them being bound  
to the king for the peaceable and good behaviour of each  
of their society: of these companies there was one chief person,  
who, from his office, was called (toothingman) tithingman;  
but now he is nothing but a constable. *Cowel.*
- Poor Tom, who is whipt from *tithing* to *tithing*, and flock  
punished and imprisoned. *Shakespeare. King Lear.*
2. *Tithe*; tenth part due to the priest.  
Though vicar be bad, or the parson evil,  
Go not for thy *tithing* thyself to the devil. *Tusser.*
- TIT*'HINGMAN. *n. f.* [from *tithing* and *man*.] A petty peace officer;  
an under-constable.  
His hundred is not at his command further than his prince's  
service; and also every *tithingman* may control him. *Spenser.*
- To *TIT*'ILLATE. *v. n.* [from *titill*, Lat.] To tickle.
- Just where the breath of life his nostrils drew,  
A charge of snuff the wily virgin threw;  
The gnomes direct to ev'ry atom just,  
The pungent grains of *titillating* dust. *Pope.*

## TIT

- TIT*'ILLATION. *n. f.* [from *titillation*, French; *titillatio*, Lat. from  
*titillare*.]
1. The act of tickling.  
Tickling causeth laughter: the cause may be the emission  
of the spirits, and so of the breath, by a flight from *titilla-  
tion*. *Bacon.*
2. The state of being tickled.  
In sweets the acid particles seem so attenuated in the oil as  
only to produce a small and grateful *titillation*. *Arbutnot.*
3. Any slight or petty pleasure.  
The delights which result from these nobler entertainments  
our cool thoughts need not be ashamed of, and which are  
dogged by no such sad sequels as are the products of those  
*titillations*, that reach no higher than the senses. *Glanville.*
- TIT*'LARK. *n. f.* A bird.  
The smaller birds do the like in their seasons; as the  
leverock, *titlark*, and linnets. *Walton.*
- TIT*'LE. *n. f.* [from *titelle*, old Fr. *titulus*, Lat.]
1. A general head comprising particulars.  
Three draw the experiments of the former four into *titles*  
and tables for the better drawing of observations; these we  
call *compilers*. *Bacon.*
- Among the many preferences that the laws of England  
have above others, I shall single out two particular *titles*,  
which give a handsome specimen of their excellencies above  
other laws in other parts or *titles* of the same. *Hale.*
2. An appellation of honour.  
To leave his wife, to leave his babes,  
His mansion, and his *titles*, in a place  
From whence himself does fly?  
Man over men  
He made not lord: such *title* to himself  
Reserving. *Milton.*
3. A name; an appellation.  
My name's Macbeth.  
—The devil himself could not pronounce a *title*  
More hateful to mine ear. *Shakespeare. Macbeth.*
- Ill worthy I such *title* should belong  
To me transgressor. *Milton.*
4. The first page of a book, telling its name and generally its  
subject; an inscription.  
This man's brow, like to a *title* leaf,  
Foretells the nature of a tragick volume. *Shakespeare.*
- Our adversaries encourage a writer who cannot furnish out  
so much as a *title* page with propriety. *Swift.*
5. A claim of right.  
Let the *title* of a man's right be called in question; are  
we not bold to rely and build upon the judgment of such as  
are famous for their skill in the laws? *Hooker.*
- Is a man impoverished by purchase? it is because he paid  
his money for a lye, and took a bad *title* for a good. *South.*
- '*Tis* our duty  
Such monuments, as we can build, to raise;  
Let all the world prevent what we should do,  
And claim a *title* in him by their praise. *Dryden.*
- To revenge their common injuries, though you had an  
undoubted *title* by your birth, you had a greater by your  
courage. *Dryden.*
- Conti would have kept his *title* to Orange.  
O the discretion of a girl! she will be a slave to any thing  
that has not a *title* to make her one. *Southern.*
- To *TIT*'LE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To entitle; to name; to  
call.  
To these, that sober race of men, whose lives  
Religious, *titled* them the sons of God,  
Shall yield up all their virtue, all their fame,  
Ignobly! *Milton's Par. Lost, b. xi.*
- TIT*'LELESS. *adj.* [from *title*.] Wanting a name or appella-  
tion. Not in use.
- He was a kind of nothing, *titleless*,  
Till he had forg'd himself a name o' th' fire  
Of burning Rome. *Shakespeare. Coriolanus.*
- TIT*'LEPAGE. *n. f.* [from *title* and *page*.] The page containing the  
title of a book.  
We should have been pleas'd to have seen our own names  
at the bottom of the *titlepage*. *Dryden.*
- TIT*'MOUSE. or *tit*. *n. f.* [from *tijf*, Dutch, a chick or small bird;  
*tingier*, Islandick, a little bird: *tit* signifies little in the  
Teutonick dialects.] A small species of birds.  
The nightingale is sovereign of song,  
Before him fits the *titmouse* silent be,  
And I unfit to thrust in skilful throng,  
Should Colin make judge of my foolerie. *Spenser.*
- The *titmouse* and the peckers hungry brood,  
And Progne with her bosom stain'd in blood. *Dryden.*
- To *TIT*'TER. *v. n.* [formed, I suppose, from the found.] To  
laugh with restraint; to laugh without much noise.  
In flow'd at once a gay embroider'd race,  
And *tit'ting* push'd the pedants off the place. *Dunciad.*
- TIT*'TER. *n. f.* [from the verb.]
1. A restrained laugh.
2. I know not what it signifies in *Tusser*.

## TO

- From wheat go and rake out the *titters* or tines, *Tusser.*  
If care be not forth, it will rise again fine.
- TIT*'TLE. *n. f.* [I suppose from *tin*.] A small particle; a point;  
a dot.  
In the particular which concerned the church, the Scots  
would never depart from a *titlle*. *Clarendon, b. viii.*
- Angels themselves disdain  
To approach thy temple, give thee in command  
What to the smallest *titlle* thou shalt say  
To thy adorers. *Paradise Regain'd, b. i.*
- They thought God and themselves linked together in so  
fast a covenant, that although they never performed their  
part, God was yet bound to make good every *titlle* of his. *South's Sermons.*
- Ned Fashion hath been bred about court, and understands  
to a *titlle* all the punctilios of a drawing-room. *Swift.*
- TIT*'TLETATTLE. *n. f.* [A word formed from *tattle* by a ludi-  
crous reduplication.] Idle talk; prattle; empty gabble.  
As the foe drew near  
With love, and joy, and life and dear,  
Our don, who knew this *tittletattle*,  
Did, sure as trumpet, call to battle. *Prior.*
- For every idle *tittletattle* that went about, Jack was suspect-  
ed for the author. *Arbutnot's Hist. of J. Bull.*
- To *TIT*'TLETATTLE. *v. n.* [from *tattle*.] To prate idly.  
You are full in your *tittletattlings* of Cupid: here is Cupid,  
and there is Cupid: I will tell you now what a good old wo-  
man told me. *Sidney, b. ii.*
- TIT*'UBATION. *n. f.* [from *titubo*, Lat.] The act of stumbling.
- TIT*'ULAR. *adj.* [from *titularis*, Fr. from *titulus*, Lat.] Nominal;  
having or conferring only the title.  
They would deliver up the kingdom to the king of Eng-  
land to shadow their rebellion, and to be *titular* and painted  
head of those arms. *Bacon's Henry VII.*
- Thrones, virtues, powers,  
If these magnifick titles yet remain,  
Not merely *titular*. *Milton.*
- Both Valerius and Auson were *titular* bishops. *Ayliffe.*
- TIT*'ULARITY. *n. f.* [from *titular*.] The state of being titular.  
Julius, Augustus, and Tiberius, with great humility re-  
ceived the name of imperator; but their successors retain the  
same even in its *titularity*. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*
- TIT*'ULARY. *adj.* [from *titularis*, Fr. from *titulus*, Lat.]
1. Consisting in a title.  
The malecontents of his kingdom have not been bafe nor  
*titulary* impostors, but of an higher nature. *Bacon's H. VII.*
2. Relating to a title.  
William the conqueror, howsoever he used the power of a  
conqueror to reward his Normans, yet mixed it with a *titu-  
lary* pretence, grounded upon the confessor's will. *Bacon.*
- TIT*'ULARY. *n. f.* [from the *adj.*] One that has a title or right.  
The persons deputed for the celebration of these masses  
were neither *titularies* nor perpetual curates, but persons en-  
tirely conduictious. *Ayliffe's Paragon.*
- TIT*'V. *adj.* [A word expressing speed, from *tantivy*, the note  
of a hunting horn.]
- In a bright moon-shine while winds whistle loud,  
*Titv*, *titv*, *titv*, we mount and we fly,  
All rocking in a downy white cloud;  
And left our leap from the sky should prove too far,  
We slide on the back of a new-falling star. *Dryden.*
- To. *adv.* [to, Saxon; te, Dutch.]
1. A particle coming between two verbs, and noting the second  
as the object of the first.  
The delay of our hopes teaches us to mortify our desires. *Smallridge.*
2. It notes the intention.  
Ambitious fool! with horny hoofs to pass  
O'er hollow arches of refunding brais,  
To rival thunder. *Dryden's JEn.*
- She rais'd a war  
In Italy, to call me back. *Dryden's All for Love.*
- Urg'd by despair, again I go to try  
The fate of arms, resolv'd in fight to die. *Dryden.*
- I have done my utmost to lead my life so pleasantly as to  
forget all misfortunes. *Pope.*
3. After an adjective it notes its object.  
We ready are to try our fortunes  
To the last man. *Shakespeare. Henry IV. p. ii.*
- The lawless sword his childrens blood shall shed,  
Increase for slaughter, born to beg their bread. *Sandys.*
4. Noting futurity.  
It is not blood and bones that can be conscious of their  
own hardness and redness; and we are still to seek for some-  
thing else in our frame that receives those impressions. *Bentley.*
5. { To and again. } Backward and forward.  
Imay binds and loofeth souls condemn'd to woe,  
And sends the devils on errands to and fro. *Fairfax, b. ii.*
- The spirits perverse  
With easy intercourse pass to and fro,  
To tempt or punish mortals. *Milton.*
- Dra's



## TO

Dress it not till the seventh day, and then move the joint  
to and fro. *Wife's Surgery.*  
Masses of marble, originally beat off from the frata of  
the neighbouring rocks, rolled to and again till they were  
rounded to the form of pebbles. *Woodward on Pebbles.*  
The winds in distant regions blow,  
Moving the world of waters to and fro. *Addison.*

To. *preposition.*  
Noting motion towards: opposed to from.  
With that she is him afresh, and surely would have put  
out his eyes. *Sidney, b. ii.*

Tybal't fled;  
But by and by comes back to Romeo,  
And so't they go like light'ning. *Shakespeare.*  
Give not over so; to him again, intreat him,  
Kneel down before him. *Shakespeare. Measure for Measure.*  
She's coming; to her coz. *Shakespeare.*  
I'll to him again in the name of Brook; he'll tell me all  
his purpose. *Shakespeare. Merry Wives of Windsor.*  
I'll to the woods among the happier brutes:  
Come, let's away. *Smith.*

2. Noting accord or adaptation.  
Thus they with sacred thought  
Mov'd on in silence to soft pipes. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. i.*

3. Noting address or compellation.  
To you, my noble lord of Westmorland.  
—I pledge your grace. *Shakespeare. Henry V.*  
Here's to you all, gentlemen, and let him that's good-na-  
tur'd in his drink pledge me. *Denham's Sophy.*  
Now, to you, Raymond: can you guess no reason  
Why I repose such confidence in you? *Dryden.*

4. Noting attention or application.  
Turn out, you rogue! how like a beast you lie:  
Go buckle to the law. *Dryden's Juvenal.*  
Sir Roger's kindness extends to their children's children.  
*Addison.*

5. Noting addition or accumulation.  
Wisdom he has, and to his wisdom courage;  
Temper to that, and unto all success. *Denham's Sophy.*

6. Noting a state or place whither any one goes.  
Take you some company and away to horse. *Shakespeare.*  
He sent his coachman's grandchild to prentice. *Addison.*

7. Noting opposition.  
No foe unpunish'd in the fighting field,  
Shall dare thee foot to foot with sword and shield. *Dryden.*

8. Noting amount.  
There were to the number of three hundred horse, and as  
many thousand foot English. *Bacon's War with Spain.*

9. Noting proportion; noting amount.  
Enoch whole days were, though many in respect of ours,  
yet scarce as three to nine in comparison of theirs with whom  
he lived. *Hooker, b. iv.*

With these bars against me,  
And yet to win her—all the world to nothing. *Shakespeare.*  
Twenty to one offend more in writing too much than too  
little; even as twenty to one fall into sickness rather by over-  
much fulness than by any lack. *Alchem's Schoolmaster.*  
The burial must be by the smallness of the proportion as  
fifty to one; or it must be holpen by somewhat which may  
fix the silver never to be restored when it is incorporated.  
*Bacon's Physical Remains.*

With a funnel filling bottles; to their capacity they will  
all be full. *Benj. Johnson.*  
Physicians have two women patients to one man. *Graunt.*  
When an ambassador is dispatched to any foreign state, he  
shall be allowed the value of a shilling a day. *Addison.*

Among the ancients the weight of oil was to that of wine  
as nine to ten.  
Supposing them to have an equal share, the odds will be  
three to one on their side. *Swift.*

10. Noting possession or appropriation.  
Still a greater difficulty upon translators rises from the pec-  
uliarities every language hath to itself. *Felton.*

11. Noting perception.  
The flow'r itself is glorious to behold,  
Sharp to the taste. *Dryden's Virgil.*

12. Noting the subject of an affirmation.  
I trust, I may not trust thee; for thy word  
Is but the vain breath of a common man:  
Believe me, I do not believe thee, man;  
I have a king's oath to the contrary. *Shakespeare. King John.*

12. In comparison of.  
All that they did was piety to this. *Benj. Johnson.*  
There is no fool to the sinner, who every moment ventures  
his soul. *Tillotson.*

13. As far as.  
Some Americans, otherwise of quick parts, could not count  
to one thousand, nor had any distinct idea of it, though they  
could reckon very well to twenty. *Locke.*  
Coffee exhales in roasting to the abatement of near one-  
fourth of its weight. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

14. Noting intention.

## TO

This the conful fees, yet this man lives!  
Partakes the publick cares; and with his eye  
Marks and points out each man of us to slaughter. *B. J. b.*  
15. After an adjective it notes the object.  
Draw thy sword in right.  
I'll draw it as apparent to the crown,  
And in that quarrel use it to the death. *Shakespeare.*  
Fate and the dooming gods are deaf to tears. *Dryden.*  
All were attentive to the godlike man,  
When from his lofty couch he thus began. *Dryden.*

16. Noting obligation.  
Almanzor is taxed with changing sides, and what tie has  
he on him to the contrary: he is not born their subject, and  
he is injured by them to a very high degree. *Dryden.*

17. Respecting.  
He's walk'd the way of nature;  
And to our purposes he lives no more. *Shakespeare.*  
The effects of such a division are pernicious to the last de-  
gree, not only with regard to those advantages which they  
give the common enemy, but to those private evils which  
they produce in every particular. *Addison's Spect. No. 125.*

18. Noting consequence.  
Factions carri'd too high are much to the prejudice of the  
authority of princes. *Bacon.*  
Under how hard a fate are women born,  
Priz'd to their ruin, or expos'd to scorn!  
Thus, to their fame, when finish'd was the fight,  
The victors from their lofty steeds alight. *Dryden.*  
Oh frail estate of human things,  
Now to our cost your empires we know. *Dryden.*  
A British king obliges himself by oath to execute justice in  
mercy, and not to exercise either to the total exclusion of  
the other. *Addison.*  
It must be confessed to the reproach of human nature, that  
this is but too just a picture of itself. *Broome's Obijay.*

19. Towards.  
She stretch'd her arms to heav'n. *Dryden.*

20. Noting preference.  
She still beareth him an invincible hatred, and revileth him  
to his face. *Swift.*

21. Noting effect.  
He was wounded transverse the temporal muscle, and  
bleeding almost to death. *Wife's Surgery.*  
By the disorder in the retreat great numbers were crowded  
to death. *Clarendon.*

Ingenious to their ruin, ev'ry age  
Improves the act and instruments of rage. *Waller.*  
To prevent the asperion of the Roman majesty, the of-  
fender was whipt to death. *Dryden.*  
The abuse reigns chiefly in the country, as I found to my  
 vexation when I was last there in a visit I made to a neigh-  
bour. *Swift.*

I read my ruin in ev'ry cringing bow and fawning smile.  
Why with malignant eulogies encrease  
The peoples fears, and praise me to my ruin? *Smith.*

22. After a verb to notes the object.  
Give me some wine; fill full.  
I drink to th' general joy of the whole table,  
And to our dear friend Banquo. *Shakespeare. Macbeth.*  
Had the methods of education been directed to their right  
end, this too necessary could not have been neglected. *Locke.*  
Many of them have exposed to the world the private mis-  
fortunes of families. *Pope.*

23. Noting the degree.  
This weather-glass was so placed in the cavity of a small  
receiver, that only the slender part of the pipe, to the height  
of four inches, remained exposed to the open air. *Boyle.*  
Tell her thy brother languishes to death. *Addison.*  
A crow though hatched under a hen, and who never has  
seen any of the works of its kind, makes its nest the same,  
to the laying of a stick with all the nests of that species. *Addison.*

If he employs his abilities to the best advantage, the time  
will come when the supreme governor of the world shall  
proclaim his worth before men and angels. *Addison's Spect.*

24. Before day, to notes the present day; before morrow,  
the day next coming; before night, either the present night, or  
night next coming.  
Banquo, thy soul's flight,  
If it find heav'n must find it out to night. *Shakespeare.*  
To day they chas'd the bear. *Orway.*  
This ought rather to be called a full purpose of committing  
sin to day, than a resolution of leaving it to morrow. *Calamy.*

25. To day, to night, to morrow, are used, not very properly,  
as substantives in the nominative and other cases.  
To morrow, and to morrow, and to morrow,  
Creeps in this petty pace from day to day;  
And all our yesterdays have lighted fools  
The way to dusty death. *Shakespeare. Macbeth.*  
The father of Solomon's house will have private conference  
with one of you the next day after to morrow. *Bacon.*

## TOB

To day is ours, why do we fear?  
To day is ours, we have it here;  
Let's banish bus'ness, banish sorrow,  
To the gods belongs to morrow. *Cowley.*  
To morrow will deliver all her charms  
Into my arms, and make her mine for ever. *Dryden.*  
For what to morrow shall disclose:  
May spoil what you to night propose:  
England may change, or Cloe stray;  
Love and life are for to day. *Prior.*

TOAD. *n. f.* [tædæ, Saxon.] An animal resembling a frog;  
but the frog leaps, the toad crawls: the toad is accounted  
venomous, I believe truly.  
From th' extremest upward of thy head,  
To the descent and dust below thy foot,  
A most toad-spotted traitor. *Shakespeare. K. Lear.*

I had rather be a toad,  
And live upon the vapour of a dungeon,  
Than keep a corner in the thing I love  
For others use. *Shakespeare's Othello.*  
In the great plague there were seen, in divers ditches about  
London, many toads that had tails three inches long, whereas  
toads usually have no tails. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

In hollow caverns vermin make abode,  
The hissing serpent, and the swelling toad. *Dryden.*  
TOADISH. *n. f.* A kind of sea-fish.  
TOADFLAX. *n. f.* A plant.  
TOADSTONE. *n. f.* [toad and stone.] A concretion supposed to  
be found in the head of a toad.

The toadstone presumed to be found in the head of that  
animal, is not a thing impossible. *Bacon's Vulgar Errors.*  
TOADSTOOL. *n. f.* [toad and stool.] A plant like a mushroom.  
The grilly toadstool grown there mought I see,  
And loathing paddocks lording on the fame. *Spenser.*  
Another imperfect plant like a mushroom, but sometimes  
as broad as a hat, called toadstool, is not efculent. *Bacon.*

TOAST. *v. a.* [toræ, tostum, Lat.]  
1. To dry or heat at the fire.  
Put up thy sword betime,  
Or I'll fo maul you and your toasting iron. *Shakespeare.*  
His breath stinks with eating toasted cheese. *Shakespeare.*  
The earth whereof the grais is soon parched with the sun,  
and toasted, is commonly forced earth. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*  
To allure mice I find no other magic, than to draw out  
a piece of toasted cheese. *Bacon.*

2. To name when a health is drunk. To toast is used com-  
monly when women are named.  
Several popish gentlemen toasted many loyal healths. *Add.*  
We'll try the empire you so long have boasted;  
And if we are not prais'd, we'll not be toasted. *Prior.*

TOAST. *n. f.* [from the verb.]  
1. Bread dried before the fire.  
You are both as rheumatic as two dry toasts; you cannot  
one bear with another's confirmities. *Shakespeare. Henry IV.*  
Every third day take a small toast of manchet, dipped in  
oil of sweet almonds new drawn, and sprinkled with loaf  
sugar. *Bacon's Physical Remains.*

2. Bread dried and put into liquor.  
Where's then the faucy boat  
Co-rival'd greatness? or to harbour fled,  
Or made a toast for Neptune? *Shakespeare. Troil. and Cressida.*  
Some squire, perhaps, you take delight to rack;  
Whose game is whilk, whose treat a toast in sack. *Pope.*

3. A celebrated woman whose health is often drunk.  
I shall likewise mark out every toast, the club in which  
she was elected, and the number of votes that were on her  
side. *Addison's Guard. No. 107.*

Say, why are beauties prais'd and honour'd most,  
The wife man's passion, and the vain man's toast?  
Why deck'd with all that land and sea afford,  
Why angels call'd, and angel-like ador'd? *Pope.*

TOASTER. *n. f.* [from toast.] He who toasts.  
We simple toasters take delight  
To see our women's teeth look white;  
And ev'ry faucy ill-bred fellow  
Sneers at a mouth profoundly yellow. *Prior.*

TOBACCO. *n. f.* [from Tobacco or Tobago in America.]  
The flower of the tobacco consists of one leaf, is funnel-  
shaped, and divided at the top into five deep segments, which  
expand like a star; the ovary becomes an oblong roundish  
membranaceous fruit, which is divided into two cells by an  
intermediate partition, and is filled with small roundish  
seeds. *Miller.*

It is a planet now I see;  
And, if I err not, by his proper  
Figure, that's like a tobacco-flopper. *Hudibras, p. ii.*  
Bread or tobacco may be neglected; but reason at first re-  
commends their trial, and custom makes them pleasant. *Locke.*  
Salts are to be drained out of the clay by water, before it  
be fit for the making tobacco-pipes or bricks. *Woodward.*

TOBACCOIST. *n. f.* [from tobacco.] A preparer and vender of  
tobacco.  
TOB. *n. f.* [tatte haar, a lock of hair, German. Skinner. I  
believe rightly.]

## TOI

1. A bush; a thick shrub.  
Within the ivy tad,  
There shrouded was the little god;  
I heard a busy bustling. *Spenser's Pastoral.*

2. A certain weight of wool, twenty eight pounds.  
Every eleven weather tads, every tad yields a pound and  
odd shillings. *Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.*

TOE. *n. f.* [ta, Saxon; teen, Dutch.] The divided extremi-  
ties of the feet; the fingers of the feet.  
Come all you spirits,  
And fill me from the crown to th' toe, topful  
Of direct cruelty. *Shakespeare. Macbeth.*  
Sport that wrinkled care derides,  
And laughter holding both his sides;  
Come and trip it as you go,  
On the light fantastick toe. *Milton.*

Last to enjoy her sense of feeling,  
A thousand little nerves the sends  
Quite to our toes, and fingers ends. *Prior.*

TOFORE. *adv.* [tofoan, Saxon.] Before. Obsolete.  
It is an epilogue to make plain  
Some obscure precedence that hath tofore been fain. *Shak.*  
So shall they depart the manor with the corn and the bacon  
tofore him that hath won it. *Spektator, No. 607.*

TOFT. *n. f.* [toftum, law Latin.] A place where a message  
has stood. *Cowel and Ains.*  
TOGED. *adj.* [togatus, Lat.] Gowned; dressed in gowns.  
The bookish theorick,  
Wherein the toged consuls can propose  
As matterly as he; meer prattle, without practice,  
Is all his soldiership. *Shakespeare's Othello.*

TOGETHER. *adv.* [togethe, Saxon.]  
1. In company.  
We turn'd o'er many books together. *Shakespeare.*  
Both together went into the wood. *Milton.*

2. Not apart; not in separation.  
That king joined humanity and policy together. *Bacon.*

3. In the same place.  
She lodgeth heat and cold, and moist and dry,  
And life and death, and peace and war together. *Davies.*

4. In the same time.  
While he and I live together, I shall not be thought the  
worst poet. *Dryden.*

5. Without intermission.  
The Portuguese expected his return for almost an age toge-  
ther after the battle. *Dryden.*  
They had a great debate concerning the punishment of  
one of their admirals, which lasted a month together. *Addison.*

6. In concert.  
The subject is his confederacy with Henry the eighth, and  
the wars they made together upon France. *Addison on Italy.*

7. In continuity.  
Some tree's broad leaves together few'd,  
And girded on our loins, may cover round. *Milton.*

8. TOGETHER with. In union with; in a state of mixture  
with.  
Take the bad together with the good. *Dryden's Juvenal.*  
TO TOIL. *v. n.* [teilan, Saxon; toylen, Dutch.] To labour;  
perhaps originally, to labour in tillage.

This Percy was the man nearest my soul;  
Who, like a brother, toil'd in my affairs,  
And laid his love and life under my foot. *Shakespeare.*  
Others ill-fated are condemn'd to toil  
Their tedious life, and mourn their purpose blasted  
With fruitless act. *Prior.*  
He views the main that ever toils below. *Thomson.*

TO TOIL. *v. a.*  
1. To labour; to work at.  
Toil'd out my uncouth passage, forc'd to ride  
Th' untractable abyss. *Milton.*

2. To weary; to overlabour.  
Then, toil'd with works of war, retir'd himself  
To Italy. *Shakespeare's Richard II.*

TOIL. *n. f.* [from the verb.]  
1. Labour; fatigue.  
They live to their great, both toil and grief, where the  
blasphemies of Ariens are renewed. *Hooker, b. v.*  
Not to irk some toil, but to delight  
He made us. *Milton.*

2. [Toile, toiles, Fr. tela, Latin.] Any net or snare woven or  
meshed.  
She looks like sleep,  
As she would catch another Antony  
In her strong toil of grace. *Shakespeare. Ant. and Cleopatra.*  
He had fo placed his horsemen and footmen in the woods,  
that he shut up the Christians as it were in a toil. *Kneller.*

All great spirits  
Bear great and sudden change with such impatience  
As a Numidian lion, when first caught,  
Endures the toil that holds him. *Denham's Sophy.*  
A fly falls into the toil of a spider. *E'strange.*

Fantastick honour, thou hast fram'd a toil  
Thyself, to make thy love thy virtues spoil. *Dryden.*  
TOILIST.



# TOL

**TOILET.** *n. f.* [*toilette*, Fr.] A dressing table.  
The merchant from the exchange returns in peace,  
And the long labours of the *toilet* cease. *Pope.*

**TOILSOME.** *n. f.* [from *toil*.] Laborious; weary.  
This were it *toilsome*, yet with thee were sweet. *Milton.*  
While here we dwell,  
What can be *toilsome* in these pleasant walks? *Milton.*  
Absent or dead, still let a friend be dear,  
A sigh the absent claims, the dead a tear;  
Recall those nights that clos'd thy *toilsome* days,  
Still hear thy Parnel in his living lays. *Pope.*

**TOILSOMENESS.** *n. f.* [from *toilsome*.] Wearisomeness; laboriousness.

**TOKEN.** *n. f.* [*taikns*, Gothick; *tacn*, Saxon; *teyken*, Dutch.]  
1. A sign.  
Shew me a *token* for good, that they which hate me may see it. *Psal. lxxxvi. 17.*  
2. A mark.  
Whereforever you see ingratitude, you may as infallibly conclude, that there is a growing flock of ill-nature in that breast, as you may know that man to have the plague upon whom you see the *tokens*. *South's Sermons.*  
3. A memorial of friendship; an evidence of remembrance.  
Here is a letter from queen Hecuba,  
A *token* from her daughter, my fair love. *Shakespeare.*  
Whence came this?  
This is some *token* from a newer friend. *Shakespeare.*  
Pigwigen gladly would commend  
Some *token* to queen Mab to send,  
Were worthy of her wearing. *Drayton's Nymphid.*

**TO TOKEN.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To make known. Not in use.  
What in time proceeds,  
May *token* to the future our past deeds. *Shakespeare.*  
**TOLD.** pret. and part. pass. of *tell*. Mentioned; related.  
The acts of God to human ears  
Cannot, without process of speech, be *told*. *Milton.*

**TO TOLL.** *v. a.* [This seems to be some barbarous provincial word.] To train; to draw by degrees.  
Whatever you observe him to be more frightened at than he should, *toll* him on to by insensible degrees, till at last he masters the difficulty. *Locke.*

**TOLERABLE.** *adj.* [*tolerable*, Fr. *tolerabilis*, Lat.]  
1. Supportable; that may be endured or supported.  
Yourself, who have sought them, ye to excuse, as that ye would have men to think ye judge them not allowable, but *tolerable* only, and to be borne with, for the furtherance of your purposes, till the corrupt estate of the church may be better reformed. *Hooker.*  
It shall be more *tolerable* for Sodom in the day of judgment than for that city. *Mat. x. 15.*  
Cold and heat scarce *tolerable*. *Milton.*  
There is nothing of difficulty in the external performance, but what hypocrisy can make *tolerable* to itself. *Tillotson.*

2. Not excellent; not contemptible; passable.  
The reader may be assured of a *tolerable* translation. *Dryden.*  
Princes have it in their power to keep a majority on their side by any *tolerable* administration, till provoked by continual oppressions. *Swift.*

**TOLERABLENESS.** *n. f.* [from *tolerable*.] The state of being tolerable.

**TOLERABLY.** *adv.* [from *tolerable*.]  
1. Supportably; in a manner that may be endured.  
2. Passably; neither well nor ill; moderately well.  
Sometimes are found in these laxer strata bodies that are still *tolerably* firm. *Woodward's Nat. Hist. p. iii.*  
The person to whom this head belonged laughed frequently, and on particular occasions had acquitted himself *tolerably* at a ball. *Addison's Spect. No. 275.*

**TOLERANCE.** *n. f.* [*tolerantia*, Lat. *tolerance*, Fr.] Power of enduring; act of enduring.  
Diogenes one frosty morning came into the market-place shaking, to shew his *tolerance*; many of the people came about him, pitying him: Plato passing by, and knowing he did it to be seen, said, if you pity him indeed, let him alone to himself. *Bacon's Apophth.*  
There wants nothing but consideration of our own eternal weal, a *tolerance* or endurance of being made happy here, and blessed eternally. *Hammond's Fundamentals.*

**TO TOLERATE.** *v. a.* [*tolero*, Lat. *tolero*, Fr.] To allow so as not to hinder; to suffer.  
Inasmuch as they did resolve to remove only such things of that kind as the church might best spare, retaining the residue; their whole counsel is, in this point, utterly condemned, as having either proceeded from the blindness of those times, or from negligence, or from desire of honour and glory, or from an erroneous opinion that such things might be *tolerated* for a while. *Hooker, b. iv.*  
We shall *tolerate* flying horses, harpies, and fatys; for these are poetical fancies, whose shaded moralities require their substantial falsities. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. v.*

# TOM

Men should not *tolerate* themselves one minute in any known sin.  
Crying should not be *tolerated* in children. *Decay of Piety.*  
We are fully convinced that we shall always *tolerate* them, but not that they will *tolerate* us. *Swift.*

**TOLERATION.** *n. f.* [*tolero*, Latin.] Allowance given to that which is not approved.  
I shall not speak against the indulgence and *toleration* granted to these men. *South's Sermons.*

**TOLL.** *n. f.* [This word seems derived from *tollo*, Lat. *toll*, Saxon; *tol*, Dutch; *told*, Danish; *toll*, Welsh; *taille*, Fr.] An excise of goods; a seizure of some part for permission of the rest.  
*Toll*, in law, has two significations: first, a liberty to buy and sell within the precincts of a manor, which seems to import as much as a fair or market; secondly, a tribute or custom paid for passage.  
Empson and Dudley the people esteemed as his horse-leaches, bold men, that took *toll* of their master's gift. *Bacon.*  
The same Prussians joined with the Rhodians against the Byzantines, and stopped them from levying the *toll* upon their trade into the Euxine. *Arbutnot.*

**TO TOLL.** *v. n.* [from the noun.]  
1. To pay toll or tallage.  
I will buy me a son-in-law in a fair, and *toll* for him: for this I'll none of him. *Shakespeare, All's well that ends well.*  
Where, when, by whom, and what 'y' were told for, and in the open market *toll'd* for? *Hudibras, p. ii.*

2. To take toll or tallage.  
The meale the more yeeldeth, if servant be true,  
And miller that *toll'th* takes none but his due. *Taffer.*

3. [I know not whence derived.] To found as a single bell.  
The first bringer of unwelcome news  
Hath but a losing office; and his tongue  
Sounds ever after as a fullen bell,  
Remember'd *tolling* a departed friend. *Shakespeare, Henry IV.*  
Our going to church at the *tolling* of a bell, only tells us the time when we ought to go to worship God. *Stillingfleet.*  
*Toll, toll,*  
Gentle bell, for the soul  
Of the pure ones. *Denham.*  
You love to hear of some prodigious tale,  
The bell that *toll'd* alone, or Irish whale. *Dryden.*  
They give their bodies due repose at night:  
When hollow murmurs of their evening bells  
Dismiss the sleepy swains, and *toll* them to their cells. *Dry.*  
All the bells *toll'd* in different notes. *Pope.*  
With horns and trumpets now to madnes swell,  
Now sink in sorrows with a *tolling* bell. *Pope's Dunciad.*  
The maid asks who the bell *toll'd* for? *Swift.*

**TO TOLL.** *v. a.* [*tollo*, Lat.]  
1. To ring a bell.  
When any one dies, then by *tolling* or ringing of a bell the fame is known to the searchers. *Grant.*

2. To take away; to vacate; to annul. A term only used in the civil law: in this sense the *o* is short, in the former long.  
An appeal from sentence of excommunication does not suspend it, but then devolves it to a superior judge, and *tolls* the presumption in favour of a sentence. *Ayliffe.*

3. To take away. Obsolete.  
The adventitious moisture which hangeth loose in a body, betrayeth and *toll'th* forth the innate and radical moisture along with it. *Bacon's Nat. Hist. No. 365.*

**TOLLBOOTH.** *n. f.* [*toll* and *booth*.] A prison.  
**TO TOLLBOOTH.** *v. a.* To imprison in a tollbooth.  
To these what did he give? why a hen, *Bishop Corbet.*  
That they might *tollbooth* Oxford men. *Bishop Corbet.*

**TOLLGATHERER.** *n. f.* [*toll* and *gather*.] The officer that takes toll. *Di.*

**TOLSEY.** *n. f.* The same with *tollbooth*.

**TOLUTATION.** *n. f.* [*toluto*, Latin.] The act of pacing or ambling.  
They move *per latera*, that is, two legs of one side together, which is *tolutation* or ambling. *Brown's Vulgar Err.*  
Authors have not writ  
Whether *tolutation* or fucillation. *Butler.*

**TOMB.** *n. f.* [*tombe*, *tombeau*, Fr. *tumba*, low Lat.] A monument in which the dead are enclosed.  
Methinks, I see thee, now thou art below, *Shakespeare.*  
As one dead in the bottom of a *tomb*.  
Time is drawn upon *tombs* an old man bald, winged, with a sithe and an hour-glass. *Peacham on Drawing.*  
Poor heart! the slumbers in her silent *tomb*,  
Let her possess in peace that narrow room. *Dryden.*  
The secret wound with which I bleed  
Shall lie wrapt up, ev'n in my hearse,  
But on my *tomb-stone* thou shalt read  
My answer to thy dubious verse. *Prior.*

**TO TOMB.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To bury; to entomb.  
Souls of boys were there, *Moy.*  
And youths, that *tomb'd* before their parents were. *Mo.*

# TON

**TO MBLISS.** *adj.* [from *tomb*.] Wanting a tomb; wanting a sepulchral monument.  
Lay these bones in an unworthy urn,  
Tombless, with no remembrance over them. *Shakespeare.*

**TO MBOY.** *n. f.* [*Tom* a diminutive of *Thomas*, and *boy*.] A mean fellow; sometimes a wild coarse girl.  
A lady  
Fasten'd to an empery, to be partner'd  
With *tomboys*, hir'd with that self-exhibition  
Which your own coffers yield! *Shakespeare, Cymbeline.*

**TOME.** *n. f.* [Fr. *tomé*.]  
1. One volume of many.  
2. A book.  
All those venerable books of scripture, all those sacred tomes and volumes of holy writ, are with such absolute perfection framed. *Hooker.*

**TOMTIT.** *n. f.* [See *TYTMOUSE*.] A titmouse; a small bird.  
You would fancy him a giant when you looked upon him, and a *tomtit* when you shut your eyes. *Speilator.*

**TON.** *n. f.* [*tonne*, Fr. See *TUN*.] A measure or weight.  
**TON.** *n. f.* [*tonne*, Fr. See *TUN*.] A measure or weight.  
Spain was very weak at home, or very slow to move, when they suffered a small fleet of English to fire, sink, and carry away, ten thousand *ton* of their great shipping. *Bacon.*

**TON.** [*ton*, a hedge or wall, and this seems to be from *bun*, when they suffered a small fleet of English to fire, sink, and carry away, ten thousand *ton* of their great shipping. *Bacon.*]

**TUN.** [*tun*, a hedge or wall, and this seems to be from *bun*, when they suffered a small fleet of English to fire, sink, and carry away, ten thousand *ton* of their great shipping. *Bacon.*]

**TUN.** [*tun*, a hedge or wall, and this seems to be from *bun*, when they suffered a small fleet of English to fire, sink, and carry away, ten thousand *ton* of their great shipping. *Bacon.*]

**TONE.** *n. f.* [*ton*, Fr. *tonus*, Lat.]  
1. Note; sound.  
Sounds called *tones* are ever equal. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*  
The strength of a voice or found makes a difference in the loudness or softness, but not in the *tone*. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*  
In their motions harmony divine  
So smooths her charming *tones*, that God's own ear  
Listens delighted. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. v.*

2. Accent; sound of the voice.  
Palamon replies, *Dryden.*  
Eager his *tone*, and ardent were his eyes.

3. A whine; a mournful cry.  
Made children, with your *tones*, to run for't  
As bad as bloody-bones, or Lunsford. *Hudibras, p. iii.*

4. A particular or affected found in speaking.

5. Elasticity; power of extension and contraction.  
Drinking too great quantities of this decoction may weaken the *tone* of the stomach. *Arbutnot.*

**TONG.** *n. f.* [See *TONGS*.] The catch of a buckle. This word is usually written *tongue*, but, as its office is to hold, it has probably the same original with *tongs*, and should therefore have the same orthography.  
Their hilts were burnish'd gold, and handle strong  
Of mother pearl, and buckled with a golden *tong*. *Fa. Q.*

**TONGS.** *n. f.* [*tranz*, Saxon; *tang*, Dutch.] An instrument by which hold is taken of any thing: as of coals in the fire. *Grant.*  
Which hold the dying brands repair  
With iron *tongs*, and sprinkled oft the flame  
With liquid waves. *Fairy Queen, b. ii.*  
They turn the glowing mafs with crooked *tongs*;  
The fiery work proceeds. *Dryden's En.*  
Get a pair of *tongs* like a smith's *tongs*, stronger and tooth-ed. *Martinez's Husbandry.*

**TONGUE.** *n. f.* [*zung*, Saxon; *tonghe*, Dutch.]  
1. The instrument of speech in human beings.  
My conscience hath a thousand several *tongues*,  
And ev'ry *tongue* brings in a several tale,  
And ev'ry tale condemns me for a villain. *Shakespeare.*  
Who with the *tongue* of angels can relate. *Milton.*  
The terror of thy power or potent *tongue*. *Milton.*  
They are *tongue*-valiant, and as bold as Hercules where there's no danger. *L'Estrange's Fables.*  
My ears still ring with noise, I'm vex't to death,  
*Tongue* kill'd, and have not yet recover'd breath. *Dryden.*  
*Tongue*-valiant hero, vaunter of thy might,  
In threats the foremost; but the lag in fight. *Dryden.*  
There have been female Pythagoreans, notwithstanding that philosophy confided in keeping a secret, and the disciple was to hold her *tongue* five years together. *Addison's Guard.*  
I should make but a poor pretence to true learning, if I had not clear ideas under the words my *tongue* could pronounce. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind, p. i.*

2. The organ by which animals lick.  
His for his returned with forked *tongue*  
To forked *tongue*. *Milton.*

3. Speech; fluency of words.  
*Tongue*-doughty giant, how dost thou prove? *Milton.*  
Much *tongue* and much judgment seldom go together; for talking and thinking are too quite differing faculties. *L'Estr.*  
Parrots, imitating human *tongue*,  
And singing-birds in silver cages hung. *Dryden.*  
First in the council-hall to steer the state,  
And ever foremost in a *tongue* debate. *Dryden's En.*  
Though they have those sounds ready at their *tongue*'s end, yet there are no determined ideas. *Locke.*

# TOO

4. Speech, as well or ill used.  
Give me thy hand; I am sorry I beat thee: but, while thou liv'st, keep a good *tongue* in thy head. *Shakespeare.*  
On evil days though fallen and evil *tongues*. *Milton.*

5. A language.  
The Lord shall bring a nation against thee, whose *tongue* thou shalt not understand. *Deut. xxvii. 49.*  
With wondrous gifts endu'd,  
To speak all *tongues* and do all miracles. *Milton.*  
An acquaintance with the various *tongues* is nothing but a relief against the mischiefs which the building of Babel introduced. *Watts.*

6. Speech as opposed to thoughts.  
Let us not love in word, neither in *tongue*, but in deed and in truth. *1 John iii. 18.*

7. A nation distinguished by their language. A scriptural term.  
The Lord shall destroy the *tongue* of the Egyptian sea. *Isa.*

8. A small point: as, the *tongue* of a balance.

9. To hold the *TONGUE*. To be silent.  
'Tis seldom seen that senators so young  
Know when to speak, and when to hold their *tongue*. *Dryden.*  
Whilst I live I must not hold my *tongue*,  
And languish out old age in his displeasure. *Addison.*

**TO TONGUE.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To chide; to scold.  
But that her tender shame  
Will not proclaim against her maiden loss,  
How might she *tongue* me. *Shakespeare, Meaf. for Measure.*

**TO TONGUE.** *v. n.* To talk; to prate.  
'Tis still a dream; or else such stuff, as madmen  
*Tongue*, and brain not. *Shakespeare, Cymbeline.*

**TO'NGUED.** *adj.* [from *tongue*.] Having a tongue.  
*Tongue'd* like the night-crow. *Donne.*

**TO'NGUELESS.** *adj.* [from *tongue*.]  
1. Wanting a tongue; speechless.  
What *tongueless* blocks, would they not speak? *Shakespeare.*  
Our grave,  
Like Turkish mute, shall have a *tongueless* mouth. *Shak.*  
That blood, like sacrificing Abel's, cries,  
Even from the *tongueless* caverns of the earth,  
To me, for justice. *Shakespeare, Richard II.*

2. Unnamed; not spoken of.  
One good deed, dying *tongueless*,  
Slaughters a thousand waiting upon that. *Shakespeare.*

**TO'NGUEPAD.** *n. f.* [*tongue* and *pad*.] A great talker.  
She who was a celebrated wit at London is, in that dull part of the world, called a *tonguepad*. *Tatler.*

**TONGUETIED.** *adj.* [*tongue* and *tie*.] Having an impediment of speech.  
Love, and *tonguetied* simplicity,  
In least speak most to my capacity. *Shakespeare.*  
They who have short tongues, or are *tonguetied*, are apt to fall short of the appulse of the tongue to the teeth, and often place it on the gums, and say *i* and *d* instead of *th* and *dh*; as *moder* for *mother*. *Holder's Elements of Speech.*  
He spar'd the blushes of the *tonguetied* dame. *Tickel.*

**TO'NICK.** } *adj.* [*tonique*, Fr. *tonus*.]  
**TO'NICAL.** }  
1. Being extended; being elastic.  
Station is no rest, but one kind of motion, relating unto that which physicians, from Galen, do name extensive or *tonical*. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. iii.*

2. Relating to tones or sounds.

**TO'NNAGE.** *n. f.* [from *ton*.] A custom or impost due for merchandise brought or carried in tons from or to other nations, after a certain rate in every ton. *Covel.*  
*Tonnage* and poundage upon merchandizes were collected, refused to be settled by act of parliament. *Clarendon.*

**TO'NSIL.** *n. f.* [*tonsille*, Fr. *tonsilla*, Lat.]  
*Tonsils* or almonds are two round glands placed on the sides of the basis of the tongue, under the common membrane of the fauces, with which they are covered; each of them hath a large oval sinus, which opens into the fauces, and in it there are a great number of lesser ones, which discharge themselves, through the great sinus, of a mucous and slippery matter, into the fauces, larynx, and oesophagus, for the moistening and lubricating these parts. *Quincy.*

**TO'NSURE.** *n. f.* [*tonsura*, Fr. *tonsura*, Lat.] The act of clipping the hair; the state of being thorn.  
The vestals, after having received the *tonsure*, suffered their hair to come again, being here full grown, and gathered under the veil. *Addison.*

**TOO.** *adv.* [to, Saxon.]  
1. Over and above; overmuch; more than enough. It is used to augment the signification of an adjective or adverb to a vicious degree.  
Groundless prejudices and weaknesses of conscience, instead of tenderness, mislead *too* many others, *too* many, otherwise good men. *Sprat's Sermons.*  
It is *too* much to build a doctrine of so mighty consequence upon so obscure a place of scripture. *Locke.*  
These ridiculous stories abide with us *too* long, and *too* far influence the weaker part of mankind. *Watts.*

2. It



# TOO

2. It is sometimes doubled to encrease its emphasis; but this reduplication always seems harsh, and is therefore laid aside. Oh, that this *too* solid flesh would melt. *Shakespeare.* Sometimes it would be full, and then Oh! *too* soon decrease again; Eclips'd sometimes, that 'twou'd so fall, There would appear no hope at all. *Suckling.*
3. Likewise; also. See what a scourge is laid upon your hate; And I, for winking at your discords *too*, Have lost a brace of kinsmen. *Shakespeare. Romeo and Juliet.* Let on my cup no wars be found, Left those incite to quarrels *too*, Which wine itself enough can do. *Oldham.* The arriving to such a disposition of mind as shall make a man take pleasure in other men's sins, is evident from the text and from experience *too*. *South's Sermons.* It is better than letting our trade fall for want of current pledges, and better *too* than borrowing money of our neighbours. *Locke.* Let those eyes that view The daring crime, behold the vengeance *too*. *Pope.* Took, the preterite, and sometimes the participle passive of take. Thy foldiers All levied in my name, have in my name Took their discharge. *Shakespeare. King Lear.* He is God in his friendship as well as in his nature, and therefore we sinful creatures are not *took* upon advantages, nor consumed in our provocations. *South's Sermons.* Suddenly the thunder-clap Took us unprepared. *Dryden.* The same device enclosed the ashes of men or boys, maids or matrons; for when the thought *took*, though at first it received its rise from such a particular occasion, the ignorance of the sculptors applied it promiscuously. *Addison.* This *took* up some of his hours every day. *Spectator.* The riders would leap them over my hand; and one of the emperor's huntsmen, upon a large courser, *took* my foot, shoe and all. *Swift.* Leaving Polybus, I *took* my way To Cyrrha's temple. *Pope's Statius.*
- TOOL. *n. f.* [tol, tool, Saxon.] 1. Any instrument of manual operation. In mulberries the sap is towards the bark only, into which if you cut a little it will come forth; but if you pierce it deeper with a *tool* it will be dry. *Bacon.* Arm'd with such gard'ning *tools* as art, yet rude, Guileless of fire had form'd. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. ix.* The ancients had some secret to harden the edges of their *tools*. *Addison.*
2. A hiring; a wretch who acts at the command of another. He'd choose To talk with wits in dirty shoes; And scorn the *tools* with flars and garters, So often seen carefing Chaires. *Swift.*
- TO TOOT. *v. n.* [Of this word, in this sense, I know not the derivation: perhaps tozan, Saxon, contracted from topezan, to know or examine.] To pry; to peep; to search narrowly and filly. It is still used in the provinces, otherwise obsolete. I cast to go a shooting, Long wand'ring up and down the land, With bow and bolts on either hand, For birds and bushes *tooting*. *Spenser's Past.*
- TOOTH. *n. f.* plural *teeth*. [toð, Saxon; tand, Dutch.] The *teeth* are the hardest and smoothest bones of the body; they are formed in the cavities of the jaws, and about the seventh or eighth month after birth they begin to pierce the edge of the jaw, tear the periostrum and gums, which being very sensible create a violent pain: the *dentes incisivi*, or fore *teeth* of the upper jaw, appear first, and then those of the lower jaw, because they are the thinnest and the sharpest; after them come out the *canini* or eye *teeth*, and last of all the *molars* or grinders, because they are thickest and bluntest: about the seventh year of age they are thrust out by new *teeth* which then begin to sprout, and if these *teeth* be lost they never grow again; but some have been observed to shed their *teeth* twice: about the one-and-twentieth year the two last of the *molars* spring up, and they are called *dentes sapientiae*. *Quincy.* Avaunt, you curs! Be thy mouth or black or white, *Teeth* that poison if it bite. *Shakespeare. King Lear.* Defert delivers with characters of brass A fortified defence against the *teeth* of time, And razure of oblivion. *Shakespeare.* The *teeth* alone among the bones continue to grow in length during a man's whole life, as appears by the unlighty length of one *tooth* when its opposite happens to be pulled out. *Ray on the Creation.*

# TOO

2. Taste; palate. These are not dishes for thy dainty *teeth*; What, hast thou got an ulcer in thy mouth? Why stand'st thou picking? *Dryden.*
3. A tine, prong, or blade, of any multifid instrument. The priests servant came while the flesh was in seething, with a flesh hook of three *teeth*. *1 Sam. ii. 13.* I made an instrument in fashion of a comb, whose *teeth*, being in number sixteen, were about an inch and an half broad, and the intervals of the *teeth* about two inches wide. *Newton's Opticks.*
4. The prominent part of wheels, by which they catch upon correspondent parts of other bodies. The edge whereon the *teeth* are is always made thicker than the back, because the back follows the edge. *Mason.* In clocks, though the screws and *teeth* be never so smooth, yet if they be not oiled will hardly move, though you dog them with never so much weight; but apply a little oil they whirl about very swiftly with the *teeth* part of the force. *Ray.*
5. TOOTH and nail. With one's utmost violence; with every means of attack or defence. A lion and bear were at *teeth and nail* which should carry off a fawn. *LeStrange's Fables.*
6. To the TEETH. In open opposition. It warms the very sickness in my heart, That I shall live and tell him to his *teeth*, Thus diddest thou. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.* The action lies In his true nature, and we ourselves compell'd, Ev'n to the *teeth* and forehead of our faults, To give in evidence. *Shakespeare.* The way to our horses lies back again by the houle, and then we shall meet 'em full in the *teeth*. *Dryden.*
7. To cast in the TEETH. To insult by open exprobration. A wife body's part it were not to put out his fire, because his fond and foolish neighbour, from whom he borrowed wherewith to kindle it, might cast him therewith in the *teeth*, saying, were it not for me thou wouldst freeze, and not be able to heat thyself. *Hooker, b. iv.*
8. In spite of the *teeth*. Notwithstanding threats exprest by frowning *teeth*; notwithstanding any power of injury or defence. The guiltness of my mind drove the grossness of the folly into a received belief, in despite of the *teeth* of all rhyme and reason, that they were fables. *Shakespeare.* The only way is not to grumble at the lot they must bear in spite of their *teeth*. *LeStrange.*
- TO TOOTH. *v. a.* [from *tooth*.] 1. To furnish with *teeth*; to indent. Then faws were *tooth'd*, and sounding axes made. *Dryden.* The point hooked down like that of an eagle; and both the edges *toothed*, as in the Indian crow. *Grew's Museum.* Get a pair of tongs like a smith's tongs, stronger and *toothed* at the end. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*
2. To lock in each other. It is common to *tooth* in the stretching course two inches with the stretcher only. *Mason's Mech. Exercis.*
- TOOTHACH. *n. f.* [tooth and ach.] Pain in the teeth. There never yet was the philosopher That could endure the *toothach* patiently, However at their ease they talk'd like gods. *Shakespeare.* He that sleeps feels not the *toothach*. *Shakespeare. Cymbeline.* I have the *toothach*. —What, sigh for the *toothach*! Which is but an humour or a worm. *Shakespeare.* One was grown desperate with the *toothach*. *Temple.*
- TOOTHDRAWER. *n. f.* [tooth and draw.] One whose business is to extract painful teeth. Nature with Scots, as *toothdrawers*, hath dealt, Who use to string their teeth upon their belt. *Claveland.* When the teeth are to be dislocated, a *toothdrawer* is consulted. *Wifeman's Surgery.*
- TOOTHED. *adj.* [from *tooth*.] Having teeth.
- TOOTHLESS. *adj.* [from *tooth*.] Wanting teeth; deprived of teeth. Deep-dinted wrinkles on her cheek she draws, Sunk are her eyes, and *toothless* are her jaws. *Dryden.* They are fed with flesh minced small, having not only a sharp head and snout, but a narrow and *toothless* snout. *Ray.*
- TOOTHPICK. *n. f.* [tooth and pick.] An instrument by which the teeth are cleaned from any thing sticking between them. I will fetch you a *toothpicker* from the farthest inch of Asia. *Shakespeare. Much ado about nothing.* He and his *toothpick* at my worship's meals. *Shakespeare.* Preserve my woods, wherof, if this course hold, there will hardly be found in some places enough to make a *toothpick*. *Houel's England's Tears.* Lentick excels; if *toothpicks* of the lentick be wanting, of a quill then make a *toothpick*. *Sandys.* *Lentick*

# TOP

- Lentile is a beautiful ever-green, and makes the best *tooth-pickers*. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*
- TOOTSOME. *adj.* [from *tooth*.] Palatable; pleasing to the taste. Some are good to be eaten while young, but nothing *toothsome* as they grow old. *Carew.*
- TOOTSOMENESS. *n. f.* [from *toothsome*.] Pleasantness to the taste.
- TOOTHWORT. *n. f.* [*dentaria*, Lat.] A plant. The *toothwort* hath a fleshy root, which is fealy, and cut in, as it were, with teeth: the flower consists of four leaves, placed in form of a cross; this is succeeded by a long pod, divided into two cells by an intermediate partition, and when ripe twisted up like a screw, and discharges the seeds with violence. *Milner.*
- TOP. *n. f.* [*topp*, Welsh; *top*, Saxon; *top*, Dutch and Danish; *topper*, a crest, Icelandic.] 1. The highest part of anything. I should not see the fandy hour-glass run, But I should think of shallows and of flats, And see my wealthy Andrew dock'd in sand, Vailing her high *top* lower than her ribs. *Shakespeare.* He wears upon his baby brow the round And *top* of sovereignty. *Shakespeare. Macbeth.* Here Sodom's tow'rs raise their proud *tops* on high, The tow'rs as well as men outbrave the sky. *Crowley.* Thou nor on the *top* of old Olympus dwell'st. *Milton.* That government which takes in the content of the greatest number of the people, may justly be said to have the broadest bottom; and if it terminate in the authority of one single person, it may be said to have the narrowest *top*, and so makes the firmest pyramid. *Temple.* Syphilus no sooner carries his stone up to the *top* of the hill but it tumbles to the bottom. *Addison.* So up the steepy hill with pain The weighty stone is rowl'd in vain; Which having touch'd the *top* recoils, And leaves the labourer to renew his toils. *Granville.* Marine bodies are found upon hills, and at the bottom only such as have fallen down from their *tops*. *Woodward.*- 2. The surface; the superficies. Plants that draw much nourishment from the earth hurt all things that grow by them, especially such trees as spread their roots near the *top* of the ground. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.* Shallow brooks that flow'd so clear, The bottom did the *top* appear. *Dryden.*
- 3. The highest place. He that will not set himself proudly at the *top* of all things, but will consider the imminency of this fabric, may think, that in other mansions there may be other and different intelligent beings. *Locke.* What must he expect, when he seeks for preferment, but universal opposition, when he is mounting the ladder, and every hand ready to turn him off when he is at the *top*? *Sw.*
- 4. The highest person. How would you be, If he, which is the *top* of judgment, should But judge you as you are? *Shakespeare. Meas. for Meas.*
- 5. The utmost degree. Zeal being the *top* and perfection of so many religious affections, the causes of it must be most eminent. *Sprat.* If you attain the *top* of your desires in fame, all those who envy you will do you harm; and of those who admire you few will do you good. *Pope.* The *top* of my ambition is to contribute to that work. *Pope.*
- 6. The highest rank. Take a boy from the *top* of a grammar school, and one of the same age bred in his father's family, and bring them into good company together, and then see which of the two will have the more manly carriage. *Locke on Education.*
- 7. The crown of the head. All the flor'd vengeance of heaven fall On her ingrateful *top*! *Shakespeare. King Lear.* Arm'd, say you? —Arm'd, my lord. From *top* to toe? *Shakespeare.* 'Tis a per'lous boy, Bold, quick, ingenious, forward, capable; He's all the mother's from the *top* to toe. *Shakespeare.* Let's take the infant by the forward *top*; For we are old, and on our quick'fist decrees Th'inaudible and noiseless foot of time Steals, ere we can effect them. *Shakespeare.*
- 8. The head of a plant. The buds made our food are called heads or *tops*; as cabbage heads. *Watts's Logick.*
- 10. [*Top*, Danish.] An inverted conoid which children set to turn on the point, continuing its motion with a whip. Since I pluckt geese, play'd truant, and whipt *top*, I knew not what it was to be beaten till lately. *Shakespeare.*

# TOP

- For as whipp'd *tops*, and bandied balls, The learned hold, are animals: So horses they affirm to be Mere engines made by geometry. *Hudibras, p. i.* As young striplings whip the *top* for sport On the smooth pavement of an empty court, The wooden engine flies and whirls about, Admir'd with clamours of the beardless rout. *Dryden.* Still humming on their drowsy course they keep, And lash'd so long, like *tops*, are lash'd asleep. *Pope.* A *top* may be used with propriety in a similitude by a Virgil, when the sun may be dishonoured by a Mævius. *Broome.*
1. *Top* is sometimes used as an adjective to express lying on the top, or being at the top. The *top* stones laid in clay are kept together. *Mortimer.*
  - To TOP. *v. n.* [from the noun.] 1. To rise aloft; to be eminent. Those long ridges of lofty and *topping* mountains which run East and West, stop the evagation of the vapours to the North and South in hot countries. *Derham's Physico-Theol.* Some of the letters distinguish themselves from the rest, and *top* it over their fellows; these are to be considered as letters and as cyphers. *Addison on ancient Medals.*
  2. To predominate. The thoughts of the mind are uninterruptedly employed by the determinations of the will, influenced by that *topping* uneasiness while it lasts. *Locke.*
  3. To do his best. But write thy best and *top*, and in each line Sir Formal's oratory will be thine. *Dryden.*
  - To TOP. *v. a.* 1. To cover on the top; to tip; to defend or decorate with something extrinsic on the upper part. The glorious temple rear'd Her pile, far off appearing like a mount Of alabaster, *topp'd* with golden spires. *Milton's Par. Reg.* To him the fairest nymphs do show Like moving mountains *top'd* with snow. *Waller.* There are other churches in the town, and two or three palaces, which are of a more modern make, and built with a good fancy; I was shewn the little notre dame; that is handsomely designed, and *topp'd* with a cupola. *Addison.* *Top* the bank with the bottom of the ditch. *Mortimer.*
  2. To rise above. A gourd planted close by a large pine, climbing by the boughs twined about them, till it *topped* and covered the tree. *LeStrange.*
  3. To outgo; to surpass. He's poor in no one fault, but flor'd with all. —Especially, in pride. —And *topping* all others in boasting. *Shakespeare.* So far he *topp'd* my thought, That I in forgery of shapes and tricks Come short of what he did. *Shakespeare.* I am, cries the envious, of the same nature with the rest: why then should such a man *top* me? where there is equality of kind, there should be no distinction of privilege. *Collier.*
  4. To crop. Top your rose trees a little with your knife near a leaf bud. *Evelyn's Kalendar.*
  5. To rise to the top of. If ought obstruct thy course, yet stand not still, But wind about till thou hast *topp'd* the hill. *Denham.*
  6. To perform eminently: as, he *tops* his part. This word, in this sense, is seldom used but on light or ludicrous occasions. TO'FFUL. *adj.* [*top* and *full*.] Full to the top; full to the brim. Fill me, from the crown to the toe, *topful* Of direct cruelty. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.* 'Tis wonderful What may be wrought out of their discontent; Now that their souls are *topful* of offence. *Shakespeare.* Till a considerable part of the air was drawn out of the receiver, the tube continued *topful* of water as at first. *Boyle.* One was ingenious in his thoughts and bright in his language; but so *topful* of himself, that he let it spill on all the company. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind, p. i.* Fill the largest tankard-cup *topfull*. *Swift.*
  - TOPGALLANT. *n. f.* [*top* and *gallant*.] 1. The highest fail. 2. It is proverbially applied to any thing elevated. A rose grew out of another, like honeyuckles, called *top* and *topgallants*. *Bacon's Nat. Hist. N.º 646.* I dare appeal to the confidences of *topgallant* sparks. *LeStrange.*
  - TOPHEAVY. *adj.* [*top* and *heavy*.] Having the upper part too weighty for the lower. A roof should not be too heavy nor too light; but of the two extremes a house *topheavy* is the worst. *Watson's Arch.* *Topheavy* drones, and always looking down, As over-ballafted within the crown, Mutt'ring betwixt their lips some mystick thing. *Dryden.*



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As to stiff gales *topheavy* pines bow low  
 Their heads, and lift them as they cease to blow. *Pope.*  
**TÓPKNOT.** *n. f.* [*top* and *knot*.] A knot worn by women on the top of the head.  
 This arrogance amounts to the pride of an ass in his trappings; when 'tis but his master's taking away his *topknot* to make an ass of him again. *L'Estrange.*  
**TÓPMAN.** *n. f.* [*top* and *man*.] The fawer at the top.  
 The pit-law enters the one end of the stuff, the *topman* at the top, and the pitman under him, the *topman* observing to guide the faw exactly in the line. *Moxon's Mech. Exercise.*  
**TÓPMOST.** *n. f.* [An irregular superlative formed from *top*.] Uppermost; highest.  
 A swarm of bees,  
 Unknown from whence they took their airy flight,  
 Upon the *topmost* branch in clouds alight. *Dryden's Æn.*  
 From steep to steep the troops advanc'd with pain,  
 In hopes at last the *topmost* cliff to gain;  
 But still by new ascents the mountain grew,  
 And a fresh toil presented to their view. *Addison.*  
 Men pil'd on men with active leaps arise,  
 And build the breathing fabric to the skies;  
 A sprightly youth above the *topmost* row,  
 Points the tall pyramid, and crowns the show. *Addison.*  
**TÓPPROUD.** *adj.* [*top* and *proud*.] Proud in the highest degree.  
 This *top-proud* fellow,  
 By intelligence I do know  
 To be corrupt and treasonous. *Shakespeare.*  
**TÓPSAIL.** *n. f.* [*top* and *sail*.] The highest sail.  
 Contareus meeting with the Turk's galleys, which would not veil their *topsails*, fiercely assailed them. *Knolles.*  
 Strike, strike the *topsail*; let the main-sheet fly,  
 And furl your sails. *Dryden's Fables.*  
**TÓPARCH.** *n. f.* [*tóparchē*, Fr. *toparchie*.] The principal man in a place.  
 They are not to be conceived potent monarchs, but *tóparchs*, or kings of narrow territories. *Brown's Vulgar Err.*  
**TÓPARCHY.** *n. f.* [from *tóparch*.] Command in a small district.  
**TÓPAZ.** *n. f.* [*topaze*, Fr. *topazius*, low Lat.] A yellow gem.  
 The golden stone is the yellow *topaz*. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*  
 Can blazing carbuncles with her compare?  
 The *tophas* sent from scorched Meroc?  
 Or pearls presented by the Indian sea? *Sandys's Paraph.*  
 With light's own smile the yellow *topaz* burns. *Thomson.*  
**TO TOPE.** *v. n.* [*topf*, German, an earthen pot; *toppen*, Dutch, to be mad. *Skinner* prefers the latter etymology; *tope*, Fr.] To drink hard; to drink to excess.  
 If you *tope* in form and treat,  
 'Tis the four sauce to the sweet meat,  
 The fine you pay for being great. *Dryden.*  
**TÓPER.** *n. f.* [from *tope*.] A drunkard.  
**TÓPHACIOUS.** *adj.* [from *tophus*, Lat.] Gritty; stony.  
 Acids mixed with them precipitate a *tóphaceous* chalky matter, but not a cheffy substance. *Arbutnot.*  
**TÓPHET.** *n. f.* [תֹּפֶת Heb. a drum.] Hell; a scriptural name.  
 The pleasant valley of Hinnom, *tóphet* thence  
 And black Gehenna called, the type of hell. *Milton.*  
 Fire and darkness are here mingled with all other ingredients that make that *tóphet* prepared of old. *Burnet.*  
**TÓPICAL.** *adj.* [from *tópikos*.]  
 1. Relating to some general head.  
 2. Local; confined to some particular place.  
 An argument from authority is but a weaker kind of proof; it being but a *topical* probation, and an artificial argument, depending on naked asseveration. *Brown.*  
 Evidences of fact can be no more than *topical* and probable. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*  
 3. Applied medicinally to a particular part.  
 A woman, with some unusual hemorrhage, is only to be cured by *topical* remedies. *Arbutnot.*  
**TÓPICALLY.** *adv.* [from *topical*.] With application to some particular part.  
 This *topically* applied becomes a phænigmus, or rubifying medicine, and is of such fiery parts, that they have of themselves conceived fire and burnt a house. *Brown's Vulgar Err.*  
**TÓPICK.** *n. f.* [*topique*, Fr. *tópikos*.]  
 1. A general head; something to which other things are referred.  
 Let them argue over all the *topicks* of divine goodness and human weakness, and whatsoever other pretences sinking sinners catch at to save themselves by, yet how trifling must be their plea! *South's Sermons.*  
 I might dilate on the difficulties, the temper of the people, the power, arts, and interest of the contrary party; but those are invidious *topicks*, too green in remembrance. *Dryd.*  
 The principal branches of preaching are, to tell the people what is their duty, and then convince them that it is so: the *topicks* for both are brought from scripture and reason. *Swift.*  
 All arts and sciences have some general subjects, called *topicks*, or common places; because middle terms are bor-

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rowed, and arguments derived from them for the proof of their various propositions.  
 2. Things as are externally applied to any particular part.  
 In the cure of struma, the *topicks* ought to be discutient. *Wifeman's Surgery.*  
**TÓPLESS.** *adj.* [from *top*.] Having no top.  
 He sent abroad his voice,  
 Which Pallas far off echo'd; who did betwixt them hoist  
 Shrill tumult to a *tóplefs* height. *Chapman's Iliad.*  
**TÓPÓGRAPHER.** *n. f.* [*tópós* and *γράφω*.] One who writes descriptions of particular places.  
**TÓPÓGRAPHY.** *n. f.* [*topographie*, Fr. *tópós* and *γράφω*.] Description of particular places.  
 That philosophy gives the exactest *topography* of the extramundane spaces. *Glaville's Sep.*  
 The *topography* of Sulmo in the Latin makes but an awkward figure in the version. *Cromwell.*  
**TÓPPING.** *adj.* [from *top*.] Fine; noble; gallant. A low word.  
 The *topping* fellow I take to be the ancestor of the fine fellow. *Tatler.*  
**TÓPPINGLY.** *adj.* [from *topping*.] Fine; gay; gallant; shewy.  
 An obsolete word.  
 These *toppingly* ghefts be in number but ten,  
 As welcome to daire as beares among men. *Tupper.*  
**TO TÓPPLE.** *v. n.* [from *top*.] To fall forward; to tumble down.  
 Though bladed corn be lodged and trees blown down;  
 Though castles *topple* on their warders heads. *Shakespeare.*  
 The wisest aunt telling the saddest tale,  
 Sometime for three-foot stool mistaketh me;  
 Then slip I from her quite, down *topples* she. *Shakespeare.*  
**TÓPSYTURVY.** *adv.* [This *Skinner* fancies to be *top* in *tury*.] With the bottom upward.  
 All suddenly was turned *tópsyturny*, the noble lord elisons was blamed, the wretched people pitied, and new councils plotted. *Spenser on Ireland.*  
 If we without his help can make a head  
 To push against the kingdom; with his help  
 We shall o'turn it *tópsyturny* down. *Shakespeare. Henry IV.*  
 God told man what was good, but the devil furnished it evil, and thereby turned the world *tópsy-turny*, and brought a new chaos upon the whole creation. *South's Sermons.*  
 Man is but a *tópsyturny* creature; his head where his heels should be, grovelling on the earth. *Swift.*  
**TOR.** *n. f.* [*tór*, Saxon.]  
 1. A tower; a turret.  
 2. A high pointed rock or hill, whence *tor* in the initial syllable of some local names.  
**TORCH.** *n. f.* [*torche*, French; *torcia*, Italian; *intortitum*, low Latin.] A wax light generally supposed to be bigger than a candle.  
 Bassilius knew, by the wafting of the *torches*, that the night also was far wafted. *Sidney.*  
 Here lies the dusky *torch* of Mortimer,  
 Choak'd with ambition of the meane fort. *Shakespeare.*  
 They light the nuptial *torch*, and bid invoke  
 Hymen. *Milton.*  
 Never was known a night of such distraction;  
 Noise to confus'd and dreadful: *torches* gliding  
 Like meteors, by each other in the freets. *Dryden.*  
 I'm weary of my part;  
 My *torch* is out; and the world stands before me  
 Like a black desert at th' approach of night. *Dryden.*  
**TÓRCHBEARER.** *n. f.* [*torch* and *bear*.] One whose office is to carry a torch.  
 He did in a genteel manner chastise their negligence, with making them, for that night, the *torchbearers*. *Sidney, b. i.*  
**TÓRCHLIGHT.** *n. f.* [*torch* and *light*.] Light kindled to supply the want of the sun.  
 When the emperor Charles had clasped Germany almost in his fist, he was forced to go from Ilburg, and as if in a mask, by *torchlight*, to quit every foot he had gotten. *Bacon.*  
 If thou like a child didst fear before,  
 Being in the dark, where thou didst nothing see;  
 Now I have brought thee *torchlight* fear no more. *Davies.*  
**TÓRCHER.** *n. f.* [from *torch*.] One that gives light.  
 Ere the hories of the fun shall bring  
 Their fiery *torch* his diurnal ring. *Shakespeare.*  
**TÓRE.** *preterite*, and sometimes participle passive of *tear*.  
 Upon his head an old Scotch cap he wore,  
 With a plume feather all to pieces *tor*. *Spenser.*  
**TÓRE.** *v. a.* [Of this word I cannot guess the meaning.]  
 Proportion according to rowen or *tor* upon the ground;  
 the more *tor* the less lay will do. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*  
**TO TORMENT.** *n. f.* [*tórmenter*, Fr.]  
 1. To put to pain; to harass with anguish; to exasperate.  
 No sleep close up that deadly eye of thine,  
 Unless it be while some tormenting dream  
 Affrights thee with a hell of ugly devils. *Shakespeare.*  
 I am glad to be constrain'd to utter what  
 Torments me to conceal. *Shakespeare. Cymbeline.*  
 Art thou come to torment us before the time? *Mat. viii.*  
 2. To tease; to vex with importunity.  
 3. To put into great agitation. [*tormente*, Fr. a great storm.]  
 They soaring on main wing *torment* the air. *Milton.*  
**TORMENTED.** *adj.* [*tórmenter*, French.]  
 1. Any thing that gives pain.  
 They brought unto him all sick people that were taken with divers diseases and *torments*, and he healed them. *Mat.*  
 2. Pain; misery; anguish.  
 3. Penal anguish; torture.  
 No prisoners there, inforc'd by *torments*, cry;  
 But fearless by their old tormentors lie. *Sandys's Paraph.*  
 Not sharp revenge, not hell itself can find  
 A hercer *torment* than a guilty mind,  
 Which day and night doth dreadfully accuse,  
 Condemns the wretch, and fill the charge renews. *Dryd.*  
**TORMENTOR.** *n. f.* [from *torment*.]  
 1. One who torments; one who gives pain.  
 He called to me for succour, desiring me at least to kill him, to deliver him from those *tormentors*. *Sidney, b. ii.*  
 Let his *tormentor* conscience find him out.  
 The commandments of God being conformable to the dictates of right reason, man's judgment condemns him when he violates any of them; and so the finner becomes his own *tormentor*. *South's Sermons.*  
 2. One who inflicts penal tortures.  
 No prisoners there, inforc'd by *torments*, cry,  
 But fearless by their old *tormentors* lie. *Sandys on Job.*  
 Hadst thou full pow'r to kill,  
 Or measure out his *torments* by thy will;  
 Yet, what could'st thou, *tormentor*, hope to gain,  
 Thy loss continues unrepaired by pain. *Dryden's Juv.*  
 The ancient martyrs passed through such new inventions  
 and varieties of pain as tired their *tormentors*. *Addison.*  
**TÓRMENTIL.** *n. f.* [*tormentilla*, Fr. *tormentilla*, Lat.] Septfoil. A plant.  
 The root has been used for tanning of leather, and accounted the best affringent in the whole vegetable kingdom. *Miller.*  
 Refresh the spirits externally by some epithemata of balm, bugloss, with the powder of the roots of *tormentil*. *Wifeman.*  
**TORN.** *part. pass. of tear.*  
 Ye shall not eat any flesh that is *torn* of beasts. *Exod. xxii.*  
**TORNA'DO.** *n. f.* [*tornado*, Spanish.] A hurricane; a whirlwind.  
 Nimble convulsions strike the eye,  
 And bold *tornado's* bluster in the sky. *Garth.*  
**TORPEDO.** *n. f.* [Lat.] A fish which while alive, if touched even with a long stick, benumbs the hand that so touches it, but when dead is eaten safely.  
**TORPENT.** *adj.* [*torpens*, Latin.] Benumbed; struck motionless; not active; incapable of motion.  
 A comprehensive expedient to assist the frail and *torpent* memory through so multifarious an employment.  *Evelyn.*  
**TÓRPID.** *adj.* [*torpidus*, Latin.] Numb; motionless; sluggish; not active.  
 Without heat all things would be *torpid* and without motion. *Ray on the Creation.*  
 The fun awakes the *torpid* sap. *Thomson's Spring.*  
**TÓRPIDNESS.** *n. f.* [from *torpid*.] The state of being torpid.  
 Though the object about which it is exercised be poor, little, and low, yet a man hath this advantage by the exercise of this faculty about it, that it keeps it from rest and *torpidness*, it enlargeth and habituates it for a due improvement even about nobler objects. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*  
**TÓRPTUDE.** *n. f.* [from *torpid*.] State of being motionless; numbness; sluggishness.  
 Some, in their most perfect state, subsist in a kind of *torpitude* or sleeping state. *Derham.*  
**TÓRPOR.** *n. f.* [Latin.] Dulness; numbness; inability to move; dulness of sensation.  
 Motion discusses the *torpor* of solid bodies, which, beside their motion of gravity, have in them a natural appetite not to move at all. *Bacon's Nat. Hist. No. 763.*  
**TORREFACTION.** *n. f.* [*torrefaction*, Fr. *torrefacio*, Latin.] The act of drying by the fire.  
 When torrefied sulphur makes bodies black, why does *torrefaction* make sulphur itself black. *Boyle on Colours.*  
 If it have not a sufficient insolation it looketh pale; if it be sunned too long it suffereth *torrefaction*. *Brown.*  
**TO TÓRRIFY.** *v. a.* [*torrifier*, Fr. *torrefacio*, Lat.] To dry by the fire.  
 In the sulphur of bodies *torrified* consist the principles of inflammability. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*  
 The Africans are more peculiarly scorched and *torrified* from the sun by addition of dryness from the soil. *Brown.*  
 Divers learned men assign, for the cause of blackness, the sooty steam of adust, or *torrified* sulphur. *Boyle on Colours.*  
 Torrefied sulphur makes bodies black; I desire to know why *torrefaction* makes sulphur itself black? *Boyle.*  
 Another clifter is compoed of two hemina of white wine,

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half a hemina of honey, Egyptian nitre *torrefied* a quadrant. *Arbutnot on Coins.*  
**TÓRRENT.** *n. f.* [*torrent*, Fr. *torrens*, Lat.]  
 1. A sudden stream raised by summer showers.  
 The near in blood,  
 Forsake me like the *torrent* of a flood: *Sandys on Job.*  
 Will no kind flood, no friendly rain,  
 Disguise the marshal's plain disgrace;  
 No *torrents* swell the low Mohayne,  
 The world will say he durst not pass. *Prior.*  
 2. A violent and rapid stream; tumultuous current.  
 Not far from Caucasus are certain steep falling *torrents*, which wash down many grains of gold, as in many other parts of the world; and the people there inhabiting use to set many fleeces of wool in these descents of waters, in which the grains of gold remain, and the water passeth through, which Strabo witnesseth to be true. *Raleigh.*  
 The memory of those who, out of duty and conscience, opposed that *torrent* which did overwhelm them, should not lose the recompence due to their virtue. *Clarendon.*  
 When thrivell'd herbs on with'ring stems decay,  
 The wary ploughman, on the mountain's brow,  
 Undams his wat'ry stores, huge *torrents* flow,  
 Temp'ring the thirsty fever of the field. *Dryden's Georg.*  
 Erasmus, that great injur'd name,  
 Stem'd the wild *torrent* of a barb'rous age. *Pope.*  
**TÓRRENT.** *adj.* [*torrens*, Lat.] Rolling in a rapid stream.  
 Fierce Phlegeton,  
 Whose waves of *torrent* fire inflame with rage. *Milton.*  
**TÓRRID.** *adj.* [*torride*, Fr. *torridus*, Lat.]  
 1. Parched; dried with heat.  
 Galen's commentators mention a twofold dryness; the one concomitated with a heat, which they call a *torrid* tabes; the other with a coldness, when the parts are consumed through extinction of their native heat. *Harvey on Consump.*  
 2. Burning; violently hot.  
 This with *torrid* heat,  
 And vapours as the Libyan air adust,  
 Began to parch that temperate clime. *Milton's Par. Lost.*  
 3. It is particularly applied to the regions or zone between the tropicks.  
 Columbus first  
 Found a temp'rate in a *torrid* zone;  
 The feverish air fann'd by a cooling breeze. *Dryden.*  
 Those who amidst the *torrid* regions live,  
 May they not gales unknown to us receive?  
 See daily show'rs rejoice the thirsty earth,  
 And blebs the flow'ry buds succeeding birth. *Prior.*  
**TÓRSEL.** *n. f.* [*torse*, Fr.] Any thing in a twisted form.  
 When you lay any timber on brickwork, as *torsels* for mantle trees to lie on, or lintols over windows, lay them in loam. *Moxon's Mech. Exercises.*  
**TÓRSION.** *n. f.* [*torso*, Lat.] The act of turning or twisting.  
**TÓRT.** *n. f.* [*tort*, Fr. *tortum*, low Latin.] Mischief; injury; calamity. Obsolete.  
 Then gain triumphant trumpets found on high,  
 That sent to heaven the echoed report  
 Of their new joy, and happy victory  
 Against him that had been long oppress'd with *tort*,  
 And fast imprisoned in sieged fort. *Fa. Qu. b. i.*  
 He dreadful bad them come to court,  
 For no wild beasts should do them any *tort*. *Spenser.*  
 Your disobedience and ill managing  
 Of actions, lost for want of due support,  
 Refer I justly to a further spring,  
 Spring of sedition, strife, oppression, *tort*. *Fairfax, b. i.*  
**TÓRTLE.** *n. f.* [*torilis*, Lat.] Twisted; wreathed.  
**TÓRTION.** *n. f.* [from *tortus*, Latin.] Torment; pain. Not in use.  
 All purgers have a raw spirit or wind, which is the principal cause of *tortion* in the stomach and belly. *Bacon.*  
**TÓRTIOUS.** *adj.* [from *tort*.] Injurious; doing wrong. *Spens.*  
**TÓRTIVE.** *adj.* [from *tortus*, Lat.] Twisted; wreathed.  
 Knots by the conflux of meeting sap,  
 Infect the found pine, and divert his grain  
 Tortive and errant from his course of growth. *Shakespeare.*  
**TÓRTOISE.** *n. f.* [*tortue*, French.]  
 1. An animal covered with a hard shell: there are tortoises both of land and water.  
 In his needy shop a *tortoise* hung,  
 An alligator stult. *Shakespeare.*  
 A living *tortoise* being turned upon its back, not being able to make use of its paws for the returning of itself, because they could only bend towards the belly, it could help itself only by its neck and head; sometimes one side, sometimes another, by pushing against the ground, to rock itself as in a cradle, to find out where the inequality of the ground might permit it to roll its shell. *Ray on the Creation.*  
 2. A form into which the ancient soldiers used to throw their troops, by bending down and holding their bucklers above their heads so that no darts could hurt them.  
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Their targets in a *toruise* cast, the foes  
Secure advancing, to the turrets rose. *Dryden's Æn.*  
**TORTUOSITY**. *n. f.* [from *tortuosus*.] Wreath; flexure.  
These the midwife contriveth unto a knot close unto the  
body of the infant, from whence ensueth that *tortuosity*, or  
complicated nodosity, called the navel. *Brown's Vulgar Err.*  
**TORTUOUS**. *adj.* [*tortuosus*, Fr. from *tortuosus*, *tortus*, Lat.]  
1. Twisted; wreathed; winding.  
So vary'd he, and of his *tortuous* train  
Curl'd many a wanton wreath. *Milton.*  
Aqueous vapours, like a dry wind, pass through so long  
and *tortuous* a pipe of lead. *Boyle.*  
2. Mischievous. [Thus I explain it, on supposition that it is  
derived from *tort*, wrong; but it may mean *crooked*: as we  
say, *crooked* ways for *bad* practices, *crooked* being regularly  
enough opposite to *right*. This in some copies is *tortious*,  
and therefore from *tort*.]  
Ne ought he car'd whom he endamaged  
By *tortuous* wrong, or whom bereav'd of right. *Fa. Qu.*  
**TORTURE**. *n. f.* [*tortura*, Fr. *tortura*, Lat.]  
1. Torments judiciously inflicted; pain by which guilt is punished,  
or confession extorted.  
Hecate  
Then led me trembling through those dire abodes,  
And taught the *tortures* of the avenging gods. *Dryden.*  
2. Pain; anguish; pang.  
Better be with the dead,  
Than on the *torture* of the mind to lie  
In restless ecstasy. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*  
Ghastly spasm or racking *torture*. *Milton.*  
**TO TORTURE**. *v. a.* [from the noun.]  
1. To punish with tortures.  
Hipparchus my enfranchis'd bondman,  
He may at pleasure whip, or hang, or *torture*. *Shakespeare.*  
The scourge inexorable and the *torturing* hour. *Milton.*  
2. To vex; to excruciate; to torment.  
Still must I cherish the dear, sad remembrance  
At once to *torture*, and to please my soul. *Addison's Cato.*  
3. To keep on the stretch.  
The bow *tortureth* the string continually, and thereby  
holdeth it in a continual trepidation. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*  
**TORTURER**. *n. f.* [from *tortura*.] He who tortures; tormenter.  
I play the *torturer* by small and small,  
To lengthen out the worst that must be spoken. *Shakespeare.*  
When king Edward the second was amongst his *torturers*,  
the more to disgrace his face, they flaved him, and washed  
him with cold water; the king said, well, yet I will have  
warm water, and so shed abundance of tears. *Bacon's Apoph.*  
Turning our tortures into horrid arms  
Against the *torturer*. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. ii.*  
**TORTVITY**. *n. f.* [*tortvitas*, Lat.] Sourness; severity of coun-  
tenance.  
**TORTVUS**. *adj.* [*tortvus*, Lat.] Sour of aspect; stern; severe  
of countenance.  
That *tortvus* four look produced by anger, and that gay  
and pleasing countenance accompanying love. *Derham.*  
**TORY**. *n. f.* [A cant term, derived, I suppose, from an Irish  
word signifying a savage.] One who adheres to the ancient  
constitution of the state, and the apostolical hierarchy of the  
church of England, opposed to a whig.  
The knight is more a *tory* in the country than the town,  
because it more advances his interest. *Addison.*  
To confound his hated coin, all parties and religions join  
whigs, *tories*. *Swift.*  
**TO TOSSE**. *v. n.* [Of the same original with *teize*.] To comb  
wool.  
**TO TOSS**. *v. a.* [*tassen*, Dutch; *tasser*, French, to accumu-  
late; *Minsew*. *Ossew*, to dance; *Merie Casaubon*. *Tofen*,  
German, to make a noise; *Skinner*: perhaps from *us*, a  
word used by those who would have any thing thrown to  
them.]  
1. To throw with the hand, as a ball at play.  
With this she seem'd to play, and as in sport,  
*Toss'd* to her love in presence of the court. *Dryden.*  
A shepherd diverted himself with *tossing* up eggs and catch-  
ing them again. *Addison.*  
2. To throw with violence.  
Back do I *toss* these treasons to thy head. *Shakespeare.*  
Vulcano's discharge forth with the fire not only metallick  
and mineral matter but huge stones, *tossing* them up to a very  
great height in the air. *Woodward's Nat. Hist. p. iv.*  
3. To lift with a sudden and violent motion.  
Behold how they *toss* their torches on high,  
How they point to the Persian abodes. *Dryden.*  
I call'd to stop him, but in vain:  
He *toss'd* his arm aloft, and proudly told me,  
He would not stay. *Addison's Cato.*  
So talk too idle buzzing things;  
*Toss* up their heads, and stretch their wings. *Prior.*  
4. To agitate; to put into violent motion.  
The getting of treasures by a lying tongue is a vanity *tossed*  
to and fro. *Prov. xxi. 6.*

TOT

Things will have their first or second agitation; if they  
be not *tossed* upon the arguments of counsel, they will be  
*tossed* upon the waves of fortune, and be full of inconstancy,  
doing and undoing. *Bacon's Essays.*  
Cows, hoods, and habits, with their wearers *toss'd*.  
And flutter'd into rags. *Milton.*  
I have made several voyages upon the sea, often been *tossed*  
in storms. *Addison's Spect. N. 489.*  
5. To make restless; to disquiet.  
She did love the knight of the red cross,  
For whose dear sake so many troubles her did *toss*. *F. Qu.*  
Calm region once,  
And full of peace, now *toss'd* and turbulent. *Milton.*  
6. To keep in play; to tumble over.  
That scholar should come to a better knowledge in the  
Latin tongue than most do, that spend four years in *tossing* all  
the rules of grammar in common schools. *Milton.*  
**TO TOSS**. *v. n.*  
1. To fling; to winch; to be in violent commotion.  
Dire was the *tossing*! deep the groans! despair  
Tended the sick, buiest from couch to couch. *Milton.*  
Galen tells us of a woman patient of his whom he found  
very weak in bed, continually *tossing* and tumbling from one  
side to another, and totally deprived of her rest. *Harvey.*  
To *toss* and fling, and to be restless, only frets and enrages  
our pain. *Tillotson.*  
And thou, my fire, not defin'd by thy birth,  
To turn to dust and mix with common earth,  
How wilt thou *toss* and rave, and long to die,  
And quit thy claim to immortality. *Addison's Ovid.*  
2. To be tossed.  
Your mind is *tossing* on the sea,  
There where your argosies  
Do overpeer the petty traffickers. *Shakespeare.*  
3. To Toss up. To throw a coin into the air, and wager on  
what side it shall fall.  
I'd try if any pleasure could be found,  
In *tossing* up for twenty thousand pound. *Brampton.*  
**Toss**. *n. f.* [from the verb.]  
1. The act of tossing.  
The discus that is to be seen in the hand of the celebrated  
Castor at Don Livio's is perfectly round; nor has it any  
thing like a fling fastened to it, to add force to the *toss*. *Add.*  
2. An affected manner of raising the head.  
His various modes from various fathers follow;  
One taught the *toss*, and one the new French wallow;  
His sword-knot this, his cravat that design'd. *Dryden.*  
There is hardly a polite sentence in the following dialogues  
which doth not require some suitable *toss* of the head. *Swift.*  
**TO TOSSEL**. *n. f.* See TASSLE.  
Tie at each lower corner a handful of hops with a piece  
of packthread to make a *tassel*, by which you may con-  
veniently lift the bag when full. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*  
**TO TOSSE**. *n. f.* [from *toss*.] One who throws; one who flings  
and writhes.  
**TO TSSPOT**. *n. f.* [*toss* and *pot*.] A toper and drunkard.  
**TOST**. preterite and part. pass. of *toss*.  
In a troubled sea of passion *toss'd*. *Milton.*  
**TO TAL**. *adj.* [*tatus*, Lat. *total*, Fr.]  
1. Whole; complete; full.  
They set and rise;  
Left *total* darkness should by night regain  
Her old possession, and extinguish life. *Milton.*  
If all the pains that, for thy Britain's sake,  
My past has took, or future life may take,  
Be grateful to my queen; permit my pray'r,  
And with this gift reward my *total* care. *Prior.*  
2. Whole; not divided.  
Either to undergo  
Myself the *total* crime; or to accuse  
My other-self, the partner of my life. *Milton's Par. Lost.*  
**TOTALITY**. *n. f.* [*totalité*, Fr.] Complete sum; whole quan-  
tity.  
**TO TALLY**. *adv.* [from *total*.] Wholly; fully; completely.  
The sound interpreters expound this image of God, of nat-  
ural reason; which, if it be *totally* or mostly defaced, the  
right of government doth cease. *Bacon's holy War.*  
Charity doth not end with this world, but goes along with  
us into the next, where it will be perfected: but faith and  
hope shall then *totally* fail; the one being changed into light,  
the other into enjoyment. *Atterbury's Sermons.*  
**TO TOTHER**. *v. n.* [*tateren*, to stagger, Dutch.] To shake  
so as to threaten a fall.  
What news, in this our *tossing* state?  
—It is a reeling world indeed, my lord;  
And I believe will never stand upright. *Shakespeare.*  
As a bowing wall shall ye be, and as a tottering fence. *Psalm.*  
The foes already have possess'd the wall,  
Troy nods from high, and totters to her fall. *Dryden.*  
**TO TATTERY**.

TOU

**TO TATTERY**. *adj.* [from *tetter*.] Shaking; unsteady; dizzy.  
**TO TRY**. *v. a.* [Neither of those words is used.]  
Siker thy head very *tattie* is. *Spenser's Past.*  
So on thy corbe shoulder it leans amiss.  
**TO TOUCH**. *v. a.* [*toucher*, Fr. *teufen*, Dutch.]  
1. To reach with any thing, so as that there be no space be-  
tween the thing reached and the thing brought to it.  
He so light was at legerdmain,  
That what he *touch'd* came not to light again. *Spenser.*  
Ye shall not eat nor *touch* it lest ye die. *Gen. iii. 3.*  
He brake the withs as a thread of tow 'is broken when it  
toucheth the fire. *Judg. xvi. 9.*  
2. To come to; to attain.  
He that is begotten of God keepeth himself, and that  
wicked one *toucheth* him not. *1 John v. 18.*  
On herds devoted to the god of day;  
The god vindictive doom'd them never more,  
Ah men unblest'd! to *touch* that natal shore. *Pope's Ody.*  
3. To try as gold with a stone.  
When I have suit,  
Wherein I mean to *touch* your love indeed,  
It shall be full of poize and difficulty,  
And fearful to be granted. *Shakespeare's Othello.*  
4. To affect; to relate to.  
In ancient times was publickly read first the scripture, as,  
namely, something out of the books of the prophets of God;  
of some things out of the apostles writings; and, lastly, out of  
the holy evangelists some things which *touch'd* the person of  
our lord Jesus Christ. *Hooker, b. v.*  
The quarrel *toucheth* none but us alone;  
Betwixt ourselves let us decide it then. *Shakespeare, Hen. VI.*  
What of sweet  
Hath *touch'd* my sense, flat seems to this. *Milton.*  
5. To move; to strike mentally; to melt.  
I was sensibly *touch'd* with that kind impression. *Congreve.*  
The tender fire was *touch'd* with what he said,  
And hung the blaze of glories from his head,  
And bid the youth advance. *Addison's Ovid.*  
6. To delineate or mark out.  
Nature affords at least a glimm'ring light:  
The lines, though *touch'd* but faintly, are drawn right. *Pope.*  
7. To censure; to animadvert upon.  
Doctor Parker, in his sermon before them, *touch'd* them  
for their living too near; that they went near to *touch* him for  
his life. *Hayward.*  
8. To infect; to seize slightly.  
Pestilent diseases are bred in the Summer; otherwise those  
*touch'd* are in most danger in the Winter. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*  
9. To bite; to wear; to have an effect on.  
Its face must be very flat and smooth, and so hard, that a  
file will not *touch* it, as smiths say, when a file will not eat,  
or race it. *Moxon's Mech. Exercise.*  
10. To strike a musical instrument.  
They *touch'd* their golden harps, and prais'd. *Milton.*  
One dip the pencil, and one *touch* the lyre. *Pope.*  
11. To influence by impulse; to impel forcibly.  
No decree of mine,  
To *touch* with lightest moment of impulse  
His free will. *Milton.*  
12. To treat of perfunctorily.  
This thy last reasoning words *touch'd* only. *Milton.*  
13. To TOUCH up. To repair, or improve by slight strokes,  
or little emendations.  
What he saw was only her natural countenance *touch'd* up  
with the usual improvements of an aged coquette. *Addison.*  
**TO TOUCH**. *v. n.*  
1. To be in a state of junction so that no space is between  
them.  
2. To fasten on; to take effect on.  
Strong waters pierce metals, and will *touch* upon gold that  
will not *touch* upon silver. *Bacon.*  
3. To TOUCH at. To come to without stay.  
The next day we *touch'd* at Sidon. *Acts xxvii. 3.*  
Oh fail not to *touch* at Peru;  
With gold there our vessel we'll store.  
Civil law and history are studies which a gentleman should  
not barely *touch* at, but constantly dwell upon. *Locke.*  
A fishmonger lately *touch'd* at Hammermith. *Spectator.*  
4. To TOUCH on. To mention slightly.  
The shewing by what steps knowledge comes into our  
minds, it may suffice to have only *touch'd* on. *Locke.*  
It is an use no-body has dwelt upon; if the antiquaries  
have *touch'd* upon it they immediately quitted it. *Addison.*  
5. To TOUCH on or upon. To go for a very short time.  
He *touch'd* upon the Moluccoes. *Abbot's Des. of the World.*  
Which monsters, left the Trojan's pious host  
Should bear, or *touch* upon th' enchanted coast.  
Propitious Neptune steer'd their course by night. *Dryden.*  
I made a little voyage round the lake, and *touch'd* on the  
several towns that lie on its coasts. *Addison on Italy.*

TOU

6. To TOUCH on or upon. To mention slightly.  
It is impossible to make observations in art or science which  
have not been *touch'd* upon by others. *Addison's Spectator.*  
**TOUCH**. *n. f.* [from the verb.]  
1. Reach of any thing so that there is no space between the  
things reaching and reached.  
2. The sense of feeling.  
O dear son Edgar,  
Might I but live to see thee in my *touch*,  
I'd say, I had eyes again. *Shakespeare, King Lear.*  
The spirit of wine, or chemical oils, which are so hot in  
operation, are to the first *touch* cold. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*  
By *touch* the first pure qualities we learn,  
Which quicken all things, hot, cold, moist and dry;  
By *touch*, hard, soft, rough, smooth, we do discern;  
By *touch*, sweet pleasure, and sharp pain we try. *Davies.*  
The spiders *touch* how exquisitely fine!  
Feels at each thread, and lives along the line. *Pope.*  
The fifth sense is *touch*, a sense over the whole body. *Locke.*  
3. The act of touching.  
The *touch* of the cold water made a pretty kind of shrug-  
ging come over her body, like the twinkling of the fairest  
among the fixed stars. *Sidney, b. ii.*  
The time was once when thou unurg'd wou'd'st vow,  
That never *touch* was welcome to thy hand  
Unless I *touch'd*. *Shakespeare.*  
With one virtuous *touch*  
Th' archchemick fun produces precious things. *Milton.*  
4. Examination as by a stone.  
To-morrow, good fir Michell, is a day  
Wherein the fortune of ten thousand men  
Must bide the *touch*. *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*  
Ah Buckingham, now do I ply the *touch*,  
To try if thou be current gold indeed. *Shakespeare.*  
Albeit some of these articles were merely devised, yet the  
duke being of base gold, and fearing the *touch*, subscribed  
that he did acknowledge his offences. *Hayward.*  
5. Test; that by which any thing is examined.  
The law-makers rather respected their own benefit than  
equity, the true *touch* of all laws. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*  
6. Proof; tried qualities.  
Come my sweet wife, my dearest mother, and  
My friends of noble *touch*! when I am forth,  
Bid me farewell, and smile. *Shakespeare.*  
7. [*Touche*, Fr.] Single act of a pencil upon the picture.  
Artificial strife  
Lives in those *touches*, livelier than life. *Shakespeare.*  
It will be the more difficult for him to conceive when he  
has only a relation given him, without the nice *touches* which  
make the graces of the picture. *Dryden.*  
Never give the least *touch* with your pencil, till you have  
well examined your design. *Dryden.*  
8. Feature; lineament.  
Thus Rosalind of many parts  
By heav'nly synod was devis'd;  
Of many faces, eyes and hearts,  
To have the *touches* dearest priz'd. *Shakespeare, As you like it.*  
A son was copy'd from his voice so much,  
The very same in ev'ry little *touch*. *Dryden.*  
9. Act of the hand upon a musical instrument.  
Here let the sounds of mulick  
Creep in our ears; soft filiness and the night  
Become the *touches* of sweet harmony. *Shakespeare.*  
10. Power of exciting the affections.  
Not alone  
The death of Fulvia, with more urgent *touches*,  
Do strongly speak t' us. *Shakespeare, Ant. and Cleopatra.*  
Nor wanted power to mitigate and swage,  
With solemn *touches*, troubled thoughts. *Milton.*  
11. Something of passion or affection.  
He which without our nature could not on earth suffer for  
the world, doth now also, by means thereof, both make inter-  
cession to God for sinners, and exercise dominion over all men,  
with a true, natural, and a sensible *touch* of mercy. *Hooker.*  
He loves us not:  
He wants the natural *touch*. *Shakespeare.*  
12. Particular relation; sensible relation.  
Speech of *touch* towards others should be sparingly used;  
for discourse ought to be as a field, without coming home to  
any man. *Bacon's Essays.*  
13. [*Touche*, Fr.] A stroke.  
Our kings no sooner fall out, but their mints make war  
upon one another; one meets sometimes with very nice  
*touches* of raillery. *Addison on ancient Medals.*  
Another smart *touch* of the author we meet with in the  
fifth page, where, without any preparation, he breaks out  
all on a sudden into a vein of poetry. *Addison.*  
Though its error may be such,  
As Knags and Burges cannot hit  
It yet may feel the nicer *touch*  
Of Wicherley's or Congreve's wit. *Prior.*



## TOU

- He gave the little wealth he had  
To build a house for fools and mad;  
To shew by one fatyrick touch,  
No nation wanted it so much.  
Animadversion; censure. *Swift.*  
I never bare any touch of conscience with greater regret.  
*King Charles.*  
Soon mov'd with touch of blame, thus Eve,  
What words have pass'd thy lips, Adam, severe. *Milton.*  
15. Exact performance of agreement.  
Touch kept is commended, yet credit to keepe  
Is pay and dispatch him, yer ever ye sleepe. *Tusser.*  
Quoth Hudibras, thou offer'st much,  
But art not able to keep touch. *Hudibras, p. i.*  
I keep touch both with my promise to Philopolis, and with  
my own usual frugality in these kind of collations. *More.*  
He was not to expect that so perfidious a creature should  
keep touch with him. *L'Estrange.*  
16. A small quantity intermingled.  
Madam, I have a touch of your condition,  
That cannot brook the accent of reproof. *Shakespeare.*  
This coming still nearer to an aspiration, a touch of it  
may perhaps be an ingredient in the rough guttural pronun-  
ciation of the Welsh and Irish. *Holder's Elements of Speech.*  
17. A hint; slight notice given.  
The king your master knows their disposition very well;  
a small touch will put him in mind of them. *Bacon.*  
18. A cant word for a slight essay.  
Print my preface in such a form as, in the bookfellers  
phrase, will make a sixpenny touch. *Swift.*  
TOUCHABLE. *adj.* [from touch.] Tangible; that may be  
touched.  
TOUCH-HOLE. *n. f.* [touch and hole.] The hole through which  
the fire is conveyed to the powder in the gun.  
In a piece of ordnance, if you speak in the touch-hole, and  
another lay his ear to the mouth of the piece, the sound is  
far better heard than in the open air. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*  
TOUCHINESS. *n. f.* [from touching.] Peevishness; irascibility.  
My friends relented it as a motion not guided with such  
discretion as the touchings of those times required. *K. Charles.*  
TOUCHING. *prep.* [This word is originally a participle of  
touch.] With respect, regard, or relation to.  
Touching things which belong to discipline, the church  
hath authority to make canons and decrees, even as we read  
in the apostles times it did. *Hooker, b. iii.*  
Touching our person, seek we no revenge;  
But we our kingdom's safety must to tender,  
Whole ruin you three fought, that to her laws  
We do deliver you. *Shakespeare's Henry V.*  
The heavens and the earth remained in the same state in  
which they were created, as touching their substance, though  
there was afterwards added multiplicity of perfection in re-  
spect of beauty. *Raleigh's Hist. of the World.*  
Touching the debt, he took himself to be acquitted thereof.  
*Hayward.*  
Socrates chose rather to die than renounce or conceal his  
judgment touching the unity of the Godhead. *South.*  
TOUCHING. *adj.* [from touch.] Pathetic; affecting; moving.  
TOUCHINGLY. *adv.* [from touch.] With feeling emotion; in a  
pathetic manner.  
This last fable shows how touchingly the poet argues in  
love affairs. *Garth.*  
TOUCHMENT. *n. f.* An herb.  
TOUCHSTONE. *n. f.* [touch and stone; pierre de touche, Fr.]  
1. Stone by which metals are examined.  
Chilon would say, that gold was tried with the touchstone,  
and men with gold. *Bacon's Apophth.*  
If he intends to deal clearly, why does he make the touch-  
stone faulty, and the standard uncertain. *Collier.*  
2. Any test or criterion.  
Is not this their rule of such sufficiency, that we should use  
it as a touchstone to try the orders of the church? *Hooker.*  
The work, the touchstone of the nature, is;  
And by their operations things are known. *Davies.*  
Money serves for the touchstone of common honesty. *L'Estr.*  
Time is the surest judge of truth: I am not vain enough  
to think I have left no faults in this, which that touchstone  
will not discover. *Dryden's Spanish Fryar.*  
TOUCHWOOD. *n. f.* [touch and wood.] Rotten wood used to  
catch the fire struck from the flint.  
A race of resolute stout trees they are, so abounding with  
metal and heat, that they quickly take fire, and become  
touchwood. *Houel's Vocal Forest.*  
To make white powder, the powder of rotten willows is  
best; spunk, or touchwood prepared might make it rustier. *Br.*  
TOUCHY. *adj.* [from touch.] Peevish; irascible; touchy;  
apt to take fire. A low word.  
You are upon a touchy point, and therefore treat so nice a  
subject with proportionable caution. *Collier on Pride.*  
You are so touchy, and take things so hotly, I am sure there  
must be some mistake in this. *Arbutnot's Hist. of J. Bull.*

## TOW

- TOUGH. *adj.* [toh, Saxon.]  
1. Yielding without fracture; not brittle.  
Of bodies some are fragile, and some are tough, and not  
fragile. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*  
2. Stiff; not easily flexible.  
The bow he drew,  
And almost join'd the horns of the tough eugh. *Dryden.*  
Fate with nature's law would strive,  
To shew plain-dealing once an age may thrive;  
And when so tough a frame she could not bend,  
Exceeded her commission to befriend. *Dryden.*  
3. Not easily injured or broken.  
O fides you are too tough!  
Will you yet hold?  
A body made of brass the crone demands  
For her lov'd nursing, strung with nerves of wire,  
Tough to the last, and with no toil to tire. *Dryden.*  
4. Viscous; clammy; ropy.  
TOUGHEN. *v. n.* [from tough.] To grow tough.  
Hops off the kiln lay three weeks to cool, give and  
toughen, else they will break to powder. *Mortimer's Hist.*  
TOUGHNESS. *n. f.* [from tough.]  
1. Not brittleness; flexibility.  
To make an induration with toughness, and less fragility,  
decoct bodies in water for three days; but they must be such  
into which the water will not enter. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*  
A well-temper'd sword is bent at will,  
But keeps the native toughness of the steel. *Dryden.*  
2. Viscosity; tenacity; clamminess; glutinousness.  
In the first stage the viscosity or toughness of the fluids should  
be taken off by diluents. *Arbutnot on Diet.*  
3. Firmness against injury.  
I confess me knit to thy deserving with cables of perdur-  
able toughness. *Shakespeare, Othello.*  
TOUPEE. *n. f.* [Fr.] A curl; an artificial lock of hair.  
Remember second-hand toupees and repaired ruffles. *Swift.*  
TOUR. *n. f.* [tour, French.]  
1. Ramble; roving journey.  
I made the tour of all the king's palaces. *Addison.*  
Were it permitted, he'd make the tour of the whole system  
of the sun. *Arbutnot and Pope's Mart. Scrib.*  
2. Turn; revolution. In both these senses it is rather French  
than English.  
First Ptolemy his scheme celestial wrought,  
And of machines a wild provision brought;  
Orbs centrick and eccentric he prepares,  
Cycles and epicycles, solid spheres  
In order plac'd, and with bright globes inlaid,  
To solve the tours by heavenly bodies made. *Blackmore.*  
3. In Milton it is probably tour; soar; elevation.  
The bird of Jove stoop'd from his airy tour,  
Two birds of gayest plume before him drove. *Milton.*  
TOURNAMENT. *n. f.* [tournamentum, low Lat.]  
TOURNEY. *n. f.*  
1. Tilt; joust; military sport; mock encounter.  
They might under the pretence  
Of tilts and tournaments,  
Provide them horse and armour for defence. *Daniel.*  
For jousts, tourneys, and barriers, the glories of them are  
the chariots, wherein challengers make their entry. *Bacon.*  
Whence came all those jousts, tiltings, and tournaments, so  
much in use in these parts. *Temple's Mised.*  
He liv'd with all the pomp he could devise,  
At tilts and tournaments obtain'd the prize,  
But found no favour in his lady's eyes. *Dryden.*  
The spouses of Hippolita the queen,  
What tilts and tourneys at the feast were seen. *Dryden.*  
2. Milton uses it simply for encounter; shock of battle.  
With cruel tournament the squadrons join!  
Where cattle pastur'd late, now scatter'd lies  
With carcasses, and arms, th' infangui'd field. *Milton.*  
TOURNEY. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To tilt in the lists.  
An elfin born of noble state,  
Well could he tourney, and in lists debate. *P. Qu. b. ii.*  
TOURNIQUET. *n. f.* [French.] A bandage used in amputa-  
tions, straitened or relaxed by the turn of a handle.  
If the orifice does not readily appear, loosen the tourniquet,  
and the effusion of blood will direct you to it. *Sharp.*  
TOUZE. *v. a.* [probably of the same original with touze,  
teize, toze.] To pull; to tear; to haul; to drag; whence  
touser or touzer, the name of a maffist.  
As a bear whom angry curs have touz'd,  
Having off shak'd them and escap'd their hands,  
Becomes more fell, and all that him withstands  
Treads down and overthrows. *Spenser.*  
Take him hence; to th' rack with him: we'll touze you  
Joint by joint, but we will know his purpose. *Shakespeare.*  
To touze such things as flutter  
To honest Bounce is bread and butter. *Swift.*  
TOW. *n. f.* [top, Saxon.] Flax or hemp beaten and combed  
into a filamentous substance. *Tow.*

## TOW

- Tow twisted round the handle of an instrument makes it  
easier to be held. *Sharp.*  
To Tow. *v. a.* [teon, teohan, Saxon, to lead; toghen, old  
Dutch.] To draw by a rope, particularly through the water.  
Thou knew'st too well  
My heart was to thy rudder ty'd by th' string,  
And thou should'st tow me after. *Shak. Ant. and Cleopatra.*  
The seamen towed, and I shoved, till we arrived. *Swift.*  
TOWARDS. *prep.* [topays, Saxon.]  
TOWARDS. *adv.*  
1. In a direction to.  
He set his face towards the wilderness. *Num. xxiv. 1.*  
The currents drive,  
Towards the retreating sea, their furious tide. *Milton.*  
Near to: as, the danger now comes towards him.  
2. With respect to; touching; regarding.  
We brought them to as great peace between themselves,  
as love towards us for having made the peace. *Sidney, b. ii.*  
Repeat you not,  
As that the sin hath brought you to this shame,  
Which sorrow's always towards ourselves, not heav'n?  
*Shakespeare, Measure for Measure.*  
His heart relented towards her.  
By our law, no good is to be left undone towards all, not  
the good of the tongue, the hand, the heart. *South's Sermons.*  
4. With tendency to.  
This was the first alarm England received towards any  
trouble, after it had enjoyed for so many years the most un-  
interrupted prosperity. *Clarendon, b. ii.*  
5. Nearly; little less than.  
I am towards nine years older since I left you. *Swift.*  
TOWARDS. *adv.* [It is doubtful whether in this use the word  
TOWARDS. } be adverb or adjective.] Near; at hand; in a  
state of preparation.  
What might be toward that this sweaty haste  
Doth make the night joint labourer with the day. *Shakespeare.*  
TOWARDS. *adj.* Ready to do or learn; not forward.  
TOWARDNESS. *n. f.* [from towards.] Docility; compli-  
ance; readiness to do or to learn.  
The beauty and towardness of these children moved her  
brethren to envy. *Raleigh's Hist. of the World.*  
TOWARDLY. *adj.* [from towards.] Ready to do or learn; do-  
cile; compliant with duty.  
Some young towards noblemen or gentlemen were usually  
sent as assistants or attendants. *Bacon's Advice to Villiers.*  
TOWARDNESS. *n. f.* [from towards.] Docility.  
Parents will not throw away the towardness of a child,  
and the expense of education upon a profession, the labour of  
which is encreased, and the rewards are vanisied. *South.*  
TO'WEL. *n. f.* [twaill, French; touaglio, Italian.] A cloth  
on which the hands are wiped.  
His arm must be kept up with a napkin or towel. *Wiseman.*  
Th' attendants water for their hands supply,  
And having wash'd, with silken towels dry. *Dryden's En.*  
TO'WER. *n. f.* [top, Saxon; tour, Fr. torre, Italian; turris,  
Latin.]  
1. A high building; a building raised above the main edifice.  
Let us build us a city and a tower, whose top may reach  
unto heaven. *Gen. xi. 4.*  
2. A fortress; a citadel.  
Lay trains of amorous intrigues  
In towers, and curls, and periwigs. *Hudibras, p. iii.*  
4. High flight; elevation.  
To TO'WER. *v. n.* To soar; to fly or rise high.  
On th' other side an high rock tow'rd still. *Spenser.*  
No marvel  
My lord protector's hawks do tower so well. *Shakespeare.*  
Circular base of rising folds that tower'd  
Fold above fold a furling maze. *Milton.*  
Tow'ring his height, and ample was his breast. *Dryden.*  
The crooked plough, the share, the tow'ring height  
Of waggons, and the cart's unweildy weight;  
These all must be prepar'd. *Dryden's Georg.*  
All those sublime thoughts which tower above the clouds,  
and reach as high as heaven itself, take their rise, not one jot  
beyond those ideas which sense or reflection have offered for  
the contemplation of the mind. *Locke.*  
TO'WER-MUSTARD. *n. f.* [turritis, Lat.] A plant.  
The flower of the tower-mustard consists of four leaves,  
expanding in form of a cross, out of whose empalement rises  
the point, which afterward becomes a long, smooth pod,  
growing for the most part upright, and opening into two  
parts, in each of which are many smooth seeds. *Miller.*  
TO'WERED. *adj.* [from tower.] Adorned or defended by towers.  
Might the wife Latona be,  
Or the tow'rd Cybele. *Milton's Arcades.*  
TO'WERY. *adj.* [from tower.] Adorned or guarded with towers.  
Here naked rocks, and empty wastes were seen,  
There tow'ry cities and the forests green. *Pope.*  
Rise, crown'd with lights, imperial Salem rise!  
Exalt thy tow'ry head, and lift thy eyes! *Pope's Messiah.*

## TOY

- With his tow'ry grandeur swell their state. *Thomson.*  
TOWN. *n. f.* [tun, Saxon; tagn, Dutch; from tuman, Saxon,  
toun.]  
1. Any walled collection of houses.  
She let them down by a cord; for her house was upon the  
town wall. *Jof. ii. 15.*  
2. Any collection of houses larger than a village.  
Speak the speech trippingly on the tongue; but if you  
mouth it, as many of our players do, I had as lieve the town  
crier had spoke the lines. *Shakespeare, Hamlet.*  
Into whatsoever city or town ye enter, enquire who in it is  
worthy, and there abide? *Mat. x. 11.*  
Before him towns and rural works between. *Milton.*  
My friend this insult sees,  
And flies from towns to woods. *Broome.*  
3. In England, any number of houses to which belongs a re-  
gular market, and which is not a city or see of a bishop.  
4. The court end of London.  
A virgin whom her mother's care  
Drags from the town to wholesome country air. *Pope.*  
5. The people who live in the capital.  
He all at once let down,  
Stuns with his giddy larum half the town. *Pope.*  
6. It is used by the inhabitants of every town or city: as we  
say, a new family is come to town.  
There is some new dress or new diversion just come to  
town. *Lavo.*  
TOWNCLERK. *n. f.* [town and clerk.] An officer who manages  
the publick business of a place.  
The townclerk appealed the people. *Acts xix. 35.*  
TOWNHOUSE. *n. f.* [town and house.] The hall where publick  
business is transacted.  
A townhouse built at one end will front the church that  
stands at the other. *Addison on Italy.*  
TOWNSHIP. *n. f.* [town and ship.] The corporation of a town;  
the district belonging to a town.  
I am but a poor petitioner of our whole township. *Shakespeare.*  
They had built houses, planted gardens, erected townships,  
and made provision for their posterity. *Raleigh.*  
TOWNSMAN. *n. f.* [town and man.]  
1. An inhabitant of a place.  
Here come the townsmen on procession,  
Before your highness to present the man. *Shakespeare.*  
In the time of king Henry the sixth, in a fight between  
the earls of Ormond and Desmond, almost all the townsmen  
of Kilkenny were slain. *Davies on Ireland.*  
They marched to Newcastle, which being defended only  
by the townsmen, was given up to them. *Clarendon, b. viii.*  
I left him at the gate firm to your interest,  
T' admit the townsmen at their first appearance. *Dryden.*  
2. One of the same town.  
TOWNTALK. *n. f.* [town and talk.] Common prattle of a  
place.  
If you tell the secret, in twelve hours it shall be towntalk.  
*L'Estrange.*  
TO'XICAL. *adj.* [toxicum, Lat.] Poisonous; containing poison.  
TOY. *n. f.* [toyen, toghen, to dress with many ornaments,  
Dutch.]  
1. A petty commodity; a trifle; a thing of no value.  
Might I make acceptable unto her that toy which I had  
found, following an acquaintance of mine at the plough. *Sidney.*  
They exchange for knives, glasses and such toys, great  
abundance of gold and pearl. *Abbot.*  
Because of old  
Thou thyself doat'st on womankind, admiring  
Their shape, their colour, and attractive grace:  
None are, thou think'st, but taken with such toys. *Milton.*  
O virtue! virtue! what art thou become,  
That men should leave thee for that toy a woman. *Dryden.*  
2. A plaything; a bauble.  
To dally thus with death is no fit toy,  
Go find some other play-fellows, mine own sweet boy. *Fairy Queen, b. i.*  
What a profusion of wealth laid out in coaches, trappings,  
tables, cabinets, and the like precious toys. *Addison.*  
In Delia's hand this toy is fatal found,  
Nor could that fabled dart more surely wound. *Pope.*  
3. Matter of no importance.  
'Tis a cockle or a walnut shell,  
A knack, a toy, a trick, a baby's cap. *Shakespeare.*  
4. Folly; trifling practice; silly opinion.  
The things which so long experience of all ages hath con-  
firmed and made profitable, let us not presume to condemn  
as follies and toys, because we sometime know not the cause  
and reason of them. *Hooker, b. iv.*  
5. Play; sport; amorous dalliance.  
Ye sons of Venus, play your sports at will;  
For greedy pleasure, careles of your toys,  
Thinks more upon her pandite of joys. *Spenser's Epithal.*  
So said he, and forbore not glance or toy  
Of amorous intent. *Milton.*



## TRA

8. Odd flory; lilly tale. I never may believe  
These antick fables, nor these fairy toys. *Shakespeare.*
7. Frolick; humour; odd fancy. Shall that which hath always received this construction, be now disguised with a toy of novelty. *Hooker, b. v.*
- The very place puts toys of desperation,  
Without more motive, into every brain,  
That looks for many fathoms to the sea,  
And hears it roar beneath. *Shakespeare. Hamlet.*
- To TOY. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To trifle; to dally amorously; to play.
- TO'YISH. *adj.* [from *toy*.] Trifling; wanton.
- TO'YISHNESS. *n. f.* [from *toyish*.] Nugacity; wantonness.
- Your fancy will discredit that *toyishness* of wanton fancy, that plays tricks with words, and frolicks with the caprices of frothy imagination. *Glanville's Sceps.*
- TO'YSHOP. *n. f.* [*toy* and *shop*.] A shop where playthings and little nice manufactures are sold.
- Fans, silks, ribbands, laces, and gewgaws, lay so thick together, that the heart was nothing else but a *toyshop*. *Add.*
- With varying vanities from every part,  
They shift the moving *toyshop* of their heart. *Pope.*
- To TOZE. *v. a.* [See *TOWSE* and *TEASE*.] To pull by violence or impetuosity.
- Think'th thou, for that I insinuate, or toze from thee thy business, I am therefore no courtier. *Shakespeare.*
- TRACE. *n. f.* [*trace*, Fr. *traccia*, Italian.]
1. Mark left by any thing passing; footprints.
- These as a line their long dimension drew,  
Stretching the ground with sinuous trace. *Milton.*
2. Remain; appearance of what has been.
- The people of these countries are reported to have lived like the beasts among them, without any traces of orders, laws, or religion. *Temple.*
- There are not the least traces of it to be met, the greatest part of the ornaments being taken from Trajan's arch, and let up to the conqueror. *Addison on Italy.*
- The shady empire shall retain no trace  
Of war, or blood, but in the Sylvan chace. *Pope.*
3. [From *trassier*, French; *tirafes*, traces.] Harness for beasts of draught.
- Her waggon spoked made of long pinners' legs;  
The cover, of the wings of graphoppers;  
The traces, of the smallest spider's web. *Shakespeare.*
- The labour'd ox  
In his loose traces from the furrow came. *Milton.*
- While lab'ring oxen, spent with toil and heat,  
In their loose traces from the field retreat. *Pope.*
- Twelve young mules,  
New to the plough, unpractis'd in the trace. *Pope's Ody.*
- To TRACE. *v. a.* [*tracer*, Fr. *traciare*, Italian.]
1. To follow by the footprints, or remaining marks.
- I feel thy power to trace the ways  
Of highest agents. *Milton.*
- You may trace the deluge quite round the globe in profane history; and every one of these people have a tale to tell concerning the refraiture. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*
- They do but trace over the paths beaten by the ancients, or comment, critic, or flourish upon due. *Temple.*
- To this haste of the mind a not due tracing of the arguments to their true foundation is owing. *Locke.*
2. To follow with exactness.
- That fertile path thou nobly dost decline,  
Of tracing word by word, and line by line. *Denham.*
3. To mark out.
- He allows the soul power to trace images on the brain, and perceive them. *Locke.*
- His pen can trace out a true quotation. *Swift.*
4. To walk over.
- Men as they trace,  
Both feet and face one way are wont to lead. *Fa. Qu.*
- We do trace this alley up and down. *Shakespeare.*
- TRACER. *n. f.* [from *trace*.] One that traces.
- Ambassadors should not be held the tracers of a plot of such malice. *Howell.*
- TRACE. *n. f.* [*trac*, old French; *traccia*, Italian.]
1. Mark left upon the way by the foot or otherwise.
- Following the track of Satan. *Milton.*
- Hung by the neck and hair, and dragg'd around,  
The hostile spear yet sticking in his wound,  
With tracks of blood inscrib'd the dusty ground. *Dryden.*
- Consider the exterior frame of the globe, if we may find any tracks or footprints of wisdom in its constitution. *Bentley.*
2. A road; a beaten path.
- With track oblique sidelong he works his way. *Milton.*
- Behold Torquatus the same track peruse,  
And next, the two devoted Decii view. *Dryden's Æn.*
- To TRACK. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To follow by the foot-steps or marks left in the way.
- As shepherd's cur that in dark evening's shade  
Hath track'd forth some savage beast's tread. *Fa. Queen.*

## TRA

- He was not only a professed imitator of Horace, but a learned plagiarist in all the others; you *track* him everywhere in their flow. Dryden.
- TRACTACLESS. *adj.* [from *track*.] Untrodden; marked with no footprints.
- Loft in *trackless* fields of shining day,  
Unable to discern the way,  
Which Naffau's virtue only cou'd explore. Prior.
- TRACT. *n. f.* *tractus*, Lat.]
1. Any kind of extended lubfance.
  2. A region; a quantity of land.
- Only there are fome *tracts* which, by high mountains, are barred from air and fresh wind.  
Heav'n hides nothing from thy view,  
Nor the deep *tract* of hell, Milton.  
Monte Circeo, by Homer called *infula Æca*, is a very high mountain joined to the main land by a narrow tract of earth. Addison.
3. Continuity; any thing protracted, or drawn out to length.  
The myrtle flourifheth ftill; and wonderful it is that for fo long a *tract* of time the fhould ftill continue frefh. Howell.
- Your bodies may at laft turn all to fpirit,  
Improv'd by *tract* of time, and wing'd afcend  
Ethereal as we. Milton.
- As in *tract* of fpeech a dubious word is eafily known by the coherence with the reft, and a dubious letter by the whole word; fo may a deaf perfon, having competent knowledge of language, by an acute fagacity by fome more evident word difcerned by his eye, know the fenfe. Holder.
4. Courfe; manner of procefs; unlefs it means, in this place, rather, difcourfe; explanation.  
The *tract* of every thing  
Would, by a good difcourfer, lofe fome life  
Which action's felf was tongue to. Shakefp. Henry VIII.
- It feems to be ufed by Shakefpere for *track*.  
The weary fun hath made a golden let,  
And, by the bright *tract* of his fiery car,  
Gives fignal of a goodly day to-morrow. Shakefpere.
6. [*Tractatus*, Lat.] A treatife; a fmall book.  
The church clergy at that time writ the beft collection of *tracts* againft popery that ever appeared. Swift.
- TRACTABLE. *adj.* [*tractabilis*, Lat. *tractable*, Fr.]
1. Manageable; docile; compliant; obfequious; prafticable; governable.  
For moderation of thofe affections growing from the very natural bitternefs and gall of adverfity, the fcripture much alledgeh contrary fruit, which affliction likewife hath, whensoever it falleth on them that are *tractable*, the grace of God's holy fpirit concurring therewith. Hooker, b. v.  
Noble Ajax, you are as ftrong, as valiant, as wife, no lefs noble, much more gentle, and altogether more *tractable*. Shakefp. Troilus and Crefidus.
- Tractable* obedience is a flave  
To that incenfed will. Shakefp. Henry VII.
- If thou doft find him *tractable* to us,  
Encourage him, and tell him all our reafons;  
If he be leaden, icy, cold, unwilling,  
Be thou fo too. Shakefp. Rich. III.
- As thofe who are bent to do wickedly will never want tempters to urge them on in an evil courfe; fo thofe who yield themfelves *tractable* to good motions, will find the fpirit of God more ready to encourage them. Tillafey's Sermon.
- If a frigid hand be kept over children from the beginnings, they will in that age be *tractable*, and quietly fubmit to it. Locke on Education.
2. Palpable; fuch as may be handled.  
The other meafures are of continued quantity vifible, and for the moft part *tractable*; whereas time is always tranfient, neither to be feen nor felt. Holder on Time.
- TRACTABLENESS. *n. f.* [from *tractable*.] The ftate of being tractable; compliance; obfequiousnefs.
- It will be objected, that whatever I fanfy of childrens *tractablenefs*, yet many will never apply. Locke.
- TRACTATE. *n. f.* [*tractatus*, Latin.] A treatife; a tract; a fmall book.
- Though philofophical *tractates* fcape enumeration of authors, yet are their reafons ufually introduced. Brown.
- We need no other evidence than Glanville's *tractate*. Hol-
- TRACTIÖN. *n. f.* [from *tractus*, Lat.] The act of drawing; the ftate of being drawn.
- The malleus being fixed to an extenfibile membrane, follows the *traction* of the mufcle, and is drawn inwards to bring the terms of that line nearer in proportion as it is curved, and fo gives a tenfion to the tympanum. Holder.
- TRACTILE. *n. f.* [*tractus*, Lat.] Capable to be drawn out or extended in length; ductile.
- The confiftences of bodies are very divers; fragile, tough; flexible, inflexible; *tractile*, or to be drawn forth in length, intractile. Bacon's Nat. Hift. N<sup>o</sup>. 839.
- TRACTILITY. *adj.* [from *tractile*.] The quality of being tractile.

## TRA

- Silver, whose ductility and *tractility* are much inferior to that of gold, was drawn out to so slender a wire, that a single grain amounted to twenty-seven feet. *Derham.*
- TRADE. *n. f.* [*tratta*, Italian.]
1. Traffic; commerce; exchange of goods for other goods; or for money.
- Whoever commands the sea, commands the *trade*; who-  
soever commands the *trade* of the world, commands the  
riches of the world, and consequently the world itself. *Rel.*
- Trade* increases in one place and decays in another. *Temple.*
2. Occupation; particular employment whether manual or  
mercantile; distinguished from the liberal arts or learned pro-  
fessions.
- Appoint to every one that is not able to live of his  
freehold a certain *trade* of life; the which *trade* he shall be  
bound to follow. *Spenser on Ireland.*
- How dizzy! half way down  
Hangs one that gathers haphire, dreadful *trade*. *Shakef.*  
I'll mountebank their loves, and come home below'd  
Of all the trades in Rome. *Shakef. Coriolani.*
- Fear and piety,  
Instruction, manners, mysteries, and *trades*,  
Decline to your confounding contraries. *Shakefpeare.*
- The rude Equicohle  
Hunting their sport, and plund'ring was their *trade*. *Dryd.*  
Fight under him; there's plunder to be had;  
A captain is a very gainful *trade*. *Dryden's Jew.*
- The whole division that to Mars pertains,  
All trades of death, that deal in steel for gains. *Dryden.*
- The emperor Pertinax applied himself in his youth to a  
gainful *trade*; his father, judging him fit for a better em-  
ployment, had a mind to turn his education another way;  
the son was obdurate in pursuing so profitable a *trade*, a fort-  
of merchandise of wood. *Arbutnot on Coins.*
3. Instruments of any occupation.
- The shepherd bears  
His house and household gods, his *trade* of war,  
His bow and quiver, and his trusty cur. *Dryden's Virgil.*
4. Any employment not manual; habitual exercise.
- Call some of young years to train them up in that *trade*;  
and to fit them for weighty affairs. *Bacon.*
- TO TRADE. *v. n.* [from the noun.]
1. To traffic; to deal; to hold commerce.
- He commanded these servants to be called, to know how  
much every man had gained by *trading*. *Luke xii. 15.*
- Delos, a sacred place, grew a free port, where nations  
warring with one another reformed with their goods, and  
*traded*. *Arbutnot on Coins.*
- Maximinus *traded* with the Goths in the product of his  
estate in Thracia. *Arbutnot.*
2. To act merely for money.
- Saucy and overbold! how did you dare  
To *trade* and traffick with Macbeth,  
In riddles and affairs of death? *Shakef. Macbeth.*
3. Having a trading wind.
- They on the *trading* flood ply tow'rd the pole. *Milton.*
- TO TRADE. *v. a.* To tell or exchange in commerce.
- They were they merchants: they *traded* the persons of  
men and vessels of brass in thy market. *Ezek. xxvii. 13.*
- TRADE-WIND. *n. f.* [*trade* and *wind*.] The monsoon; the  
periodical wind between the tropics.
- Thus to the eastern wealth through storms we go,  
But now, the Cape once doubled, fear no more;  
A constant *trade-wind* will securely blow,  
And gently lay us on the spicy shore. *Dryden.*
- His were the projects of perpetuum mobiles, and of in-  
creasing the *trade-wind* by vast plantations of reeds. *Arbutnot.*
- Comfortable is the *trade-wind* to the equatorial parts, with-  
out which life would be both short and grievous. *Cheyne.*
- TRA'DED. *adj.* [from *trade*.] Veried; practised.
- Trust not those cunning waters of his eyes;  
For villainy is not without such a rheim:  
And he long *traded* in it makes it seem  
Like rivers of remorse and innocence. *Shakefpeare.*
- Eyes and ears,  
Two *traded* pilots 'twixt the dangerous shores  
Of will and judgment. *Shakef. Troilus and Cressida.*
- TRA'DER. *n. f.* [from *trade*.]
1. One engaged in merchandise or commerce.
- Pilgrims are going to Canterbury with rich offerings, and  
traders riding to London with fat purses. *Shakef. Henry IV.*
- Now the vict'ry's won,  
We return to our ladies like fortunate traders,  
Triumphant with spoils. *Dryden.*
- Many traders will necessitate merchants to trade for less  
profit, and consequently be more frugal. *Child on Trade.*
- That day traders lump up the accounts of the week. *Swift.*
2. One long used in the methods of money getting; a practi-  
tioner.
- TRA'DESFOLK. *n. f.* [*trade* and *folk*.] People employed in  
trades.
- By his advice victuallers and *tradesfoll* would soon get a  
share of the money of the kingdom into their hands. *Swift.*

## TRA

- TRA'DESMAN. *n. f.* [*trade* and *man*.] A shopkeeper. A merchant is called a *trader*, but not a tradesman; and it seems distinguished in *Shakespeare* from a man that labours with his hands.
- I live by the awl, I meddle with no tradesman's matters. *Shakespeare.*
- They rather had beheld  
Diffidentious numbers peffring direct; than see  
Our tradesmen finging in their shops, and going  
About their functions. *Shakspe.* *Coriolanus.*
- Order a trade thither and thence for as some few merchants  
and tradesmen, from colour of furnishing the colony with ne-  
cessaries, may not grind them. *Bacon.*
- Tradesmen might conjecture what doings they were like to  
have in their respective dealings. *Grant.*
- M. Jordain would be thought a tradesman, but ordered  
some folk to be measured out to his partner's friends: now  
I give up my shop. *Prior.*
- From a plain tradesman with a shop, he is now grown a  
very rich country gentleman. *Arbut.* *Hist. of J. Bull.*
- Domesticks in a gentleman's family have more opportunities  
of improving their minds, than the ordinary tradesmen. *Swift.*
- Boastful and rough, your first ion is a squire;  
The next a tradesman, meek and much a liar. *Pope's Ep.*
- TRA'DEFUL. *adj.* [*trade* and *full*.] Commercial; busy in traf-  
fick.
- Ye tradeful merchants that with weary toil  
Do seek most precious things to make your gain,  
And both the Indies of their treasure spoil,  
What needeth you to seek for in vain. *Spenser.*
- TRADITION. *n. f.* [*traditio*, Fr. *traditio*, Lat.]
1. The act or practice of delivering accounts from mouth to  
mouth without written memorials; communication from age  
to age.
- To learn it we have tradition; namely, that so we be-  
lieve, because both we from our predecessors, and they from  
theirs, have so received. *Hesler.* *b. iii.*
2. Any thing delivered orally from age to age.
- They the truth  
With superstitions and traditions taint,  
Left only in those written records pure. *Milton.*
- Our old solemnities  
From no blind zeal, or fond tradition rise;  
But fav'd from death, our Argives yearly pay  
These grateful honours to the God of day. *Pope's Statius.*
- TRADITIONAL. *adj.* [*from tradition*.]
1. Delivered by tradition; descending by oral communication;  
transmitted by the foregoing to the following age.
- Whence may we have the infallible traditional sense of  
scripture, if not from the heads of their church? *Tillotson.*
- If there be any difference in natural parts, it should seem  
the advantage lies on the side of children born from wealthy  
parents, the same traditional cloth and luxury which render  
their body weak, perhaps refining their spirits. *Swift.*
2. Observant of traditions, or idle rites. Not used, nor proper.
- God forbid  
We should infringe the holy privilege  
Of sanctuary!  
—You are too senseless obdurate, my lord;  
Too ceremonious and traditional. *Shakspe.* *Rich. III.*
- TRADITIONALLY. *adv.* [*from traditional*.]
1. By transmission from age to age.
- There is another channel wherein this doctrine is tradi-  
tionally derived from Saint John, namely, from the clergy of  
Asia. *Barnet's Theory of the Earth.*
2. From tradition without evidence of written memorials.
- It crosseth the proverb, and Rome might well be built in  
a day, if that were true which is traditionally related by  
Strabo, that the great cities Anchiale and Tarsus were built  
by Sardanapalus both in one day. *Brown's Vulgar Err.*
- TRADITIONARY. *adj.* [*from tradition*.] Delivered by tradi-  
tion.
- Suppose the same traditional strain  
Of rigid manners in the house remain,  
Inveterate truth, an old plain Sabine's heart. *Dryden.*
- Oral tradition is more uncertain, especially if we may take  
that to be the traditional sense of texts of scripture. *Tillotson.*
- The fame of our Saviour, which in so few years had gone  
through the whole earth, was confirmed and perpetuated by  
such records as would preserve the traditional account of him  
to after-ages. *Addison on the Christian Religion.*
- TRADITIVE. *adj.* [*traditive*, Fr. from *trade*, Latin.] Trans-  
mitted or transmissible from age to age.
- Suppose we on things traditive divide,  
And both appeal to scripture to decide. *Dryd. H. and Pant.*
- Tò TRADUCE. *v. a.* [*traduce*, Lat. *traduire*, Fr.]
1. To censure; to condemn; to represent as blameable; to  
calumniate; to decry.
- The best stratagem that Satan hath, who knoweth his  
kingdom to be no one way more shaken than by the publick  
devout prayers of God's church, is by traducing the form and  
manner of them, to bring them into contempt, and so slack  
the force of all mens devotion towards them. *Hesler.* *b. v.*
- 26 8



## TRA

- Those particular ceremonies which they pretend to be so scandalous, we shall more thoroughly sift, when other things also *traduced* in the public duties of the church are, together with these, to be touched. *Hosker, b. iv.*
- Whilft calumny has such potent abettors, we are not to wonder at its growth; as long as men are malicious and designing they will be *traducing*. *Gov. of the Tongue.*
- From that preface he took his hint; though he had the baseness not to acknowledge his benefactor, but instead of it to *traduce* me in libel. *Dryden's Fab.*
2. To propagate; to encrease by deriving one from another. None are so gross as to contend for this, That souls from bodies may *traduced* be; Between whose natures no proportion is, When root and branch in nature still agree. *Dowies.*
- From these only the race of perfect animals were propagated and *traduced* over the earth. *Hale.*
- Some believe the soul is made by God, some by angels, and some by the generant: whether it be immediately created or *traduced* hath been the great ball of contention to the latter ages. *Glanville's Sceps.*
- TRADUCEMENT. *n. f.* [from *traduce*.] Censure; obloquy. Rome must know The value of her own: 'twere a concealment Worse than a theft, no less than a *traducement*, To hide your doings. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*
- TRADUCER. *n. f.* [from *traduce*.] A false censor; a calumniator. Though oral tradition might be a competent discoverer of the original of a kingdom, yet such a tradition were incompetent without written monuments to derive to us the original laws, because they are of a complex nature, and therefore not orally *traducible* to so great a distance of ages. *Hale.*
- TRADUCIBLE. *adj.* [from *traduce*.] Such as may be derived. The patrons of *traduction* accuse their adversaries of affronting the attributes of God; and the asserters of creation impeach them of violence to the nature of things. *Glanville.*
- If by *traduction* came thy mind, Our wonder is the less to find A soul so charming from a stock so good; Thy father was transfus'd into thy blood. *Dryden.*
2. Tradition; transmission from one to another. Touching traditional communication and *traduction* of truths connatural and engraven, I do not doubt but many of them have had the help of that derivation. *Hale.*
3. Conveyance. Since America is divided on every side by considerable seas, and no passage known by land, the *traduction* of brutes could only be by shipping: though this was a method used for the *traduction* of useful cattle from hence thither, yet it is not credible that bears and lions should have so much care used for their transportation. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*
4. Transition. The reports and fugues have an agreement with the figures in rhetoric of repetition and *traduction*. *Bacon.*
- TRAFFICK. *n. f.* [from *traffico*, Fr. *traffico*, Italian.] 1. Commerce; merchandising; large trade; exchange of commodities. Traffick's thy god. *Shakespeare. Timon of Athens.*
- My father A merchant of great traffick through the world. *Shakespeare.*
- As the first of these was, for his great wisdom, stiled the English Solomon, he followed the example of that wise king in nothing more than by advancing the traffick of his people. *Addison's Freeholder, N<sup>o</sup>. 41.*
2. Commodities; subject of traffick. You'll see a draggled damsel From Billingsgate her filthy traffick bear. *Gay.*
- TO TRAFFICK. *v. n.* [from *traffico*, Fr. *trafficare*, Italian.] 1. To practise commerce; to merchandise; to exchange commodities. They first plant for corn and cattle, and after enlarge themselves for things to traffick withal. *Bacon's Advice to Villiers.*
2. To trade meanly or mercenarily. Saucy and overbold! how did you dare To trade and traffick with Macbeth, In riddles and affairs of death? *Shakespeare. Macbeth.*
- How hast thou dar'd to think so vilely of me, That I would condescend to thy mean arts, And traffick with thee for a prince's ruin? *Rowe.*
- TRAFFICKER. *n. f.* [from *traffico*, Fr. from *traffick*.] Trader; merchant. Your Argosies with portly fail, Like signiors and rich burghers on the flood, Do overpeer the petty traffickers That curtsy to them. *Shakespeare. Merchant of Venice.*
- In it are so many Jews very rich, and so great traffickers, that they have most of the English trade in their hands. *Add.*
- TRAGACANTH. *n. f.* [from *tragacantha*, Lat.] A sort of gum to

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- which this name has been given, because it proceeds from the incision of the root or trunk of a plant so called. *Treves.*
- TRAGEDIAN. *n. f.* [from *tragedy*, *tragædus*, Lat.] 1. A writer of tragedy. Many of the poets themselves had much nobler conceptions of the Deity, than to imagine him to have any thing corporeal; as in these verses out of the ancient *tragedian*. *Shillingfleet.*
2. An actor of tragedy. I can counterfeit the deep *tragedian*; Speak, and look back, and pry on ev'ry side, Tremble and start at wagging of a straw, Intending deep suspicion. *Shakespeare. Rich. III.*
- To well-lung'd *tragedian's* rage They recommend their labours of the stage. *Dryden.*
- TRAGEDY. *n. f.* [from *tragedia*, Fr. *tragedia*, Lat.] 1. A dramatick representation of a serious action. Thoudands more, that yet suspect no peril, Will now conclude their plotted *tragedy*. *Shakespeare.*
- All our *tragedies* are of kings and princes; but you never see a poor man have a part unless it be as a chorus, or to fill up the scenes, to dance, or to be derided. *Taylor's holy living.*
- Imitate the filter of painting, *tragedy*; which employs the whole forces of her art in the main action. *Dryden.*
- An anthem to their god Dionysius, whilst the goat stood at his altar to be sacrificed, was called the goat-song or *tragedy*. *Rymer's Tragedies of the last Age.*
- There to her heart sad *tragedy* address'd The dagger, wont to pierce the tyrant's breast. *Pope.*
2. Any mournful or dreadful event. I shall laugh at this, That they, who brought me in my master's hate, I live to look upon their *tragedy*. *Shakespeare. Rich. III.*
- I look upon this now done in England as another act of the same *tragedy* which was lately begun in Scotland. *K. Ch.*
- TRAGICAL. *adj.* [from *tragicus*, Lat. *tragique*, Fr.] 1. Relating to tragedy. The root whereof and *tragic* effect, Vouchsafed, O thou the mournfullest muse of nine, That won't the *tragic* stage for to direct, In funeral complaints and wailful time Reveal to me. *Spenser's Muirpothos.*
- Thy Clarence he is dead that stabb'd my Edward; And the beholders of this *tragic* play, Th' adulterer Hastings, Rivers, Vaughan, Gray, Untimely smother'd in their dusky graves. *Shakespeare. R. III.*
2. Mournful; calamitous; sorrowful; dreadful. A dire induction I am witness to; And will to France, hoping the consequence Will prove as bitter, black, and *tragic*. *Shakespeare.*
- The gaudy, blabbing, and remorseful day, Is crept into the bosom of the sea: And now loud howling wolves arouse the jades, That drag the *tragic* melancholy night. *Shakespeare. Hen. VI.*
- Why look you still so stern and *tragic*? *Shakespeare.*
- So *tragic* and merited a fate Shall swallow those who God and justice hate. *Sandys.*
- I now must change those notes to *tragic*. *Milton.*
- The tale of this song is a pretty *tragic* story; and pleases because it is a copy of nature. *Addison.*
- Bid them dress their bloody altars With every circumstance of *tragic* pomp. *Rowe.*
- TRAGICALLY. *adv.* [from *tragic*.] 1. In a *tragic* manner; in a manner befitting tragedy. Juvenal's genius was sharp and eager; and as his provocations were great, he has revenged them *tragically*. *Dryden.*
2. Mournfully; sorrowfully; calamitously. TRAGICALNESS. *n. f.* [from *tragic*.] Mournfulness; calamitousness. Like bold Phaëton we despise all benefits of the father of light, unless we may guide his chariot; and we moralize the fable as well in the *tragic*ness of the event as in the influence of the undertaking. *Decay of Piety.*
- TRAGICOMEDY. *n. f.* [from *tragicomedia*, Fr. from *tragedy* and *comedy*.] A drama compounded of merry and serious events. On the world's stage, when our applause grows high, For acting here life's *tragi-comedy*, The lookers-on will say we act not well, Unless the last the former scenes excel. *Denham.*
- The faults of that drama are in the kind of it, which is *tragi-comedy*; but it was given to the people. *Dryden.*
- We have often had *tragi-comedies* upon the English theatre with success: but in that sort of composition the tragedy and comedy are in distinct scenes. *Gay.*
- TRAGICOMICAL. *adj.* [from *tragicomique*, Fr. *tragic* and *comical*.] 1. Relating to *tragi-comedy*. The whole art of the *tragi-comical* farce lies in interweaving the several kinds of the drama, so that they cannot be distinguished. *Gay's What d'ye call it.*
2. Consisting of a mixture of mirth with sorrow. TRAGI-

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- TRAGICOMICALLY. *adv.* [from *tragicomical*.] In a *tragicomical* manner. Laws my Pindarick parents matter'd not, So I was *tragicomically* got. *Brampston.*
- TO TRAJECT. *v. a.* [from *trajectus*, Latin.] To cast through; to throw. The disputes of those assuming confident, that think so highly of their attainments, are like the controversy of those in Plato's den, who having never seen but the shadow of an horse *trajected*, eagerly contended, whether its neighing proceeded from its appearing mane or tail. *Glanville's Sceps.*
- If there are different kinds of æther, they have a different degree of rarity; by which it becomes so fit a medium for *trajecting* the light of all celestial bodies. *Grew's Cosm. b. ii.*
- If the sun's light be *trajected* through three or more crofs prisms successively, those rays which in the first prism are refracted more than others, are in all the following prisms refracted more than others in the same proportion. *Newton.*
- TRAJECT. *n. f.* [from *traject*, Fr. *trajectus*, Latin.] A ferry; a passage for a water-carriage. What notes and garments he doth give thee, Bring to the *traject*, to the common ferry, Which trades to Venice. *Shakespeare. Merchant of Venice.*
- TRAJECTION. *n. f.* [from *trajectio*, Lat.] 1. The act of darting through. Later astronomers have observed the free motion of such comets as have, by a *trajection* through the æther, wandered through the celestial or interstellar part of the universe. *Boyle.*
2. Emission. The *trajections* of such an object more sharply pierce the martyred soul of John, than afterwards did the nails the crucified body of Peter. *Brown's Vulgar Err. b. vii.*
- TO TRAIL. *v. a.* [from *trailer*, Fr.] 1. To hunt by the track. 2. To draw along the ground. Beat thou the drum, that it speak mournfully: Trail your steel pikes. *Shakespeare. Coriolanus.*
- Faintly he staggered through the hilling throng, And hung his head, and trail'd his legs along. *Dryden.*
3. To draw after in a long floating or waving body. What boots the regal circle on his head, That long behind he trails his pompous robe, And, of all monarchs, only grasps the globe? *Pope.*
4. [From *trajectio*, Dutch.] To draw; to drag. Because they shall not trail me through their streets Like a wild beast, I am content to go. *Milton's Agonistes.*
- Thrice happy poet, who may trail Thy house about thee like a snail; Or harness'd to a nag, at ease Take journeys in it like a chaise; Or in a boat, when'er thou wilt, Canst make it serve thee for a tilt. *Swift.*
- TO TRAIL. *v. n.* To be drawn out in length. When his brother saw the red blood trail Adown so fast, and all his armour steeped, For very felness loud he 'gan to weep. *Fairy Qu. b. ii.*
- Since the flames purf'd the trailing smoke, He knew his boon was granted. *Dryden's Knight's Tale.*
- From o'er the roof the blaze began to move, And trailing vanish'd in th' Idean grove. It swept a path in heav'n, and shone a guide, Then in a steaming stench of sulphur dy'd. *Dryden's Æn.*
- TRAIL. *n. f.* [from the verb.] 1. Scent left on the ground by the animal pursued; track followed by the hunter. See but the issue of my jealousy: if I cry out thus upon no trail, never trust me when I open again. *Shakespeare.*
- How cheerfully on the false trail they cry! Oh, this is counter, you false Danish dogs. *Shakespeare.*
- I do think, or else this brain of mine Hunts not the trail of policy so sure As I have us'd to do, that I have found The very cause of Hamlet's lunacy. *Shakespeare. Hamlet.*
2. Any thing drawn to length. From thence the fuming trail began to spread, And lambent glories danc'd about her head. *Dryden's Æn.*
- When lightning shoots in glittering trails along: It shines, 'tis true, and gilds the gloomy night; But when it strikes, 'tis fatal. *Rowe's Royal Convert.*
- Any thing drawn behind in long undulations. And round about her work she did empale With a fair border wrought of sundry flowers, Enwoven with an ivy winding trail. *Spenser's Muirpothos.*
- A sudden star it shot through liquid air, And drew behind a radiant trail of hair. *Pope.*
- TO TRAIN. *v. a.* [from *trainer*, Fr.] 1. To draw along. In hollow cube he train'd His devilish enginery. *Milton.*
2. To draw; to entice; to invite. If but twelve French Were there in arms, they would be as a call To train ten thousand English to their side. *Shakespeare.*

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2. To draw by artifice or stratagem. For that cause I train'd thee to my house. *Shakespeare.*
- Oh train me not, sweet mermaid, with thy note! To drown me in thy sister's flood of tears: Sing, Syren, to thyself, and I will doat: Spread o'er the silver waves thy golden hair, And as a bed I'll take thee, and there lie. *Shakespeare.*
3. To draw from act to act by persuasion or promise. We did train him on, And his corruption being ta'en from us, We as the spring of all shall pay for all. *Shakespeare. H. IV.*
4. To educate; to bring up: commonly with up. I can speak English, For I was train'd up in the English court. *Shakespeare.*
- A most rare speaker, To nature none more bound; his training such That he may furnish and instruct great teachers. *Shakespeare.*
- A place for exercise and training up of youth in the fashion of the heathen. *2 Adac. iv. 9.*
- Call some of young years to train them up in that trade, and so fit them for weighty affairs. *Bacon.*
- Spirits train'd up in fast and song. *Milton.*
- The first Christians were by great hardships trained up for glory. *Tillotson's Sermons.*
5. To breed, or form to any thing. Abram armed his trained servants born in his house, and purified. *Gen. xiv. 14.*
- The warrior horse here bred he's taught to train. *Dryden.*
- The young soldier is to be trained on to the warfare of life; wherein care is to be taken that more things be not represented as dangerous than really are so. *Locke.*
- TRAIN. *n. f.* [from *train*, Fr.] 1. Artifice; stratagem of enticement. He cast by treaty and by trains Her to persuade. *Fairy Queen, b. i.*
- Their general did with due care provide, To save his men from ambush and from train. *Fairfax.*
- This mov'd the king, To lay to draw him in by any train. *Daniel's Civil War.*
- Swol'n with pride into the snare I fell Of fair fallacious looks, venerable trains, Soft'ned with pleasure and voluptuous life. *Milton's Agon.*
- Now to my charms And to my wily trains! I shall ere long Be well stock'd with as fair a herd as graz'd About my mother Circe. *Milton.*
- The practice begins of crafty men upon the simple and good; these easily follow and are caught, while the others lay trains and pursue a game. *Temple.*
2. The tail of a bird. Contracting their body, and being forced to draw in their fore parts to establish the hinder in the elevation of the train, if the fore parts do part and incline to the ground, the hinder grow too weak, and suffer the train to fall. *Brown.*
- The bird guideth her body with her train, and the ship is steered with the rudder. *Hakevill.*
- TH' other, whose gay train Adorns him colour'd with the florid hue Of rainbows and hazy eyes. *Milton.*
- Rivers now stream and draw their humid train. *Milton.*
- The train steers their flights, and turns their bodies like the rudder of a ship; as the kite, by a light turning of his train, moves his body which way he pleases. *Ray.*
3. The part of a gown that falls behind upon the ground. A thousand pounds a year, for pure respect! That promises more thousands: honour's train Is longer than his fore skirts. *Shakespeare. Henry VIII.*
- Costly followers are not to be liked, lest while a man makes his train longer he makes his wings shorter. *Bacon.*
4. A series; a consecution. Distinct gradual growth in knowledge carries its own light with it, in every step of its progression, in an easy and orderly train. *Locke.*
- If we reflect on what is observable in ourselves, we shall find our ideas always passing in train, one going and another coming, without intermission. *Locke.*
- They laboured in vain so far to reach the apostle's meaning, all along in the train of what he said. *Locke.*
- Some truths result from any ideas, as soon as the mind puts them into propositions; other truths require a train of ideas placed in order, a due comparing of them, and deductions made with attention. *Locke.*
- What would'st thou have me do? consider well The train of ills our love would draw behind it. *Addison.*
- The author of your beings can by a glance of the eye, or a word speaking, enlighten your mind, and conduct you to a train of happy sentiments. *Watts.*
5. Process; method; state of procedure. If things were once in this train, if virtue were established as necessary to reputation, and vice not only loaded with infamy, but made the infallible ruin of all mens pretensions, our duty would take root in our nature. *Swift.*
6. A retinue;



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5. A retinue; a number of followers or attendants.  
My *train* are men of choice and rarest parts,  
That in the most exact regard support  
The worships of their names. *Shakespeare.*  
Our fire walks forth, without more *train*  
Accompany'd than with his own complete  
Perfections. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. v.*  
Thou should'st be seen  
A goddess among gods, ador'd, and serv'd  
By angels numberless, thy daily *train*. *Milton's Par. Lost.*  
Fairest of stars, last in the *train* of night,  
If better thou belong not to the dawn. *Milton's Par. Lost.*  
He comes not with a *train* to move our fear. *Dryden.*  
The king's daughter, with a lovely *train*  
Of fellow nymphs, was sporting on the plain. *Addison.*  
He would put a check to the fury of war, that a stop  
might be put to those fins which are of its *train*. *Smalridge.*  
7. An orderly company; a procession.  
Who the knights in green, and what the *train*  
Of ladies dress'd with daisies on the plain? *Dryden.*  
8. The line of powder reaching to the mine.  
Since first they fail'd in their designs,  
To take in heav'n by springing mines;  
And with unanswerable barrels  
Of gun-powder, dispute their quarrels;  
Now take a course more practicable,  
By laying *trains* to fire the rabble. *Hudibras, p. iii.*  
Shall he that gives fire to the *train* pretend to wash his  
hands of the hurt that's done by the playing of the mine!  
*L'Estrange's Fables.*  
9. *TRAIN* of artillery. Cannons accompanying an army.  
With an army abundantly supplied with a *train* of artillery,  
and all other provisions necessary, the king advanced towards  
Scotland. *Clarendon, b. ii.*  
*TRAINBANDS*. *n. f.* [*train* and *band*]. I suppose for *trained*  
*band*. The militia; the part of a community trained to mar-  
tial exercise.  
He directed the *trainbands* of Westminster and Middlesex,  
which consisted of the most substantial householders, to at-  
tend. *Clarendon.*  
Give commission  
To some bold man, whose loyalty you trust,  
And let him raise the *trainbands* of the city. *Dryden.*  
A council of war was called, wherein we agreed to re-  
treat: but before we could give the word, the *trainbands*,  
taking advantage of our delay, fled first. *Addison's Freeholder.*  
*TRAINOIL*. *n. f.* [*train* and *oil*]. Oil drawn by coction from  
the fat of the whale.  
*TRAINY*. *adj.* [from *train*]. Belonging to train oil. A bad word.  
Here steams ascend.  
Where the huge hogheads sweat with *trainy* oil. *Gay.*  
To *TRAIPE*. *v. a.* [A low word, I believe, without any ety-  
mology.] To walk in a careless or sluttish manner.  
Two slipshod muses *traipe* along.  
In lofty madness, meditating song. *Pope.*  
*TRAIT*. *n. f.* [*trait*, Fr.] A stroke; a touch. Scarce English.  
By this single *trait* Homer marks an essential difference be-  
tween the Iliad and Odyssey; that in the former the people  
perished by the folly of their kings; in this by their own  
folly. *Broome's Notes on the Odyssey.*  
*TRAITOR*. *n. f.* [*traitor*, Fr. *traditor*, Lat.] One who be-  
ing trusted betrays.  
The law laid that grievous punishment upon *traitors*, to  
forfeit all their lands to the prince, that men might be terri-  
fied from committing treasons. *Spenser on Ireland.*  
If you flatter him, you are a great *traitor* to him. *Bacon.*  
I'll put him thus far into the plot, that he should be se-  
cured as a *traitor*; but when I am out of reach, he shall be  
released. *Dryden's Spanish Fryar.*  
There is no difference, in point of morality, whether a  
man calls me *traitor* in one word, or says I am one hired to  
betray my religion and sell my country. *Swift.*  
*TRAITORLY*. *adj.* [from *traitor*]. Treacherous; perfidious.  
These *traitorly* rascals miseries are to be smil'd at, their  
offences being so capital. *Shakespeare, Winter's Tale.*  
*TRAITOROUS*. *adj.* [from *traitor*]. Treacherous; perfidious;  
faithless.  
What news with him, that *trait'rous* wight? *Daniel.*  
Pontinius knows not you,  
While you stand out upon these *trait'ous* terms. *B. Johnson.*  
The *traitorous* or treacherous, who have misled others, he  
would have severely punished, and the neutrals noted. *Bacon.*  
More of his majesty's friends have lost their lives in this  
rebellion than of his *traitorous* subjects. *Addison's Freeholder.*  
*TRAITOROUSLY*. *adv.* [from *traitorous*]. In a manner suiting  
traitors; perfidiously; treacherously.  
Good duke Humphry *traitorously* is murder'd  
By Suffolk. *Shakespeare, Henry VI.*  
Thou bitter sweet! whom I had laid  
Next me, me *traitorously* hast betray'd;  
And unsuspected half invisibly  
At once fled into him, and stay'd with me. *Donne.*

# TRA

They had *traitorously* endeavoured to subvert the funda-  
mental laws, deprive the king of his regal power, and to  
place on his subjects a tyrannical power. *Clarendon.*  
*TRAITRESS*. *n. f.* [from *traitor*]. A woman who betrays.  
I, what I am, by what I was, overcome:  
*Traitress*, restore my beauty and my charms,  
Nor steal my conquest with my proper arms. *Dryden.*  
Nor did my *traitress* wife these eye-lids close,  
Nor decently in death my limbs compose. *Pope's Odyssey.*  
By the dire fury of a *trait'ess* wife,  
Ends the sad evening of a stormy life. *Pope's Odyssey.*  
*TRALATI'IOUS*. *adj.* [from *tralatius*, Lat.] Metaphorical;  
not literal.  
*TRALATI'IOUSLY*. *adv.* [from *tralatius*]. Metaphorically;  
not literally; not according to the first intention of the  
word.  
Language properly is that of the tongue directed to the ear  
by speaking; written language is *tralatitiously* so called, be-  
cause it is made to represent to the eye the same words which  
are pronounced. *Holder's Elements of Speech.*  
To *TRALI'NEATE*. *v. n.* [*trans* and *line*]. To deviate from  
any direction.  
If you *tralinete* from your father's mind,  
What are you else but of a bastard kind?  
Do, as your progenitors have done,  
And by their virtues prove yourself their son. *Dryden.*  
*TRAMMEL*. *n. f.* [*trammil*, Fr. *trama*, *tragula*, Lat.]  
1. A net in which birds or fish are caught.  
The *trammel* differeth not much from the shape of the  
bunt, and serveth to such use as the wear and haking. *Carew.*  
2. Any kind of net.  
Her golden locks she roundly did uptry  
In braided *trammels*, that no looter hairs  
Did out of order stray about her dainty ears. *Fairy Qu.*  
3. A kind of shackles in which horses are taught to pace.  
I may go shufflingly at first, for I was never before walked  
in *trammels*; yet I shall drudge at canter, till I have worn  
off the hitching in my pace. *Dryden's Spanish Fryar.*  
To *TRAMMEL*. *v. a.* [from the noun]. To catch; to inter-  
cept.  
If th' assassination  
Could *trammel* up the consequence, and catch  
With its surecave success. *Shakespeare, Macbeth.*  
To *TRAMPLE*. *v. a.* [*trampe*, Danish]. To tread under foot  
with pride, contempt, or elevation.  
Cast not your pearls before swine, lest they *trample* them  
under their feet. *Milton.*  
My strength shall *trample* thee as mire. *Milton.*  
To *TRAMPLE*. *v. n.*  
1. To tread in contempt.  
Diogenes *trampled* on Plato's pride with greater of his  
own. *Government of the Tongue.*  
Your country's gods I scorn,  
And *trample* on their ignominious altars. *Rever.*  
2. To tread quick and loudly.  
I hear his thundering voice resound,  
And *trampling* feet that shake the solid ground. *Dryden.*  
*TRAMPLER*. *n. f.* [from *trample*]. One that tramples.  
*TRANA'TION*. *n. f.* [*trana*, Latin]. The act of swimming  
over.  
*TRANSE*. *n. f.* [*trans*, Fr. *transitus*, Lat.]. It might there-  
fore be written *trans*. An ecstasy; a state in which the soul  
is rapt into visions of future or distant things; a temporary  
absence of the soul from the body.  
Gynecia had been in such a *trans* of musing, that Zel-  
mane was fighting with the lion before she knew of any lion's  
coming. *Sidney, b. i.*  
Rapt with joy resembling heavenly madness,  
My soul was ravish'd quite as in a *trans*. *Spenser's Sonnet.*  
Abstract as in a *trans* methought I saw. *Milton.*  
Sudden he starts,  
Shook from his tender *trans*. *Thomson's Spring.*  
*TRANSED*. *adj.* [from *trans*]. Lying in a *trans* or ecstasy.  
His grief grew puerile, and the strings of life  
Began to crack. Twice then the trumpets sounded,  
And there I left him *trans'd*. *Shakespeare, King Lear.*  
*TRANSGRAM*. *n. f.* [A cant word.] An odd intricately con-  
trived thing.  
What's the meaning of all these *transgrams* and gimcracks?  
what are you going about, jumping over my master's hedges,  
and running your lines cross his grounds? *Arbutnot.*  
*TRANNNEL*. *n. f.* A sharp pin.  
With a small *trammel* of iron, or a large nail ground to  
a sharp point, they mark the brick. *Moxon's Mach. Exerc.*  
*TRANQUIL*. *adj.* [*tranquille*, Fr. *tranquillus*, Latin.] Quiet;  
peaceful; undisturbed.  
I had been happy  
So I had nothing known. Oh now, for ever  
Farewell the *tranquil* mind! farewell content! *Shakespeare.*  
*TRANQUILLITY*. *n. f.* [*tranquillitas*, Latin; *tranquillitas*, Fr.]  
Quiet; peace of mind; peace of condition; freedom from  
perturbation. *8*

# TRA

Leave off,  
To let a weary wretch from her due rest,  
And trouble dying souls *tranquillity*. *Fairy Qu. b. ii.*  
You can scarce imagine any hero passing from one stage of  
life to another with so much *tranquillity*, so easy a transition,  
and so laudable a behaviour. *Pope.*  
To *TRANSACT*. *v. a.* [*transactus*, Lat.]  
1. To manage; to negotiate; to conduct a treaty or affairs.  
2. To perform; to do; to carry on.  
It cannot be expected they should mention particulars which  
were *transacted* amongst some few of the disciples only, as  
the transfiguration and the agony. *Addison.*  
*TRANSACTION*. *n. f.* [*transactio*, Fr. from *transact*]. Nego-  
tiation; dealing between man and man; management; af-  
fairs; things managed.  
It is not the purpose of this discourse to set down the par-  
ticular *transactions* of this treaty. *Clarendon, b. viii.*  
*TRANSIMMATION*. *n. f.* [*trans and anima*]. Conveyance of  
the soul from one body to another.  
If the *transimination* of Pythagoras were true, that the  
souls of men transfiguring into species answering their for-  
mer natures, some men cannot escape that very brood whose  
fire Satan entered. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. vii.*  
To *TRANSCEND*. *v. a.* [*transcend*, Latin].  
1. To pass; to overpass.  
It is a dangerous opinion to such popes, as shall *transcend*  
their limits and become tyrannical. *Bacon.*  
To judge herself, she must herself *transcend*,  
As greater circles comprehend the less. *Davies.*  
2. To surpass; to outgo; to exceed; to excel.  
This glorious piece *transcends* what he could think;  
So much his blood is nobler than his ink. *Waller.*  
These are they  
Deserve their greatness and unenvy'd stand,  
Since what they act *transcends* what they command. *Denb.*  
High though her wit, yet humble was her mind,  
As if she cou'd not, or she wou'd not find,  
How much her worth *transcended* all her kind. *Dryden.*  
3. To surmount; to rise above.  
Make disquisition whether these unusual lights be meteoro-  
logical impressions not *transcending* the upper region, or whe-  
ther to be ranked among celestial bodies. *Howell.*  
To *TRANSCEND*. *v. n.* To climb. Not in use.  
To conclude, because things do not easily sink, they do  
not drown at all, the fallacy is a frequent addition in human  
expressions, which often give distinct accounts of proximity,  
and *transcend* from one unto another. *Brown.*  
*TRANSCENDENCE*. *n. f.* [from *transcend*].  
*TRANSCENDENCY*. *n. f.* [from *transcend*].  
1. Excellence; unusual excellence; supereminence.  
2. Exaggeration; elevation beyond truth.  
It is true greatness to have in one the frailty of a man, and  
the security of a God: this would have done better in poetry,  
where *transcendencies* are more allowed. *Bacon's Essays.*  
*TRANSCENDENT*. *adj.* [*transcendens*, Lat. *transcendent*, Fr.]  
Excellent; supremely excellent; passing others.  
Thou, whose strong hand, with so *transcendent* worth,  
Holds high the rein of fair Parthenope. *Cragshaw.*  
There is, in a lawgiver, a habitual and ultimate intention  
of a more excellent and *transcendent* nature. *Bishop Sanderfon.*  
If thou best he—But O! how fal'n, how chang'd  
From him who in the happy realms of light,  
Cloath'd with *transcendent* brightness, didst outline  
Myriads, though bright. *Milton.*  
Oh charming prince! Oh *transcendent* maid! *A. Phillips.*  
The right our Creator has to our obedience is of so high  
and *transcendent* a nature, that it can suffer no competition;  
his commands must have the first and governing influence on  
all our actions. *Rogers's Sermons.*  
*TRANSCENDENTAL*. *adj.* [*transcendentalis*, low Lat.].  
1. General; pervading many particulars.  
2. Supereminent; passing others.  
Though the Deity perceiveth not pleasure nor pain, as we  
do; yet he must have a perfect and *transcendental* perception  
of these, and of all other things. *Grew's Cosmol. b. ii.*  
*TRANSCENDENTLY*. *adv.* [from *transcendent*]. Excellently;  
supereminently.  
The law of Christianity is eminently and *transcendently*  
called the word of truth. *South's Sermons.*  
To *TRANSCOLATE*. *v. a.* [*trans and colo*, Latin]. To strain  
through a sieve or colander.  
The lungs are, unless pervious like a sponge, unfit to im-  
bibe and *transcolate* the air. *Harvey.*  
To *TRANSCRIBE*. *v. a.* [*transcribo*, Lat. *transcribe*, Fr.] To  
copy; to write from an exemplar.  
He was the original of all those inventions from which  
others did but *transcribe* copies. *Clarendon.*  
The most rigid exactors of mere outward purity do but  
*transcribe* the folly of him who pumps very laboriously in a  
ship, yet neglects to stop the leak. *Decay of Piety.*

# TRA

If we imitate their repentance as we *transcribe* their faults;  
we shall be received with the same mercy. *Rogers.*  
*TRANSCRIBER*. *n. f.* [from *transcribe*]. A copier; one who  
writes from a copy.  
A coin is in no danger of having its characters altered by  
copiers and *transcribers*. *Addison.*  
*TRANSCRIPT*. *n. f.* [*transcript*, Fr. *transcriptum*, Latin.] A  
copy; any thing written from an original.  
The Grecian learning was but a *transcript* of the Chaldean  
and Egyptian; and the Roman of the Grecian. *Glanville.*  
The decalogue of Moses was but a *transcript*, not an ori-  
ginal. *South's Sermons.*  
Dictate, O mighty Judge! what thou hast seen  
Of cities and of courts, of books and men,  
And deign to let thy servant hold the pen.  
Through ages thus I may presume to live,  
And from the *transcript* of thy prose receive  
What my own short-liv'd verse can never give. *Prior.*  
*TRANSCRIPTION*. *n. f.* [*transcription*, Fr. from *transcriptus*,  
Lat.]. The act of copying.  
The ancients were but men; the practice of *transcription*  
in our days was no monster in their's: plagiarist had not its  
nativity with printing, but began in times when thefts were  
difficult. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. i.*  
The corruptions that have crept into it by many *transcrip-  
tions* was the cause of so great difference. *Beverwood.*  
*TRANSCRIPTIVELY*. *adv.* [from *transcript*]. In manner of a  
copy.  
Not a few *transcriptively* subscribing their names to other  
mens endeavours, transcribe all they have written. *Brown.*  
To *TRANSCUR*. *v. n.* [*transcurro*, Lat.]. To run or rove to  
and fro.  
By fixing the mind on one object, it doth not spaciately and  
*transcur*. *Bacon.*  
*TRANSCURSION*. *n. f.* [from *transcurro*, Lat.]. Ramble; pas-  
sage through; passage beyond certain limits; extraordinary  
deviation.  
In a great whale, the sense and the affects of any one part  
of the body instantly make a *transcurstion* throughout the  
whole. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*  
I have briefly run over *transcurstions*, as if my pen had been  
posting with them. *Watson's Life of Buckingham.*  
His philosophy gives them *transcurstions* beyond the vortex  
we breathe in, and leads them through others which are only  
known in an hypothesis. *Glanville's Seep.*  
I am to make often *transcurstions* into the neighbouring  
forests as I pass along. *Howell.*  
If man were out of the world, who were then left to view  
the face of heaven, to wonder at the *transcurstion* of comets.  
*More's Antidote against Atheism.*  
*TRANSE*. *n. f.* [*trans*, Fr. See *TRANCE*]. A temporary ab-  
sence of the soul; an ecstasy.  
Abstract as in a *trans*, methought I saw,  
Though sleeping, where I lay, and saw the shape  
Still glorious before whom awake I stood. *Milton.*  
*TRANSELEMENTATION*. *n. f.* [*trans and element*]. Change of  
one element into another.  
Rain we allow; but if they suppose any other *transelemen-  
tation*, it neither agrees with Moses's philosophy; nor Saint  
Peter's. *Burton's Theory of the Earth.*  
*TRANSEXION*. *n. f.* [*trans and sexus*, Lat.]. Change from one  
sex to another.  
It much impeacheth the iterated *transexion* of hares, if that  
be true which some physicians affirm, that transmutation of  
sexes was only so in opinion, and that those transfigured  
persons were really men at first. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*  
To *TRANSFER*. *v. a.* [*transferre*, Fr. *transfere*, Lat.].  
1. To convey, or make over, from one to another.  
He that *transfers* the laws of the Lacedemonians to the  
people of Athens, should find a great absurdity and inconve-  
nience. *Spenser's State of Ireland.*  
Was't not enough you took my crown away,  
But cruelly you must my love betray?  
I was well pleas'd to have *transferr'd* my right;  
And better chang'd your claim of lawless might. *Dryden.*  
The king,  
Who from himself all envy would remove,  
Left both to be determin'd by the laws,  
And to the Grecian chiefs *transferr'd* the cause. *Dryden.*  
This was one perverse effect of their sitting at ease under  
their vines and fig-trees, that they forget from whence that  
ease came, and *transferr'd* all the honour of it upon them-  
selves. *Atterbury's Sermons.*  
Your sacred aid religious monarchs own;  
When first they merit, then ascend the throne:  
But tyrants dread you, lest your just decree  
*Transfer* the power and fet the people free. *Prior.*  
By reading we learn not only the actions and the senti-  
ments of distant nations, but *transfer* to ourselves the know-  
ledge and improvements of the most learned men. *Watts.*



## TRA

2. To remove; to transport.  
The king was much moved with this unexpected accident, because it was stirred in such a place where he could not with safety transfer his own person to suppress it. *Bacon's H. VII.*  
He thirty rowling years the crown shall wear,  
Then from Lavinium shall the seat transfer. *Dryden.*
- TRANSFIGURATION. *n. f.* [transfiguration, Fr.]  
1. Change of form.  
In kinds where the discrimination of sexes is obscure, these transformations are more common, and in some without commixture; as in caterpillars or silkworms, wherein there is a visible and triple transfiguration. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*  
2. The miraculous change of our blessed Saviour's appearance on the mount.  
It cannot be expected that other authors should mention particulars which were transacted amongst some of the disciples; such as the transfiguration and the agony in the garden. *Addis.*  
Did Raphael's pencil never chafe to fall?  
Say, are his works transfigurations all? *Blackmore.*
- TO TRANSFIGURE. *v. a.* [transfigurer, French; *trans* and *figura*, Lat.] To transform; to change with respect to outward appearance.  
Jesus was transfigured before them, and his face did shine as the sun, and his raiment was white as the light. *Matth.*  
I am the more zealous to transfigure your love into devotion, because I have observed your passion to have been extremely impatient of confinement. *Boyle.*  
The nuptial right his outrage strait attends,  
The dow'r desir'd is his transfigur'd friends:  
The incantation backward she repeats,  
Inverts her rod, and what she did defeats. *Garth.*
- TO TRANSFIX. *v. a.* [transfixus, Lat.] To pierce through.  
Amongst these mighty men were women mix'd;  
The bold Semiramis, whose sides transfix'd  
With son's own blade, her soul reproaches spoke. *Fa. Qu.*  
With linked thunderbolts  
Transfix us to the bottom of this gulph. *Milton's P. Lost.*  
Diana's dart  
In an unhappy chace transfix'd her heart. *Dryden's Homer.*  
Nor good Eurytion envy'd him the prize,  
Though he transfix'd the pigeon in the skies. *Dryden.*  
Till fate shall with a single dart  
Transfix the pair it cannot part. *Penton.*
- TO TRANSFORM. *v. a.* [transformer, Fr. *trans* and *forma*, Latin.] To metamorphose; to change with regard to external form.  
She demanded of him, whether the goddess of those woods had such a power to transform every-body. *Sidney, b. i.*  
Love is blind, and lovers cannot see  
The pretty follies that themselves commit;  
For if they could, Cupid himself would blush  
To see me thus transform'd to a boy. *Shakespeare.*  
As is the fable of the lady fair,  
Which for her lust was turn'd into a cow;  
When thirty to a stream she did repair,  
And saw herself transform'd the wift not how. *Davies.*
- TO TRANSFORM. *v. n.* To be metamorphosed.  
His hair transforms to down, his fingers meet  
In skinny films and shape his oary feet. *Addison.*
- TRANSFORMATION. *n. f.* [from *transform*.] Change of shape; act of changing the form; state of being changed with regard to form.  
Something you have heard  
Of Hamlet's transformation; so I call it,  
Since not th' exterior, nor the inward man,  
Remembers that it was. *Shakespeare. Hamlet.*  
What beast couldst thou be, that were not subject to a beast?  
And what a beast art thou already, and see'st not thy loss in transformation! *Shakespeare. Timon of Athens.*  
The mensuration of all manner of curves, and their mutual transformation, are not worth the labour of those who design either of the three learned professions. *Watts.*
- TRANSPERATION. *n. f.* [trans and *per*, Latin.] Passage over the sea.  
Since the last transperation of king Richard the second, the crown of England never sent over numbers of men sufficient to defend the small territory. *Davies on Ireland.*
- TO TRANSFUSE. *v. a.* [transfusio, Lat.] To pour out of one into another.  
Between men and beasts there is no possibility of social communion; because the well-spring of that communion is a natural delight which man hath to transfuse from himself into others, and to receive from others into himself, especially those things wherein the excellency of this kind doth most consist. *Hooker, b. i.*  
Transfus'd on thee his ample spirit rests. *Milton.*  
When did his muse from Fletcher scenes purloin,  
As thou whose Eth'ridge dost transfuse to thine?  
But so transfus'd, as oil and waters flow,  
His always floats above, thine links below. *Dryden.*

## TRA

- Where the juices are in a morbid state, if one could suppose all the unsound juices taken away and sound juices immediately transfused, the sound juices would grow morbid. *Abb.*
- TRANSFUSION. *n. f.* [transfusion, Fr. *transfusio*, Lat.] The act of pouring out of one into another.  
The crooked part of the pipe was placed in a box, to prevent the loss of the quicksilver that might fall aside in the transfusion from the vessel into the pipe. *Boyle.*  
Poetry is of so subtle a spirit, that in the pouring out of one language into another it will all evaporate; and if a new spirit be not added in the transfusion, there will remain nothing but a caput mortuum. *Denham.*  
Something must be lost in all transfusion, that is, in all translations, but the sense will remain. *Dryden.*  
What noise have we had about transplantation of ducats and transfusion of blood. *Baker's Reflections on Learning.*
- TO TRANSGRESS. *v. a.* [transgresser, French; *transgressus*, Latin.]  
1. To pass over; to pass beyond.  
Long stood the noble youth oppress'd with awe,  
And stupid at the wondrous things he saw,  
Surpassing common faith, transgressing nature's law. *Dryd.*  
2. To violate; to break.  
Let no man doubt but that every thing is well done, because the world is ruled by so good a guide as transgresseth not his own law, than which nothing can be more absolute, perfect, and just. *Hooker, b. i.*  
This sorrow we must repeat as often as we transgress the divine commandments. *Wake's Preparation for Death.*
- TO TRANSGRESS. *v. n.* To offend by violating a law.  
I would not marry her, though she were endowed with all Adam had left him before he transgressed. *Shakespeare.*  
Achan transgressed in the thing accused. *1 Chron. ii. 7.*  
He upbraided us with our offending the law, and objected to our infamy the transgressings of our education. *Widd.*
- TRANSGRESSION. *n. f.* [transgression, Fr. from *transgress*.]  
1. Violation of a law; breach of a command.  
Shall I abuse this consecrated gift  
Of strength, again returning with my hair  
After my great transgression: to requite  
Favour renew'd, and add a greater sin. *Milton.*  
All accusation still is founded upon some law; for where there is no law, there can be no transgression; and where there can be no transgression, there ought to be no accusation. *South's Sermons.*  
2. Offence; crime; fault.  
What's his fault?  
—The flat transgression of a school-boy, who, being overjoy'd with finding a bird's nest, shews it his companion, and he steals it.  
—Wilt thou make a trust a transgression? The transgression is in the stealer. *Shakespeare. Much ado about nothing.*  
Teach us, sweet madam, for our rude transgression  
Some fair excuse. *Shakespeare. Love's Labour lost.*
- TRANSGRESSIVE. *adj.* [from *transgress*.] Faulty; culpable; apt to break laws.  
Though permitted unto his proper principles, Adam perhaps would have sinned without the suggestion of Satan, and from the transgressive infirmities of himself might have erred alone, as well as the angels before him. *Brown.*
- TRANSGRESSOR. *n. f.* [transgresser, French, from *transgress*.] Lawbreaker; violator of command; offender.  
He intended the discipline of the church should be applied to the greatest and most splendid transgressors, as well as to the punishment of meaner offenders. *Clarendon.*  
I go to judge  
On earth these thy transgressors; but thou know'st  
Whoever judg'd, the worst on me must light  
When time shall be. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. x.*  
Ill-worthy I, such title should belong  
To me transgressor! who for thee ordain'd  
A help, became thy snare. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. xi.*
- TRANSIENT. *adj.* [transiens, Lat.] Soon past; soon passing; short; momentary; not lasting; not durable.  
How soon hath thy prediction, fear blest!  
Measur'd this transient world, the race of time,  
Till time stand fix'd. *Milton.*  
He that rides post through a country, may, from the transient view, tell how in general the parts lie. *Lake.*  
Love hitherto a transient guest,  
Ne'er held possession in his breast. *Swift.*  
What is loose love? a transient guest.  
A vapour fed from wild desire. *Pope.*
- TRANSIENTLY. *adv.* [from *transient*.] In passage; with a short passage; not extensively.  
I touch here but transiently, without any strict method, on some few of those many rules of imitating nature which Aristotle drew from Homer. *Dryden.*
- TRANSIENTNESS. *n. f.* [from *transient*.] Shortness of continuance; speedy passage.

## TRA

- It were to be wished that all words of this sort, as they resemble the wind in fury and impetuosity, so they might do also in transiency and sudden expiration. *Dec. of Pity.*
- TRANSIENCY. *n. f.* [from *transire*, Lat.] Leap from thing to thing.  
By unadvised transiency leaping from the effect to its remotest cause, we observe not the connection of more immediate causalities. *Glanville's Seep.*
- TRANSIT. *n. f.* [transitus, Latin.] In astronomy, the passing of any planet just by or under any fixed star; or of the moon in particular, covering or moving close by any other planet. *Harris.*
- TRANSITION. *n. f.* [transitio, Latin.]  
1. Removal; passage.  
Heat and cold have a virtual transition without communication of substance, but moisture not. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*  
As for the mutation of sexes, and transition into one another, we cannot deny it in hares, it being observable in man. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. iii.*  
I have given some intimations of the changes which happen in the interior parts of the earth, I mean the transitions and removes of metals and minerals there. *Woodward.*  
2. Change.  
The spots are of the same colour throughout, there being an immediate transition from white to black, and not declining gradually, and mixing as they approach. *Woodward.*  
You can scarce imagine any hero passing from one stage of life to another with so easy a transition, and so laudable a behaviour. *Pope.*  
As once inclos'd in woman's beauteous mould;  
Thence, by a soft transition we repair,  
From earthly vehicles to these of air. *Pope.*
- TRANSITION. *Fr.* Passage in writing or conversation from one subject to another.  
Then with transition sweet new speech resumes. *Milton.*  
Covetousness was none of his faults, but described as a veil over the true meaning of the poet, which was to satirize his prodigality and voluptuousness, to which he makes a transition. *Dryden.*
- TRANSITIVE. *adj.* [transitivus, Lat.]  
1. Having the power of passing.  
One cause of cold is the contact of cold bodies; for cold is active and transitive into bodies adjacent, as well as heat. *Bacon's Nat. Hist. No. 70.*  
2. [In grammar.]  
A verb transitive is that which signifies an action, conceived as having an effect upon some object; as *ferio terram*, I strike the earth. *Clarke's Latin Grammar.*  
TRANSITORILY. *adv.* [from *transitory*.] With speedy evanescence; with short continuance.  
TRANSITORINESS. *n. f.* [from *transitory*.] Speedy evanescence.  
TRANSITORY. *n. f.* [transitorius, Fr. *transitorius*, from *transire*, Latin.] Continuing but a short time; speedily vanishing.  
If we love things have fought; age is a thing  
Which we are fifty years in compassing;  
If transitory things, which soon decay,  
Age must be loveless at the latest day. *Donne.*  
Religion prefers those pleasures which flow from the presence of God evermore, infinitely before the transitory pleasures of this world. *Tillotson's Sermons.*
- TO TRANSULATE. *v. n.* [translatus, Lat.]  
1. To transport; to remove.  
Since our father is translated unto the gods, our will is that they that are in our realm live quietly. *2 Mac. xi. 23.*  
By faith Enoch was translated that he should not see death. *Heb. xi. 5.*  
Those argent fields  
Translated saints or middle spirits hold. *Milton.*  
Of the same soil their nursery prepare  
With that of their plantation, lest the tree  
Translated should not with the soil agree. *Dryden.*  
The gods their shapes to winter birds translate,  
But both obnoxious to their former fate. *Dryden.*  
To go to heaven is to be translated to that kingdom you have longed for; to enjoy the glories of eternity. *Wake.*  
2. It is particularly used of the removal of a bishop from one see to another.  
Fisher, bishop of Rochester, when the king would have translated him from that poor bishoprick to a better, he refused, saying, he would not forsake his poor little old wife, with whom he had so long lived. *Camden's Remains.*  
3. To transfer from one to another; to convey.  
I will translate the kingdom from the house of Saul, and set up the throne of David. *2 Sam. iii. 10.*  
Because of unrighteous dealings the kingdom is translated from one people to another. *Ecclus. x. 8.*  
Lucian affirms the souls of usurers, after their death, to be metamorphosed, or translated into the bodies of asses, there to remain for poor men to take their pennyworths out of their bones and sides with the cudgel and spur. *Peacham.*  
As there are apoplexies from inveterate gout, the regimen

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- must be to translate the morbid matter upon the extremities of the body. *Arbutnot.*  
Perverse mankind! whose wills, created free;  
Charge all their woes on absolute decree;  
All to the dooming gods their guilt translate;  
And follies are miscall'd the crimes of fate. *Pope.*
4. To change.  
One do I personate of Timon's frame;  
Whom fortune with her iv'ry hand waits to her,  
Whose present grace to present slaves and servants.  
Translates his rivals. *Shakespeare. Timon of Athens.*  
Happy is your grace,  
That can translate the stubbornness of fortune  
Into so quiet and so sweet a style. *Shakespeare. As you like it.*  
5. [Translator, old Fr.] To interpret in another language; to change into another language retaining the sense.  
I can contrive the action of her familiar stile, and the hardest voice of her behaviour, to be englished right, is, I am Sir John Falstaff's.  
—He hath studied her well, and translated her out of honestly into English. *Shakespeare. Merry Wives of Windsor.*  
Nor word for word too faithfully translate. *Raschman.*  
Read this ere you translate one bit  
Of books of high renown.  
Were it meant that in despite  
Of art and nature such dull clouds should write,  
Bavius and Mævius had been fav'd by fate. *Duke.*  
For Settle and for Shadwell to translate.  
6. To explain. A low colloquial use.  
There's matter in these sighs, these profound heaves  
You must translate; 'tis fit we understand them. *Shakespeare.*
- TRANSLATION. *n. f.* [translatio, Lat. *translatio*, Fr.]  
1. Removal; act of removing.  
His disease was an asthma; the cause a metastasis or translation of humours from his joints to his lungs. *Harvey.*  
Translations of morbid matter arise in acute distempers. *Arbutnot.*  
2. The removal of a bishop to another see.  
If part of the people be somewhat in the election, you cannot make them nulls or cyphers in the privation or translation. *Bacon's War with Spain.*  
The king, the next time the bishop of London came to him, entertained him with this compellation, my lord's grace of Canterbury, you are very welcome; and gave order for all the necessary forms for the translation. *Clarendon.*  
3. The act of turning into another language; interpretation.  
A book of his travels hath been honoured with translation into many languages. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. i.*  
Nor ought a genius less than his that writ,  
Attempt translation; for transplanted wit,  
All the defects of air and soil doth share,  
And colder brains like colder climates are. *Denham.*  
4. Something made by translation; version.  
Of both translations, the better I acknowledge that which cometh nearer to the very letter of the very original verity. *Hooker, b. v.*
- TRANSLATOR. *n. f.* [translatur, old Fr. from *translat*.] One that turns any thing into another language.  
A new and nobler way thou dost pursue,  
To make translations and translators too. *Denham.*  
No translation our own country ever yet produced, hath come up to that of the Old and New Testament; and I am persuaded, that the translators of the Bible were masters of an English stile much fitter for that work than any we see in our present writings, the which is owing to the simplicity that runs through the whole. *Swift.*
- TRANSLATORY. *n. f.* [from *translat*.] Transferring.  
The translatory is a lie that transfers the merit of a man's good action to another more deserving. *Arbutnot.*
- TRANSLOCATION. *n. f.* [trans and *locus*, Latin.] Removal of things reciprocally to each others places.  
There happened certain translocations at the deluge, the matter constituting animal and vegetable substances being dissolved, and mineral matter substituted in its place, and thereby like translocation of metals in some springs. *Woodward.*
- TRANSLUCENCY. *n. f.* [from *translucens*.] Diaphaneity; transparency.  
Lumps of rock crystal heated red hot, then quenched in fair water, exchanged their translucency for whiteness; the ignition and extinction having cracked each lump into a multitude of minute bodies. *Boyle on Colours.*
- TRANSLUCENT. *adj.* [trans and *lucens* or *lucidus* Lat.] TRANSLUCID. } Transparent; diaphanous; clear; giving a passage to the light.  
In anger the spirits ascend and wax eager; which is seen in the eyes, because they are translucent. *Bacon.*  
Wherever fountain or fresh current flow'd  
Against the eastern ray, translucent, pure,  
With touch æthereal of heav'n's fiery rod,  
I drank. *Milton.*  
The golden ewer a maid obsequious brings,  
Replenish'd from the cool translucent springs. *Pope's Ody.*



## TRA

TRANSMARINE. *adj.* [*transmarinus*, Latin.] Lying on the other side of the sea; found beyond sea.

If she had not been drained this way, she might have made herself mistress of Timeurania, her next *transmarine* neighbour.

Howel's *Vocal Forest*.  
To TRANSMIEW. *v. a.* [*transmuto*, Lat. *transmutare*, French.] To transmute; to transform; to metamorphose; to change. Obsolete.

When him list the rascal routs appall,  
Men into stones therewith he could *transmiew*,  
And stones to dust, and dust to nought at all. *Fa. Queen.*  
TRANSMIGRANT. *adj.* [*transmigrans*, Lat.] Passing into another country or state.

Besides an union in sovereignty, or a conjunction in parts, there are other implicit confederations, that of colonies or *transmigrants* towards their mother nation. *Bacon's holy War.*  
To TRANSMIGRATE. *v. n.* [*transmigro*, Lat.] To pass from one place or country into another.

This complexion is maintain'd by generation; so that strangers contract it not, and the natives which *transmigrate* omit it not without commixture. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

If Pythagoras's transmigration were true, that the souls of men *transmigrating* into species answering their former natures, some men must live over many serpents. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*  
Their souls may *transmigrate* into each other. *Howel.*

Regard  
The port of Luna, says our learned bard;  
Who, in a drunken dream, beheld his soul  
The fifth within the *transmigrating* roll. *Dryden.*

TRANSMIGRATION. *n. f.* [*transmigration*, Fr. from *transmigrare*.] Passage from one place or state into another.

The sequel of the conjunction of natures in the person of Christ is no abolishment of natural properties appertaining to either substance, no transition or *transmigration* thereof out of one substance into another. *Hosker, b. v.*

Seeing the earth of itself puts forth plants without seed, plants may well have a *transmigration* of species. *Bacon.*

From the opinion of the metempsychosis, or *transmigration* of the souls of men into the bodies of beasts, most suitable unto their human condition, after his death, Orpheus the musician became a swan. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

Easing their passage hence, for intercourse  
Of *transmigration*, as their lot shall lead. *Milton.*

'Twas taught by wife Pythagoras,  
One soul might through more bodies pass;  
Seeing such *transmigration* there,  
She thought it not a fable here. *Denham.*

When thou wert form'd, heav'n did a man begin,  
But the brute soul by chance was shuff'd in:  
In woods and wilds thy monarchy maintain,  
Where valiant beasts, by force and rapine, reign.

In life's next scene, if *transmigration* be,  
Some bear or lion is reserv'd for thee. *Dryden's Aureng.*  
TRANSMISSION. *n. f.* [*transmissio*, Fr. *transmissus*, Latin.] The act of sending from one place to another, or from one person to another.

If there were any such notable *transmission* of a colony hither out of Spain, the very chronicles of Spain would not have omitted so memorable a thing. *Spenser on Ireland.*

Operations by *transmission* of spirits is one of the highest secrets in nature. *Bacon's Nat. Hist. N. 236.*

In the *transmission* of the sea-water into the pits, the water riseth; but in the *transmission* of the water through the vessels it falleth. *Bacon.*

These move swiftly, but then they require a medium well disposed, and their *transmission* is easily stopped. *Bacon.*

The uvea has a muscular power, and can dilate and contract that round hole in it called the pupil, for the better moderating the *transmission* of light. *More.*

Languages of countries are lost by *transmission* of colonies of a different language. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

This enquiry will be of use, as a parallel discovery of the *transmission* of the English laws into Scotland. *Hale.*

Their reflexion or *transmission* depends on the constitution of the air and water behind the glais, and not the striking of the rays upon the parts of the glais. *Newton's Opticks.*

TRANSMISSION. *adj.* [from *transmissus*, Lat.] Transmitted; derived from one to another.

And still the fire inculcates to his son  
*Transmissive* lessons of the king's renown. *Prior.*

Itself a sun; it with *transmissive* light  
Enlivens worlds deny'd to human sight. *Prior.*

Then grateful Greece with streaming eyes would raise  
Historick marbles to record his praise;  
His praise eternal on the faithful stone,  
Had with *transmissive* honour grac'd his son. *Pope.*

To TRANSMIT. *v. a.* [*transmitto*, Lat. *transmittere*, Fr.] To send from one person or place to another.

By means of writing, former ages *transmit* the memorials of ancient times and things to posterity. *Hale.*

He sent orders to his friend in Spain to sell his estate, and *transmit* the money to him. *Addison's Spect. N. 198.*

## TRA

Thus flourish'd love, and beauty reign'd in state,  
Till the proud Spaniard gave this glory's date:  
Past is the gallantry, the fame remains,  
*Transmitted* safe in Dryden's lofty scenes. *Granville.*

Shine forth, ye planets, with distinguish'd light;  
Again *transmit* your friendly beams to earth,  
As when Britannia joy'd for Anna's birth. *Prior.*

TRANSMITTAL. *n. f.* [from *transmit*.] The act of transmitting; transmutation.

Besides the *transmittal* to England of two-thirds of the revenues of Ireland, they make our country a receptacle for their supererogatory pretenders to offices. *Swift.*

TRANSMUTABLE. *adj.* [*transmutabile*, Fr. from *transmutare*.] Capable of change; possible to be changed into another nature or substance.

It is no easy matter to demonstrate that air is so much as convertible into water; how *transmutable* it is unto flesh may be of deeper doubt. *Brown's Vulg. Err. b. iii.*

The fluids and solids of an animal body are easily *transmutable* into one another. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

TRANSMUTABLE. *adv.* [from *transmutare*.] With capacity of being changed into another substance or nature.

TRANSMUTATION. *n. f.* [*transmutation*, Fr. *transmutatio*, from *transmutare*, Latin.] Change into another nature or substance. The great aim of alchemy is the transmutation of base metals into gold.

Am not I old Sly's son, by birth a pedlar, by education a cardmaker, by *transmutation* a bear herder. *Shakespeare.*

The *transmutation* of plants one into another, is *intermagalia naturae*, for the *transmutation* of species is, in the vulgar philosophy, pronounced impossible; but seeing there appear some manifest instances of it, the opinion of impossibility is to be rejected, and the means thereof to be found out. *Bacon.*

The conversion into a body merely new, and which was not before; as silver to gold, or iron to copper, is better called, for distinction sake, *transmutation*. *Bacon.*

The same land suffereth sundry *transmutations* of owners within one term. *Bacon's Office of Alienation.*

The changing of bodies into light, and light into bodies, is very conformable to the course of nature, which seems delighted with *transmutations*. Water, which is a very fluid tasteless salt, the changes by heat into vapour, which is a sort of air, and by cold into ice, which is a hard, pellucid, brittle, fusible stone; and this stone returns into water by heat, and water returns into vapour by cold. *Newton.*

The supposed change of worms into flies is no real *transmutation*; but most of those members, which at last become visible to the eye, are existent at the beginning, artificially complicated together. *Bentley's Sermons.*

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Suidas thinks, that by the golden fleece was meant a golden book of parchment which is of sheep-skin, and therefore called golden, because it was taught therein how other metals might be *transmuted*. *Raleigh.*

That metals may be *transmuted* one into another I am not satisfied of the fact. *Ray on the Creation.*

Patience for reign o'er *transmuted* ill, *Van. of his Wishes.*

TRANSMUTER. *n. f.* [from *transmutare*.] One that transmutes. *TRANSOM. n. f.* [*transenna*, Lat.]

1. A thwart beam or lintel over a door.

2. [Among mathematicians.] The vane of an instrument called a cross staff, being a piece of wood fixed across with a square socket upon which it slides.

TRANSPARENCY. *n. f.* [*transparence*, Fr. from *transparens*.] Clearness; diaphaneity; translucence; power of transmitting light.

A poet of another nation would not have dwelt so long upon the clearness and *transparency* of the stream; but in Italy one seldom sees a river that is extremely bright and limpid, most of them being muddy. *Addison.*

Another cause is the greater *transparency* of the vessels occasioned by the thinness and delicacy of their coats. *Arbutnot.*

TRANSPARENT. *n. f.* [*transparent*, Fr. *trans* and *apparens*, Latin.] Pervious to the light; clear; pellucid; diaphanous; translucent; not opaque.

Nor shines the silver moon one half so bright,  
Through the *transparent* bosom of the deep,  
As doth thy face through tears of mine give light,  
Thou shin'st in every tear that I do weep. *Shakespeare.*

Wait upon him with whom you speak with your eye; for there be many wife men that have secret hearts and *transparent* countenances. *Bacon's Essays, N. 23.*

Each thought was visible that roll'd within,  
As through a crystal case the figur'd hours are seen;  
And heav'n did this *transparent* veil provide,  
Because she had no guilty thought to hide. *Dryden.*

Her bosom appeared all of chrystal, and so wonderfully *transparent*, that I saw every thought in her heart. *Addison.*

*Transparent* forms, too fine for mortal sight,  
Their fluid bodies half-dissolv'd in light. *Pope.*

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TRANSPICUOUS.

## TRA

TRANSPICUOUS. *adj.* [*trans* and *specio*, Latin.] Transparent; pervious to the light.

What if that light,  
Sent from her through the wide *transpicuous* air,  
To the terrestrial moon be as a star. *Milton.*

Now thy wine's *transpicuous*, purg'd from all  
Its earthy gross, yet let it feed awhile  
On the fat refuse. *Philips.*

To TRANSPIERCE. *v. n.* [*transpercer*, Fr. *trans* and *pierce*.] To penetrate; to make way through; to permeate.

A mind, which through each part infus'd doth pass,  
Fashions and works, and wholly doth *transpierce*  
All this great body of the universe. *Raleigh's H. of the W.*

His forceful spear, which, hiving as it flew,  
Pierc'd through the yielding planks of jointed wood:  
The fides *transpierce'd* return a rattling sound,  
And groans of Greeks inclos'd came issuing through the wound. *Dryden's En.*

TRANSPIRATION. *n. f.* [*transpiration*, Fr.] Emission in vapour.

That a bullet dipped in oil, by preventing the *transpiration* of air, will carry farther, and pierce deeper, my experience cannot discern. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. ii.*

The *transpiration* of the obstructed fluids is imagined to be one of the ways that an inflammation is removed. *Sharp.*

To TRANSPIRE. *v. a.* [*transpire*, Lat. *transpirare*, French.] To emit in vapour.

To TRANSPIRE. *v. n.* [*transpirare*, Fr.]

1. To be emitted by insensible vapour.  
The nuts when fresh got are full of a soft pulpy matter, which in time *transpires*, and passes through the shell. *Woodward on Pistils.*

2. To escape from secretly to notice: a sense lately innovated from France, without necessity.

To TRANSPARE. *v. a.* [*trans* and *place*.] To remove; to put into a new place.

It was *transplaced* from the left side of the Vatican unto a more eminent place. *Wilkins's Math. Magick.*

To TRANSPLENT. *v. a.* [*trans* and *planto*, Lat. *transplanter*, Fr.]

1. To remove and plant in a new place.  
The noblest fruits *transplanted* in our isle,  
With early hope and fragrant blossoms smile. *Roscommon.*

Salopian acres flourish with a growth,  
Peculiar still'd the Otley; be thou first  
This apple to *transplant*. *Phillips.*

If any *transplant* themselves into plantations abroad, who are schismatics or outlaws, such are not fit to lay the foundation of a new colony. *Bacon's Advice to Villiers.*

2. To remove.  
Of light the greater part he took  
*Transplanted* from her cloudy shrine, and plac'd  
In the sun's orb. *Milton.*

He prosper'd at the rate of his own wishes, being *transplanted* out of his cold barren diocese of Saint David's into a warmer climate. *Clarendon.*

TRANSPLENTATION. *n. f.* [*transplantation*, Fr.]

1. The act of transplanting or removing to another soil.  
It is confessed, that love changed often doth nothing; nay, it is nothing; for love where it is kept fixed to its first object, though it burn not, yet it warms and cherishes, so as it needs no *transplantation*, or change of soil, to make it fruitful. *Suckling.*

2. Conveyance from one to another.  
What noise have we had for some years about *transplantation* of ditches, and transfusion of blood. *Baker.*

3. Removal of men from one country to another.  
Most of kingdoms have thoroughly felt the calamities of forcible *transplantations*, being either overwhelmed by new colonies that fell upon them, or driven, as one wave is driven by another to seek new seats, having lost their own. *Raleigh.*

This appears a replication to what Menelaus had offered concerning the *transplantation* of Ulysses to Sparta. *Broome.*

TRANSPLENTER. *n. f.* [from *transplant*.] One that transplants.

To TRANSPORTE. *v. a.* [*trans* and *porto*, Latin; *transporter*, French.]

1. To convey by carriage from place to place.  
I came hither to *transport* the tidings. *Shakespeare.*

Why should the write to Edmund! might not you  
*Transport* her purposes by word. *Shakespeare.*

Impose upon men the transportation of rivers from one end of the world to the other, which, among other uses, were made to *transport* men. *Raleigh's Hist. of the World.*

A subterranean wind *transports* a hill  
Torn from Pileus. *Milton.*

In the disturbances of a state, the wife Pomponius *transported* all the remaining wisdom and virtue of his country into the sanctuary of peace and learning. *Dryden.*

2. To carry into banishment: as a felon.  
We return after being *transported*, and are ten times greater rogues than before. *Swift.*

TRANSPORT. *n. f.* [*transport*, Fr. from the verb.]

1. Transportation; carriage; conveyance.  
The Romans neglected their maritime affairs; for they stipulated with the Carthaginians to furnish them with ships for *transport* and war. *Arbutnot on Coins.*

2. A vessel of carriage; particularly a vessel in which soldiers are conveyed.  
Nor dares his *transport* vessel cross the waves,  
With such whole bones are not compos'd in graves. *Dryd.*

Some spoke of the men of war only, and others added the *transports*. *Arbutnot on Coins.*

3. Rapture; ecstacy.  
A truly pious mind receives a temporal blessing with *gratitude*, a spiritual one with ecstacy and *transport*. *South's Sermon.*

TRANSPORTANCE. *n. f.* [from *transport*.] Conveyance; carriage; removal.

O, be thou my Charon,  
And give me swift *transportance* to those fields;  
Where I may wallow in the lily beds  
Propos'd for the deserter! *Shakespeare. Troilus and Cressida.*

TRANSPORTATION. *n. f.* [from *transport*.]

1. Removal; conveyance; carriage.  
Sir Francis Cottington and Mr. Endymion Porter had been sent before to provide a vessel for their *transportation*. *Wotton's Life of Buckingham.*

Some were not so solicitous to provide against the plague, as to know whether we had it from the malignity of our own air, or by *transportation*. *Dryden.*

2. Banishment for felony.

3. Ecstasie violence of passion.  
All pleasures that affect the body must needs weary, because they *transport*, and all *transportation* is a violence; and no violence can be lasting but determines upon the falling of the spirits. *South.*

TRANSPORTER. *n. f.* [from *transport*.] One that transports.  
The pilchard merchant may reap a speedy benefit by dispatching, saving, and selling to the *transporters*. *Carew.*

TRANSPOSAL. *n. f.* [from *transposere*.] The act of putting things in each other's place. *Swift.*

To TRANSPOSE. *v. a.* [*transposere*, French; *transpositum*, Latin.]

1. To put each in the place of other.  
The letters of Elizabetha regina *transposed* signify, O England's sovereign, thou hast made us happy. *Camden's Rem.*

*Transposere* the propositions, making the medius terminus the predicate of the first and the subject of the second. *Locke.*

2. To put out of place.  
That which you are my thoughts cannot *transpose*; Angels are bright still, though the brightest fell. *Shakespeare.*

TRANSPPOSITION. *n. f.* [*transposition*, Fr. from *transposere*.]

1. The act of putting one thing in the place of another.



## TRA

**TRANSUBSTANTIATION**. *n. f.* [*transubstantiation*, Fr.] A miraculous operation believed in the Romish church, in which the elements of the eucharist are supposed to be changed into the real body and blood of CHRIST.

How is a Romanist prepared easily to swallow, not only against all probability, but even the clear evidence of his senses, the doctrine of *transubstantiation*? *Locke.*

**TRANSUDATION**. *n. f.* [*transude*, Fr.] The act of passing in sweat, or perspirable vapour, through any integument.

The drops proceeded not from the *transudation* of the liquors within the glands. *Boyle.*

**TO TRANSUDE**. *v. n.* [*trans* and *sude*, Latin.] To pass through in vapour.

Purulent humors cannot be transmitted throughout the body before the maturation of an apothem, nor after, unless the humour break; because they cannot *transude* through the bag of an apothem. *Harvey on Consumption.*

**TRANSVERSAL**. *adj.* [*transversal*, Fr. *trans* and *versalis*, Lat.] Running crosswise.

An ascending line, direct, as from son to father, or grandfather, is not admitted by the law of England; or in the *transversal* line, as to the uncle or aunt, great-uncle or great-aunt. *Hale.*

**TRANSVERSALLY**. *adv.* [*transversal*, Fr.] In a cross direction.

There are divers subtle enquiries and demonstrations concerning the several proportions of swiftness and distance in an arrow shot vertically, horizontally, or *transversally*. *Wilkins.*

**TRANSVERSE**. *adj.* [*transversus*, Latin.] Being in a cross direction.

His violent touch  
Fled and pursued *transverse* the resonant fugue. *Milton.*

Part in straight lines, part in *transverse* are found,  
One forms a crooked figure, one a round;  
The entrails these embrace in spiral strings,  
Those clasp the arterial tubes in tender rings. *Blackmore.*

What natural agent could impel them so strongly with a *transverse* side-blow against that tremendous weight and rapidity, when whole worlds are a falling! *Bentley's Sermons.*

**TRANSVERSELY**. *adv.* [*transversely*, Fr.] In a cross direction.

At Stonehenge the stones lie *transversely* upon each other. *Stillingfleet.*

In all the fibres of an animal there is a contractile power; for if a fibre be cut *transversely*, both the ends shrink and make the wound gape. *Ambrosini on Aliments.*

**TRANSUMPTION**. *n. f.* [*trans* and *sumo*, Latin.] The act of taking from one place to another.

**TRANSVERS**. *n. f.* Men who carry fish from the sea-coasts to sell in the inland countries. *Bailey.*

**TRAP**. *n. f.* [*trappe*, Saxon; *trape*, Fr. *trappola*, Italian.]

- A snare set for thieves or vermin.  
Die as thou shouldst, but do not die impatiently, and like a fox caught in a trap. *Taylor's holy living.*  
The trap springs and catches the ape by the fingers. *L'Estr.*
- An ambush; a stratagem to betray or catch unawares.  
And lurking closely, in await now lay,  
How he might any in his trap betray. *Spenser.*  
God and your majesty  
Protect mine innocence, or I fall into  
The trap is laid for me. *Shakespeare, Henry VIII.*  
They continually laid traps to ensnare him, and made sinister interpretations of all the good he did. *Calamy.*  
He seems a trap for charity to lay,  
And cons by night his lesson for the day. *Dryden.*
- A play at which a ball is driven with a stick.  
Unruly boys learn to wrangle at trap, or rook at span-farthing.  
He that of feeble nerves and joints complains,  
From nine-pins, coits, and from trap-ball abstains. *King.*

**TO TRAP**. *v. a.* [*trappan*, Saxon.]

- To ensnare; to catch by a snare or ambush; to take by stratagem.  
My brain, more busy than the lab'ring spider,  
Weaves tedious snares to trap mine enemies. *Shakespeare.*  
If you require my deeds, with ambush'd arms  
I trap'd the foe, or tri'd with false alarms. *Dryden.*
- [See TRAPPING.] To adorn; to decorate.  
The steed that bore him  
Was trap'd with polish'd steel, all shining bright,  
And covered with th' achievements of the knight. *Spenser.*  
To spoil the dead of weed is sacrilege:  
But leave these reliques of his living might  
To deck his hearth and trap his tomb black steed. *Fa. Qu.*  
Lord Lucius presented to you four milk-white horses trap'd in silver. *Shakespeare, Timon of Athens.*

**TRAPDOOR**. *n. f.* [*trap* and *door*, Fr.] A door opening and shutting unexpectedly.

The arteries which carry from the heart to the several parts have valves which open outward like trapdoors, and give the blood a free passage; and the veins, which bring it back

## TRA

to the heart, have valves and trapdoors which open inward, so as to give way into the blood to run into the heart. *Rap.*

**TO TRAPE**. *v. a.* [commonly written *to trap*; probably of the same original with *drab*.] To run idly and fluttily about. It is used only of women.

**TRAPES**. *n. f.* [I suppose from *trape*.] An idle flatterly woman. He found the fullen *trapes*  
Possess'd with th' devil, worms, and claps. *Hudibras, p. iii.*  
From door to door I'd sooner whine and beg;  
Than marry such a *trape*. *Gay's What d'ye call it.*

**TRAPSTICK**. *n. f.* [*trap* and *stick*.] A stick with which boys drive a wooden ball.

A foolish swoop between a couple of thick bandy legs and two long *trapsticks* that had no calls. *Spelt, N. 559.*

**TRAPEZIUM**. *n. f.* [*trapezium*; *trapeze*, French.] A quadrilateral figure, whose four sides are not equal, and none of its sides parallel.

Two of the lateral *trapezia* are as broad. *Woodward.*

**TRAPEZOID**. *n. f.* [*trapezoid* and *trapezoid*, Fr.] An irregular figure, whose four sides are not parallel.

**TRAPPINGS**. *n. f.* [This word *Minshew* derives from *trap*, French, *clapnet*.]

- Ornaments appendant to the saddle.  
Caparisons and feedes,  
Bases and finel trappings, gorgeous knights  
At joust and tournament. *Milton.*
- Ornaments; drefs; embellishments; external, superficial, and trifling decoration.  
These indeed seem,  
But I have that within which passeth shew;  
These but the trappings and the suits of woe. *Shakespeare.*  
He has fair words, rich trappings, and large promises; but works only for his master. *L'Estrange.*  
The points of honour poets may produce,  
Trappings of life, for ornament, not use. *Dryden.*  
Such pageantry be to the people shown;  
There boast thy horse's trappings, and thy own. *Dryden.*  
Draw him fitfully so,  
That all who view the piece may know  
He needs no trappings of fictitious fame. *Dryden.*  
In ships decay'd no mariner confides,  
Lur'd by the gilded stem and painted sides;  
Yet at a ball unthinking fools delight,  
In the gay trappings of a birth-day night. *Swift.*

**TRASH**. *n. f.* [*tras*, Icelandic; *drusen*, German.]

- Any thing worthless; dross; dregs.  
Lay hands upon these traitors, and their trash. *Shakespeare.*  
Look what a wardrobe here is for thee!  
—Let it alone, thou fool, it is but trash. *Shakespeare.*  
Who steals my purse, steals trash; 'tis something, nothing;  
'Twas mine, 'tis his; and has been slave to thousands.  
But he that filches from me my good name,  
Robs me of that which neither enriches him,  
And makes me poor indeed. *Shakespeare's Othello.*  
More than ten Hollands, or Hall's, or Stow's,  
Of trivial household trash he knows; he knows  
When the queen frown'd or smil'd.  
The collectors only consider, the greater fame a writer is in possession of, the more trash he may bear to have tacked to him. *Swift.*  
Weak foolish man! will heav'n reward us there  
With the same trash mad mortals wish for here? *Pope.*
- A worthless person.  
I suspect this trash  
To be a party in this injury. *Shakespeare's Othello.*
- Matter improper for food, frequently eaten by girls in the green sickness.  
O that instead of trash thou'dst taken steel. *Garth.*
- I believe that the original signification of *trash* is the lopping of trees, from the verb.

**TO TRASH**. *v. a.*

- To lop; to crop.  
Being once perfected how to grant suits,  
How to deny them; whom t' advance, and whom  
To trash for overtopping. *Shakespeare's Tempest.*
- To crush; to humble.  
Not such as was fit to be imposed on hard-hearted Jews,  
to encumber and trash them, but such as becomes an ingenious people. *Hammond's Praet. Catechism.*

**TRA'SHY**. *adj.* [*trash*, Fr.] Worthless; vile; useless.

A judicious reader will discover in his closet that trashy stuff, whose glittering deceived him in the action. *Dryden.*

**TO TRA'VAIL**. *v. n.* [*travailer*, Fr.]

- To labour; to toil.  
Being once perfected how to grant suits,  
How to deny them; whom t' advance, and whom  
To trash for overtopping. *Shakespeare's Tempest.*
- To be in labour; to suffer the pains of childbirth. *Ips. xxiii. 4.*  
I travail not, nor bring forth children.  
She being with child cried, *travailing* in birth, and pained  
to be delivered. *Rev. xii. 2.*  
His heart is in continual labour; it *travails* with the obligation, and is in pangs till it be delivered. *South's Sermons.*

## TRA

**TO TRA'VAIL**. *v. a.* To harass; to tire.

As if all these troubles had not been sufficient to *travail* the realm, a great division fell among the nobility. *Hayward.*

A gleam of light turn'd thitherward in haste  
His *travell'd* steps. *Milton.*

**TRA'VAIL**. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

- Labour; toil; fatigue.  
As every thing of price, so this doth require *travail*. *Hook.*  
Such impotent persons as are unable for strong *travails*, are yet able to drive cattle to and fro to their pasture. *Spenser.*
- Labour in childbirth.  
In the time of her *travail* twins were in her. *Gen. xxxviii.*  
To procure easy *travails* of women, the intention is to bring down the child, but not too fast. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

**TRAVE**, **TRAVE'L**, or **TRAV'ISE**. *n. f.* A wooden frame for shoeing unruly horses. *Ainsworth.*

**TO TRAVEL**. *v. n.* [This word is generally supposed originally the same with *travail*, and to differ only as particular from general: in some writers the word is written alike in all its senses; but it is more convenient to write *travail* for labour, and *travel* for journey.]

- To make journeys: it is used for sea as well as land, though sometimes we distinguish it from *voyage*, a word appropriated to the sea.  
In the forest shall ye lodge, O ye travelling companies of Dedanin. *Milton.*  
Raphael design'd to travel with Tobias.  
Fain would I travel to some foreign shore,  
So might I to myself myself restore.  
If others believed he was an Egyptian from his knowledge of their rites, it proves at least that he *travelled* there. *Pope.*
- To pass; to go; to move.  
By th' clock 'tis day;  
And yet dark night fringes the travelling lamp. *Shakespeare.*  
Time travels in divers paces, with divers persons; I'll tell you who time ambles withal, who time trots withal. *Shakespeare.*  
Thus flying East and West, from mouth to mouth. *Pope.*  
News *travell'd* with increase from mouth to mouth. *Pope.*
- To make journeys of curiosity.  
Nothing tends so much to enlarge the mind as travelling, that is, making a visit to other towns, cities, or countries, beside those in which we were born and educated. *Watts.*
- To labour; to toil. This should be rather *travail*.  
If we labour to maintain truth and reason, let not any think that we *travel* about a matter not needful. *Hooker.*  
I've watch'd and *travell'd* hard;  
Some time I shall sleep out; the rest I'll whistle. *Shakespeare.*

**TO TRA'VEL**. *v. a.*

- To pass; to journey over.  
Thither to arrive I travel thus profound. *Milton.*
- To force to journey.  
There are other privileges granted unto most of the corporations, that they shall not be charged with garri-fons, and they shall not be *travell'd* forth of their own franchises. *Spens.*

**TRA'VEL**. *n. f.* [*travail*, Fr. from the noun.]

- Journey; act of passing from place to place.  
Love had cut him short,  
Confin'd within the purlieus of his court.  
Three miles he went, nor farther could retreat,  
His *travels* ended at his country-seat. *Dryden.*  
Mingled send into the dance  
Moments fraught with all the treasures,  
Which thy eastern travel views. *Prior.*
- Journey of curiosity or instruction.  
Let him spend his time no more at home,  
Which would be great impeachment to his age,  
In having known no travel in his youth. *Shakespeare.*  
Travel in the younger fort is a part of education; in the elder a part of experience. *Bacon's Essays, No. 18.*  
A man not enlightened by travel or reflexion, grows as fond of arbitrary power, to which he hath been used, as of barren countries, in which he has been born and bred. *Addis.*
- Labour; toil. This should be *travail*: as in *Daniel*.  
He wars with a retiring enemy,  
With much more *travail* than with victory. *Daniel.*  
What think'st thou of our empire now, though earn'd  
With travel difficult. *Milton.*
- Labour in childbirth. This sense belongs rather to *travail*.  
Thy mother well deserves that short delight,  
The nauseous qualms of ten long months and travel to requite. *Dryden's Virg.*
- TRAVELS. Account of occurrences and observations of a journey into foreign parts.  
A book of his *travels* hath been honoured with the translation of many languages. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*  
Histories engage the soul by sensible occurrences; as also voyages, travels, and accounts of countries. *Watts.*
- TRAVELLER. *n. f.* [*travailleux*, Fr. from *travail*.]

- One who goes a journey; a wayfarer.  
The weary traveller wand'ring that way  
Therein did often quench his thirsty heat. *Fairy Qu. b. ii.*  
A little ease to these my torments give,

## TRA

Before I go where all in silence mourn,  
From whole dark shores no travellers return. *Sanders.*

This was a common opinion among the Gentiles, that the gods sometimes assumed human shape, and converted upon earth with strangers and travellers. *Bentley's Sermons.*

- One who visits foreign countries.  
Farewel monsieur *traveller*; look you lip and wear strange suits, and disabie all the benefits of your own country. *Shak.*  
The *traveller* into a foreign country knows more by the eye, than he that stayeth at home can by relation of the *traveller*. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*  
They are *travellers* newly arrived in a strange country; we should therefore not mislead them. *Locke.*
- TRAVELTAINTED. *adj.* [*travel* and *tainted*.] Harassed; fatigued with travel.  
I have foundered nine score and odd posts: and here, *traveltainted* as I am, have, in my pure and immaculate valour, taken Sir John Coleville. *Shakespeare, Hen. IV. p. ii.*

**TRAVERS**. *adv.* [French.] Athwart; across. Not used.

He swears brave oaths, and breaks them bravely, quite *travers*, athwart the heart of his lover. *Shakespeare.*

**TRAV'ERSE**. *adv.* [*a travers*, French.] Crosswise; athwart.  
Bring water from some hanging grounds, in long furrows; and from those drawing it *traverse* to spread. *Bacon.*  
The ridges of the fallow field lay *traverse*. *Hayward.*

**TRAV'ERSE**. *prep.* Through crosswise.  
He through the armed files  
Darts his experienc'd eye, and soon *traverse*  
The whole battalion views their order due. *Milton.*

**TRAV'ERSE**. *adj.* [*transverse*, Lat. *traverse*, Fr.] Lying across; lying athwart.  
The paths cut with *traverse* trenches much encumbered the carriages until the pioneers levelled them. *Hayward.*  
Oak being strong in all positions, may be trusted in cross and *traverse* work for Summers. *Watson's Architect.*

**TRAV'ERSE**. *n. f.*

- Any thing laid or built cross.  
The Tifan cometh with all his generation; and if there be a mother from whom the whole lineage descended, there is a *traverse* placed in a loft where the fittest. *Bacon.*  
Some wind instruments are blown at a small hole in the side, which straiteneth the breath at the first entrance; the rather in respect of their *traverse* and stops above the hole, which performeth the fipple's part. *Bacon.*
- Something that thwarts, crosses, or obstructs; cross accident; thwarting obstacle. This is a sense rather French than English.  
A just and lively picture of human nature in its actions, passions, and *traverses* of fortune. *Dryden.*  
He fees no defect in himself, but is satisfied that he should have carried on his designs well enough, had it not been for unlucky *traverses* not in his power. *Locke.*

**TO TRA'VERSE**. *v. a.* [*traverse*, Fr.] It was anciently accented on the last syllable.]

- To cross; to lay athwart.  
Myself, and such  
As slept within the shadow of your power,  
Have wander'd with our *traverse* arms, and breath'd  
Our sufferance vainly. *Shakespeare, Timon of Athens.*  
The parts should be often *traversed* or crossed by the flowing of the folds which loosely encompass them, without fitting too straight. *Dryden's Daff. Essay.*
- To cross by way of opposition; to thwart with obstacles.  
This treatise has, since the first conception thereof, been often *traversed* with other thoughts. *Watson.*  
You save th' expence of long litigious laws,  
Where suits are *travers'd*, and so little won,  
That he who conquers is but last undone. *Dryden.*  
John Bull thought himself now of age to look after his own affairs; Frog resolv'd to *traverse* this new project, and to make him uneasy in his own family. *A. Bathurst.*
- To oppose so as to annul. A law term.  
Without a good skill in history, and a new geography to understand him aright, one may lose himself in *traversing* the decrees. *Baker's Reflections on Lea ning.*
- To wander over; to cross.  
He many a walk *traverse'd*  
Of stateliest covert, cedar, pine, or palm. *Milton.*  
The lion smarting with the hunter's spear,  
Though deeply wounded, no way yet dismay'd;  
In fullen fury *traverse* the plain,  
To find the vent'rous foe. *Prior.*  
Believe me, prince, there's not an African  
That *traverse* our vast Numidian deserts  
In quest of prey, and lives upon his bow,  
But better practices these boasted virtues. *Addison's Cato.*  
What seas you *traverse'd* and what fields you fought! *Pope.*
- To survey; to examine thoroughly.  
My purpose is to *traverse* the nature, principles, and properties, of this detestable vice, ingratitude. *South's Sermons.*

**TO TRA'VERSE**. *v. n.* To use a posture of opposition in fencing.



## TRE

- To see thee fight, to see thee *traverse*, to see thee here, to see thee there. *Shaksp. Merry Wives of Windsor.*
- TRA'VESTY. *adj.* [*travesti*, Fr.] Dressed so as to be made ridiculous; burlesqued.
- TRAUMA'TICK. *ad.* [*τραυματικός*,] Vulnerary.
- I deterged and disposed the ulcer to incarn, and to do so I put the patient into a *traumatick* decoction. *Wise man's Surgery.*
- TRAY. *n. f.* [*tray*, Swedish.] A shallow wooden vessel in which meat or fish is carried.
- Sift it into a *tray*, or bole of wood. *Moxon's Mech. Exerc.*
- No more her care shall fill the hollow *tray*.
- To fat the guzzling hogs with floods of whey. *Gay.*
- TRA'YTRIP. *n. f.* A kind of play, I know not of what kind.
- Shall I play my freedom at *traytrip*; and become thy bond slave. *Shaksp. Twelfth Night.*
- TRA'CHEROUS. *adj.* [*from treacher*.] Faithless; perfidious; guilty of deserting or betraying.
- He bad the lion to be remitted
- Unto his scar, and those same *treacherous* vile
- Be punish'd for their presumptuous guile. *Hubbard's Tale.*
- Desire in rapture gaz'd awhile,
- And saw the *treach'rous* goddess smile. *Swift.*
- TRA'CHEROUSLY. *adv.* [*from treacherous*.] Faithlessly; perfidiously; by treason; by stratagem.
- Then 'gan Caraulus tyrannize anew,
- And him Alcides *treacherously* slew,
- And took on him the robe of emperor. *Fairy Qu. b. ii.*
- Thou hast slain
- The flower of Europe for his chivalry,
- And *treacherously* hast thou vanquish'd him. *Shaksp. Henry V.*
- Let others freeze with angling reeds,
- Or *treacherously* poor fish be set,
- With strangling snare, or winding net. *Dayne.*
- I treated, trusted you, and thought you mine;
- When, in requital of my best endeavours,
- You *treacherously* practis'd to undo me,
- Seduc'd my only child, and stole her. *Orway.*
- They bid him strike, to appease the ghost
- Of his poor father *treacherously* lost. *Dryden's Fiesol.*
- TRA'CHEROUSNESS. *n. f.* [*from treacherous*.] The quality of being treacherous; perfidiousness.
- TRA'CHERY. *n. f.* [*tricherie*, French.] Perfidy; breach of faith.
- TRA'CHETOR. *n. f.* [*from tricher*, *tricheur*, Fr.] A traitor;
- TRA'CHOUR. } one who betrays; one who violates his faith or allegiance.
- Good Claudius with him battle fought,
- In which the king was by a *treachetour*
- Disguised slain. *Fairy Queen, b. ii.*
- Where may that *treachour* then be found,
- Or by what means may I his footing track. *Fairy Queen.*
- TRA'CKLE. *n. f.* [*triacle*, Fr. *triacle*, Dutch; *theriaca*, Lat.]
1. A medicine made up of many ingredients.
- The physician that has observed the medicinal virtues of *treacle*, without knowing the nature of each of the sixty odd ingredients, may cure many patients with it. *Boyle.*
- Treacle* water has much of an acid in it. *Floyer.*
2. Molasses; the spume of sugar.
- To TREAD. *v. n.* *pret. t. ad. part. pass. trodden.* [*trudan*, Gothick; *treban*, Saxon; *reden*, Dutch.]
1. To set the foot.
- He ne'er drinks,
- But Timon's silver *treads* upon his lip. *Shaksp. Henry V.*
- Those which perfume the air most, being trodden upon and crushed, are burnet, wild thyme, and water mint; therefore set whole alleys of them, to have the pleasure when you walk or *tread*. *Bacon's Essays.*
- Those dropping gums
- Ask riddance, if we mean to *tread* with ease. *Milton.*
- Where'er you *tread* the blushing flow'rs shall rise. *Pope.*
2. To trample; to set the feet in scorn or malice.
- Thou
- Must, as a foreign recreant, be led
- With manacles along our street, or else
- Triumphantly *tread* on thy country's ruin,
- And bear the palm. *Shaksp. Coriolanus.*
- Thou shalt *tread* upon their high places. *Deut. xxxiii. 29.*
3. To walk with form or state.
- When he walks, he moves like an engine,
- And the ground shrinks before his *treading*. *Shaksp. Henry V.*
- Ye that stately *tread* or lowly creep. *Milton.*
4. To copulate as birds.
- When shepherds pipe on oaten straws;
- When turtles *tread*
- Against the undivul'd pretence I fight
- Of *treas'rous* malice. *Shaksp. Macbeth.*
- Most mens heads had been intoxicated with imaginations of plots, and *treasonable* practices. *Clarendon.*
- Were it a draught for June when the banquets,
- I wou'd not taste thy *treasonous* offer. *Milton.*
- Would I had never *tread* this English earth,
- Or felt the flatteries that grow upon it! *Shaksp. Henry V.*

## TRE

- He dy'd obedient to severest law;
- Forbid to *tread* the promis'd land he saw. *Pope.*
2. To press under the foot.
- Tread* the snuff out on the floor to prevent stinking. *Swift.*
3. To beat; to track.
- Full of briars is this working world.
- They are but burs: if we walk not in the *treadden* paths, our very petticoats will catch them. *Shaksp. As you like it.*
4. To walk on in a formal or stately manner.
- Methought she *trod* the ground with greater grace. *Dry.*
5. To crush under foot; to trample in contempt or hatred.
- Through thy name will we *tread* them under that life against us. *Psal. xlv. 5.*
- Why was I rais'd the meteor of the world,
- Hung in the skies, and blazing as I travell'd,
- Till all my fires were spent; and then cast downward
- To be *trod* out by Cæsar? *Dryden's All for Love.*
6. To put in action by the feet.
- They *tread* their wine-presses and suffer thirst. *Job xxiv.*
7. To love as the male bird the female.
- He feather'd her and *trod* her. *Dryden's Fables.*
- TREAD. *n. f.* [*from the verb*.] Footing; step with the foot.
- If the streets were pav'd with thine eyes,
- Her feet were much too dainty for such *tread*. *Shaksp. Henry V.*
- The quaint mazes in the wanton green,
- For want of *treads*, are undistinguishable. *Milton.*
- High above the ground
- Their march was, and the passive air upbore
- Their nimble *tread*. *Milton.*
- The dancer on the rope, with doubtful *tread*,
- Gets wherewithal to cloath and buy him bread. *Dryden.*
- How wert thou wont to walk with cautious *tread*,
- A dish of tea, like milk-pail, on thy head? *Swift.*
2. Way; track; path.
- Cromwell is the king's secretary: further,
- Stands in the gap and *tread* for more preferment. *Shaksp.*
3. The cocks part in the egg.
- TRE'ADER. *n. f.* [*from tread*.] He who treads.
- The *treaders* shall tread out no wine in their presses. *Isa.*
- TRE'ARLE. *n. f.* [*from tread*.]
1. A part of an engine on which the feet act to put it in motion.
- The farther the fore-end of the *treacle* reaches out beyond the fore-side of the lathe, the greater will the sweep of the fore-end of the *treacle* be, and consequently the more revolutions is made at one *tread*. *Moxon's Mech. Exerciser.*
2. The sperm of the cock.
- Whether it is not made out of the garm, or *treacle* of the egg, seemeth of lesser doubt. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*
- At each end of the egg is a *treacle*, formerly thought to be the cock's sperm. *De bon.*
- TRE'ASON. *n. f.* [*trahison*, French.] An offence committed against the dignity and majesty of the commonwealth: it is divided into high *treason* and petit *treason*. High *treason* is an offence against the security of the commonwealth, or of the king's majesty, whether by imagination, word, or deed; as to compass or imagine *treason*, or the death of the prince, or the queen consort, or his son and heir-apparent; or to de-flower the king's wife, or his eldest daughter unmarried, or his eldest son's wife; or levy war against the king in his realm, or to adhere to his enemies by aiding them; or to counterfeit the king's great seal, privy seal, or money; or knowingly to bring false money into this realm counterfeited like the money of England, and to utter the same; or to kill the king's chancellor, treasurer, justice of the one bench, or of the other; justices in Eyre, justices of assize, or duty; or forging the king's seal manual, or privy signet; or diminishing or impairing the current money: and, in such *treason*, a man forfeits his lands and goods to the king: and *treason* is called *treason* paramount. Petit *treason* is when a servant kills his master, a wife her husband; secular or religious kills his prelate: this *treason* gives forfeiture to every lord within his own fee: both *treasons* are capital.
- Man disobeying,
- Disloyal breaks his fealty, and sins
- Against the high supremacy of heaven:
- To expiate his *treason* hath nought left. *Milton.*
- He made the overture of thy *treasons* to us. *Shaksp. Henry V.*
- Athaliah cried, *treason*, *treason*. *2 Kings xiv. 14.*
- TRE'ASONABLE. } *adj.* [*from treason*.] Having the nature of
- TRE'ASONS. } guilt of treason. *Treasonous* is out of use.
- Him by proofs as clear as founts in July
- I know to be corrupt and *treasonous*. *Shaksp. Henry VIII.*
- Against the undivul'd pretence I fight
- Of *treas'rous* malice. *Shaksp. Macbeth.*
- Most mens heads had been intoxicated with imaginations of plots, and *treasonable* practices. *Clarendon.*
- Were it a draught for June when the banquets,
- I wou'd not taste thy *treasonous* offer. *Milton.*
- A credit to run ten millions in debt without parliamentary security is dangerous, illegal, and perhaps *treasonable*. *Swift.*
- TREASURE.

## TRE

- TREASURE. *n. f.* [*trezor*, Fr. *thesaurus*, Latin.] Wealth hoarded; riches accumulated.
- An inventory, importing
- The several parcels of his plate, his *treasure*, Henry VIII.
- Rich stuffs. *Shaksp. Henry VIII.*
- They built *treasure* cities. *Exod. i. 11.*
- He used his laws as well for collecting of *treasures*, as for correcting of manners. *Bacon.*
- Gold is *treasure* as well as silver, because not decaying, and never sinking much in value. *Locke.*
- To TREASURE. *v. a.* [*from the noun*.] To hoard; to repository; to lay up.
- After thy hardness and impenitent heart thou *treasurest* up unto thyself wrath against the day of wrath. *Rom. ii. 5.*
- Practical principles are *treasured* up in man's mind; that, like the candle of the Lord in the heart of every man, discovers what he is to do, and what to avoid. *South.*
- No, my remembrance *treasures* honest thoughts,
- And holds not things like thee; I scorn thy friendship. *Roscoe.*
- Some thought it mounted to the lunar sphere,
- Since all things lost on earth are *treasured* there. *Pope.*
- TREASURER. *n. f.* [*from treasure*; *tresorier*, Fr.] One who has care of money; one who has charge of treasure.
- This is my *treasurer*, let him speak
- That I have reserv'd nothing. *Shaksp. Ant. and Cleopatra.*
- Before the invention of laws, private affections in supreme rulers made their own fancies both their *treasurers* and hangmen, weighing in this balance good and evil. *Raleigh.*
- TREASURERSHIP. *n. f.* [*from treasurer*.] Office or dignity of treasurer.
- He preferred a base fellow, who was a suitor for the *treasurership*, before the most worthy. *Hakewill.*
- TREASUREHOUSE. *n. f.* [*treasure* and *house*.] Place where hoarded riches are kept.
- Let there be any grief or disease incident to the soul of men, for which there is not in this *treasurehouse* a present comfortable remedy to be found. *Hooker, b. v.*
- Thou silver *treasurehouse*,
- Tell me once more, what title dost thou bear? *Shaksp.*
- Gather together into your spirit, and its *treasurehouse*, the memory, not only all the promises of God, but also the former senses of the divine favours. *Taylor's holy living.*
- TREASURY. *n. f.* [*from treasure*; *tresorerie*, Fr.] A place in which riches are accumulated.
- And make his chronicle as rich with prize,
- As is the oozy bottom of the sea
- With funken wreck and sumless *treasuries*. *Shaksp. Henry VI.*
- Thy sumptuous buildings
- Have cost a mass of publick *treasuries*. *Shaksp. Henry VI.*
- And yet I know not how conceit may rob
- The *treasury* of life, when life itself
- Yields to the theft. *Shaksp. King Lear.*
- He had a purpose to furnish a fair case in that university with choice collections from all parts, like that famous *treasury* of knowledge at Oxford. *Watson.*
- The state of the *treasury* the king best knows. *Temple.*
- Physicians, by *treasuries* of just observations, grow to skill in the art of healing. *Watts.*
- To TREAT. *v. a.* [*traiter*, Fr. *trahere*, Lat.]
1. To negotiate; to settle.
- To *treat* the peace, a hundred senators
- Shall be commissioned. *Dryden's Æn.*
2. [*Tractis*, Lat.] To discourse on.
3. To use in any manner, good or bad.
- He *treated* his prisoner with great harshness. *Spectator.*
- Since living virtue is with envy curs'd,
- And the best men are *treated* like the worst;
- Do thou, just goddess, call our merits forth,
- And give each deed th' exact, intrinsic worth. *Pope.*
4. To handle; to manage; to carry on.
- Zeuxis and Polygnottus *treated* their subjects in their pictures, as Homer did in his poetry. *Dryden.*
5. To entertain with expense.
- To TREAT. *v. n.* [*traiter*, Fr. *trahere*, Saxon.]
1. To discourse; to make discourses.
- Of love they *treat* till th' ev'ning star appear'd. *Milton.*
- Absence, what the poets call death in love, has given occasion to beautiful complaints in those authors who have *treated* of this passion in verse. *Addison's Spect.*
2. To practise negotiation.
- The king *treated* with them. *2 Mac. xiii. 22.*
3. To come to terms of accommodation.
- Inform us, will the emp'r *treat*? *Swift.*
4. To make gratuitous entertainments.
- TREAT. *n. f.* [*from the verb*.]
1. An entertainment given.
- This is the ceremony of my fate;
- A parting *treat*, and I'm to die in state. *Dryden.*
- He pretends a great concern for his country, and insight into matters: now such professions, when recommended by a *treat*, dispose an audience to hear reason. *Collier.*

## TRE

- What tender maid but must a victim fall
- For one man's *treat*, but for another's ball? *Pope.*
2. Something given at an entertainment.
- Dry figs and grapes, and wrinkled dates were set,
- In canisters t' enlarge the little *treat*. *Dryden.*
- The King of gods revolving in his mind
- Lycaon's guilt and his inhuman *treat*. *Dryden.*
- TRE'ATABLE. *adj.* [*tratable*, Fr.] Moderate; not violent.
- A virtuous mind should rather wish to depart this world with a kind of *treatable* dissolution, than be suddenly cut off in a moment, rather to be taken than snatched away. *Hooker.*
- The heats or the colds of seasons are less *treatable* than with us. *Temple.*
- TRE'ATISE. *n. f.* [*tracatus*, Latin.] Discourse; written tractate.
- The time has been my fell of hair
- Wou'd at a dismal *treatise* rouse, and stir
- As life were in't. *Shaksp. As you like it.*
- Besides the rules given in this *treatise* to make a perfect judgment of good pictures, there is required a long conversation with the best pieces. *Dryden's Dunciad.*
- TRE'ATMENT. *n. f.* [*traitement*, French.] Usage; manner of using good or bad.
- Scarce an humour or character which they have not used; all comes wafted to us: and were they to entertain this age, they could not now make such plenteous *treatment*. *Dryden.*
- Accept such *treatment* as a swain affords. *Pope.*
- TREATY. *n. f.* [*traité*, Fr.]
1. Negotiation; act of treating.
- She began a *treaty* to procure;
- And stablish terms betwixt both their requests. *Pope.*
2. A compact of accommodation relating to publick affairs.
- A peace was concluded, being rather a bargain than a *treaty*. *Bacon's Henry VII.*
- Echion
- Let fall the guileless weapon from his hand,
- And with the vest a peaceful *treaty* makes. *Addison's Ovid.*
3. For entreaty: supplication; petition; solicitation.
- He cast by *treaty* and by trains
- Her to persuade. *Spenser.*
- I must
- To the young man send humble *treaties*, doze,
- And palter in the shift of lowneis. *Shaksp. As you like it.*
- TRE'BLE. *adj.* [*triplex*, Fr. *triplex*, Lat.]
1. Threefold; triple.
- Some I see,
- That twofold balls and *treble* sceptres carry. *Shaksp. Henry V.*
- Who can
- His head's huge doors unlock, whose jaws with great
- And dreadful teeth in *treble* ranks are set. *Sandys.*
- All his malice serv'd but to bring forth
- Infinite goodness, grace, and mercy shewn
- On man by him seduc'd; but on himself
- Treble* confusion, wrath, and vengeance pour'd. *Milton.*
- A lofty tow'r, and strong on ev'ry side
- With *treble* walls. *Dryden's Æn.*
- The pious Trojan then his jav'lin sent,
- The shield gave way; through *treble* plates it went
- Of solid brass. *Dryden's Æn.*
2. Sharp of sound. A musical term.
- The sharper or quicker percussion of air causeth the more *treble* sound, and the lower or heavier the more base sound. *Bacon's Nat. Hist. N. 179.*
- To TRE'BLE. *v. a.* [*from the adjective*; *triplico*, Lat. *triplex*, Fr.] To multiply by three; to make thrice as much.
- She conceiv'd, and *trebling* the due time,
- Brought forth this monstrous mass. *Spenser.*
- I would not be ambitious in my wish,
- To wish myself much better; yet for you,
- I would be *trebled* twenty times myself,
- A thousand times more fair. *Shaksp. Merch. of Venice.*
- Aquarius shines with feeble rays,
- Four years he *trebles*, and doubles six score days. *Creech.*
- To TRE'BLE. *v. n.* To become threefold.
- Whoever annually runs out, as the debt doubles and *trebles* upon him, so doth his inability to pay it. *Swift.*
- TRE'BLE. *n. f.* A sharp sound.
- The *treble* cutteth the air so sharp, as it returneth too swift to make the sound equal; and therefore a mean or tenor is the sweetest. *Bacon.*
- The lute still trembles underneath thy nail:
- At thy well-sharpen'd thumb from shore to shore,
- The *trebles* squeak for fear, the bases roar. *Dryden.*
- TRE'BLENESS. *n. f.* [*from treble*.] The state of being treble.
- The just proportion of the air percussed towards the bases or *trebleness* of tones, is a great secret in sounds. *Bacon.*
- TRE'BLE. *adv.* [*from treble*.] Thrice told; in threefold number or quantity.
- His jav'lin sent,
- The shield gave way; through *treble* plates it went
- Of solid brass, of linnen *treble* roll'd. *Dryden's Æn.*



## TRE

The seed being so necessary for the maintenance of the several species, it is in some doubly and trebly defended. *Ray.*  
 TREE. *n. f.* *trie*, Islandick; *tree*, Danish.]

1. A large vegetable rising, with one woody stem, to a considerable height.

Trees and shrubs, of our native growth in England, are distinguished by Ray. 1. Such as have their flowers disjointed and remote from the fruit; and these are, 1. Nuciferous ones; as, the walnut tree, the hazel-nut tree, the beech, the chestnut, and the common oak. 2. Coniferous ones; of this kind are the Scotch fir, male and female; the pine, the common alder tree, and the birch tree. 3. Bacciferous; as, the juniper and yew trees. 4. Lanigerous ones; as, the black, white, and trembling poplar, willows, and others of all kinds. 5. Such as bear their seeds, having an imperfect flower, in leafy membranes; as, the horse-bean. 6. Such as have their fruits and flowers contiguous; of these some are pomiferous; as, apples and pears; and some bacciferous; as, the forb or service tree, the white or hawthorn, the wild rose, sweet brier, currants, the great bilberry bush, honey-suckle, joy. Pruniferous ones, whose fruit is pretty large and soft, with a stone in the middle; as, the black-thorn or sloe tree, the black and white bullace tree, the black cherry, &c. Bacciferous ones; as, the strawberry tree in the west of Ireland, mistletoe, water elder, the dwarf, a large laurel, the viburnum or way-faring tree, the dog-berry tree, the sea black thorn, the berry-bearing elder, the privet barberry, common elder, the holy, the buckthorn, the berry-bearing heath, the bramble, and spindle tree or prickwood. Such as have their fruit dry when ripe; as, the bladder nut tree, the box tree, the common elm and ash, the maple, the gaul or sweet willow, common heath, broom, dyers wood, furze or gorse, the lime tree, &c. *Miller.*

Sometime we see a cloud that's dragonish,  
 A forked mountain, or blue promontory  
 With trees upon't, that nod unto the world,  
 And mock our eyes with air. *Shakep. Ant. and Cleopatra.*  
 Who can bid the tree unfix his earth-bound root. *Shak.*

It is pleasant to look upon a tree in Summer covered with green leaves, decked with blossoms, or laden with fruit, and casting a pleasant shade: but to consider how this tree sprang from a little seed, how nature shaped and fed it till it came to this greatness, is a more rational pleasure. *Burnet.*

Trees shoot up in one great stem, and at a good distance from the earth, spread into branches: thus gooseberries are shrubs, and oaks are trees. *Locke.*

2. Any thing branched out.  
 Vain are their hopes who fancy to inherit,  
 By trees of pedigree, or fame or merit;  
 Though plodding heralds through each branch may trace  
 Old captains and dictators of their race. *Dryden.*

TREE germander. *n. f.* A plant.  
 TREE of life. *n. f.* [*lignum vitæ*, Latin.] An evergreen: the wood is esteemed by turners. *Miller.*

TREE p im ofe. *n. f.* A plant.  
 TREEN. old plur. of tree.

Well run greenhood, got between  
 Under the sand-bag he was seen;  
 Loutling low like a forster green,  
 He knows his tackle and his treen. *Benj. Johnson.*

TREEN. *adj.* Wooden; made of wood. Obsolete.  
 Sir Thomas Rookesby, being controlled for first suffering himself to be served in treen cups, answered, these homely cups pay truly for that they contain: I had rather drink out of treen and pay gold and silver, than drink out of gold and silver and make wooden payments. *Camden.*

TREFOIL. *n. f.* [*trifolium*, Latin.] A plant.  
 The trefoil hath a papilionaceous flower, consisting of the standard, the wings and keel coming out of the empalement together with the pointal covered with its fringed sheath: it becomes a capsule hidden in the empalement, and full of seeds shaped like a kidney, adhering close to the capsule when ripe: some have flowers consisting of one leaf, and filled with kidney-shaped seeds: to this must be added, that the leaves grow by threes, seldom by four or fives, on a common footstalk. *Miller.*

Hope, by the ancients, was drawn in the form of a sweet and beautiful child, standing upon tipsies, and a trefoil, or three-leaved grass in her hand. *Peacham on D'aving.*

SOME FOW TREFOIL OR RYE GRASS WITH THEIR CLOVER. *Mortimer.*  
 TRELLAGE. *n. f.* [French.]

Trellage is a contexture of pales to support espaliers, making a distinct inclosure of any part of a garden. *Trecons.*

There are as many kinds of gardening as of poetry: makers of flower-gardens are epigrammatists and sonnetiers, contrivers of bowers, grotto's, trellages, and cascades, are romance writers. *Spectator*, No. 477.

TRELLIS. *n. f.* [French.] Is a structure of iron, wood, or other, the parts crossing each other like a lattice. *Trecons.*

TO TREMBLE. *v. n.* [*tremble*, Fr. *tremo*, Lat.]

1. To shake as with fear or cold; to shiver; to quake; to shudder.

My compassionate heart  
 Will not permit my eyes once to behold  
 The thing, whereat it trembles by furnise. *Shakespeare.*

God's name  
 And power thou tremblest at. *Shakespeare's Henry VI.*  
 Shew your slaves how choleric you are,  
 And make your bondmen tremble. *Shakep. Julius Caesar.*

This judgment of the heavens that makes us tremble,  
 Touches us not with pity. *Shakep. King Lear.*  
 They shall fear and tremble. *Jer. xxxiii. 9.*  
 When he heard the king, he fell into such a trembling that he could hardly speak.

Frighted Turnus trembl'd as he spoke.  
 He shook the sacred honours of his head,  
 With terror trembl'd heav'n's subsiding hill,  
 And from his shaken curls ambrosial dews distil. *Dryden.*

Ye powers, revenge your violated altars,  
 That they who with unhallow'd hands approach  
 May tremble. *Dryden's Zn.*

2. To quiver; to totter.  
 Sinai's grey top shall tremble. *Milton.*

We cannot imagine a mass of water to have stood upon the middle of the earth like one great drop, or a trembling jelly; and all the places about it dry. *Burnet.*

3. To quaver; to shake as a sound.  
 Winds make a noise unequally, and sometimes when vehement tremble at the height of their blast. *Bacon.*

TREMBLINGLY. *adv.* [from *trembling*.] So as to shake or quiver.

Tremblingly the flood,  
 And on the sudden dropt. *Shakep. Ant. and Cleopatra.*  
 Say what the use, were finer optics giv'n,  
 Or touch, if tremblingly alive all o'er,  
 To smart and agonize at every pore? *Pope.*

TREMBLOUS. *adj.* [*tremulus*, Latin.] Dreadful; horrible; astonishingly terrible.

There stands an altar where the priest celebrates some mysteries sacred and tremendous. *Tatler*, No. 57.

In that portal shou'd the chief appear,  
 Each hand tremendous with a brazen spear. *Pope's Odyssey.*

TREMOUR. *n. f.* [*tremor*, Lat.]

1. The state of trembling.

He fell into an universal tremour of all his joints, that when going his legs trembled under him. *Harvey.*

By its typick and stimulating quality it affects the nerves, occasioning tremours. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

2. Quivering or vibratory motion.

These stars do not twinkle when viewed through telescopes which have large apertures: for the rays of light which pass through divers parts of the aperture tremble each of them apart, and by means of their various, and sometimes contrary tremours fall at one and the same time upon different points in the bottom of the eye. *Newton.*

TREMULOUS. *adj.* [*tremulus*, Lat.]

1. Trembling; fearful.

The tender tremulous christian is easily distracted and amazed by them. *Decay of Piety.*

2. Quivering; vibratory.

Breath vocalized, that is, vibrated or undulated, imprefses a swift tremulous motion in the lips, tongue or palate, which breath passing smooth does not. *Hulder.*

As thus th' effulgence tremulous I drink,  
 The lambent lightnings shoot across the sky. *Thomson.*

TREMULOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *tremulous*.] The state of quivering.

TREN. *n. f.* A fifth spear.

TO TRENCHE. *v. a.* [*trancher*, Fr.]

1. To cut.

Safe in a ditch he bides,  
 With twenty trencched gashes on his head. *Shakespeare.*

This weak impres of love is as a figure  
 Trenc'd in ice, which with an hour's heat  
 Dissolves to water, and doth lose his form. *Shakespeare.*

2. To cut or dig into pits or ditches.

Pioneers with spades and pickax arm'd,  
 Forerun the royal camp to trench a field. *Milton.*

Trench the ground, and make it ready for the Spring. *Evlyn.*

First draw thy faulchion, and on ev'ry side  
 Trench the black earth a cubit-long and wide. *Pope.*

The trenching plough or coulter is useful in pasture-ground, to cut out the fides of trenches or drains. *Mortimer.*

TRENCH. *n. f.* [*tranche*, Fr.]

1. A pit or ditch.

On that coast build,  
 And with a trench enclose the fruitful field. *Dryden's Zn.*

When you have got your water up to the highest part of the land, make a small trench to carry some of the water in, keeping it always upon a level. *Mortimer's High.*

2. Earth thrown up to defend soldiers in their approach to a town, or to guard a camp. *The*

## TRE

The citizens of Corioli have issued forth  
 And given to Lartius and to Marcius battle:  
 I saw our party to the trenches driven,  
 And then I came away. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

William carries on the trench. *Prior.*  
 Till both the town and castle yield.

TRE'SCHANT. *adj.* [*trenchant*, Fr.] Cutting; sharp.  
 He fiercely took his trenchant blade in hand,  
 With which he struck so furious and so fell,  
 That nothing seem'd the puissance could withstand. *F. 2.*

Against a vanquish'd foe, their swords  
 Were sharp and trenchant, not their words. *Hudibras.*

TRE'NCHE. *n. f.* [from *trench*; *trencher*, Fr.]

1. A piece of wood on which meat is cut at table.  
 No more  
 I'll scrape trencher, nor wash dish. *Shakep. Tempest.*

My estate deserves an heir more rais'd,  
 Than one which holds a trencher. *Shak. Timon of Athens.*

When we find our dogs, we let the dish or trencher on the ground. *More's Antidote against Abuse.*

Their homely fare dispatch'd; the hungry band  
 Invade their trenchers next, and soon devour. *Dryden.*

Many a child may have the idea of a square trencher, or round plate, before he has any idea of infinite. *Locke.*

2. The table.  
 How often hath thou,  
 Fed from my trencher, kneel'd down at the board,  
 When I have feasted. *Shakep. Henry VI.*

3. Food; pleasures of the table.  
 It could be no ordinary declension of nature that could bring some men, after an ingenious education, to place their *summun bonum* upon their trenchers, and their utmost felicity in wine. *South's Sermons.*

TRE'NCHEFULLY. *n. f.* [*trencher* and *fy*.] One that haunts tables; a parasite.

He found all people came to him promiscuously, and he tried which of them were friends, and which only trencher-fishes and spongers. *Leviang.*

TRE'NCHEMAN. *n. f.* [*trencher* and *man*.] A feeder; an eater. *Paladius* assured him, that he had already been more fed to his liking than he could be by the skillfullest trenchermen of Media. *Sidney.*

You had musty victuals, and he hath help to eat it: he's a very valiant trencherman; he hath an excellent stomach. *Shakep. Much ado about nothing.*

TRE'NCHEMATE. *n. f.* [*trencher* and *mate*.] A table companion; a parasite.

Because that judicious learning of the ancient sages doth not in this case serve the turn, these trenchermates frame to themselves a way more pleasant; a new method they have of turning things that are serious into mockery, an art of contradiction by way of scorn. *Hooker, b. v.*

TO TREND. *v. n.* To tend; to lie in any particular direction. It seems a corruption of *tend*.

The scouts to several parts divide their way,  
 To learn the natives names, their towns explore  
 The coasts and trendings of the crooked shore. *Dryden.*

TRENTALS. *n. f.* [*trente*, Fr.]

Trentals or tringals were a number of masses, to the tale of thirty, laid on the same account, according to a certain order instituted by Saint Gregory. *Ayliffe's Poregon.*

TRENDLE. *n. f.* [*trensel*, Saxon.] Any thing turned round. *Now improperly written trundle.*

TREPAN. *n. f.* [*trepan*, Fr.]

1. An instrument by which chirurgeons cut out round pieces of the skull.

2. A snare; a stratagem by which any one is ensnared. [Of this signification *Skinner* assigns for the reason, that some English ships in queen Elizabeth's reign being invited, with great shew of friendship, into *Trepans*, a part of Sicily, were there detained.]

But what a thoughtless animal is man,  
 How very active in his own trepan. *Roscommon.*

Can there be any thing of friendship in snares, hooks, and trepans. *South's Sermons.*

During the commotion of the blood and spirits, in which passion consists, whatsoever is offered to the imagination in favour of it, tends only to deceive the reason: it is indeed a real trepan upon it, feeding it with colours and appearances instead of arguments. *South's Sermons.*

TO TREPAN. *v. a.* [from the noun; *trepaner*, Fr.]

1. To perforate with the trepan.

A putrid matter flowed forth her nostrils, of the same smell with that in *trepaning* the bone. *Wiseham's Surgery.*

Few recovered of those that were trepanned. *Arbutnot.*

2. To catch; to ensnare.

They trepan'd the state, and fix'd it down  
 With plots and projects of our own. *Hudibras, p. iii.*

Those are but trepanned who are called to govern, being invested with authority but bereaved of power, which is nothing else but to mock and betray them into a splendid and magisterial way of being ridiculous. *South's Sermons.*

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5

## TRE

TREPINE. *n. f.* A small trepan; a smaller instrument of perforation managed by one hand.

I threw a trepan and trephine, and gave them liberty to try both upon a skull. *Wiseham's Surgery.*

TREPIDATION. *n. f.* [*trepidatio*, Lat.]

1. The state of trembling.

The bow tortureth the string continually, and holdeth it in a continual trepidation. *Bacon's Nat. Hist. No. 137.*

All objects of the senses which are very offensive, cause the spirits to retire; upon which the parts, in some degree, are destitute; and so there is induced in them a trepidation and horror. *Bacon's Nat. Hist. No. 793.*

Moving of th' earth brings harms and fears,  
 Men reckon what it did and meant;  
 But trepidation of the spheres,  
 Though greater far, is innocent. *Dante.*

They pass the planets sev'n, and pass the fix'd,  
 And that crystalline sphere whose balance weighs  
 The trepidation talk'd, and that first-mov'd. *Milton.*

2. State of terror.

Because the whole kingdom stood in a zealous trepidation of the absence of such a prince, I have been the more desirous to research the several passages of the journey. *Watson.*

His first action of note was in the battle of Lepanto; where the success of that great day, in such trepidation of the state, made every man meritorious. *Watson.*

TO TRESPASS. *v. n.* [*trespasse*, Fr.]

1. To transgress; to offend.

If they shall confess their trespasss which they trespass'd against me, I will remember my covenant. *Lev. xxvi. 43.*

They not only contradict the general design and particular exprefses of the gospel, but trespass against all logick. *Norris.*

2. To enter unlawfully on another's ground.

Their morals and economy,  
 Most perfectly they made agree:  
 Each virtue kept its proper bound,  
 Nor trespass'd on the other's ground. *Prior.*

TRESPASS. *n. f.* [*trespas*, Fr.]

1. Transgression; offence.

Your purpos'd low correction  
 Is such, as baffle, and the meanest wretches  
 For pil'lings, and most common trespasss  
 Are punish'd with. *Shakep. King Lear.*

The trespass money and sin money was the priests. *2 Kings.*  
 He shall bring his trespass offering for his sin. *Lev. v. 6.*

Will God incense his ire  
 For such a petty trespass? *Milton.*

2. Unlawful entrance on another's ground.

TRESPASSER. *n. f.* [from *trespas*.]

1. An offender; a transgressor.



# TRI

**TRIABLE**. *adj.* [from *try*.]  
1. Possible to be experimented; capable of trial.  
For the more easy understanding of the experiments *triable* by our engine, I insinuated that notion, by which all of them will prove explicable. *Boyle*.  
2. Such as may be judicially examined.  
No one should be admitted to a bishop's chancellorship without good knowledge in the civil and canon laws, since divers causes *triable* in the spiritual court are of weight. *Ayliffe*.  
**TRIAD**. *n. f.* [*trias*, Lat. *triade*, Fr.] Three united.  
**TRIAL**. *n. f.* [from *try*.]  
1. Test; examination.  
With *trial* fire touch me his finger end;  
If he be chaste the flame will back descend,  
And turn him to no pain; but if he start,  
It is the flesh of a corrupted heart. *Shakespeare*.  
2. Experience; act of examining by experience.  
I leave him to your gracious acceptance,  
Whose *trial* shall better publish his commendation. *Shak*.  
Skillful gardeners make *trial* of the seeds by putting them into water gently boiled; and if good, they will sprout within half an hour. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.* N<sup>o</sup>. 520.  
3. Experiment; experimental knowledge.  
Others had *trial* of cruel mockings and scourgings. *Heb*.  
4. Judicial examination.  
*Trial* is used in law for the examination of all causes, civil or criminal, according to the laws of our realm: the *trial* is the issue, which is tried upon the indictment, not the indictment itself. *Cowell*.  
He hath resisted law,  
And therefore law shall scorn him further *trial*  
Than the severity of public power. *Shakespeare, Coriolanus*.  
5. Temptation; test of virtue.  
Left our *trial*, when least fought,  
May find us both perhaps far less prepar'd,  
The willing I go. *Milton's Par. Lost*, b. ix.  
No such company as then thou saw'st  
Intend thee; for *trial* only brought,  
To see how thou could'st judge of fit and meet. *Milton*.  
Every station is expos'd to some *trials*, either temptations that provoke our appetites, or disquiet our fears. *Rogers*.  
6. State of being tried.  
Good shepherd, tell this youth what 'tis to love?  
—It is to be all made of sighs and tears;  
It is to be made all of faith and service,  
All humbleness, all patience and impatience;  
All purity, all *trial*, all observance. *Shakespeare, As you like it*.  
**TRIANGLE**. *n. f.* [*triangle*, Fr. *triangulum*, Lat.] A figure of three angles.  
The three angles of a *triangle* are equal to two right ones. *Locke*.  
**TRIANGULAR**. *adj.* [*triangularis*, Lat.] Having three angles.  
The frame thereof seem'd partly circular,  
And part *triangular*; O work divine!  
These two the first and last proportions are. *Fairy Qu.*  
Though a round figure be most capacious for the honey,  
And most convenient for the bee; yet did she not chuse that,  
Because then there must have been *triangular* spaces left void. *Ray on the Creation*.  
**TRIBE**. *n. f.* [*tribu*, Fr. *tribus*, Lat. from *treu*, *b* and *v* being labials of promiscuous use in the ancient British words; *treu* from *tir* *es*, his lands, is supposed to be Celtic, and used before the Romans had any thing to do with the British government; to prove which Mr. Rowland offers many reasons, which he mentions by imagining that *centuria* is derived from *treu*, supposing it to be the same with our *centrev*, importing a hundred *treus* or *tribes*.]  
1. A distinct body of the people as divided by family or fortune, or any other characteristic.  
I ha' been writing all this night unto all the *tribes*  
And centuries for their voices, to help Catiline  
In his election. *Boj. Johnson's Cataline*.  
If the heads of the *tribes* can be taken off, and the mislead multitude will see their error, such extent of mercy is honourable. *Bacon's Advice to Villiers*.  
Who now shall rear you to the sun, or rank  
Your *tribes*, and water from th' ambrosial fount. *Milton*.  
Straggling mountaineers, for publick good,  
To rank in *tribes*, and quit the savage wood,  
Houses to build. *Tate*.  
I congratulate my country upon the increase of this happy *tribe* of men, since, by the present parliament, the race of freeholders is spreading into the remotest corners. *Addison*.  
2. It is often used in contempt.  
Folly and vice are easy to describe,  
The common subjects of our scribbling *tribe*. *Roscommon*.  
**TRIBLET** or **TRIBOLET**. *n. f.* A goldsmith's tool for making rings. *Ainsl.*  
**TRIBULATION**. *n. f.* [*tribulation*, Fr.] Persecution; distress; vexation; disturbance of life.  
*Tribulation* being present causeth sorrow, and being imminent breedeth fear. *Hosker, b. v.*

# TRI

The just shall dwell,  
And after all their *tribulations* long,  
See golden days, fruitful of golden deeds. *Milton*.  
Death becomes  
His final remedy; and after life  
Try'd in sharp *tribulation*, and refin'd  
By faith, and faithful works. *Milton's Par. Lost*, b. xi.  
Our church taught us to pray, that God would, not only in all time of our *tribulation*, but in all time of our wealth, deliver us. *Atterbury's Sermons*.  
**TRIBUNAL**. *n. f.* [*tribunal*, Latin and French].  
1. The seat of a judge.  
P' th' market-place, on a *tribunal* silver'd,  
Cleopatra and himself in chairs of gold  
Were publickly enthron'd. *Shakespeare, Ant. and Cleopatra*.  
He sees the room  
Where the whole nation does for justice come,  
Under whose large roof flourishes the gown,  
And judges grave on high *tribunals* frown. *Waller*.  
Here the *tribunal* stood. *Dryden's Rn.*  
There is a necessity of standing at his *tribunal*, who is infinitely wise and just. *Grey's Com. b. iii.*  
2. A court of justice.  
Summoning arch-angels to proclaim  
Thy dread *tribunal*. *Milton*.  
**TRIBUNUS**. *n. f.* [*tribun*, *tribunus*, Lat.].  
1. An officer of Rome chosen by the people.  
These are the *tribunes* of the people,  
The tongues o' th' common mouth: I do despise them. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus*.  
2. The commander of a Roman legion.  
**TRIBUNITIAL**. *adj.* [*tribunitius*, Lat.] Suited a tribune;  
**TRIBUNITIUS**. *adj.* relating to a tribune.  
Let them not come in multitudes, or in a *tribunitious* manner; for that is to clamour counsels, not to inform. *Bacon*.  
Oh happy ages of our ancestors,  
Beneath the kings and *tribunitial* powers  
One jail did all their criminals restrain. *Dryden's Juvenal*.  
**TRIBUTARY**. *adj.* [*tributarius*, Fr. *tributarius*, Lat.].  
1. Paying tribute as an acknowledgement of submission to a master.  
Thenceforth this land was *tributary* made  
T' ambitious Rome, and did their rule obey,  
Till Arthur all that reckoning did defray:  
Yet oft the Briton kings against them strongly sway'd. *Fairy Queen, b. ii.*  
The two great empires of the world I know;  
And since the earth none larger does afford,  
This Charles is some poor *tributary* lord. *Dryden*.  
Around his throne the sea-born brothers stood,  
That swell with *tributary* urns his flood. *Pope*.  
2. Subject; subordinate.  
These he, to grace his *tributary* gods,  
By course commits to feveral government,  
And gives them leave to wear their sapphire crowns,  
And wield their little tridents. *Milton's Comus*.  
O'er Judah's king ten thousand tyrants reign,  
Legions of lust, and various pow'rs of ill  
Insult the master's *tributary* will. *Prior*.  
3. Paid in tribute.  
Nor flattery tunes these *tributary* lays. *Connaught*.  
**TRIBUTARY**. *n. f.* [from *tribute*.] One who pays a stated sum in acknowledgement of subjection.  
All the people therein shall be *tributaries* unto thee, and serve thee. *Deut. xx. 11.*  
The Irish lords did only promise to become *tributaries* to king Henry the second: and such as only pay tribute, are not properly subjects but vassals. *Davies*.  
**TRIBUTE**. *n. f.* [*tribut*, Fr. *tributum*, Lat.] Payment made in acknowledgement; subjection.  
The Lord's *tribute* of the sheep was six hundred. *Numb.*  
They that received *tribute* money said, Doth not your master pay *tribute*? *Mat. xvii. 2.*  
She receives  
As *tribute* her warmth and light.  
To acknowledge this was all he did exact;  
Small *tribute*, where the will to pay was aught. *Dryden*.  
**TRICOMANES**. *n. f.* A plant.  
A branch of some capillary plant, resembling the common *trichomanes*, only the pinnae are larger in a dusky grey flay stone. *Woodsward*.  
**TRICE**. *n. f.* [I believe this word comes from *trails*, Fr. corrupted by pronunciation.] A short time; an instant; a stroke.  
If they get never to great spoil at any time, the same they waste in a *trice*, as naturally delighting in spoil, though it do themselves no good.  
Just in the nick the cook knock'd thrice,  
And all the waiters in a *trice*  
His summons did obey:  
Each serving man with dish in hand,  
March'd boldly up like our train'd band,  
Presented, and away. *Snelling, He*

# TRI

He could raise scruples dark and nice,  
And after solve them in a *trice*. *Hudibras, p. i.*  
So when the war had rais'd a storm,  
We seen a snake in human form,  
All stain'd with infamy and vice,  
Leap from the dunghill in a *trice*. *Swift*.  
It seems incredible at first, that all the blood in our bodies should circulate in a *trice*, in a very few minutes; but it would be more surprising if we knew the short periods of the great circulation of water. *Bentley's Sermons*.  
**TRICHOTOMY**. *n. f.* Division into three parts.  
Some disturb the order of nature by dichotomies, *trichotomies*, sevens, twelves: let the subject with the design you have in view determine the number of parts into which you divide it. *Watts*.  
**TRICK**. *n. f.* [*treck*, Dutch].  
1. A fly fraud.  
Sir Thomas Moor said, that a *trick* of law had no less power than the wheel of fortune, to lift men up, or cast them down. *Raleigh*.  
A bantering droll took a journey to Delphos, to try if he could put a *trick* upon Apollo. *L'Estrange's Fables*.  
Such a one thinks to find some shelter in my friendship, and I betray him: he comes to me for counsel and I shew him a *trick*. *South*.  
He swore by Stix,  
Whate'er she wou'd desire, to grant;  
But wife Arcelia knew his *tricks*. *Swift*.  
2. A dexterous artifice.  
Gather the lowest and leaving the top,  
Shall teach thee a *trick* for to double thy crop.  
And now, as oft in some distemper'd state,  
On one nice *trick* depends the gen'ral fate. *Pope*.  
3. A vicious practice.  
Suspicion shall be stuck full of eyes:  
For treason is but trusted like a fox,  
Who ne'er so tame, so cherish'd and lock'd up,  
Will have a wild *trick* of his ancestors. *Shakespeare*.  
I entertain you with somewhat more worthy than the stale exploded *trick* of fulsom panegyrics. *Dryden*.  
Some friends to vice pretend,  
That I the *tricks* of youth too roughly blame. *Dryden*.  
4. A juggle; an antic; any thing done to cheat jocosely, or to divert.  
A rev'rend prelate stopp'd his coach and fix,  
To laugh a little at our Andrew's *tricks*. *Prior*.  
5. An unexpected effect.  
So selfest foes who broke their sleep,  
To take the one the other, by some chance,  
Some *trick* not worth an egg, shall grow dear friends. *Shakespeare, Coriolanus*.  
6. A practice; a manner; a habit.  
I spoke it but according to the *trick*: if you'll hang me you may. *Shakespeare*.  
The *trick* of that voice I well remember. *Shakespeare*.  
Behold,  
Although the print be little, the whole matter  
And copy of the father; eye, nose, lip,  
The *trick* of 's frown, his forehead. *Shak, Winter's Tale*.  
7. A number of cards laid regularly up in play: as, a *trick* of cards.  
**TO TRICK**. *v. a.* [from the noun; *tricker*, Fr.]  
1. To cheat; to impose on; to defraud.  
It is impossible that the whole world should thus conspire to cheat themselves, to put a delusion on mankind, and *trick* themselves into belief. *Stephens's Sermons*.  
2. To dress; to decorate; to adorn; properly to knot. [*trica*, in low Latin, signifies a knot of hair; *treccia*, Italian: hence *trace*. *Matt. 23. 5. Simonistien's says of Godiva of Coventry, that she rode *tricus capitis* & *crines dissolvens*.]  
And *trick* them up in knotted curls anew. *Drayton*.  
They turned the imposture upon the king, and gave out, that to defeat the true inheritor he had *tricked* up a boy in the likeness of Edward Plantagenet. *Bacon's Henry VII.*  
Horridly *trick*  
With blood of fathers, mothers, daughters, sons, *Shakespeare*.  
Bak'd and impasted with the parching fires,  
This pillar is but a medley, or a mass of all the precedent ornaments, making a new kind by stealth; and though the most richly *tricked*, yet the poorest in this, that he is a borrower of all his beauty. *Wotton's Architect.*  
Their heads are *trick* with taffels and flowers. *Sandys*.  
Woful shepherds, weep no more,  
For Lycidas, your sorrow, is not dead:  
Sunk, though he be, beneath the wat'ry floor;  
So sinks the Day-star in the ocean bed,  
And yet anon repairs his drooping head,  
And *tricks* his beams, and with new spangled ore,  
Flames in the forehead of the morning sky. *Milton*.  
A daw that had a mind to be sparkish, *tricked* himself up with all the gay feathers he could muster. *L'Estrange's Fab.**

# TRI

Love is an airy good, opinion makes;  
That *tricks* and dresses up the gaudy dream. *Dryden*.  
People lavish it profusely in *tricking* up their children in fine cloaths, and yet starve their minds. *Locke*.  
3. To perform by slight of hand, or with a tight touch.  
The colours and the ground prepare:  
Dip in the rainbow, *trick* her off in air, *Pope*.  
Chuse a firm cloud before it fall.  
**TO TRICK**. *v. n.* To live by fraud.  
Thus they jog on, still *tricking*, never thriving,  
And murr'ring plays, which they call reviving. *Dryden*.  
**TRICKER**. *n. f.* [This is often written *trigger*; I know not which is right.] The catch which being pulled disengages the cock of the gun, that it may give fire.  
Pulling aside the *tricker* we observed, that the force of the spring of the lock was not sensibly abated by the absence of the air. *Boyle*.  
As a goose  
In death contracts his talons close;  
So did the knight, and with one claw  
The *tricker* of his pistol draw. *Hudibras, p. i.*  
**TRICKING**. *n. f.* [from *trick*.] Dress; ornament.  
Get us properties and *tricking* for our fairies. *Shakespeare*.  
**TRICKISH**. *adj.* [from *trick*.] Knavishly artful; fraudulently cunning; mischievously subtle.  
All he says is in a loose, slippery, and *trickish* way of reasoning. *Pope*.  
**TO TRICKLE**. *v. n.* [Of this word I find no etymology that seems well authorized or probable.] To fall in drops; to rill in a slender stream.  
He, prick'd with pride,  
Forth spurred fast; adown his courser's side  
The red blood *trickling*, stain'd the way. *Fa. Qu. b. i.*  
Fast beside there *trickled* softly down  
A gentle stream, whose murr'ring wave did play  
Amongst the pumy stones, and made a sound  
To lull him soft asleep that by it lay. *Fa. Qu. b. ii.*  
Some noises help sleep; as, the blowing of the wind, and *trickling* of water, as moving in the spirits a gentle attention, which stilleth the discursive motion. *Bacon*.  
He wakened by the *trickling* of his blood. *Wisdeman*.  
Beneath his ear the fast'ned arrow stood,  
And from the wound appear'd the *trickling* blood. *Dryden*.  
All at once his grief and rage appear'd,  
And floods of tears ran *trickling* down his beard. *Dryden*.  
He lay stretch'd along, his eyes fixt upward,  
And ever and anon a silent tear  
Stole down, and *trickled* from his hoary beard. *Dryden*.  
The emblems of honour wrought on the front in the brittle materials above-mentioned, *trickled* away under the first impressions of the heat. *Addison's Freeholder*, N<sup>o</sup>. 28.  
Tombrown'd with native bronze, lo! Henly stands,  
Tuning his voice and balancing his hands:  
How fluent nonsense *trickles* from his tongue!  
How sweet the periods, neither said nor sung. *Pope*.  
They empty heads console with empty sound.  
No more, alas! the voice of fame they hear,  
The balm of dulness *trickling* in their ear. *Pope's Dunciad*.  
Subdu'd,  
The frost resolves into a *trickling* thaw. *Thomson's Winter*.  
**TRICKSY**. *adj.* [from *trick*.] Pretty. This is a word of endearment.  
The fool hath planted in his memory  
An army of good words; and I do know  
A many fools that stand in better place,  
Garnish'd like him, that for a *tricksy* word  
Defy the matter. *Shakespeare, Merchant of Venice*.  
All this service have I done since I went.  
—My *tricksy* spirit! *Shakespeare's Tempest*.  
**TRICORPORAL**. *adj.* [*tricarpus*, Lat.] Having three bodies.  
**TRIDE**. *adj.* [among hunters; *tride*, French.] Short and ready. *Bailey*.  
**TRIDENT**. *n. f.* [*trident*, Fr. *tridentis*, Lat.] A three-forked sceptre of Neptune.  
His nature is too noble for the world:  
He would not flatter Neptune for his *trident*. *Shakespeare*.  
Can't thou with figs pierce him to the quick?  
Or in his skull thy barbed *trident* stick? *Sandys on Job*.  
He lets them wear their sapphire crowns,  
And wield their little *tridents*. *Milton*.  
Several find a mystery in every tooth of Neptune's *trident*. *Addison on ancient Medals*.  
**TRIDENT**. *adj.* Having three teeth.  
**TRIDING**. *n. f.* [*tridunga*, Saxon.] The third part of a country or shire. *Bailey*.  
**TRIDUAN**. *adj.* [from *triduum*, Lat.]  
1. Lasting three days.  
2. Happening every third day.  
**TRIENNIAL**. *adj.* [*triennus*, Lat. *triennal*, Fr.]  
1. Lasting three years.  
I passed the bill for triennial parliaments. *King Charles*.  
26 Y  
Richard



# TRI

Richard the third, though he came in by blood, yet the short time of his *triumphal* reign he was without any, and proved one of my best lawgivers. *Howel's England's Tears.*

**TRI'ER.** *n. f.* [from *try*.] 1. One who tries experimentally. 2. The ingenious *triers* of the German experiment found, that their glass vessel was lighter when the air had been drawn out than before by an ounce and very near a third. *Boyle.*

3. One who examines judicially. Courts of justice are bound to take notice of acts of parliament, and whether they are truly pleaded or not; and therefore they are the *triers* of them. *Hale.*

There should be certain *triers* or examiners appointed by the state to inspect the genius of every particular boy. *Speet.*

3. Tett; one who brings to the test. You were used To say, extremity was the *trier* of spirits; That common chances common men could bear. *Shakesp.*

**TO TRI'FALLOW.** *v. a.* [*trifles*, Latin, and *reaza*, Saxon, a harrow.] To plow land the third time before sowing. *Bailey.*

The beginning of August is the time of *trifallowing*, or last plowing, before they sow their wheat. *Mortimer.*

**TRI'FID.** *adj.* [among botanists.] Cut or divided into three parts. *Bailey.*

**TRI'FIDULARY.** *adj.* [*trifid* and *fulula*, Latin.] Having three pipes. Many of that species whose *trifidular* bill or crany we have beheld. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

**TO TRI'FLE.** *v. n.* [*trifelen*, Dutch.] 1. To act or talk without weight or dignity; to act with levity; to talk with folly. When they saw that we ought to abrogate such popish ceremonies as are unprofitable, or else might have other more profitable in their stead, they *trifle* and they beat the air about nothing which toucheth us, unless they mean that we ought to abrogate all popish ceremonies. *Hooker.*

2. To mock; to play the fool. Do not believe, That, from the sense of all civility, I thus would play and *trifle* with your reverence. *Shakesp.*

3. To indulge light amusement. 4. To be of no importance. 'Tis hard for every *trifling* debt of two shillings to be driven to law. *Spenser.*

**TO TRI'FLE.** *v. a.* To make of no importance. Not in use.

Threescore and ten I can remember well, Within the volume of which time I've seen Hours dreadful and things strange; but this fore night Hath *trifled* former knowings. *Shakesp. Macbeth.*

**TRI'FLE.** *n. f.* [from the noun.] A thing of no moment. The instruments of darkness tell us truths; Win us with honest *trifles*, to betray us In deepest consequence. *Shakesp. Macbeth.*

Old Chaucer doth of Topas tell, Mad Rabelais of Pantagruel, A later third of Dowdabell, With such poor *trifles* playing: Others the like have labour'd at, Some of this thing, and some of that, And many of they know not what, But that they must be saying. *Drayton's Nymphid.*

The infinitely greatest confessed good is neglected, to satisfy the successive uneasiness of our desires pursuing *trifles*. *Locke.*

**TRI'FLER.** *n. f.* [*triflar*, Dutch.] One who acts with levity; one that talks with folly. A man cannot tell whether Apelles or Albert Durer were the more *triflers*, whereof the one would make a personage by geometrical proportions, the other by taking the best parts out of divers faces to make one excellent. *Bacon.*

Shall I, who can enchant the boist'rous deep, Bid Boreas halt, make hills and forests move, Shall I be baffled by this *trifler*, love. *Granville.*

As much as systematical learning is decried by some vain *triflers* of the age, it is the happiest way to furnish the mind with knowledge. *Watts.*

**TRI'FLING.** *adj.* [from *trifle*.] Wanting worth; unimportant; wanting weight. To a soul supported with an assurance of the divine favour, the honours or afflictions of this life will be equally *trifling* and contemptible. *Rogers's Sermons.*

**TRI'FLINGLY.** *adv.* [from *trifling*.] Without weight; without dignity; without importance. Those who are carried away with the spontaneous current of their own thoughts, must never humour their minds in being thus *triflingly* busy. *Locke.*

**TRI'FORM.** *adj.* [*triformis*, Lat.] Having a triple shape. The moon her monthly round Still ending, still renewing through mid heav'n,

# TRI

With borrow'd light her countenance *triform* Hence fills, and empties, to enlighten th' earth. *Milton.*

**TRI'GGER.** *n. f.* [derived by *Junius* from *trigue*, Fr. from *tricare*, Lat.] 1. A catch to hold the wheel on steep ground. 2. The catch that being pulled looses the cock of the gun. The pulling the *trigger* of the gun with which the murder is committed, has no natural connection with those ideas that make up the complex one, murder. *Locke.*

**TRIGINTALS.** *n. f.* [from *triginta*, Latin, thirty.] Tentals or *trigintals* were a number of masses to the tale of thirty, instituted by Saint Gregory. *Ayliffe.*

**TRI'GLYPH.** *n. f.* [In architecture.] A member of the size of the Dorick order set directly over every pillar, and in certain spaces in the intercolumnations. *Harris.*

The Dorick order has now and then a sober garnishment of lion's heads in the cornice, and of *triglyphs* and metopes always in the frieze. *Watson.*

**TRI'GON.** *n. f.* [*trigone*, Fr.] A triangle. A term in astrology. The ordinary height of a man ninety-six digits, the ancient Egyptians estimated to be equal to that mystical cubit among them filed pallas Ibis, or the *trigon* that the Ibis makes at every step, consisting of three latera, each thirty-two digits. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

**TRI'GONAL.** *adj.* [from *trigon*.] Triangular; having three corners. A spar of a yellow hue shot into numerous *trigonal* pointed shoots of various sizes, found growing to one side of a perpendicular fissure of a stratum of free-stone in digging. *Woodward on Fossils.*

**TRIGONOMETRY.** *n. f.* [*trigonometrie*, Fr.] *Trigonometry* is the art of measuring triangles, or of calculating the sides of any triangle sought, and this is plain or spherical. On a discovery of Pythagoras all *trigonometry*, and consequently all navigation, is founded. *Guardian.*

**TRIGONOMETRICAL.** *adj.* [from *trigonometry*.] Pertaining to trigonometry.

**TRI'LAT'ERAL.** *adj.* [*trilateral*, French; *tres* and *latus*, Lat.] Having three sides.

**TRI'LL.** *n. f.* [*trillo*, Italian.] Quaver; tremulousness of music. Long has a race of heroes fill'd the stage, That rant by note, and through the gamut rage, In songs and airs express their martial fire Combat in *trills*, and in a fugue expire. *Addison.*

**TO TRI'LL.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To utter quavering. Through the soft silence of the listening night The sober-suited songstress *trills* her lay. *Thomson.*

**TO TRI'LL.** *v. n.* 1. To trickle; to fall in drops or slender streams. Did your letters pierce the queen to any demonstration of grief? I, she took 'em; read 'em in my presence; And now and then an ample tear *trill'd* down Her delicate cheek. *Shakesp. King Lear.*

2. To play in tremulous vibrations of sound. Am I call'd upon the grave debate, To judge of *trilling* notes and tripping feet. *Dryden.*

**TRI'LLION.** *n. f.* [A word invented by *Locke*: *trillion*, Fr.] A million of millions of millions; a million twice multiplied by a million.

**TRI'LU'MINAR.** *adj.* [*triluminaris*, Latin.] Having three lights. *Ditt.*

**TRI'LU'MINOUS.** *adj.* [*triluminosus*, Saxon, completed.] Nice; snug; dressed up. Tone paine in cottage doth take, When t'other *trill* bowers do make. *Tusser's Husb.*

A *trim* exploit, a manly enterprize, To conjure tears up in a poor maid's eyes With your derision. *Shak. Midsummer Night's Dream.*

The Dorick order has, in comparison of those that follow, a more masculine aspect, and little *trimmer* than the Tuscan that went before, save a sober garnishment now and then of lions heads in the cornice, and of *triglyphs* and metopes always in the frieze. *Watson's Architect.*

Doft thou not blush to live so like a beast, So *trim*, so dissolute, so loosely drest. *Dryden's Persius.*

**TO TRI'LL.** *v. a.* [*trillian*, Saxon, to build.] 1. To fit out. Malicious censurers ever, As rav'nous fishes do a vessel follow That is new *trimm'd*. *Shakesp. Henry VIII.*

2. To dress; to decorate. Our youth got me to play the woman's part, And I was *trim'd* in Julia's gown. *Shakesp. As You Like It.*

Pennyroyal and orpin they use in the country to *trim* their houses, binding it with a lath against a wall. *Bacon.*

Two arts attend architecture, like her principal gentlewomen, to dress and *trim* her, picture and sculpture. *Watson.*

# TRI

The victim ox that was for altars prest, *Trim'd* with white ribbons and with garlands drest, Sunk of himself. *Dryden's Georg.*

3. To have; to clip. Mephiboseth had neither dressed his feet, nor *trimm'd* his beard. *2 Sam. xix. 24.*

Clip and *trim* those tender strings like a beard. *Brown.*

The barber may *trim* religion as he pleases. *Howel.*

*Trim* off the small superfluous branches. *Mortimer.*

4. To make neat; to adjust. I found her *trimming* up the diadem On her dead mistress. *Shakesp. Ant. and Cleopatra.*

Go, firrah, to my cell, as you look To have my pardon, *trim* it handsomely. *Shakespeare.*

Yet are the men more loose than they! More kemb'd, and bath'd, and rubb'd, and *trimm'd* More sleek, more soft, and flacker limb'd. *Benj. Johnson.*

To blast the living, gave the dead their due, And wreaths, herself had tainted, *trimm'd* anew. *Tickell.*

When workmen fit a piece into other work, they say they *trim* in a piece. *Moxon's Mech. Exercise.*

Each muse in Leo's golden days Starts from her trance, and *trims* her wither'd bays. *Pope.*

5. To balance a vessel. Sir Roger put his coachman to *trim* the boat. *Speclator.*

6. It has often *up* emphatical. He gave you all the duties of a man, *Trim'd* up your praises with a princely tongue, Spoke your deservings like a chronicle. *Shakespeare.*

**TO TRI'LL.** *v. n.* To balance; to fluctuate between two parties. If such by *trimming* and time-serving, which are but two words for the same thing, betray the church by nauseating her pious orders, this will produce confusion. *South's Sermon.*

For men to pretend that their will obeys that law, while all besides their will serves the faction; what is this but a gross, fulsome juggling with their duty, and a kind of *trimming* it between God and the devil. *South's Sermons.*

He who heard what ev'ry fool cou'd say, Would never fix his thought, but *trim* his time away. *Dryden's Hind and Panther.*

**TRIM.** *n. f.* Dress; gear; ornaments. They come like sacrifices in their *trim*, And to the five-cy'd maid of smoky war, All hot, and bleeding, will we offer them. *Shakespeare.*

Forget Your labourious and dainty *trims*, wherein You made great Juno angry. *Shakesp. Cymbeline.*

The goodly London in her gallant *trim*, The phoenix daughter of the vanquish'd old, Like a rich bride does to the ocean swim, And on her shadow rides in floating gold. *Dryden.*

**TRI'MLY.** *adv.* [from *trim*.] Nicely; neatly. Her yellow golden hair Was *trimly* woven, and in tresses wrought. *Fairy Queen.*

The mother, if of the household of our lady, will have her son cunning and bold, in making him to live *trimly*. *Ascham.*

**TRI'MMER.** *n. f.* [from *trim*.] One who changes sides to balance parties; a turncoat. The fame bat taken after by a weazel begged for mercy: no, says the weazel, no mercy to a moule: well, says t'other, but you may see by my wings that I am a bird; and so the bat scaped in both by playing the *trimmer*. *L'Estrange's Fab.*

To confound his hated coin, All parties and religions join, Whigs, tories, *trimmers*. *Swift.*

2. A piece of wood inferted. Before they pin up the frame of ground-plates, they must fit in the summer and the giders, and all the joists and the *trimmers* for the stair-case. *Moxon's Mech. Exercise.*

**TRI'MMING.** *n. f.* [from *trim*.] Ornamental appendages to a coat or gown. Judgment without vivacity of imagination is too heavy, and like a dress without fancy; and the last without the first is too gay, and but all *trimming*. *Garth's Pref. to Ovid.*

**TRI'NAL.** *adj.* [*trinus*, Lat.] Threefold. Like many an angel's voice, Singing before th' eternal majesty, In their *trinal* triplicity on high. *Fa. Qu. b. i.*

That far-beaming blaze of majesty, Wherewith he went at heav'n's high council table To fit the midst of *trinal* unity, He laid aside. *Milton.*

**TRI'NE.** *n. f.* [*trine*, Fr. *trinus*, Latin.] An aspect of planets placed in three angles of a trigon, in which they are supposed by astrologers to be eminently benign. To th' other five, Their planetary motions, and aspects, In sextile, square, and *trine*, and opposite, Of noxious efficacy. *Milton's Par. Lost. b. x.*

# TRI

Now frequent *trines* the happier lights among, And high-rai'd Jove from his dark prison freed, Those weights took off that on his planet hung, Will gloriously the new-laid works succeed. *Dryden.*

From Aries right-ways draw a line, to end In the fame round, and let that line subtend An equal triangle; now since the lines Must three times touch the round, and meet three signs, Where'er they meet in angles those are *trines*. *Craeb.*

**TO TRI'NE.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To put in a *trine* aspect. This advantage age from youth has won, As not to be outridden, though outrun; By fortune he was now to Venus *trin'd*. *Dryden.*

And with stern Mars in Capricorn was join'd. *Dryden.*

**TRINITY.** *n. f.* [*trinitas*, Lat. *trinité*, Fr.] The incomprehensible union of the three persons in the Godhead. Touching the picture of the *trinity*, I hold it blasphemous and utterly unlawful. *Peachment.*

In my whole essay there is not any thing like an objection against the *trinity*. *Locke.*

**TRI'NKET.** *n. f.* [This *Shinner* derives somewhat harshly from *trinet*, Fr. *trinchetto*, Ital. a top-sail. I rather imagine it corrupted from *tricket*, some petty finery or decoration.] 1. Toys; ornaments of dress; superfluities of decoration. Beauty and use can so well agree together, that of all the *trinkets* wherewith they are attired, there is not one but serves to some necessary purpose. *Sidney, b. ii.*

We'll see your *trinkets* here forthcoming all. *Shakesp.*

They throng who should buy first, as if my *trinkets* had been hallow'd. *Shakesp. Winter's Tale.*

Let her but have three wrinkles in her face, Soon will you hear the fawcy steward say, Pack up with all your *trinkets* and away. *Dryden's Juv.*

She was not hung about with toys and *trinkets*, tweezer-cases, pocket-glasses. *Arbutnot's Hist. of John Bull.*

How Johnny wheedl'd, threat'n'd, fawn'd, Till Phyllis all her *trinkets* pawn'd. *Swift.*

2. Things of no great value; tackle; tools. What husbandlike husbands except they be foolcs, But handfom have storehouse for *trinkets* and tooles. *Tuff.*

Go with all your servants and *trinkets* about you. *L'Estr.*

**TRI'OBOLAR.** *adj.* [*triobolaris*, Latin.] Vile; mean; worthless. Turn your libel into verse, and then it may pass current amongst the balladmongers for a *triobolar* ballad. *Chenel.*

**TO TRI'P.** *v. a.* [*treper*, Fr. *trippen*, Dutch.] 1. To supplant; to throw by striking the feet from the ground by a sudden motion. He conjunct *Tripp'd* me behind. *Shakespeare.*

Be you contented, To have a son set your decrees at naught, To *trip* the course of law, and blunt the sword That guards the peace and safety of your person. *Shakesp.*

2. To strike the feet from under the body. I *trip* up thy heels and beat thee. *Shakespeare.*

The words of Hobbes's defence *trip* up the heels of his cause; I had once resolv'd. To resolve presupposeth deliberation, but what deliberation can there be of that which is inevitably determined by causes without ourselves. *Bramhall.*

3. To catch; to detect. These women Can *trip* me, if I err; who, with wet cheeks, Were present when she finish'd. *Shakespeare, Cymbeline.*

**TO TRI'P.** *v. n.* 1. To fall by losing the hold of the feet. Virgil is so exact in every word, that none can be changed but for a worse: he pretends sometimes to *trip*, but it is to make you think him in danger when most secure. *Dryden.*

2. To fail; to err; to be deficient. Saint Jerome, who pardons not over-easily his adversaries, if any where they chance to *trip*, presteth him as thereby making all sorts of men God's enemies. *Hooker, b. v.*

Many having used their utmost diligence to secure a retention of the things committed to the memory, cannot certainly know where it will *trip* and fail them. *Routh.*

Will shines in mixed company, making his real ignorance appear a seeming one: our club has caught him *tripping*, at which times they never spare him. *Addison's Spect.* No. 105.

Several writers of uncommon erudition would expose my ignorance, if they caught me *tripping* in a matter of so great moment. *Addison's Spect.* No. 228.

3. To stumble; to titubate. I may have the idea of a man's drinking till his tongue *trips*, yet not know that it is called drunkenness. *Locke.*

4. To run lightly. In silence sad, *Tripp* we after the night's shade. *Shakespeare.*

The old saying is, the third pays for all; the triplex, fir, is a good *tripping* measure. *Shakespeare, Twelfth Night.*



# TRI

He throws his arm, and with a long-drawn daffi  
Blends all together; then distinctly trips  
From this to that; then quick returning skips  
And snatches this again, and pauses there. *Crahaav.*  
On old Lycæus or Cyllene hoar,  
Trip no more in twilight ranks,  
Though Erymanth your lofs deplore,  
A better foil shall give you thanks. *Milton's Arcades.*  
She bounded by, and tripp'd fo light,  
They had not time to take a steady fight. *Dryden.*  
To the garden walk she took her way,  
To sport and trip along in cool of day. *Dryden.*  
Stay, nymph, he cry'd, I follow not a foe;  
Thus from the lion trips the trembling doe. *Dryden.*  
Well thou doft to hide from common fight  
Thy clofe intrigues, too bad to bear the light:  
Nor doubt I, but the silver-footed dame  
Tripping from fea on fuch an errand came. *Dryden.*  
He'll make a pretty figure in a triumph,  
And ferve to trip before the victor's chariot. *Addifon.*  
The lower platts of the drapery in antique figures in fcul-  
pture and painting, feem to have gathered the wind when the  
perfon is in a potture of tripping forward. *Addifon.*  
In Britain's ifles, as Heylin notes,  
The ladies trip in petticoats. *Prior.*  
They gave me inftructions how to flide down and trip up  
the fteepelt ftopes. *Pope.*  
5. To take a fhort voyage.  
TRIP. *n. f.* [from the verb.]  
1. A froke or catch by which the wreftler fupplants his anta-  
gonift.  
O thou difsembling cub! what wilt thou be,  
When time hath fow'd a grizzel on thy cafe?  
Or wilt not elfe thy craft fo quickly grow,  
That thine own trip fhall be thine overthrow? *Shakefp.*  
He tript for wreftling, fnears his limbs with oil,  
And watches with a trip his foe to foil. *Dryden's Georg.*  
It was a noble time when trips and Cornith hugs could  
make a man immortal. *Addifon on ancient Medals.*  
2. A fumble by which the foothold is loft.  
3. A failure; a miftake.  
He faw his way, but in fo fwift a pace,  
To chule the ground might be to lofe the race:  
They then, who of each trip th' advantage take,  
Find but thofe faults which they want wit to make. *Dryd.*  
4. A fhort voyage or journey.  
I took a trip to London on the death of the queen. *Pope.*  
TRIPARTITE. *adj.* [tripartite, Fr. tripartitus, Lat.] Di-  
vided into three parts; having three correfpondent copies.  
Our indentures tripartite are drawn. *Shakefp. Henry IV.*  
TRIPPE. *n. f.* [trippe, Fr. trippa, Italian and Spanifh.]  
1. The inteflines; the guts.  
How fay you to a fat tripe finely broil'd?  
—I like it well. *Shakefppeare.*  
In private draw your poultry, clean your tripe. *King.*  
2. It is ufed in ludicrous language for the human belly.  
TRIPEDAL. *adj.* [tres and pes, Lat.] Having three feet.  
TRIPETALOUS. *adj.* [tres and petalos.] Having a flower  
confifting of three leaves.  
TRIPHONG. *n. f.* [triphongue, Fr. tres and φωνή.] A  
coalition of three vowels to form one found: as, *ean; eye.*  
TRIPLE. *adj.* [triple, Fr. triplex, triplus, Lat.]  
1. Threefold; confifting of three conjoined.  
See in him  
The triple pillar of the world transform'd  
Into a ftumpet's ftool. *Shakefp. Antony and Cleopatra.*  
O night and fhades,  
How are ye join'd with hell in triple knot,  
Againft th' unarmed weaknefs of one virgin,  
Alone and helpiefs! *Milton.*  
Thrice happy pair! fo near ally'd  
In royal blood and virtue too:  
Now love has you together ty'd,  
May none this triple knot undo. *Waller.*  
By thy triple fhape as thou art feen  
In heav'n, earth, hell, grant this. *Dryden.*  
Strong Alcides, after he had flain  
The triple Geryon, drove from conquer'd Spain  
His captive herds. *Dryden's Æn.*  
Out bound'd the maffiff of the triple head;  
Away the hare with double fwiftnels fled. *Swift.*  
2. Treble; three times repeated.  
We have taken this as a moderate meafure betwixt the  
higheft and loweft; but if we had taken only a triple pro-  
portion, it would have been fufficient. *Burnet.*  
If then the atheift can have no imagination of more fenfes  
than five, why doth he fuppofe that a body is capable of  
more! If we had double or triple as many, there might ftill  
be the fame fufpicion for a greater number without end. *Bentley's Sermons.*  
To TRIPLE. *v. a.* [from the adjective.]  
1. To treble; to make thrice as much, or as many.

# TRI

To what purpofe fhould words ferve, when nature hath  
more to declare than groans and ftrong cries; more than  
ftreams of bloody fwat; more than his doubled and tripled  
prayers can exprefs. *Hooker, b. v.*  
If thefe halfpence fhould gain admittance, in no long fpace  
of time his limited quantity would be tripled upon us. *Swift.*  
2. To make threefold.  
Time, action, place, are fo preferv'd by thee,  
That e'en Corneille might with envy fee  
Th' alliance of his tripled unity. *Dryden.*  
TRIPLET. *n. f.* [from triple.]  
1. Three of a kind.  
There fit C—nts, D—ks, and Harrifon,  
How they fwagger from their garrifon;  
Such a triplet could you tell  
Where to find on this fide hell. *Swift.*  
2. Three verfes rhyming together: as,  
Waller was fmoother, but Dryden taught to join  
The varying verfe, the full refounding line. *Pope.*  
The long majeftick march and energy divine.  
Some wretched lines from this neglected hand  
May find my Hero on the foreign ftand,  
Warm with new fires, and pleas'd with new command. *Prior.*  
I frequently make ufe of triplet rhymes, becaufe they  
bound the fenfe, making the laft verfe of the triplet a pin-  
darick. *Dryden's Æn.*  
TRIPPLICATE. *adj.* [from triplex, Lat.] Made thrice as much.  
Tripplicate ratio, in geometry, is the ratio of cubes to each  
other; which ought to be diftinguifh'd from triple. *Harrin.*  
All the parts, in height, length, and breadth, bear a du-  
plicate or triplicate proportion one to another. *Green.*  
TRIPPLICATION. *n. f.* [from triplicate.] The act of trebling  
or adding three together.  
Since the margin of the vifible horizon in the heavenly  
globe is parallel with that in the earthly, accounted but one  
hundred and twenty miles diameter; fenfe muft needs mea-  
fure the azimuths, or verticle circles, by triplication of the  
fame diameter of one hundred and twenty. *Glanville's Scaph.*  
TRIPLICITY. *n. f.* [triplicitas, Fr. from triplex, Lat.] Treble-  
nels; ftate of being threefold.  
Like many an angel's voice,  
Singing before th' eternal majefty,  
In their trinal triplicity on high. *Fairy Qu. b. i.*  
It was a dangerous triplicity to a monarchy, to have the  
arms of a foreigner, the difcontents of fubjects, and the title  
of a pretender to meet. *Bacon's Henry VII.*  
Affect not duplicities nor triplicities, nor any certain num-  
ber of parts in your divifion of things. *Wat's Legif.*  
TRIPMADAM. *n. f.* An herb.  
Trippadam is ufed in falads. *Mortimer's Hift.*  
TRIPOD. *n. f.* [tripus, Lat.] A feat with three feet, fuch as  
that from which the priefts of Apollo delivered oracles.  
Two tripods call in antick mould,  
With two great talents of the finelt gold. *Dryden's Æn.*  
TRIPOLY. *n. f.* [I fuppofe from the place whence it is brought.]  
A fharp cutting land.  
In polifhing glafs with fand, putty, or tripoly, it is not to  
be imagined that thofe fubftances can by grating and ftricting  
the glafs bring all its leaft particles to an accurate polifh. *Newton's Opticks.*  
TRIPPOS. *n. f.* A tripod. See TRIPOD.  
Welcome all that lead or follow,  
To the oracle of Apollo;  
Here he fpeaks out of his pottle,  
Or the tripas, his tower bottle. *Bonj. Johnson.*  
Craz'd fool, who would'ft be thought an oracle,  
Come down from off the tripas, and fpeak plain. *Dryden.*  
TRIPPER. *n. f.* [from trip.] One who trips.  
TRIPPING. *adj.* [from trip.] Quick; nimble.  
The clear fun of the frefh wave largely drew,  
As after thirft; which made their flowing fhink  
From ftanding lake, to tripping ebb; that fole  
With foft foot tow'rs the deep. *Milton's Par. Loft.*  
TRIPPING. *n. f.* [from trip.] Light dance.  
Back, fhepherds, back, enough your play,  
Here be without dask or nod,  
Other trippings to be trod,  
Of lighter toes. *Milton.*  
TRIPTOTE. *n. f.* [triptoton, Lat.]  
Triptote is a noun ufed but in three cafes. *Clark.*  
TRIPUDIARY. *adj.* [tripudium, Lat.] Performed by dancing.  
Claudius Pulcher underwent the like fuccels when he con-  
tinued the tripudary augurations. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*  
TRIPUDIATION. *n. f.* [tripudium, Lat.] Act of dancing.  
TRIPUDIOUSLY. *adv.* [from tripping.] With agility; with fwift  
motion.  
I his ditty after me  
Sing, and dance it tripudiously. *Shakefppeare.*  
Speak the fpeech tripudiously on the tongue; but if you  
mouth it as many of our players do, I had as lieve the town-  
crier had fpoke my lines. *Shakefp. Hamlet.*  
TRIEME.

# TRI

TRIEME. *n. f.* [triremis, Lat.] A galley with three benches  
of oars on a fide.  
TRISECTION. *n. f.* [tres and sectio, Lat.] Divifion into three  
equal parts: the trifection of an angle is one of the defide-  
rata of geometry.  
TRISTFUL. *adj.* [triftis, Lat.] Sad; melancholy; gloomy;  
forrowful. A bad word.  
Heav'n's face doth glow  
With triftful vifage; and, as 'gainft the doom,  
I thought fick at the act. *Shakefp. Hamlet.*  
TRISULC. *n. f.* [trifidus, Lat.] A thing of three points.  
Confider the threefold effect of Jupiter's trifule, to burn,  
difcufs, and terebrate. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*  
TRISYLLABICAL. *adj.* [treftyllable, Fr. from trifyllable.] Con-  
fifting of three fyllables.  
TRISYLLABLE. *n. f.* [trifyllaba, Latin.] A word confifting  
of three fyllables.  
TRITE. *adj.* [tritus, Latin.] Worn out; ftale; common;  
not new.  
Thefe duties cannot but appear of infinite concern when  
we reflect how uncertain our time is: this may be thought  
fo trite and obvious a reflection, that none can want to be  
reminded of it. *Rogers's Sermons.*  
She gives her tongue no moment's reft,  
In phrales batter'd, ftale, and trite,  
Which modern ladies call polite. *Swift.*  
TRITENESS. *n. f.* [from trite.] Staleness; commonnefs.  
TRITHEISM. *n. f.* [tritheifme, Fr. tris and deus.] The opi-  
nion which holds three diftinct gods.  
TRITURABLE. *adj.* [triturable, Fr. from triturate.] Poffible  
to be pounded or comminuted.  
It is not only triturable and reducible to powder by contri-  
tion, but will not fubfift in a violent fire. *Brown.*  
TRITURATION. *n. f.* [trituration, Fr. trituro, Lat.] Re-  
duction of any fubftances to powder upon a ftone with a  
muller, as colours are ground: it is alfo called levigation.  
He affirmeth, that a pumice ftone powdered is lighter  
than one entire; that abatement can hardly be avoided in  
trituration. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. iv.*  
TRIVET. *n. f.* [See TREVET.] Any thing fupported by three  
feet.  
The beft at horfe-race he ordain'd a lady for his prize,  
Generally fruitful; fair and young, and fkill'd in houfe-  
wiferies;  
Of all kind fitting; and withal a trivet, that enclos'd  
Twenty-two meafures. *Chapman's Iliad.*  
The trivet table of a foot was lame,  
A blot which prudent Baucis overcame,  
Who thrufts beneath the limping leg a fherd. *Dryden.*  
TRIVIAL. *n. f.* [trivialis, Fr. trivialis, Lat.]  
1. Vile; worthless; vulgar; fuch as may be picked up in the  
highway.  
Be fubjects great, and worth a poet's voice,  
For men of fenfe defpise a trivial choice. *Refcommon.*  
2. Light; trifling; unimportant; inconfiderable. This ufe is  
more frequent, though lefs juft.  
This argues confidence in your grace,  
But the refpects thereof are nice and trivial,  
All circumftances well confidered. *Shakefp. Rich. III.*  
See you mad fools, who, for fome trivial right,  
For love, or for miftaken honour, fight. *Dryden.*  
Were they only fome flight and trivial indifcretions, to  
which the example of the world expofed us, it might per-  
haps not much concern our religion. *Rogers's Serm.*  
In ev'ry work regard the writer's end;  
And if the means be juft, the conduct true,  
Applaufe, in fpite of trivial faults, is due. *Pope.*  
The ancient poets are like many modern ladies; let an  
action be never fo trivial in itfelf, they always make it ap-  
pear of the utmoft importance. *Pope.*  
TRIVIALITY. *adv.* [from trivial.]  
1. Commonly; vulgarly.  
Money is not the finews of war, as is trivially faid, where  
the finews of mens arms, in effeminate people, fail. *Bacon.*  
2. Lightly; inconfiderably.  
TRIVIALNESS. *n. f.* [from trivial.]  
1. Commonnefs; vulgarity.  
2. Lightnefs; unimportance.  
TRUMP. *n. f.* [triumphus, Lat. triumpho, Fr.]  
1. Pomp with which a victory is publicly celebrated.  
Hence will I drag thee headlong by the heels  
Unto a dunghill, which fhall be thy grave;  
And there cut off thy moft ungracious head,  
Which I will bear in triumph to the king. *Shakefppeare.*  
In ancient times the triumphs of the generals from victory,  
and the great donatives upon difbanding the armies, were  
things able to enflame all mens courage. *Bacon.*  
2. State of being victorious.  
Sublime with expectation when to fee  
In triumph iffuing forth their glorious chief. *Milton.*  
Hercules, from Spain,  
Arriv'd in triumph, from Geryon flain. *Dryden's Æn.*

# TRI

3. Victory; conquest.  
Eros has  
Packt cards with Cafars, and falfe play'd my glory  
Unto an enemy's triumph. *Shakefp. Ant. and Cleopatra.*  
Each order bright  
Sung triumph, and him fung victorious king. *Milton.*  
Turn arcs of triumph to a garden-gate. *Pope.*  
If fools admire, or whining coxcombs toaft,  
The vain coquets the trifling triumphs boatt. *Legie.*  
4. Joy for fuccels.  
Great triumph and rejoicing was in heav'n. *Milton.*  
5. A conquering card now called trump. See TRUMP.  
To TRIUMPH. *v. n.* [triumpho, Lat. triumpho, Fr.] This  
word is always accented in profe on the firft fyllable, but in  
poetry fometimes on the laft.  
1. To celebrate a victory with pomp; to rejoice for victory.  
The triumphing of the wicked is fhort, and the joy of the  
hypocrite is but for a moment. *Job xx. 5.*  
Your victory, alas, begets my fears;  
Can you not then triumph without my tears. *Dryden.*  
2. To obtain victory.  
This great commander fought many times to perfuade So-  
lyman to forbear to ufe his forces any farther againft the  
Chriftians, over whom he had fufficiently triumphed, and  
turn them upon the Perfians. *Kroll's Hift. of the Turks.*  
Then all this earthy groffnefs quit,  
Attir'd with ftars, we fhall for ever fit,  
Triumphing over death, and chance, and time. *Milton.*  
There fix thy faith and triumph o'er the world;  
For who can help, or who can fave befides?  
While blooming youth and gay delight  
Sit on thy rofy cheeks confelt,  
Thou haft, my dear, undoubted right  
To triumph o'er this deftin'd breath. *Prior.*  
3. To infult upon an advantage gained.  
How ill befeming is it in thy fex  
To triumph, like an Amazonian trull. *Shakefppeare.*  
Sorrow on all the pack of you,  
That triumph thus upon my misery. *Shakefppeare.*  
Our grand foe,  
Who now triumphs, and in th' excefs of joy  
Sole reigning, holds the tyranny of heav'n. *Milton.*  
TRIUMPHAL. *adj.* [triumphalis, Fr. triumphalis, Lat. from  
triumph.] Ufed in celebrating victory.  
He left only triumphal garments to the general. *Bacon.*  
Ye fo near heav'n's door,  
Triumphal with triumphal act have met. *Milton.*  
Steel could the works of mortal pride confound,  
And hew triumphal arches to the ground. *Pope.*  
Left we fhould for honour take  
The drunken quarrel of a rake;  
Or think it feated in a fear,  
Or a proud triumphal car. *Swift.*  
TRIUMPHAL. *n. f.* [triumphalia, Lat. triumphal ornaments.]  
A token of victory. Not in ufe.  
He to his crew that fat confulting brought  
Joylefs triumphs of his hop'd fuccels. *Milton's Paradife Regain'd.*  
TRIUMPHANT. *adj.* [triumphans, Lat. triumphans, Fr.]  
1. Celebrating a victory.  
Captives bound to a triumphant car. *Shakefppeare.*  
It was drawn as a triumphal chariot, which at the fame  
time both follows and triumphs. *South's Sermons.*  
2. Rejoicing as for victory.  
Think you, but that I know our ftate fecure,  
I would be fo triumphant as I am? *Shakefp. Rich. III.*  
Off with the traitor's head;  
And now to London with triumphant march,  
There to be crowned. *Shakefp. Henry VI. p. iii.*  
Successful beyond hope, to lead ye forth  
Triumphant out of this infernal pit. *Milton.*  
3. Victorious; graced with conquest.  
He fpeedily through all the hierarchies  
Intends to pafs triumphant, and give laws. *Milton.*  
Athena, war's triumphant maid,  
The happy fon will, as the father, aid. *Pope's Odifley.*  
TRIUMPHANTLY. *adv.* [from triumphant.]  
1. In a triumphant manner in token of victory; joyfully as for  
victory.  
Victory with little lofs doth play  
Upon the dancing banners of the French;  
Who are at hand triumphantly difplay'd. *Shakefppeare.*  
Through armed ranks triumphantly fhe drives,  
And with one glance commands ten thoufand lives. *Gran.*  
2. Victoriously; with fuccels.  
Thou muft, as a foreign recreant, be led  
With manacles along our ftreets; or elfe  
Triumphantly tread on thy country's ruin,  
And bear the palm. *Shakefppeare's Coriolanus.*  
3. With infolent exultation.  
A mighty governing lye goes round the world, and has  
almost banifhed truth out of it; and to reigning triumphantly  
26 Z in



## TRO

in its stead, is the source of most of those confusions that plague the universe. *South's Sermons.*  
**TRIUMPHER**. *n. f.* [from *triumph*.] One who triumphs.  
 These words become your lips, as they pass through them.  
 And enter in our ears, like great triumphers,  
 In their applauding gates. *Shaksp. Timon of Athens.*  
 August was dedicated to Augustus by the senate, because in the same month he was the first time created consul, and thrice triumpher in Rome. *Peacocks on Drawing.*  
**TRIUMVIRATE**. *n. f.* [*triumviratus* or *triumvirat*, Lat. *triumvirat*, Fr.] A coalition or concurrence of three men.  
 Lepidus of the triumvirate  
 Should be depos'd. *Shaksp. Ant. and Cleopatra.*  
 The triumvir, the three corner cap of society. *Shaksp.peare.*  
 During that triumvirate of kings, Henry the eighth of England, Francis the first of France, and Charles the fifth emperor of Germany, none of the three could win a palm of ground but the other two would balance it. *Bacon's Essays.*  
 With these the Piercys them confederate,  
 And, as three heads conjoin in one intent,  
 And instituting a triumvirate,  
 Do part the land in triple government. *Daniel's Civil War.*  
 From distant regions fortune sends  
 An odd triumvirate of friends. *Swift.*  
**TRIUNE**. *adj.* [*tres* and *unus*, Lat.] At once three and one.  
 We read in scripture of a triune Deity, of God made flesh in the womb of a virgin, and crucified by the Jews. *Burnet.*  
**TO TROT**. *v. a.* [with hunters.] To cry as a buck does at rutting time. *Diët.*  
**TROCAR**. *n. f.* [*trocar* corrupted from *trois quart*, French.] A chirurgical instrument.  
 The handle of the trocar is of wood, the canula of silver, and the perforator of steel. *Sharp's Surgery.*  
**TROCHAEAL**. *adj.* [*trochaeus*, Fr. *trochaicus*, Lat.] Consisting of trochees.  
**TROCHAEI**. *n. f.* [*τροχαιοί*, Gr.] Two processes of the thigh bone, called rotator major and minor, in which the tendons of many muscles terminate. *Diët.*  
**TROCHEE**. *n. f.* [*trocheus*, Lat. *trochee*, Fr. *τροχαιον*, Gr.] A foot used in Latin poetry, consisting of a long and short syllable.  
**TROCHILICKS**. *n. f.* [*τροχίλιον*, Gr.] a wheel.] The science of rotatory motion.  
 There succeeded new inventions and horologies, composed by trochilicks, or the artifice of wheels, whereof some are kept in motion by weight, others without. *Brown.*  
 It is requisite that we rightly understand some principles in trochilicks, or the art of wheel instruments; as chiefly the relation betwixt the parts of a wheel and those of a balance, the several proportions in the semidiameter of a wheel being answerable to the sides of a balance. *Wilkins's Dædalus.*  
**TROCHINGS**. *n. f.* The branches on a deer's head. *Ainsl.*  
**TROCHISCH**. *n. f.* [*τροχισκος*, Gr. *trochisque*, Fr. *trochiscus*, Latin.] A kind of tablet or lozenge.  
 The trochisks of vipers, so much magnified, and the flesh of snakes some ways condited and corrected. *Bacon.*  
**ТРОПЕ**, the preterite of tread.  
 They tread the grapes and made merry. *Judges ix. 27.*  
**TRODE**. *n. f.* [from *tread*, pret. of tread.] Footing.  
 The tread is not so tickle. *Spenser.*  
 They never set foot on that same tread,  
 But baulke their right way, and strain abroad. *Spenser.*  
**TROD**.  
**TRODDEN**. } participate passive of tread.  
 Jerusalem shall be trodden down of the Gentiles. *Luke xxi.*  
 Thou, infernal serpent, shalt not long  
 Rule in the clouds; like an autumnal star,  
 Or light'ning, thou shalt fall from heav'n trod down  
 Under his feet. *Milton's Par. Reg. b. iv.*  
 Ev'n the rough rocks with tender myrtle bloom,  
 And trodden weeds send out a rich perfume. *Addison.*  
**TROGLDYTE**. *n. f.* [*τρογλοδιτης*, Gr.] One who inhabits caves of the earth.  
 Procure me a troglodyte footman, who can catch a roe at his full speed. *Arbut. and Pope's Mart. Scrib.*  
**TO TROLL**. *v. a.* [*trollen*, to roll, Dutch; perhaps from *trochlea*, Lat. a thing to turn round.] To move circularly; to drive about.  
 With the phant'ies of hey troll,  
 Troll about the bridal bowl,  
 And divide the broad-bread cake,  
 Round about the bride's stake. *Benj. Johnson's Underwoods.*  
**TO TROLL**. *v. n.*  
 1. To roll; to run round.  
 How pleasant on the banks of Styx,  
 To troll it in a coach and fix. *Swift.*  
 2. To fish for a pike with a rod which has a pulley towards the bottom, which I suppose gives occasion to the term.  
 Nor drain I ponds the golden carp to take,  
 Nor trouble for pikes, dispeoplers of the lake. *Gay.*

## TRO

**TROLOP**. *n. f.* [A low word, I know not whence derived.] A flatteringly, loose woman.  
**TROLMYDAMES**. *n. f.* [Of this word I know not the meaning.] A fellow I have known to go about with trolymdames; I knew him once a servant of the prince. *Shak. Winter's Tale.*  
**TROOP**. *n. f.* [*troupe*, Fr. *troppa*, Italian; *troope*, Dutch; *troop*, Swedish; *troppa*, low Latin.]  
 1. A company; a number of people collected together.  
 That which should accompany old age,  
 As honour, love, obedience, troops of friends,  
 I must not look to have. *Shaksp. Macbeth.*  
 Saw you not a blessed troop  
 Invite me to a banquet, whose bright faces  
 Cast thousand beams upon me like the sun. *Shaksp.peare.*  
 As the mind, by putting together the repeated ideas of unity, makes the collective mode of any number, as a score, or a gro's; so by putting together several particular substances, it makes collective ideas of substances, as a troop, an army. *Locke.*  
 2. A body of soldiers.  
 Eneas seeks his absent foe,  
 And sends his slaughter'd troops to shades below. *Dryden.*  
 3. A small body of cavalry.  
**TO TROOP**. *v. u.* [from the noun.]  
 1. To march in a body.  
 I do not, as an enemy to peace,  
 Troop in the throngs of military men,  
 But rather shew a while like fearful war. *Shaksp.peare.*  
 They anon  
 With hundreds, and with thousands, trooping came,  
 Attended. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. i.*  
 Armies at the call of trumpet  
 Troop to their standard. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. vii.*  
 2. To march in haste.  
 Yonder shines Aurora's harbinger,  
 At whose approach ghosts, wand'ring here and there,  
 Troop home to churchyards. *Shaksp.peare.*  
 The dry streets flow'd with men,  
 That troop'd up to the king's capacious court. *Chapman.*  
 3. To march in company.  
 I do invest you jointly with my power,  
 Preeminence, and all the large effects  
 That troop with majesty. *Shaksp. King Lear.*  
**TROOPER**. *n. f.* [from *troop*.] A horse soldier A trooper fights only on horseback; a dragoon marches on horseback, but fights either as a horseman or footman.  
 Custom makes us think well of any thing: what can be more indecent now than for any to wear boots but troopers and travellers? yet not many years since it was all the fashion. *Grew.*  
**TROPE**. *n. f.* [*τροπος*, Gr. *trope*, Fr. *tropus*, Lat.] A change of a word from its original signification; as, the clouds foretold rain for *foretold*.  
 For rhetoric he could not ope  
 His mouth, but out there flew a trope. *Hudibras.*  
 If this licence be included in a single word, it admits of tropes; if in a sentence, of figures.  
**TROPHIED**. *adj.* [from *trophy*.] Adorned with trophies.  
 Some greedy minion, or imperious wife,  
 The trophy'd arches, story'd halls invade. *Pope.*  
**TROPHY**. *n. f.* [*trophaum*, *trophaum*, Latin.] Something taken from an enemy, and shewn or treasured up in proof of victory.  
 What trophy then shall I most fit devise,  
 In which I may record the memory  
 Of my love's conquest, peerless beauty's prize  
 Adorn'd with honour, love, and chastity? *Spenser.*  
 To have borne  
 His bruised helmet and his bended sword,  
 Before him through the city, he forbids;  
 Giving all trophy, signal, and ostent,  
 Quite from himself to God. *Shaksp. Henry V.*  
 There lie thy bones,  
 Till we with trophies do adorn thy tomb. *Shaksp.peare.*  
 Twice will I not review the morning's rise,  
 Till I have torn that trophy from thy back,  
 And split thy heart for wearing it. *Shaksp.peare.*  
 In ancient times the trophies erected upon the place of the victory, the triumphs of the generals upon their return, the great donatives upon the disbanding of the armies, were things able to enflame all mens courage. *Bacon's Essays.*  
 Around the posts hung helmets, darts, and spears,  
 And captive chariots, axes, shields, and bars,  
 And broken beaks of ships, the trophies of their wars. *Dry.*  
 The tomb with manly arms and trophies grace,  
 To shew posterity Elpenor was. *Pope's Odyssey, b. xi.*  
**TROPICAL**. *adj.* [from *trope*.]  
 1. Rhetorically changed from the original meaning.  
 A strict and literal acceptance of a loose and tropical expression was a second ground. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*  
 The words are tropical or figurative, and import an hyperbole, which is a way of expressing things beyond what really and naturally they are in themselves. *South's Sermons.*  
 The

## TRO

The foundation of all parables is, some analogy or similitude between the tropical or allusive part of the parable, and the thing intended by it. *South's Sermons.*  
 2. [From *tropic*.] Placed near the tropick; belonging to the tropick.  
 The pine apple is one of the tropical fruits. *Salmon.*  
**TROPICK**. *n. f.* [*tropique*, Fr. *tropicus*, Lat.] The line at which the sun turns back, of which the North has the tropick of Cancer, and the South the tropick of Capricorn.  
 Under the tropick is our language spoke,  
 And part of Flanders hath receiv'd our yoke. *Waller.*  
 Since on ev'ry sea, on ev'ry coast,  
 Your men have been distress'd, your navy toft,  
 Sev'n times the sun has either tropick view'd,  
 The Winter banish'd, and the Spring renew'd. *Dryden.*  
**TROPOLOGICAL**. *n. f.* [*tropologus*, Fr. *τροπος* and *λογος*.] Varied by tropes; changed from the original import of the words.  
**TROPOLOGY**. *n. f.* [*τροπος* and *λογος*.] A rhetorical mode of speech including tropes, or a change of some word from the original meaning.  
 Not attaining the deuterology and second intention of words, they omit their superconsequences, coherences, figures, or tropologies, and are not persuaded beyond their literalities. *Tracy's Vulgar Errors.*  
**TROUSERS**. *n. f.* [*trousses*, Fr.] Breeches; hose. See TROUSE.  
 You rode like a kern of Ireland; your French hose off,  
 and in your strait trousers. *Shaksp. Henry V.*  
**TO TROT**. *v. n.* [*trotter*, Fr. *trotten*, Dutch.]  
 1. To move with a high jolting pace.  
 Poor Tom, that hath made him proud of heart, to ride  
 on a bay trotting horse, over four inch'd bridges, to course  
 his own shadow for a traitor. *Shaksp. King Lear.*  
 Whom doth time trot withal?  
 —He trots hard with a young maid, between the contract  
 of her marriage and the day it is solemniz'd: if the interim  
 be but a sevennight time's pace, is so hard that it seems  
 the length of seven years. *Shaksp. As you like it.*  
 Take a gentle trotting horse, and come up and see your  
 old friends. *Dennis.*  
 2. To walk fast, in a ludicrous or contemptuous sense.  
**TROT**. *n. f.* [*trot*, Fr. from the verb.]  
 1. The jolting high pace of a horse.  
 His honesty is not  
 So loose or easy, that a ruffling wind  
 Can blow away, or glitt'ring look it blind:  
 Who rides his fire and even trot,  
 While the world now rides by, now lags behind. *Herbert.*  
 Here lieth one who did most truly prove,  
 That he could never die while he could move;  
 So hung his destiny, never to rot  
 While he might still jog on and keep his trot. *Milton.*  
 The virtuous siddle will amble when the world is upon  
 the hardest trot. *Dryden.*  
 2. An old woman. In contempt. I know not whence derived.  
 Give him gold enough, and marry him to an old trot with  
 ne'er a tooth in her head: why, nothing comes amiss, so  
 money comes withal. *Shak. Taming of the Shrew.*  
 How now bold-face, cries an old trot's firrah, we eat our  
 own hens, and what you eat you steal. *LE Strange.*  
**TROT**. *n. f.* [*trout*, old English; *træd*, Saxon.] Truth;  
 faith; fidelity.  
 Saint Withold met the night-mare,  
 Bid her light and her trot plight. *Shaksp.peare.*  
 Stephen affails the realm, obtains the crown,  
 Such tumults raising as torment them both:  
 Th' afflicted state, divided in their trot  
 And partial faith, most miserable grown,  
 Endures the while. *Daniel's Civil War.*  
 In trot, thou'rt able to instruct grey hairs,  
 And teach the wily African deceit. *Addison's Cato.*  
**TROTLESS**. *adj.* [from *trot*.] Faithless; treacherous.  
 Thrall to the faithless waves and trothless sky. *Fairfax.*  
**TROTTLIGHT**. *adj.* [*trot* and *plight*.] Betrothed; affianced.  
 This, your son in law,  
 Is trothplight to your daughter. *Shaksp. Winter's Tale.*  
**TO TROUBLE**. *v. a.* [*troubler*, Fr.]  
 1. To disturb; to perplex.  
 An hour before the worshipp'd sun  
 Pear'd through the golden window of the East,  
 A troubled mind drew me to walk abroad. *Shaksp.peare.*  
 But think not here to trouble holy rest.  
 Never trouble yourself about those faults which age will  
 cure. *Locke on Education.*  
 2. To afflict; to grieve.  
 It would not trouble me to be slain for thee, but much it  
 torments me to be slain by thee. *Sidney, b. ii.*  
 They pertinaciously maintain that afflictions are no real  
 evils; and therefore a wife man ought not to be troubled  
 at them. *Tillotson's Sermons.*  
 Though it is in vain to be troubled for that which I cannot  
 chuse, yet I cannot chuse but be afflicted. *Tillotson's Sermons.*

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3. To distress; to make uneasy.  
 Be not dismay'd nor troubled at these tidings. *Milton.*  
 He was fore troubled in mind, and much distressed. *Mac.*  
 4. To busy; to engage overmuch.  
 Martha, thou art careful, and troubled about many things. *Luke x. 41.*  
 5. To give occasion of labour to. A word of civility or slight regard.  
 I will not trouble myself to prove that all terms are not definable, from that progress in infinitum which it will lead us into. *Locke.*  
 6. To teize; to vex.  
 The boy so troubles me;  
 'Tis past enduring. *Shaksp.peare.*  
 7. To disorder; to put into agitation or commotion.  
 A woman mov'd is like a fountain troubled;  
 Muddy, ill seeming, thick, bereft of beauty. *Shaksp.peare.*  
 An angel went down into the pool and troubled the water;  
 whosoever first after the troubling stepped in was made whole. *John v. 4.*  
 God looking forth will trouble all his host. *Milton.*  
 Hear how she the ear employs;  
 Their office is the troubled air to take. *Davies.*  
 Seas are troubled when they do revoke  
 Their flowing waves into themselves again. *Davies.*  
 It is not bare agitation, but the sediment at the bottom  
 that troubles and defiles the water. *South.*  
 The best law in our days is that which continues our  
 judges during their good behaviour, without leaving them to  
 the mercy of such who might, by an undue influence, trouble  
 and pervert the course of justice. *Addison's Guard. N<sup>o</sup>. 99.*  
 Thy force alone their fury can restrain,  
 And smooth the waves, or swell the trouble'd main. *Dryden.*  
 8. To mind with anxiety.  
 He had credit enough with his master to provide for his  
 own interest, and troubled not himself for that of others. *Clar.*  
 9. [In low language.] To fute for a debt.  
**TROUBLE**. *n. f.* [*trouble*, French.]  
 1. Disturbance; perplexity.  
 They all his host derided, while they stood  
 A while in trouble. *Milton.*  
 2. Affliction; calamity.  
 Double, double, toil and trouble,  
 Fire burn and cauldron bubble. *Shaksp. Macbeth.*  
 3. Molestation; obstruction; inconvenience.  
 Take to thee from among the cherubim  
 The choice of flaming warriors, left the fiend  
 Some new trouble raise. *Milton.*  
 4. Uneasiness; vexation.  
 I have dream'd  
 Of much offence and trouble, which my mind  
 Knew never till this irksome night. *Milton.*  
**TROUBLE-STATE**. *n. f.* [*trouble* and *state*.] Disturber of a  
 community; publick makebate.  
 Those fair baits these trouble-states still use,  
 Pretence of common good, the king's ill course,  
 Must be cast forth. *Daniel's Civil War.*  
**TROUBLER**. *n. f.* [from *trouble*.] Disturber; confounder.  
 Unhappy falls that hard necessity,  
 Quoth he, the troubler of my happy peace,  
 And vowed foe of my felicity. *Fairy Qu. b. i.*  
 Heav'n's hurl down their indignation  
 On thee, thou troubler of the poor world's peace! *Shak.*  
 The best temper of minds desireth good name and true  
 honour; the lighter, popularity and applause; the more de-  
 praved, subjection and tyranny; as is seen in great conquerors  
 and troublers of the world, and more in arch-hereticks. *Bac.*  
 Spain,  
 Whose chief support and finews are of coin,  
 Our nation's solid virtue did oppose  
 To the rich troublers of the world's repose. *Waller.*  
 The sword justly drawn by us can scarce safely be sheath-  
 ed, till the power of the great troubler of our peace be pared,  
 as to be under no apprehensions for the future. *Atterbury.*  
**TROUBLESOME**. *adj.* [from *trouble*.]  
 1. Full of molestation; vexatious; uneasy; afflictive.  
 Heav'n knows  
 By what bye-paths and indirect crooked ways  
 I met this crown; and I myself know well  
 How troublesome it sat upon my head:  
 To thee it shall descend with better quiet. *Shaksp.peare.*  
 He must be very wise that can forbear being troubled at  
 things very troublesome. *Tillotson's Sermons.*  
 Though our passage through this world be rough and  
 troublesome, yet the trouble will be but short, and the rest  
 and contentment at the end will be an ample recompence. *Atterb.*  
 2. Burdensome; tiresome; wearisome.  
 My mother will never be troublesome to me. *Pope.*  
 3. Full of teizing business.  
 All this could not make us accuse her, though it made us  
 almost pine away for sight, to lose any of our time in so  
 troublesome an idleness. *Sidney.*  
 4. Slightly



## TRO

4. Slightly harrasing.  
They cas'd the putting off  
These *troublesome* disguises which we wear. *Milton.*  
Why doth the crown lie there upon his pillow,  
Being so *troublesome* a bedfellow. *Shakesp. Henry IV.*  
5. Unseasonably engaging; improperly importuning.  
She of late is lightened of her womb.  
That her to see should be but *troublesome*. *Fa. Qu. b. i.*  
6. Importunate; teizing  
Two or three *troublesome* old nurses, never let me have  
a quiet night's rest with knocking me up. *Arbutnot.*  
TROUBLESOMELY. *adv.* [from *troublesome*.] Vexatiously;  
wearisomely; unseasonably; importunately.  
Though men will not be so *troublesomely* critical as to cor-  
rect others in the use of words; yet where truth is concern-  
ed, it can be no fault to desire their explication. *Locke.*  
TROUBLESOMENESS. *n. f.* [from *troublesome*.]  
1. Vexatiousness; uneasiness.  
The lord treasurer, he complained of the *troublesomeness*  
of the place, for that the exchequer was so empty: the chan-  
cellor answered, be of good cheer, for now you shall see the  
bottom of your business at the first. *Bacon.*  
2. Importunity; unseasonableness.  
TROUBLOUS. *adj.* [from *trouble*.] Tumultuous; confused;  
disordered; put into commotion. An elegant word, but  
disused.  
He along would fly  
Upon the streaming rivers, sport to find;  
And oft would dare tempt the *troubulous* wind. *Spenser.*  
Soon as they this mock king did espy,  
Their *troubulous* strife they stinted by and by. *Hubb. Tale.*  
No other noise, nor people's *troubulous* cries,  
As still are wont to annoy the walled town,  
Might there be heard. *Fairy Queen, b. i.*  
As a tall ship tossed in *troubulous* seas,  
Whom raging winds threaten to make the prey  
Of the rough rocks. *Fairy Queen, b. ii.*  
Then, masters, look to see a *troubulous* world. *Shakesp.*  
Only one supply  
In four years *troubulous* and expensive reign. *Daniel.*  
TROVER. *n. f.* [*trouver*, French.] In the common law, is an  
action which a man hath against one that having found any  
of his goods refuseth to deliver them upon demand. *Cowel.*  
TROUGH. *n. f.* [*troog*, *tröh*, Saxon; *troch*, Dutch; *trou*,  
Danish; *traug*, Islandick; *truga*, Italian.] Any thing hol-  
lowed and open longitudinally on the upper side.  
The bloody boar  
That spoil'd your summer fields and fruitful vines,  
Swills your warm blood like wash, and makes his *trough*  
In your embow'd bosoms. *Shakesp. Rich. III.*  
They had no ships but big *troughs*, which they call ca-  
noes.  
Where there is a good quick fall of rain water, lay a half  
*trough* of stone, of a good length, three foot deep, with one  
end upon the high ground, the other upon the low; cover  
the *trough* with brakes a good thickness, and cast sand upon  
the top of the brakes, the lower end of the *trough* will run  
like a spring of water. *Bacon's Nat. Hist. No. 29.*  
Some logs, perhaps, upon the water swam,  
An useless drift, which rudely cut within,  
And hollow'd, first a floating *trough* became,  
And cross some riv'let passage did begin. *Dryden.*  
The water dissolves the particles of salt mixed in the stone,  
and is conveyed by long *troughs* and canals from the mines to  
Hall, where it is received in vast cisterns and boiled off. *Add.*  
TO TROUL. *v. n.* [*trollen*, to roll, Dutch.] See TROLL.  
1. To move volubly.  
Bred only, and completed, to the taste  
Of lustful appetite; to sing, to dance,  
To dress, and *troul* the tongue, and roll the eye. *Milton.*  
2. To utter volubly.  
Let us be jocund. Will you *troul* the catch  
You taught me while-ere. *Shakesp. Hamlet.*  
TO TROUNCE. *v. a.* [derived by Skinner from *trunc* or *trouzon*,  
French, a club.] To punish by an indictment or informa-  
tion.  
More probable, and like to hold  
Than hand, or seal, or breaking gold;  
For which to many, that renounc'd  
Their plighted contracts have been *trounc'd*. *Hudibras.*  
If you talk of peaching, I'll peach first: I'll *trounce* you  
for offering to corrupt my honesty. *Dryden's Spanish Fryar.*  
TROUSE. *n. f.* [*trouss*, Fr. *trufis*, Erse.] Breeches; hose.  
TROUSERS. *s.* See TROUSERS.  
The leather quilted jack serves under his shirt of mail, and  
to cover his *trous* on horseback. *Spenser on Ireland.*  
The unlightness and pain in the leg may be helped by  
wearing a laced stocking; a laced *trouse* will do as much for  
the thigh. *Wise man's Surgery.*  
TROUT. *n. f.* [*truh*, Saxon; *trosta*, *truta*, *trutta*, Lat.]  
1. A delicate spotted fish inhabiting brooks and quick streams.  
The pond will keep *trout* and salmon in their seasonable  
plights, but not in their reddish grain. *Carver.*

## TRU

- Worse than the anarchy at sea,  
Where fishes on each other prey;  
Where ev'ry *trout* can make as high rants  
O'er his inferiours as our tyrants.  
2. A familiar phrase for an honest, or perhaps for a silly fellow.  
Here comes the *trout* that must be caught with tickling.  
TO TROW. *v. n.* [*trōdian*, Saxon; *trōe*, Danish.] To think;  
to imagine; to conceive. A word now disused, and rarely  
used in ancient writers but in familiar language.  
What handfomeness, *trow* you, can be observed in that  
speech, which is made one knows not to whom? *Sidney.*  
Is there any reasonable man, *trow* you, but will judge it  
meeter that our ceremonies of Christian religion should be  
Popish than Turkish or Heathenish. *Hooker, b. iv.*  
Lend less than thou owest,  
Learn more than thou *trowst*. *Shakesp. King Lear.*  
To-morrow next  
We will for Ireland; and 'tis time, I *trow*. *Shakesp.*  
O useful day! useful indeed, I *trow*. *Gop.*  
TROW. *interj.* [for *I trow*, or *trow you*.] An exclamation of  
enquiry.  
Well, if you be not turn'd Turk, there is no more failing  
by the star.  
—What means the fool, *trow*? *Shakesp.*  
TROUWEL. *n. f.* [*truelle*, Fr. *trulla*, Lat.]  
A *trouwel* is a tool to take up the mortar with, and spread  
it on the bricks; with which also they cut the joints to such  
lengths as they have occasion, and also stop the joints. *Moson.*  
Fair prince, you have lost much good sport.  
—Sport! of what colour?  
—What colour, madam? how shall I answer you?  
—As wit and fortune will.  
—Or as the destinies decree.  
—Well said, that was laid on with a *trouwel*. *Shakesp.*  
This was dextrous at his *trouwel*,  
That was bred to kill a cow well. *Swift.*  
TROY-WEIGHT. *n. f.* [from *Troies*, Fr.] A kind of weight  
Troy. } by which gold and bread are weighed,  
consisting of these denominations: a pound = 12 ounces;  
ounce = 20 pennyweights; pennyweight = 24 grains.  
The English physicians make use of *troyweight* after the  
following manner.
- |        |         |        |       |        |
|--------|---------|--------|-------|--------|
| Grains | Scruple | Drachm | Ounce | Pound. |
| 20     | 3       | 8      | 12    |        |
| 60     | 24      | 96     |       |        |
| 480    |         |        |       |        |
| 5760   |         |        |       |        |
- The Romans left their ounce in Britain, now our averdu-  
pois ounce, for our *troy* ounce we had elsewhere. *Arbutnot.*  
TRUANT. *n. f.* [*truand*, Old Fr. *treuvant*, Dutch, *avagabond*.]  
An idler; one who wanders idly about, neglecting his duty  
or employment. To play the *truant* is, in schools, to stay  
from school without leave.  
For my part I may speak it to my shame,  
I have a *truant* been to chivalry. *Shakesp.*  
Though myself have been an idle *truant*,  
Omitting the sweet benefit of time,  
To cloath mine age with angel-like perfection,  
Yet hath Sir Protheus made fair advantage of his days.  
Providence would only initiate mankind into the know-  
ledge of her treasures, leaving the rest to our industry, that  
we might not live like idle loiterers and *truants*. *Mora.*  
Our ships are laden with the Trojan store,  
And you like *truants* come too late ashore. *Dryden's Æn.*  
TRUANT. *adj.* Idle; wandering from business; lazy; loi-  
tering.  
What keeps you from Wertemberg?  
—A *truant* disposition, good my lord. *Shakesp. Hamlet.*  
He made a blushing cital of himself,  
And chid his *truant* youth with such a grace,  
As if he matter'd there a double spirit,  
Of teaching, and of learning instantly.  
Where thou feelt a single sheep remain  
In shades aloof, or couch'd upon the plain,  
Or late to lag behind with *truant* pace,  
Revenge the crime, and take the traitor's head. *Dryden.*  
TO TRUANT. *v. n.* [*trouander*, to beg about a country, French;  
*trouanten*, old German.] To idle at a distance from duty;  
to loiter; to be lazy.  
'Tis double wrong to *truant* with your bed,  
And let her read it in thy looks at board. *Shakesp.*  
TRUANTSHIP. *n. f.* [*trualte*, Old Fr. from *truant*; *truandise* in  
Chaucer is beggary.] Idleness; negligence; neglect of study  
or business.  
The master should not chide with him if the child have  
done his diligence, and used no *truantship*. *Alphon.*

## TRU

- TRU'TAIL. *n. f.* A short squat woman. *Ainsworth.*  
TRUBS. *n. f.* [*tuber*, Lat.] A sort of herb. *Ains.*  
TRUCE. *n. f.* [*truga*, low Lat. *tragua*, Italian; *truie*, old Fr.]  
1. A temporary peace; a cessation of hostilities.  
Leagues and *truces* made between superstitious persons,  
and such as serve God aright. *Hooker, b. v.*  
They pray in vain to have sin pardoned, which seek not  
also to prevent sin by prayer, even every particular sin, by  
prayer against all sin, except men can name some trans-  
gression wherewith we ought to have *truce*. *Hooker.*  
All this utter'd  
With gentle breath, calm look, knees humbly bent,  
Could not make *truce* with the unruly spleen  
Of Tybalt, deaf to peace. *Shakesp.*  
This token ferveth for a flag of *truce*  
Betwixt ourselves, and all our followers.  
Men shall be lovers of their own selves, without natural  
affection, *truce* breakers. *2 Tim. iii. 3.*  
Least the *truce* with treason should be mixt,  
'Tis my concern to have the tree betwixt.  
Shadow till death true dulness would maintain;  
And in his father's rights, and realm's defence,  
Ne'er would have peace with wit, nor *truce* with sense. *Dryd.*  
2. Cession; intermission; short quiet.  
There he may find  
*Truce* to his restless thoughts, and entertain  
The irksome hours. *Milton.*  
TRUCIDATION. *n. f.* [from *truido*, Lat.] The act of killing.  
TO TRUCK. *v. n.* [*troguor*, Fr. *truccare*, Italian; *tracar*, Span-  
ish; deduced by *Salinasius* from *troquus*, to get money.] To  
traffic by exchange; to give one commodity for another.  
TO TRUCK. *v. a.* To give in exchange; to exchange.  
The Indians *truck* gold for glances. *L'Estrange.*  
Go, miser! go; for lucre sell thy soul,  
*Truck* wares for wares, and *trudge* from pole to pole;  
That men may say, when thou art dead and gone,  
See, what a vast estate he left his son. *Dryden.*  
I see nothing left us, but to *truck* and barter our goods like  
the wild Indians, with each other. *Swift.*  
TRUCK. *n. f.* [from the verb.]  
1. Exchange; traffic by exchange.  
It is no less requisite to maintain a *truck* in moral offices,  
than in the common business of commerce. *L'Estrange.*  
Love is covetous; I must have all of you: heart for heart  
is an equal *truck*. *Dryden.*  
2. [*τροχός*] Wooden wheels for carriage of cannon. *Ains.*  
TRUCKLEBED, or TRUNDLEBED. *n. f.* [properly *trucklebed*; from  
*truckle*, Latin, or *τροχός*.] A bed that runs on wheels under  
a higher bed.  
There's his chamber, his house, his cattle, his standing  
bed and *trucklebed*. *Shakesp. Merry Wives of Windsor.*  
If he that is in battle slain,  
Be in the bed of honour lain;  
He that is beaten may be laid,  
To lie in honour's *trucklebed*. *Hudibras, p. i.*  
TO TRUCKLE. *v. n.* [This word is, I believe, derived from  
*trucklebed*, which is always under another bed.] To be in a  
state of subjection or inferiority; to yield; to creep.  
Shall our nation be in bondage thus  
Unto a land that *truckles* under us. *Cleveland.*  
For which so many a legal cuckold  
Has been run down in courts and *truckle'd*. *Hudibras.*  
Men may be stiff and obstinate upon a wrong ground, and  
ply and *truckle* too upon as false a foundation. *L'Estrange.*  
Religion itself is forced to *truckle* to worldly policy. *Norris.*  
His zeal was not to lash our crimes,  
But discontent against the times:  
For had we made him timely offers,  
To raise his post or fill his coffers:  
Perhaps he might have *truckle'd* down,  
Like other brethren of his gown. *Swift.*  
They were subdued and insulted by Alexander's captains,  
and continued under several revolutions, a small *truckling*  
state, of no name till they fell under the Romans. *Swift.*  
TRUCULENCE. *n. f.* [*traculentia*, Lat.]  
1. Savageness of manners.  
2. Terribleness of aspect.  
TRUCULENT. *adj.* [*traculentus*, Lat.]  
1. Savage; barbarous.  
A barbarous Scythia where the savage and *truculent* inha-  
bitants transfer themselves from place to place in waggons, as  
they can find pasture, and live upon milk, and flesh roasted  
in the sun at the pomels of their faddles. *Ray.*  
2. Terrible of aspect.  
3. Descriptive; cruel.  
Pestilential seminaries, according to their grossness or sub-  
tlety, cause more or less *truculent* plagues, some of such ma-  
lignity, that they enstate in two hours. *Harvey on the Plague.*  
TO TRUDGE. *v. n.* [*truggolare*, Italian.] To travel laboriously;  
to jog on; to march heavily on.  
No man is secure, but night-walking heralds,  
That *trudge* between the king and mistress Shore. *Shakesp.*

## TRU

- No sooner was he fit to *trudge*,  
But both made ready to dislodge. *Hudibras, p. iii.*  
Away they *trudged* together, and about midnight got to  
their journey's end. *L'Estrange's Fables.*  
Go, miser! go; for lucre sell thy soul,  
*Truck* wares for wares, and *trudge* from pole to pole;  
That men may say, when thou art dead and gone,  
See, what a vast estate he left his son! *Dryden.*  
Once a poor rogue, 'tis true, I trod the street,  
And *trudg'd* to Rome upon my naked feet:  
Gold is the greatest god. *Dryden's Juvenal.*  
He that will know the truth, must leave the beaten track,  
which none but servile minds *trudge* continually in. *Locke.*  
TRUE. *adj.* [*εἰσπρα*, *εἰσπρα*, Saxon.]  
1. Not false; not erroneous; agreeing with fact, or with the  
nature of things.  
Of those he chose he falsest two,  
And fittest for to forge *true* seeming lies. *Fairy Qu. b. i.*  
Teeth hadst thou in thy head when thou wast born,  
And, if the rest be *true* which I have heard,  
Thou canst not find the world with thy legs forward. *Shak.*  
A new commandment I write, which thing is *true* in him  
and in you. *1 John ii. 8.*  
What you said had not been *true*,  
If spoke by any elfe but you. *Cowley.*  
2. Not false; agreeing with our own thoughts.  
3. Pure from the crime of falsehood; veracious.  
4. Genuine; not counterfeit.  
The darkness is past, and the *true* light now shineth. *1 Job.*  
Among unequals what society  
Can sort? What harmony or *true* delight? *Milton.*  
Religion, as it is the most valuable thing in the world, so  
it gives the *truest* value to them who promote the practice of  
it by their example and authority. *Atterbury.*  
5. Faithful; not perfidious; steady.  
My revenge is now at Milford, would I had wings to fol-  
low it! come and be *true*. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*  
So young and so untender?  
—So young my lord, and *true*.  
—Let it be so; thy truth then be thy dower. *Shakesp.*  
Do not see  
My fair rose wither; yet look up; behold,  
That you in pity may dissolve to dew,  
And wash him fresh again with *true* love tears. *Shakesp.*  
The first great work  
Is, that yourself may to yourself be *true*. *Roscommon.*  
I'll rather die  
Deserted, than oblige thee with a fact  
Pericious to thy peace, chiefly assur'd  
Remarkably so late of thy *true*.  
So faithful, love unequal'd. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. ix.*  
When this fire is kindled, both sides inflame it: all re-  
gard of merit is lost in persons employed, and these only  
chosen that are *true* to the party. *Temple.*  
Smil'd Venus, to behold her own *true* knight  
Obtain the conquest, though he lost the fight. *Dryden.*  
*True* to the king her principles are found;  
Oh that her practice were but half so found!  
Stedfast in various turns of state she stood,  
And seal'd her vow'd affection with her blood. *Dryden.*  
The *truff* hearts for Voiture heav'd with sighs;  
Voiture was wept by all the brightest eyes. *Pope.*  
*True* to his charge the bard preserv'd her long  
In honour's limits, such the pow'r of song. *Pope.*  
6. Honest; not fraudulent.  
The thieves have bound the *true* man: now could thou  
and I rob the thieves and go merrily to London, it would be  
argument for a week. *Shakesp. Henry IV.*  
If king Edward be as *true* and just,  
As I am subtle, false, and treacherous,  
This day should Clarence closely be mew'd up. *Shakesp.*  
7. Exact; truly conformable to a rule.  
If all those great painters, who have left us such fair plat-  
forms, had rigorously observed it, they had made things more  
regularly *true*, but withal very unpleasing. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*  
He drew  
A circle regularly *true*. *Prior.*  
Tickel's first book does not want its merit; but I was  
disappointed in my expectation of a translation nicely *true* to  
the original; whereas in those parts where the greatest exact-  
ness seems to be demanded, he has been the least careful. *Arb.*  
8. Rightful.  
They seize the sceptre;  
Then lose it to a stranger, that the *true*  
Anointed King Messiah might be born  
Bar'd of his right. *Milton.*  
WHERE'er I wander, boast of this I can,  
Though banish'd, yet a *trueborn* Englishman. *Shakesp.*  
Let him that is a *trueborn* gentleman,  
And stands upon the honour of his birth,  
From off this briar pluck a white rose with me. *Shakesp.*  
27 A TRUEBORN



# TRU

**TRUEBRE'D.** *adj.* [*true* and *breed*.] Of a right breed.  
Two of them I know to be as *truebred* cowards as ever turned back. *Shakespeare.*  
Bauble do you call him? he's a substantial *truebred* beast, bravely forehanded. *Dryden's Don Sebastian.*  
**TRUEHEARTED.** *n. f.* [*true* and *heart*.] Honest; faithful.  
I have known no *honest* or *truehearted* man: fare thee well. *Shakespeare.*  
**TRUELOVE.** *n. f.* An herb, called *herba Paris*.  
**TRUELOVEKNOT.** } *n. f.* [*true*, *love*, and *knot*.] Lines  
**TRUELOVERKNOT.** } drawn through each other with many involutions, considered as the emblem of interwoven affection.  
I'll carve your name on barks of trees  
With *truelovesknots*, and flourishes, *Hudibras, p. ii.*  
**TRUENESS.** *n. f.* [*from true*.] Sincerity; faithfulness.  
The even carriage between two factions proceedeth not always of moderation, but of a *true*ness to a man's self, with end to make use of both. *Bacon's Essays.*  
**TRUEPENNY.** *n. f.* [*true* and *penny*.] A familiar phrase for an honest fellow.  
Say'st thou fo? art thou there, *truepenny*?  
Come on. *Shakespeare.*  
**TRUEFFLE.** *n. f.* [*truffe*, *truffe*, French.]  
In Italy, the usual method for the finding of *truffles*, or subterraneous mushrooms, called by the Italians *tartufi*, and in Latin *tubera terre*, is by tying a cord to the hind leg of a pig, and driving him, observing where he begins to root. *Ray.*  
**TRUG.** *n. f.* A hod for mortar. *Ainslie.*  
**TRULL.** *n. f.* [*trulla*, Italian.]  
1. A low where; a vagrant stumper.  
I'm sure, I fear'd the dauphin and his *trull*. *Shakespeare.*  
A *trull* who fits  
By the town wall, and for her living knits. *Dryden.*  
So Mævius, when he drain'd his skull,  
To celebrate some suburb *trull*;  
His families in order set,  
And ev'ry crumb he cou'd get;  
Before he could his poem close,  
The lovely nymph had lost her nose. *Swift.*  
2. It seems to have had first at least a neutral sense: a girl; a lass; a wench.  
Among the rest of all the route  
A passing proper lassie,  
A white-hair'd *trull*, of twenty years,  
Or neerer about there was:  
In stature passing all the rest,  
A gallant girl for hewe;  
To be compar'd with townish nymphs,  
So fair the was to viewe. *Turberville.*  
**TRULLY.** *adv.* [*from true*.]  
1. According to truth; not falsely; faithfully; honestly.  
They thought they might do it, not only willingly, because they loved him; and *truly*, because such indeed was the mind of the people; but safely, because she who ruled the king was agreed thereto. *Sidney, b. ii.*  
No untruth can avail the patron long; for things most *truly* are most behoovfully spoken. *Hooker.*  
Wisdom alone is *truly* fair. *Milton.*  
2. Really; without fallacy.  
Right reason is nothing else but the mind of man judging of things *truly*, and as they are in themselves. *South.*  
3. Exactly; justly.  
Indeed.  
I have not undertaken it out of any wanton pleasure in mine own pen; nor *truly* without often pondering with myself beforehand what censures I might incur. *Wotton.*  
**TRUMP.** *n. f.* [*trump*, Dutch, and old Fr. *tromba*, Italian.]  
1. A trumpet; an instrument of warlike music.  
Whilst any *trump* did sound, or drum struck up,  
His sword did ne'er leave striking in the field. *Shakespeare.*  
Yet first to those ychain'd in sleep,  
The wakeful *trump* of doom must thunder through the deep. *Milton.*  
I heard  
The neighing couriers and the soldiers cry,  
And founding *trumps* that seem'd to tear the sky. *Dryden.*  
Beneath this tomb an infant lies,  
To earth whose body lent,  
Hereafter shall more glorious rise,  
But not more innocent.  
When the archangel's *trump* shall blow,  
And souls to bodies join,  
What crowds shall with their lives below  
Had been as short as thine. *Wesley.*  
2. [*Corrupted from triumph*. Latimer, in a Christmas sermon, exhibited a game at cards, and made the ace of hearts *triumph*. Fox.] A winning card; a card that has particular privileges in a game.  
Him Basto follow'd, but his fate more hard,  
Gain'd but one *trump* and one plebeian card. *Pope.*

Now her heart with pleasure jumps,  
She scarce remembers what is *trump*. *Swift.*  
3. To put to or upon the *TRUMPS*. To put to the last expedient.  
We are now put upon our last *trump*; the fox is earth'd, but I shall fend my two terriers in after him. *Dryden.*  
To *TRUMP*. *v. a.* [*from the noun*.]  
1. To win with a trump card.  
2. To *TRUMP* up. [*from tromper*, Fr. to cheat.] To devise; to forge.  
**TRUMPERY.** *n. f.* [*tromperie*, French, a cheat.]  
1. Something fallaciously splendid; something of less value than it seems.  
The *trumpery* in my house bring hither,  
For state to catch these thieves. *Shakespeare's Tempest.*  
2. Falshood; empty talk.  
Breaking into parts the story of the creation, and delivering it over in a mystical sense, wrapping it up mixed with other their own *trumpery*, they have sought to obscure the truth thereof. *Raleigh's Hist. of the World.*  
3. Something of no value; trifles.  
Embrios and idiots, eremits and friars,  
White, black, and grey, with all their *trumpery*. *Milton.*  
Another cavity of the head was stuffed with billeted, pricked dances, and other *trumpery* of the same nature. *Addison.*  
**TRUMPET.** *n. f.* [*trumpette*, French and Dutch.]  
1. An instrument of martial music founded by the breath.  
What's the business?  
That such a hideous *trump* calls to parley  
The sleepers of the house. *Shakespeare.*  
If any man of quality will maintain upon Edmund earl of Gloster, that he is a manifold traitor, let him appear by the third found of the *trumpet*. *Shakespeare. King Lear.*  
He blew  
His *trumpet*, heard in Oreb since perhaps  
When God defended, and perhaps once more  
To found at gen'ral doom. Th' angelick blast  
Filled all the regions. *Milton.*  
The last loud *trumpet's* wondrous sound  
Shall through the rending tombs rebound,  
And wake the nations under ground. *Roscommon.*  
Things of deep sense we may in prose unfold,  
But they move more in lofty numbers told;  
By the loud *trumpet* which our courage aids,  
We learn that found, as well as sense, persuades. *Waller.*  
The *trumpet's* loud clangor  
Excites us to arms,  
With shrill notes of anger,  
And mortal alarms. *Dryden.*  
Every man is the maker of his own fortune, and must be in some measure the *trumpet* of his fame. *Tatler.*  
No more the drum  
Provokes to arms, or *trumpet's* clangor shrill  
Affrights the wives. *Philips.*  
Let the loud *trumpet* found,  
Till the roofs all around,  
The shrill echoes rebound. *Pope.*  
2. In military file, a trumpeter.  
He wisely desired, that a *trumpet* might be first sent for a pail.  
Among our forefathers, the enemy, when there was a king in the field, demanded by a *trumpet* in what part he relided, that they might avoid firing upon the royal pavilion. *Addison.*  
3. One who celebrates; one who praises.  
Glorious followers, who make themselves as *trumpets* of the commendation of those they follow, taint business for want of secrecy, and export honour from a man, and make him a return in envy. *Bacon.*  
That great politician was pleased to have the greatest wit of those times in his interests, and to be the *trumpet* of his praises. *Dryden.*  
**TRUMPET-FLOWER.** *n. f.* [*bignonia*, Lat.] It hath a tubulous flower consisting of one leaf, which opens at top like two lips: these flowers are succeeded by pods, which are divided into two cells, and contain several winged seeds. *Miller.*  
To *TRUMPER*. *v. a.* [*trompetter*, Fr. from the noun.] To publish by found of trumpet; to proclaim.  
That I did love the Moor to live with him,  
My downright violence to form my fortunes  
May *trump* to the world. *Shakespeare. Othello.*  
Why so tart a favour  
To *trump* such good tidings? *Shakespeare.*  
They went with found of trumpet; for they did nothing but publish and *trump* all the reproaches they could devise against the Irish. *Bacon's War with Spain.*  
**TRUMPETER.** *n. f.* [*from trumpet*.]  
1. One who sounds a trumpet.  
With brazen din blast you the city's ear,  
Make mingle with our rattling tabourines. *Shakespeare.*  
As they returned, a herald and *trumpeter* from the Scots overtook them. *Hayward.*  
Their

# TRU

# TRU

Their men lie securely intrench'd in a cloud, *Dryden.*  
And a *trumpeter* hornet to battle sounds loud.  
An army of *trumpeters* would give as great a strength as this confederacy of tongue warriors, who, like those military musicians, content themselves with animating their friends to battle. *Addison's Freeholder, N<sup>o</sup>. 28.*  
2. One who proclaims, publishes, or denounces.  
Where there is an opinion to be created of virtue or greatness, these men are good *trumpeters*. *Bacon's Essays.*  
How came so many thousands to fight, and die in the same rebellion? why were they deceived into it by those spiritual *trumpeters*, who followed them with continual alarms of damnation if they did not venture life, fortune and all, in that which those impostors called the cause of God. *South.*  
3. A fish.  
**TRUMPET-TONGUED.** *adj.* [*trumpet* and *tongue*.] Having tongues vociferous as a trumpet.  
This Duncan's virtues  
Will plead, like angels, *trumpet-tongued* against  
The deep damnation of his taking off. *Shakespeare. Macbeth.*  
To *TRUNCATE.* *v. a.* [*truncare*, Lat.] To maim; to lop; to cut short.  
**TRUNCATION.** *n. f.* [*from truncate*.] The act of lopping or maiming.  
**TRUNCHEON.** *n. f.* [*tronçon*, French.]  
1. A short staff; a club; a cudgel.  
With his *truncheon* he so rudely stroke  
Cymochles twice, that twice him forc'd his foot revoke. *F. 2.*  
Set limb to limb, and thou art far the lesser;  
Thy hand is but a finger to my fist;  
Thy leg is a stick compared with this *truncheon*. *Shakespeare.*  
The English flew divers of them with plummets of lead tied to a *truncheon* of staff by a cord. *Hayward.*  
One with a broken *truncheon* deals his blows. *Dryden.*  
2. A staff of command.  
The hand of Mars  
Beckon'd with fiery *truncheon* my retire. *Shakespeare.*  
No ceremony that to great ones 'longs,  
The marshal's *truncheon*, nor the judge's robe,  
Become them with one half so good a grace,  
As mercy does. *Shakespeare. Measure for Measure.*  
To *TRUNCHEON.* *v. a.* [*from the noun*.] To beat with a truncheon.  
Captain, thou abominable cheater! If captains were of my mind, they would *truncheon* you out of taking their names upon you before you earn'd them. *Shakespeare.*  
**TRUNCHEONEER.** *n. f.* [*from truncheon*.] One armed with a truncheon.  
I mist the meteor once, and hit that woman, who cried out, chibs! when I might see from far some forty *truncheoneers* draw to her succour. *Shakespeare. Henry VIII.*  
To *TRUNDLE.* *v. n.* [*trondeler*, Picard French; *trunpel*, a low, Saxon.] To roll; to bowl along.  
In the four first it is heaved up by several spondees intermixed with proper breathing places, and at last *trundles* down in a continued line of dactyls. *Addison's Spect.* N<sup>o</sup>. 253.  
**TRUNDLE.** *n. f.* [*trunpel*, Saxon.] Any round rolling thing.  
**TRUNDLE-TAIL.** *n. f.* Round tail.  
Avant you curs!  
Hound or spaniel, brache or hym,  
Or bobtail tike, or *trundle-tail*. *Shakespeare. King Lear.*  
**TRUNK.** *n. f.* [*truncus*, Lat. *trunc*, Fr.]  
1. The body of a tree.  
He was  
The ivy, which had hid his princely *trunk*,  
And suckt my verdure out on't. *Shakespeare.*  
About the mossy *trunk* I wound me soon;  
For high from ground the branches would require  
Thy utmost reach. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. ix.*  
Creeping 'twixt 'em all, the mantling vine  
Does round their *trunks* her purple clusters twine. *Dryden.*  
Some of the largest trees have seeds no bigger than some diminutive plants, and yet every seed is a perfect plant with a *trunk*, branches, and leaves, inclosed in a shell. *Bentley.*  
2. The body without the limbs of an animal.  
The charm and venom which they drunk,  
Their blood with secret filth-infected hath,  
Being diffused through the senseless *trunk*. *Fairy Qu. b. ii.*  
Thou bring'st me happiness and peace, son John;  
But health, alack, with youthful wings is flown  
From this bare, wither'd *trunk*. *Shakespeare. Henry IV.*  
3. The main body of any thing.  
The large *trunks* of the veins discharge the reffluent blood into the next adjacent *trunk*, and so on to the heart. *Ray.*  
4. [*Tronc*, French.] A chest for cloaths; a small chest commonly lined with paper.  
Neither press, coffer, chest, *trunk*, well, vault, but he hath an abstract for the remembrance of such places. *Shak.*  
Some odd fantastick lord would fain  
Carry in *trunks*, and all my drudgery do. *Dryden.*  
Where a young man learned to dance, there happened to stand an old *trunk* in the room, the idea of which had so mixed itself with the turns of all his dances, that, though

# TRU

he could dance excellently well, yet it was only whilst that *trunk* was there; nor could he perform well in any other place, unless that, or some such other *trunk*, had its due position in the room. *Locke.*  
Your poem *trunk*,  
And sent in quires to line a *trunk*:  
If still you be dispos'd to rhyme,  
Go try your hand a second time. *Swift.*  
5. [*Trompe*, Fr.] The proboscis of an elephant, or other animal.  
Leviathan that at his gills  
Draws in, and at his *trunk* spouts out a sca. *Milton.*  
When elephant 'gainst elephant did rear  
His *trunk*, and castles jostled in the air,  
My sword thy way to victory had shown. *Dryden.*  
6. A long tube through which pellets of clay are blown.  
In rolls of parchment *trunks*, the mouth being laid to the one end and the ear to the other, the sound is heard much farther than in the open air. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*  
In a shooting *trunk*, the longer it is to a certain limit, the swifter and more forcibly the air drives the pellet. *Ray.*  
To *TRUNK.* *v. a.* [*truncare*, Lat.] To truncate; to maim; to lop. Obsolete.  
Large streams of blood out of the *trunked* stock  
Forth gushed, like water streams from riven rock. *Fairy Qu.*  
**TRUNKED.** *adj.* [*from trunk*.] Having a trunk.  
She is thick set with strong and well *trunked* trees. *Howell.*  
**TRUNK-HOSE.** *n. f.* [*trunk* and *hose*.] Large breeches formerly worn.  
The short *trunk-hose* shall show thy foot and knee  
Licentious, and to common eye-sight free;  
And with a bolder stride, and looser air,  
Mingl'd with men, a man thou must appear. *Prior.*  
**TRUNKIONS.** *n. f.* [*tragnons*, Fr.] The knobs or bunchings of a gun, that bear it on the cheeks of a carriage. *Bailey.*  
**TRUSION.** *n. f.* [*trudo*, Lat.] The act of thrusting or pushing.  
By attraction we do not understand drawing, pumping, sucking, which is really pulsion and *trusion*. *Bentley.*  
**TRUSS.** *n. f.* [*trousse*, Fr.]  
1. A bandage by which ruptures are restrained from lapsing.  
A hernia would succeed, and the patient be put to the trouble of wearing a *truss*. *Wigman's Surgery.*  
2. Bundle; any thing thrust close together.  
All as a poor pedler he did wend,  
Bearing a *truss* of trifles at his back,  
As belles and babies, and glassees in his packe. *Spenser.*  
The rebels first won the plain at the hill's foot by assault, and then the even ground on the top, by carrying up great *trusses* of hay before them, to dead their shot. *Cavew.*  
An ass was willing for a mouthful of fresh-grass to knap upon, in exchange for a heartless *truss* of straw. *L'Estrange.*  
The fair one devoured a *truss* of fallet, and drunk a full bottle to her share. *Addison's Spect.* N<sup>o</sup>. 410.  
3. Trusse; breeches. Obsolete.  
To *TRUSS.* *v. a.* [*trousser*, French.] To pack up close together.  
What in most English writers useth to be loose and unright, in this author, is well grounded, finely framed, and strongly *trussed* up together. *Spenser.*  
Some of them send the scriptures before, *truss* up bag and baggage, make themselves in a readines, that they may fly from city to city. *Hooker, b. ii.*  
You might have *trussed* him and all his apparel into an celskin. *Shakespeare's Henry IV. p. ii.*  
**TRUST.** *n. f.* [*traust*, Runick.]  
1. Confidence; reliance on another.  
What a fool is honesty! and *trust*, his sworn brother, a very simple gentleman. *Shakespeare.*  
My misfortunes may be of use to credulous maids, never to put too much *trust* in deceitful men. *Swift.*  
2. Charge received in confidence.  
In my wretched case 'twill be more just  
Not to have promis'd, than deceive your *trust*. *Dryden.*  
His *trust* was with th' eternal to be deemed  
Equal in strength. *Milton.*  
3. Confident opinion of any event.  
4. Credit given without examination.  
Most take things upon *trust*, and misemploy their assent by lazily enslaving their minds to the dictates of others. *Locke.*  
5. Credit without payment.  
Ev'n such is time, who takes on *trust*  
Our youth, our joys, our all we have,  
And pays us but with age and dust. *Raleigh.*  
6. Something committed to one's faith.  
They cannot see all with their own eyes; they must commit many great *trusts* to their ministers. *Bacon.*  
Thou sooner  
Temptation found'st, or over potent charms,  
To violate the sacred *trust* of silence  
Deposited within thee. *Milton's Agonistes.*  
7. Deposit; something committed to charge, of which an account must be given.  
Although the advantages one man possideth more than another, may be called his property with respect to other men, yet with respect to God they are only a *trust*. *Swift.*  
8. Fidelity;



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8. Fidelity; supposed honesty.  
Behold, I commit my daughter unto thee of special *trust*;  
wherefore do not entreat her evil. *Job. x. 12.*
9. State of him to whom something is entrusted.  
I serve him truly, that will put me in *trust*. *Shak. King Lear.*  
Being transplanted out of his cold barren diocese he was  
left in that great *trust* with the king. *Clarendon.*  
Expect no more from servants than is just,  
Reward them well if they observe their *trust*. *Denham.*
10. TRUST. *v. a.* [from the noun.]  
To place confidence in; to confide in.  
I'd be torn in pieces ere I'd *trust* a woman  
With wind. *Benj. Jonson.*
2. To believe; to credit.  
Give me your hand: *trust* me you look well. *Shakefp.*
3. To admit in confidence to the power over any thing.  
When you lie down, with a short prayer commit yourself  
into the hands of your faithful Creator; and when you have  
done, *trust* him with yourself as you must do when you are  
dying. *Taylor.*
4. To commit with confidence.  
Give me good fame, ye pow'r's, and make me just,  
This much the rogue to publick ears will *trust*:  
In private then:—When wilt thou, mighty Jove,  
My wealthy uncle from this world remove? *Dryden.*  
Whom with your pow'r and fortune, Sir, you *trust*,  
Now to suspect is vain. *Dryden.*
5. To venture confidently.  
Fool'd by thee to *trust* thee from my side. *Milton.*
6. To sell upon credit.  
To TRUST. *v. n.*  
1. To be confident of something future.  
I *trust* to come unto you, and speak face to face. *2 John.*  
From this grave, this dust,  
My God shall raise me up I *trust*. *Raleigh.*
2. To have confidence; to rely; to depend without doubt.  
The illes shall wait upon me, and on mine arm shall they  
*trust*. *Jsa. li. 5.*  
The Lord is a buckler to all that *trust* in him. *2 Sam. xxii.*  
Sin never shall hurt them more who rightly *trust*  
In this his satisfaction. *Milton.*
3. To be credulous; to be won to confidence.  
Well you may fear too far  
—Safer than *trust* too far. *Shakespeare.*
4. To expect.  
The simplicity of the goat shews us what an honest man  
is to *trust* to that keeps a knave company. *L'Estrange.*
- TRUSTEE. *n. f.* [from *trust*.]  
1. One entrusted with any thing.  
Having made choice of such a confessor that you may *trust*  
your soul with, sincerely open your heart to him, and look  
upon him only as he is a *trustee* from God, commissioned by  
him as his ministerial deputy, to hear, judge, and absolve  
you. *Taylor's Guide to a Penitent.*
2. One to whom something is committed for the use and be-  
hoof of another.  
You are not the *trustees* of the publick liberty: and if you  
have not right to petition in a crowd, much less to intermed-  
dle in the management of affairs. *Dryden.*
- TRUSTER. *n. f.* [from *trust*.] One who trusts.  
Nor shall you do mine ear that violence,  
To make it *truster* of your own report  
Against yourself. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*
- TRUSTINESS. *n. f.* [from *trust*.] Honesty; fidelity; faithfulness.  
If the good qualities which lie dispersed among other crea-  
tures, innocence in a sheep, *trustiness* in a dog, are singly so  
commendable, how excellent is the mind, which embodies  
them into virtues. *Grew's Cynol. b. ii.*
- TRUSTLESS. *n. f.* [from *trust*.] Unfaithful; unconstant; not  
to be trusted. A word elegant, but out of use.  
I beheld this fickle *trustless* state,  
Of vain world's glory, flitting to and fro. *Spenser.*
- TRUSTY. *adj.* [from *trust*.]  
1. Honest; faithful; true; fit to be trusted.  
This dastard, at the battle of Poitiers,  
Before we met, or that a froke was given,  
Like to a *trusty* fquire, did run away. *Shakespeare.*  
This *trusty* servant  
Shall pass between us. *Shakefp. King Lear.*  
He removeth away the speech of the *trusty*, and taketh  
away the understanding of the aged. *Job xii. 26.*  
Guyomar his *trusty* slave has sent. *Dryd. Indian Emperor.*  
These prodigious treasures which flow'd in to him, he bu-  
ried under-ground by the hands of his most *trusty* slaves. *Add.*
2. Strong; stout; such as will not fail.  
When he saw no power might prevail,  
His *trusty* sword he called to his aid. *Fairy Q.*  
The neighing steeds are to the chariot ty'd,  
The *trusty* weapon fits on ev'ry side. *Dryden's Æn.*
- TRUTH. *n. f.* [Ætpeutha, Saxon.]  
1. The contrary to falsehood; conformity of notions to things.  
Truth is the joining or separating of signs, as the things  
signified agree or disagree. *Locke.*

T R U

- That men are pubescent at the year of twice seven is accounted a punctual *truth*.  
 Perfum'd words, impregn'd  
 With reason to her seeming and with *truth*.  
 This clue leads them through the minizmaze of opinions and authors to *truth* and certainty. *Milton.*  
 2. Conformity of words to thoughts.  
 Shall *truth* fail to keep her word?  
 And lend a lie the confidence of *truth*. *Locke.*  
 3. Purity from falsehood.  
 So young and so untender?  
 — So young, my lord, and true.  
 — Let it be so, thy *truth* then be thy dowry. *Milton.*  
 4. Fidelity; constancy.  
 The thoughts of past pleasure and *truth*,  
 The best of all blessings below. *Anonimus.*  
 5. Honesty; virtue.  
 The money I tender for him in the court;  
 If this will not suffice, it must appear  
 That malice bears down *truth*. *Shakespeare.*  
 6. It is used sometimes by way of concession.  
 She said, *truth*, Lord: yet the dogs eat of the crumbs which fall. *Math. xv. 27.*  
 7. Exactness; conformity to rule.  
 Ploughs to go true depend much upon the *truth* of the iron work. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*  
 8. Reality.  
 In *truth*, what should any prayer, framed to the minister's hand, require, but only so to be read as beareth. *Hosker*  
 9. Of a *TRUTH*, or in *TRUTH*. In reality.  
 Of a *truth*, Lord, the kings of Assyria have destroyed the nations. *2 Kings xix. 17.*  
 TRUTINATION. *n. f.* [*trutina*, Lat.] The act of weighing; examination by the scale.  
 Men may mistake if they distinguish not the sense of levity unto themselves, and in regard of the scale or decision of *tru-tination*. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. iv.*  
 To TRY. *v. a.* [*trier*, French.]  
 1. To examine; to make experiment of.  
 Some among you have beheld me fighting,  
 Come *try* upon yourselves what you have seen me. *Shak.*  
 He cannot be a perfect man,  
 Not being tried and tutor'd in the world. *Shakespeare.*  
 Doth not the ear try words, and the mouth taste meat? *Joh.*  
 2. To experience; to assay; to have knowledge or experienced.  
 Thou know'st only good; but evil halt not *try'd*. *Milt.*  
 Some to far Oasis shall be fold,  
 Or try the Libyan heat, or Scythian cold. *Dryden.*  
 With me the rocks of Scylla you have *try'd*,  
 Th' inhuman Cyclops, and his den defy'd;  
 What greater ills hereafter can you bear? *Dryden.*  
 3. To examine as a judge.  
 4. To bring before a judicial tribunal.  
 5. To bring to a decision, with out emphatical.  
 Nicanor hearing of their couragiousness to fight for their country, durst not *try* the matter by the sword. *2 Mac. xiv.*  
 I'll *try* it out, and give no quarter. *Dryden's Don Sebastian.*  
 6. To act on as a test.  
 The fire sev'n times *tried* this;  
 Sev'n times *tried* that judgment is,  
 Which did never chuse amis. *Shakespeare.*  
 7. To bring as to a test.  
 The trying of your faith worketh patience. *Jam. i. 3.*  
 They open to themselves at length the way  
 Up hither under long obedience *try'd*. *Milton.*  
 8. To essay; to attempt.  
 Let us *try* advent'rous work. *Milton.*  
 9. To purify; to refine.  
 After life  
 Try'd in sharp tribulation and refin'd  
 By faith and faithful works. *Milton.*  
 To TRY. *v. n.* To endeavour; to attempt.  
 TUB. *n. f.* [*tobbe*, *tubbe*, Dutch.]  
 1. A large open vessel of wood.  
 In the East Indies, if you set a *tub* of water open in a room where cloves are kept, it will be drawn dry in twenty-four hours. *Bacon's Nat. Hist. p. 78.*  
 They fetch their precepts from the Cynick *tub*. *Milton.*  
 Skillful coopers hoop their *tubs*  
 With Lydian and with Phrygian dubs. *Hudibras.*  
 2. A state of falivation. I know not well why so called.  
 Season the flaves  
 For *tubs* and baths, bring down the rose-cheek'd youth  
 To th' *tub*-fast, and the diet. *Shakspeare. Timon of Athens.*  
 TUBE. *n. f.* [*tube*, Fr. *tubus*, Lat.] A pipe; a siphon; a long body.  
 There bellowing engines with their fiery tubs  
 Dispers'd æthereal forms and down they fell. *Roscom.*  
 Aspot like which afstromer  
 Through his glaz'd optick *tube* yet never saw. *Milton.*  
 This bears up part of it out at the surface of the earth, the rest through the *tubes* and vessels of the vegetables thereon. *Woodward's Nat. Hist. p. ii.*  
 TUBERCT.

T U F

- TUBERCLE.** *n. f.* [*tubercule*, Fr. from *tuberculum*, Latin.] A small swelling or excrescence on the body; a pimple.  
A conumption of the lungs, without an ulceration, arrives through a scirrhosity, or a crude *tubercle*. *Harvey on Consump.*  
**TUBEROSE.** *n. f.* A flower.  
The stalks of *tuberose* run up four foot high more or less, the common way of planting them is in pots in March, in good earth. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*  
Eternal springs, with smiling verdure here,  
Warms the mild air, and crowns the youthful year,  
The *tuberose* ever breathes and violets blow. *Garth's Dispens.*  
**TUBEROUS.** *adj.* [*tubereus*, Fr. from *tuber*, Latin.] Having prominent knots or excrescences.  
Parts of *tuberosus hematite* shew several varieties in the crulls, friature, and constitution of the body. *Woodward.*  
**TUBULAR.** *adj.* [from *tubus*, Lat.] Resembling a pipe or trunk; confilling of a pipe; long and hollow; fistular.  
He hath a *tubular* or pipe-like sinout resembling that of the hippocampus, or horse-fish. *Grew's Myology.*  
**TUBULE.** *n. f.* [*tubulus*, Latin.] A small pipe, or fistular body.  
As the ludus Helmontii, and the other nodules have in them sea-shells that were incorporated with them during the time of their formation at the deluge, so these stones had then incorporated with them tellaceous *tubules*, related to the fish-phunculi or rather the vermiculi marini. *Woodow on Poffils.*  
**TUBULATED.** *adj.* [from *tubulus*, Lat.] Fistular; longitudo. *U.*  
**TUBULOUS.** *adj.* finally hollow.  
The teeth are *tubulated* for the conveyance of the poison into the wound they make; and their hollownels doth not reach to the top of the tooth. *Derham's Physico-Theol.*  
**TUCK.** *n. f.* [*twece* Welsh, a knife; *efce*, French; *stocco*, Italian.]  
1. A narrow sword.  
If he by chance escape your venom'd *tuck*, *Shakspeare. Hamlet.*  
Our purpose may hold there.  
There being prim'd, with force he labour'd  
To free's sword from retentive scabbard;  
And after many a painful *tuck*,  
From rufly durance he bail'd *tuck*. *Hudibras, p. 1.*  
2. A kind of net.  
The *tuck* is narrower meshed, and therefore scarce lawful with a long bunt in the midst. *Carver.*  
**TO TUCK.** *v. n.* [from *traction*, German.] To press. *Skinner.*  
1. To crush together; to hinder from spreading.  
He *tucked* up her vestments, like a Spartan virgin, and marched directly forwards to the utmost summit of the promontory. *Addison.*  
The flex, at the same time they are letting down their stays, are *tucking* up their petticoats, which grow shorter and shorter every day. *Addison's Guardian.*  
The following age of females first *tucked* up their garments to the elbows, and exposed their arms to the air. *Addison.*  
Dick adept! *tuck* back thy hair,  
And I will pour into thy ear. *Priori.*  
2. To inclose, by tucking cloaths round.  
Make his bed after different fashions, that he may not feel every little change, who is not to have his mail always to lay all things in print and tuck him in warm. *Locks on Education.*  
**TO TUCK.** *v. n.* To contradict. A bad word.  
An uicer discharging a nasty thin ichor, the edges *tuck* in, and growing skinned and hard, give it the name of a callous ulcer. *Sharpe's Surgery.*  
**TUCKER.** *n. f.* A small piece of linen that shades the breast of women.  
A female ornament by some called a *tucker*, and by others the neck-piece, being a slip of fine linen or muslin, used to run in a small kind of ruffle round the uppermost verge of the stays. *Addison's Guardian.*  
**TUCKETSONANCE.** *n. f.* A word apparently derived from the French, but which I do not certainly understand; *tucquet* is a hat, and *toquer* is to strike.  
Let the trumpets sound,  
The *tucketsonance* and the note to mount. *Shakspeare. Hen. V.*  
**TUGEL.** *n. f.* [*tyugauz*, French.] The anus. *Skinner.*  
**TUESDAY.** *n. f.* [*tyue* *oaz*, Saxon; *tyu*, Saxon, is Mars.] The third day of the week.  
**TUFFETAFETY.** *n. f.* [from *tuffed* and *taffety*.] A villous kind of silk.  
His cloaths were strange, tho' coarse, and black, tho' bare;  
Sleeveless his jerkin was, and it had been  
Velvet: but it was now, so much ground was seen,  
Become *tuffetafety*. *Donne.*  
**TUFF.** *n. f.* [*tyuff*, French.]  
1. A Number of threads or ribbands, flowery leaves, or any small bodies joined together.  
Upon sweet brier, a fine *tuff* or brush of moss of divers colours, you shall ever find full of white worms. *Bacon.*  
It is notorious for its growth small, and *tuffs* not unlike the beard of that animal. *Moré's Antidote against Althelm.*  
A *tuff* of daisies on a flow'ry lay. *Dryden.*

## TUG

- Near a living stream their manifold place.  
Edg'd round with mofs and *tufts* of matted gras. *Dryden.*  
The male among birds often appears in a crest, comb, a  
*tuft* of feathers, or a natural little plume, erected like a  
pinnacle on the top of the head. *Addison's Spectator*, N<sup>o</sup> 265.  
2. A clufter; a plump.  
Going a little aside into the wood, where many times be-  
fore the delighted to walk, her eyes were saluted with a *tuft*  
of trees so close set together, as with the shade the moon gave  
through it, it might breed a fearful kind of devotion to look  
upon it. *Sidney.*  
My house is at the *tuft* of olives hard by. *Shakspeare.*  
With high woods the hills were crown'd;  
With *tufts* the valleys, and each fountain side,  
With borders long the rivers. *Milton's Par. Lost.*  
In bow'r and field he fought, where any *tuft*  
Of grove, or garden-plot more pleasant,  
Their tendance, or plantation for delight. *Milton's P. L.*  
Under a *tuft* of shade, that on a green  
Stood whirling loft, by a fresh fountain side  
They fat them down. *Milton's Par. Lost.*  
To *Tuft*, *v. a.* To adorn with a *tuft*; a doubtful word, not  
authorised by any competent writer.  
Sit beneath the shade  
Of solemn oaks, that *tuft* the swelling mounts,  
Thrown graceful round. *Thomson.*  
*TuFTED*, *adj.* [from *tuft*.] Growing in tufts or clusters.  
There does a false cloud  
Turn forth her silver lining on the night,  
And cast a gleam over this *tufted* grove. *Milton.*  
Towers and battlements it sees,  
Bosom'd high in *tufted* trees,  
Where perhaps some beauty lies  
The cynosure of neighbouring eyes. *Milton.*  
Midst the desert fruitful fields arise,  
That crown'd with *tufted* trees and springing corn,  
Like verdant isles the fable waste adorn. *Pope.*  
To *TUFFY*, *adj.* [from *tuft*.] Adorned with tufts. A word of no  
authority.  
Let me strip thee of thy *tuffy* coat,  
Spread thy ambrosial floures. *Thomson's Summer.*  
To *TUG*, *v. a.* [tigan, teogan, Saxon.]  
1. To pull with strength long continued in the utmost exertion;  
to draw.  
No more *tug* one another thus, nor moil yourselves;  
receive  
Prize equal; conquests crown ye both: the lifts to others  
leave. *Chapman's Iliads.*  
These two massy pillars  
With horrible confusion to and fro  
He *tugg'd*, he shook, till down they came, and drew  
Upon the heads of all that sat beneath.  
The whole roil after them, with bust of thunder. *Milton.*  
Take pains the genuine meaning to explore,  
There sweat, there strain, *tug* the laborious oar. *Reflex.*  
2. To pull; to pluck.  
Pric'd, beware thy beard;  
I mean to *tug* it, and to cuff you soundly. *Shak. Hen. VI.*  
There leaving him to his repose  
Secured from the pursuit of foes,  
And wanting nothing but a song,  
And a well tun'd theorbos hung  
Upon a bow, to ease the pain  
His *tugg'd* ears suffer'd, with a strain. *Hudibras*, p. 12.  
To *TUG*, *v. n.*  
1. To pull; to draw.  
The meaner fort will *tug* lustily at one oar. *Sandys.*  
Lead your thoughts to the galleys, there those wretched  
captives are chained to the oars they *tug* at. *Boyle.*  
There is such *tugging* and pulling this way and that way.  
*Moré's Antidote against Absiejin.*  
Thus galley-slaves *tug* willing at their oar,  
Content to work in prospect of the shore;  
But would not work at all, if not constrained before. *Dryd.*  
We have been *tugging* a great while against the stream, and  
have almost weathered our point; a stretch or two more will  
do the work; but if instead of that we slacken our arms, and  
drop our oars, we shall be hurried back to the place from  
whence we set out. *Addison on the State of War.*  
2. To labour; to contend; to struggle.  
Cast your good counsels  
Upon his passion; let myself and fortune  
*Tug* for the time to come. *Shakspeare's Winter's Tale.*  
His face is black and full of blood,  
His hands abroad display'd, as one that grasps  
And *tugg'd* for life. *Shakspeare's Hen. VI. p. ii.*  
They long wrestled and strenuously *tugg'd* for their liberty  
with a no less magnanimous than constant pertinacity. *Howe.*  
Go now with some daring dog,  
Bait thy disease, and while they *tug*,  
Thou to maintain the cruel strife,  
Spend the dear treasure of thy life. *Craheaw.*  
27 B Tu



# TUM

**TUG.** *n. f.* [from the verb.] Pull performed with the utmost effort.

Downward by the feet he drew  
The trembling daffodil at the tug he falls.

Vast ruins come along, rent from the smoking walls. *Dryd.*

**TUGGER.** *n. f.* [from tug.] One that tugs or pulls hard.

**TUTORION.** *n. f.* [from tutor, Lat.] Guardianship; superintendent care; care of a guardian or tutor.

A folly for a man of wisdom, to put himself under the tuition of a beast. *Sidney, b. ii.*

They forcibly endeavour to cast the churches, under my care and tuition, into the moulds they have fashioned to their designs. *King Charles.*

If government depends upon religion, this shews the pestilential deluge of those that attempt to disjoin the civil and ecclesiastical interests, setting the latter wholly out of the tuition of the former. *South's Sermons.*

When so much true life is put into them, freely talk with them about what most delights them, that they may perceive that those under whose tuition they are, are not enemies to their satisfaction. *Locke.*

**TULIP.** *n. f.* [*tulipa*, Fr. *tulipa*, Lat.] A flower.

It hath a lily flower, composed of six leaves, shaped somewhat like a pitcher; the pointal rising in the middle of the flower is surrounded with stamina, and afterwards becomes an oblong fruit, which opens into three parts; and is divided into three cells, full of plain seeds, resting upon one another in a double row. To these may be added a coated root, with fibres on the lower part. The properties of a good tulip, according to the characteristics of the best florists of the present age, are, 1. It should have a tall stem. 2. The flower should consist of six leaves, three within, and three without, the former being larger than the latter. 3. Their bottom should be proportioned to their top; their upper part should be rounded off, and not terminate in a point. 4. The leaves when opened should neither turn inward nor bend outward, but rather stand erect; the flower should be of a middling size, neither over large nor too small. 5. The stripes should be small and regular, arising quite from the bottom of the flower. The chives should not be yellow, but of a brown colour. They are generally divided into three classes, viz. præcoces, or early flowers; media's, or middling flowers; and serotines, or late flowers. The early blowing tulips are not near so fair, nor rise half so high as the late ones, but are chiefly valued for appearing so early in the spring. Their roots should be taken up and spread upon mats in a shady place to dry; after which they should be cleared from their filth, and put up in a dry place until the season for planting. *Miller.*

The tulip opens with the rising, and shuts with the setting sun.

Why tulips of one colour produce some of another, and running thro' all, still escape a blue. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

**TUMULT.** *n. f.* [*tumultus*, Lat.] A confusion.

To **TUMBLE.** *v. n.* [*tumber*, Fr. *tommeler*, Dutch; *tombolare*, Italian.]

1. To fall; to come suddenly to the ground.

Of nature's germins tumble all together, *Shakespeare.*

Answer me. *Shakespeare.*

2. To fall in great quantities tumultuously.

When riches come by the course of inheritance and testaments, they come tumbling upon a man. *Bacon.*

To stand or walk, to rise or tumble, *Prior.*

As matter and as motion jumble, *Prior.*

Sisyphus lifts his stone up the hill; which carried to the top, it immediately tumbles to the bottom. *Addison's Spectator.*

3. To roll about.

I saw at the bottom of one tree a gentleman bound with many garters hand and foot, so as well he might tumble and to. *Sidney, b. ii.*

Go'ster tumbled, and in falling struck me

Into the tumbling billows of the main. *Shakespeare. Rich. III.*

4. To play tricks by various libations of the body.

Reform our sense, and teach the men to obey;

They'll leave their tumbling, if you lead the way. *Rowe.*

To **TUMBLE.** *v. a.*

1. To turn over; to throw about by way of examination.

When it came to the ears of Maximilian, and tumbling it over and over in his thoughts; that he should at one blow be defeated of the marriage of his daughter and his own, he lost all patience. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

A man by tumbling his thoughts, and forming them into expressions, gives them a new fermentation, which works them into a finer body. *Collier on Pride.*

They tumbled all their little quivers o'er,

To chafe propitious shafts. *Prior.*

2. To throw by chance or violence.

The mind often sets itself on work in search of some hidden ideas; though sometimes they are rouzed and tumbled out of their dark cells into open day-light by some turbulent passions. *Locke's Works.*

# TUM

3. To throw down.

Wilt thou still be hammering treachery,

To tumble down thy husband and thyself, *Shakespeare.*

From top of honour to disgrace's feet?

King Lycurgus, while he fought in vain, *Dryden.*

His friend to free, was tumbled on the plain.

If a greater force than his holds him fast, or tumbles him down, he is no longer free. *Locke.*

**TUMBLE.** *n. f.* [from the verb.] A fall.

A country-fellow got an unlucky tumble from a tree: why, says a passenger, I could have taught you a way to climb, and never hurt yourself with a fall. *L'Estrange.*

**TUMBLER.** *n. f.* [from tumble.] One who shews postures by various contortions of body, or feats of activity.

What strange agility and activeness do common tumblers and dancers on the rope attain to by continual exercise? *Willkins's Math. Magic.*

Nic. bounced up with a spring equal to that of the nimblest tumbler or rope-dancers. *Arbutnot.*

Never by tumbler thro' the hoops was shown,

Such skill in passing all, and touching none. *Pope.*

**TUMBLE.** *n. f.* [*tumber*, Fr. *tumbe*, Lat.] A dungcart.

Twifallow once ended, get tumbrel and man,

And compass that fallow as soon as ye can. *Tuff. Heph.*

My corps is in a tumbrel laid, among

The filth and ordure, and inclos'd with dung;

That cart arreft, and raise a common cry,

For sacred hunger of my god I die. *Dryden.*

What shall I do with this beastly tumbrel? go lie down and sleep, you fool. *Congreve.*

To convince the present little race how unequal all their measures were to an antediluvian, in respect of the insects which now appear for men, he sometimes rode in an open tumbrel. *Taltr.*

**TUMFACTION.** *n. f.* [*tumefactio*, Latin.] Swelling.

The common signs and effects of weak fibres, are paleness, a weak pulse, tumefactions in the whole body. *Arbutnot.*

To **TUMFY.** *v. a.* [*tumefacio*, Lat.] To swell; to make to swell.

I applied three small causticks triangular about the tumefied joint. *Wifeman's Surgery.*

A fleshy excrescence, exceeding hard and tumefied, imposed to demand extirpation. *Sharp's Surgery.*

**TUMID.** *adj.* [*tumidus*, Lat.]

1. Swelling; puffed up.

2. Protuberant; raised above the level.

So high as heav'd the tumid hills, so low

Down sunk a hollow bottom broad and deep, *Milton.*

Capacious bed of waters.

3. Pompous; boastful; puffy; falsely sublime.

Though such expressions may seem tumid and aspiring, yet cannot I scruple to use seeming hyperboles in mentioning felicities, which make the highest hyperboles but seeming ones. *Boyle.*

**TUMOUR.** *n. f.* [*tumor*, Latin.]

1. A morbid swelling.

Tumour is a disease, in which the parts recede from their natural state by an undue increase of their bigness. *Wifeman.*

Having dissected this swelling vice, and seen what it is that feeds the tumour, if the disease be founded in pride, the abating that is the most natural remedy. *Governor of the Tongue.*

2. Affected pomp; false magnificence; puffy grandeur; swelling inien; unsubstantial greatness.

His stile was rich of phrase, but seldom in bold metaphors; and so far from the tumour, that it rather wants a little elevation. *Watson.*

It is not the power of tumour and bold looks upon the passions of the multitude.

**TUMOROUS.** *adj.* [from tumour.]

1. Swelling; protuberant.

Who ever saw any cypress or pine, small below and above, and tumorous in the middle, unless some diseased plant. *Watson.*

2. Fastuous; vainly pompous; falsely magnificent.

According to their subject, these styles vary; for that which is high and lofty, declaring excellent matter, becomes vain and tumorous, speaking of petty and inferior things. *B. Job.*

His limbs were rather sturdy than dainty, sublime and almost tumorous in his looks and gestures. *Watson.*

To **TUMP.** among gardeners, to fence trees about with earth.

To **TUMULATE.** *v. n.* [*tumulo*, Latin.] To swell. This seems to be the sense here, but I suspect the word to be wrong.

Urinous spirits, or volatile alkalies, are such enemies to acid, that as soon as they are put together, they tumulate and grow hot, and continue to fight till they have dissipated or mortified each other. *Boyle.*

**TUMULOSE.** *adj.* [*tumulosus*, Lat.] Full of hills.

**TUMULOUSITY.** *n. f.* [*tumulus*, Lat.] Hilliness.

**TUMULT.** *n. f.* [*tumulte*, Fr. *tumulus*, Latin.]

1. A promiscuous commotion in a multitude.

A tumult is improved into a rebellion, and a government overturned by it. *L'Estrange.*

With ireful taunts each other they oppose,

Till in loud tumult all the Greeks arose. *Pope.*

2. A

# TUN

2. A multitude put into wild commotion.

3. A stir; an irregular violence; a wild commotion.

What stir is this? what tumults in the heavens? *Shakespeare.*

Whence cometh this alarm and this noise? *Milton.*

Tumult and confusion all embroil'd.

This piece of poetry, what can be nobler than the idea it gives us of the supreme Being thus raising a tumult among the elements, and recovering them out of their confusion, thus troubling and becalming nature. *Addison's Spectator.*

**TUMULTUARILY.** *adv.* [from tumultuary.] In a tumultuary manner.

**TUMULTUARINESS.** *n. f.* [from tumultuary.] Turbulence; inclination or disposition to tumults or commotions.

The tumultuaries of the people, or the factiousness of prebys, gave occasion to invent new models. *K. Charles.*

**TUMULTUARY.** *adj.* [from tumultuary, Fr. from tumult.]

1. Disorderly; promiscuous; confused.

Perkin had learned, that people under command used to consult, and after to march in order, and rebels contrariwise; and observing their orderly, and not tumultuary aiming, doubted the world. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

My followers were at that time no way proportionable to hazard a tumultuary conflict. *K. Charles.*

Is it likely, that the divided atoms should keep the same ranks in such a variety of tumultuary agitations in that liquid medium. *Claw. Scip.*

2. Reckless; put into irregular commotion.

Men who live without religion, live always in a tumultuary and restless state. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

To **TUMULTUATE.** *v. n.* [*tumultuo*, Lat.] To make a tumult.

**TUMULTUATION.** *n. f.* [from tumultuate.] Irregular and confused agitation.

That in the found the contiguous air receives many strokes from the particles of the liquor, seems probable by the sudden and eager tumultuation of its parts. *Boyle's Works.*

**TUMULTUOUS.** *adj.* [from tumult; tumultueux, Fr.]

1. Put into violent commotion; irregularly and confusedly agitated.

The strong rebuff of some tumultuous cloud

Hurried him aloft. *Milton.*

His dire attempt; which nigh the birth

Now rowling, boils in his tumultuous breast,

And like a devilish engine back recoils

Upon himself. *Milton's Parad. Lost.*

The vital blood, that had forsook my heart,

Returns again in such tumultuous tides,

It quite o'ercomes me. *Addison's Cato.*

2. Violently carried on by disorderly multitudes.

Many civil broils, and tumultuous rebellions, they fairly overcame, by reason of the continual presence of their King, whose only person oftentimes contains the unruly people from a thousand evil occasions. *Spenser's State of Ireland.*

3. Turbulent; violent.

Nought refts for me in this tumultuous strife,

But to make open proclamation. *Shakespeare.*

Turiously running in upon him with tumultuous speech, he violently caught from his head his rich cap of fables. *Knelles.*

4. Full of tumults.

The winds began to speak louder, and as in a tumultuous kingdom, to think themselves fittest instruments of commandment. *Sidney, b. ii.*

**TUMULTUOUSLY.** *adv.* [from tumultuous.] By act of the multitude; with confusion and violence.

It was done by edict, not tumultuously; the sword was not put into the people's hand. *Bacon's Holy War.*

**TUN.** *n. f.* [tunne, Sax. tunne, Dut. tonne, tonneau, Fr.]

1. A large cask.

As when a spark

Fits for the tun, some magazine to store

Against a rumour'd war. *Milton.*

2. A pipe; the measure of two hogheads.

Any large quantity proverbially.

I have ever follow'd thee with hate,

Drawn tons of blood out of thy country's breast. *Shakespeare.*

4. A drunkard. In burlesque.

Here's a tun of midnight-work to come,

Og from a treason-tavern rolling home. *Dryden.*

5. The weight of two thousand pounds.

A cubick space in a ship, supposed to contain a tun.

6. A drunkard. In burlesque.

Dryden has used it for a perimetrical measure, I believe without precedent or propriety.

A tun about was every pillar there;

A polish'd mirror shone not half so clear. *Dryden.*

To **TUN.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To put into casks; to barrel.

In the must, or wort, while it worketh, before it be tunned, the burrage stay a time, and be often changed with fresh, it will make a sovereign drink for melancholy. *Bacon.*

The same fermented juice degenerating into vinegar, yields an acid and corroding spirit. The same juice tunned up, arms itself with tartar. *Boyle's Works.*

9

# TUN

**TUNABLE.** *adj.* [from tune.] Harmonious; musical.

A cry more tunable

Was never hallo'd to, nor cheer'd with horn. *Shakespeare.*

Hard are the ways of truth, and rough to walk,

Smooth on the tongue discours'd, pleasing to th' ear, *Milton.*

And tunable as sylvan pipe or song.

All tunable sounds, whereof human voice is one, are made by a regular vibration of the sonorous body, and undulation of the air, proportionable to the acuteness, or gravity of the tone. *Holder.*

Several lines in Virgil are not altogether tunable to a modern ear. *Garth's Pref. to Ovid.*

**TUNABLENESS.** *n. f.* [from tunable.] Harmony; melodiousness.

**TUNABLY.** *adv.* [from tunable.] Harmoniously; melodiously.

**TUNE.** *n. f.* [*toon*, Dut. *ton*, Swed. *tono*, Ital. *tono*, Fr. *ton*, Lat.]

1. Tune is a diversity of notes put together. *Locke.*

Came he to sing a raven's note,

Whose dismal tune bereft my vital pow'rs. *Shakespeare.*

Tunes and airs have in themselves some affinity with the affections; as merry tunes, doleful tunes, solemn tunes, tunes inclining mens minds to pity, warlike tunes, so that tunes have a predisposition to the motion of the spirits. *Bacon.*

Keep unfixedly nature to her laws,

And the low world in measur'd motion draw

After the heav'nly tune, which none can hear

Of human mould with gross unpurged ear. *Milton.*

That sweet song you sung one happy night,

The tune I still retain, but not the words. *Dryden.*

The disposition in the fiddle to play tunes. *Arch. & Pope.*

2. Sound; note.

Such a noise arose

As the shrouds make at sea in a stiff tempest,

As loud, and to as many tunes. *Shakespeare.*

3. Harmony; order; concert of parts.

A continual parliament I thought would but keep the commonweal in tune, by preserving laws in their due execution and vigour. *K. Charles.*

4. State of giving the due sounds, as the fiddle is in tune, or out of tune.

5. Proper state for use or application; right disposition; fit temper; proper humour.

A child will learn three times as much when he is in tune, as he will with double the time and pains, when he goes awkwardly, or is dragged unwillingly to it. *Locke.*

6. State of any thing with respect to order.

Distressed Lear, in his better tune, remembers what we are come about. *Shakespeare.*

To **TUNE.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To put into such a state, as that the proper sounds may be produced.

Their golden harps they took,

Harps ever tun'd, that glitter'd by their side. *Milton.*

Tune your harps,

Ye angels, to that found; and thou, my heart,

Make room to entertain thy flowing joy. *Dryden.*

2. To sing harmoniously.

Fountains, and ye that warble as ye flow,

Melodious murmurs, warbling tune his praise. *Milton.*

Rouse up, ye Thebans; tune your lo Peans;

Your king returns, the Argians are o'ercome. *Dryden.*



## TUR

**TUNICK.** *n. f.* [*tunique*, Fr. *tunica*, Lat.]

1. Part of the Roman dress.  
The *tunicks* of the Romans, which answer to our waist-coats, were without ornaments, and with very short sleeves. *Arbutnot on Coins.*

2. Covering; integument; tunicle.

Lobocks and syrups abate and demulce the hoarseness of a cough, by mollifying the ruggedness of the intern *tunic* of the gullet. *Harvey on Conf.*

Their fruit is locked up all winter in their gems, and well fenced with neat and close *tunicks*. *Derham's Physico-Theology.*  
The drop of the *tunica vaginalis* is owing to a preternatural discharge of that water continually separating on the internal surface of the *tunic*. *Sharp.*

**TUNICLE.** *n. f.* [from *tunic*.] Cover; integument.

The humours and *tunicles* are purely transparent, to let in the light and colour unobscured. *Ray.*

One single grain of wheat, barley, or rye, shall contain four or five distinct plants under one common *tunicle*; a very convincing argument of the providence of God. *Bentley.*

**TUNNAGE.** *n. f.* [from *tun*.]

1. Content of a vessel measured by the tun.  
The consideration of the riches of the ancients leads to that of their trade, and to enquire into the bulk and *tunnage* of their shipping. *Arbutnot.*

2. Tax laid on a tun; as to levy *tunnage* and poundage.

**TUNNEL.** *n. f.*

1. The shaft of a chimney; the passage for the smoke.  
It was a vault ybuilt for great dispende,  
With many ranges rear'd along the wall,  
And one great chimney, whose long *tunnel* thence  
The smoke forth threw. *Fairy Queen.*  
The water being rarified, and by rarification resolved into wind, will force up the smoke, which otherwise might linger in the *tunnel*, and oftentimes reverse. *Wotton's Arch.*

2. A funnel; a pipe by which liquor is poured into vessels.  
For the help of the hearing, make an instrument like a *tunnel*, the narrow part of the bigness of the hole of the ear, and the broader end much larger. *Bacon.*

3. A net wide at the mouth, and ending in a point, and so resembling a funnel or tunnel.  
To *TUNNEL*, *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To form like a tunnel.

The Phalænae tribe inhabit the *tunnelled*, convolved leaves. *Derham's Physico-Theology.*

2. To catch in a net.

3. This word is used by Derham for to make net-work; to reticulate.  
Some birds not only weave the fibrous parts of vegetables, and curiously *tunnel* them into nests, but artificially suspend them on the twigs of trees. *Derham.*

**TUNNY.** *n. f.* [*tunnen*, Ital. *thymsus*, Lat.] A sea-fish.

Some fish are boiled and preserved fresh in vinegar, as *tunny* and turbot. *Carew.*

**TUP.** *n. f.* [I know not of what original.] A ram. This word is yet used in Staffordshire, and in other provinces.

To *TUP*, *v. n.* To but like a ram.

**TURBAN.** *n. f.* [A Turkish word.] The cover worn by the Turks on their heads.

**TURBANT.** *n. f.* [A Turkish word.] The cover worn by the Turks on their heads.

**TURBAND.** *n. f.* [A Turkish word.] The cover worn by the Turks on their heads.

Gates of monarchs

Arch'd are so high, that giants may jet through,  
And keep their impious *turbands* on, without  
Good morrow to the sun. *Shakespeare.*

His hat was in the form of a *turban*, not so huge as the Turkish *turbans*. *Bacon.*

From utmost Indian isle, Taprobane,  
Dusk faces with white filken *turbans* wreath'd. *Milton.*

I see the Turk nodding with his *turban*. *Howell.*

Some for the pride of Turkish courts design'd,  
For folded *turbans* finest Holland bear. *Dryden.*

**TURBANED.** *adj.* [from *turban*.] Wearing a turban.

A *turban'd* Turk

That beat a Venetian, and traduc'd the state,  
I took by the throat. *Shakespeare.*

**TURBARY.** *n. f.* [*turbaria*, low Lat. from *turf*.] The right of digging turf.

**TURBID.** *adj.* [*turbidus*, Latin.] Thick; muddy; not clear.

Though lees make the liquid *turbid*, yet they refine the spirits. *Bacon.*

The brazen instruments of death discharge  
Horrible flames, and *turbid* streaming clouds  
Of smoke sulphureous, intermix'd with these  
Large globous irons fly. *Philips.*

The ordinary springs, which were before clear, fresh, and limpid, become thick and *turbid*, as long as the earthquake lasts. *Woodw. Nat. Hist.*

**TURBIDNESS.** *n. f.* [from *turbid*.] Muddiness; thickness.

**TURBINATED.** *adj.* [*turbinatus*, Latin.]

1. Twisted; spiral.

Let mechanism here produce a spiral and *turbinated* motion of the whole moved body without an external director. *Bentley.*

## TUR

2. Among botanists plants are called *turbinated*, as some parts of them resemble, or are of a conical figure. *Dictionary.*

**TURBINATION.** *n. f.* [from *turbinatus*.] The art of spinning like a top.

**TURBITH.** *n. f.* [*turpethus*, Latin.] Yellow precipitate.

I sent him twelve grains of *turbith* mineral, and purged it off with a bitter draught. I repeated the *turbith* once in three days; and the ulcers fell'd soon off. *Wiseon's Surgery.*

**TURBOT.** *n. f.* [*turbot*, French and Dutch.] A delicate fish. Some fish are preserved fresh in vinegar, as *turbots*. *Carew.*  
Of fishes you shall find in arms the whale, the salmon, the *turbot*. *Peckham.*

Nor oysters of the Lucrine lake  
My sober appetite would with, *Dryden.*

**TURBULENCE.** *n. f.* [*turbulencia*, Fr. *turbulencia*, Latin.]

1. Tumult; confusion.

I have dream'd  
Of bloody *turbulences*; and this whole night  
Hath nothing been but forms of slaughter. *Shakespeare.*

On man, beast, plant, wasteful and turbulent,  
Like *turbulences* in the affairs of men,  
Over whose heads they roar, and seem to point;  
They oft forebode and threaten ill. *Milton.*

I come to calm thy *turbulence* of mind,  
If reason will resume her sov'reign sway. *Dryden.*

2. Tumultuousness; liableness to confusion.

You think this *turbulence* of blood,  
From stagnating preserves the flood,  
Which thus fermenting by degrees,  
Exalts the spirits, sinks the less. *Swift.*

**TURBULENCE.** *ad. turbulencia*, Latin.]

1. Railing agitation; producing commotion.

From the clear milky juice allaying  
Thirst, and refresh'd; nor envy'd them the grape,  
Whose heads that *turbulent* liquor fills with fumes. *Milton.*

2. Exposed to commotion; liable to agitation.

Calm region once,  
And full of peace; now tost, and *turbulent*! *Milton.*

3. Tumultuous; violent.

What wondrous sort of death has heav'n design'd  
For so untam'd, so *turbulent* a mind? *Dryden.*

Nor need we tell what anxious cares attend  
The *turbulent* mirth of wine, nor all the kinds  
Of maladies that lead to death's grim cave,  
Wrought by intemperance. *Dryden.*

Men of ambitious and *turbulent* spirits, that were dissatisfied with privacy, were allowed to engage in matters of state. *Bentley.*

**TURBULENCE.** *adv.* [from *turbulent*.] Tumultuously; violently.

**TURCISM.** *n. f.* [*turcismus*, low Latin.] The religion of the Turks.

Methinks I am at Mecca, and hear a piece of *turcism* preached to me by one of Mahomet's priests. *Dr. Maier.*

He is condemned immediately, as preferring *turcism* to Christianity. *Atterbury.*

**TURCOIS.** *n. f.* [*turcois*, Dutch.] A precious stone.

**TURD.** *n. f.* [*turd*, Saxon.] Excrement.

**TURF.** *n. f.* [*turf*, Saxon; *turf*, Dutch; *turf*, Swedish.] A clod covered with grass; a part of the surface of the ground.

Where was this lane?  
Close by the battle, ditch'd, and wall'd with *turf*. *Shakespeare.*

*Turf* and peats are cheap fuels, and last long. *Bacon.*

Could that divide you from near ushering guides?  
They left me weary on a grassy *turf*. *Milton.*

Then living *turfs* upon his body lay. *Dryden.*

Each place some monument of these should bear;  
I with green *turfs* would grateful altars raise. *Dryden.*

Their bucklers ring around,  
Their trampling turns the *turf*, and shakes the solid ground. *Dryden's Hen.*

The ambassador every morning religiously saluted a *turf* of earth dug out of his own native soil, to remind him that all the day he was to think of his country. *Auldridge.*

His flock daily crops  
Their verdant dinner from the mossy *turf*, *Philips.*

Sufficient.

Yet shall thy grave with rising flow'rs be dress'd,  
And the green *turf* lie lightly on thy breast. *Pepr.*

To *TURF*, *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cover with turfs

The face of the bank next the sea is *turfed*. *Motimer.*

**TURFINENESS.** *n. f.* [from *turf*.] The state of abounding with turfs.

**TURFY.** *adj.* [from *turf*.] Full of turfs.

**TURGENT.** *adj.* [*turgens*, Lat.] Swelling; protuberant; tumid.

Where humours are *turgent*, it is necessary not only to purge them, but also to strengthen the infested parts. *Gen. Yan.*

The clusters clear,  
White o'er the *turgent* film the living dew. *Thomson.*

**TURGE'SCENCE.** *n. f.* [*turgescens*, Lat.]

**TURGE'SCENCY.** *n. f.* [*turgescens*, Lat.]

1. The act of swelling; the state of being swollen.

The infant *turgescence* is not to be taken off, but by medicines of higher natures. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

**TURGID.** *adj.* [*turgidus*, Lat.]

1. Swelling; bloated; filling more room than before.

A bladder, moderately fill'd with air, and strongly tied, held near the fire grew *turgid* and hard; and brought nearer, suddenly broke with a vehement noise. *Boyle.*

The spirits embroil'd with the malignity, and drowned in the blood *turgid* and tumified by the febril fermentation, are by phlebotomy relieved. *Harvey on Consumptions.*

Disburthen thou thy sapless wood  
Of its rich progeny; the *turgid* fruit  
Abounds with mellow liquor. *Philips.*

Those channels *turgid* with th' obstructed tide  
Stretch their small holes and make their meshes wide. *Bla.*

2. Pompous; tumid; fastuous; vainly magnificent.

Some have a violent and *turgid* manner of talking and thinking; whatsoever they judge of is with a tincture of this vanity. *Watts's Logick.*

**TURGIDITY.** *n. f.* [from *turgid*.] State of being swollen.

The fore-runners of an apoplexy are dulness, flowiness of the speech, vertigos, weakness, wateryness, and *turgidity* of the eyes. *Arbutnot on Diet.*

**TURKEY.** *n. f.* [*gallina turcica*, Lat.] A large domestic fowl brought from Turkey.

Here he comes swelling like a *turkey-cock*. *Shakespeare.*

The *turkey-cock* hath swelling gills, the hen less. *Bacon.*

So speeds the wily fox,  
Who lately filch'd the *turkey's* callow care. *Gay.*

**TURKOIS.** *n. f.* [*turquois*, French, from *turkey*.] A blue stone numbered among the meaner precious stones, now discovered to be a bone impregnated with cupreous particles.

Those bony bodies found among copper-ores are tinged with green or blue: the *turcois* stone, as it is commonly filed by lapidaries, is part of a bone so tinged. *Woodward.*

**TURKSCAP.** *n. f.* An herb.

**TURM.** *n. f.* [*turme*, Lat.] A troop. Not in use.

Legions and cohorts, *turns* of horse and wings. *Milton.*

**TURMERICK.** *n. f.* [*turmerica*, Lat.] An Indian root which makes a yellow dye.

**TURMOIL.** *n. f.* [derived by Skinner from *tremouille*, French, a mil-hopper, more probably derived from *moil*, to labour.] Trouble; disturbance; harassing uneasiness; tumultuous molestation. Little in use.

He seeks, with torment and *turmoil*,  
To force me live and will not let me die. *Spenser.*

There I'll rest, as after much *turmoil*  
A blessed soul doth in elysium. *Shakespeare.*

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To *TURMOIL*, *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To harass with commotion. Out of use.

The troubles not fault of will in those godly fathers, but the troublous occasions wherewith that wretched realm hath continually been *turmoiled*. *Spenser.*

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Did earth, and heav'n and love himself *turmoil*,  
At length aton'd, her friendly pow'r shall join. *Dryden.*

2. To weary; to keep in uneasiness.

Having newly left those grammatic shallows, where they stuck unreasonably to learn a few words, on the sudden are transported to be tost and *turmoiled* with their unballasted wits in fathomless and unquiet depths of controversy. *Milton.*

To *TURM*, *v. a.* [*turman*, Sax. *turner*, Fr. from *turno*, Lat.]

1. To put into a circular or vertiginous motion; to move round; to revolve.

She would have made Hercules *turn* the spit; yea and have cleft his club to make the fire too. *Shakespeare.*

He *turn'd* me about with his finger and thumb, as one would set up a top. *Shakespeare.*

Here's a knocking, indeed: if a man were porter of hell-gate he should have old *turning* the key. *Shakespeare.*

They in numbers that compute  
Days, months and years, towards his all-cheating lamp  
*Turn* swift their various motions, or are *turn'd*  
By his magnetic beam. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

2. To put the upper side downwards; to shift with regard to the sides.

When the hen has laid her eggs so that she can cover them, what care does she take in *turning* them frequently, that all parts may partake of the vital warmth? *Addison.*

3. To change with respect to position.

Expert  
When to advance, or stand, or *turn* the sway  
Of battle. *Milton.*

## TUR

**TURGE'SCENCE.** *n. f.* [*turgescens*, Lat.]

**TURGE'SCENCY.** *n. f.* [*turgescens*, Lat.]

1. The act of swelling; the state of being swollen.

The infant *turgescence* is not to be taken off, but by medicines of higher natures. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

**TURGID.** *adj.* [*turgidus*, Lat.]

1. Swelling; bloated; filling more room than before.

A bladder, moderately fill'd with air, and strongly tied, held near the fire grew *turgid* and hard; and brought nearer, suddenly broke with a vehement noise. *Boyle.*

The spirits embroil'd with the malignity, and drowned in the blood *turgid* and tumified by the febril fermentation, are by phlebotomy relieved. *Harvey on Consumptions.*

Disburthen thou thy sapless wood  
Of its rich progeny; the *turgid* fruit  
Abounds with mellow liquor. *Philips.*

Those channels *turgid* with th' obstructed tide  
Stretch their small holes and make their meshes wide. *Bla.*

2. Pompous; tumid; fastuous; vainly magnificent.

Some have a violent and *turgid* manner of talking and thinking; whatsoever they judge of is with a tincture of this vanity. *Watts's Logick.*

**TURGIDITY.** *n. f.* [from *turgid*.] State of being swollen.

The fore-runners of an apoplexy are dulness, flowiness of the speech, vertigos, weakness, wateryness, and *turgidity* of the eyes. *Arbutnot on Diet.*

**TURKEY.** *n. f.* [*gallina turcica*, Lat.] A large domestic fowl brought from Turkey.

Here he comes swelling like a *turkey-cock*. *Shakespeare.*

The *turkey-cock* hath swelling gills, the hen less. *Bacon.*

So speeds the wily fox,  
Who lately filch'd the *turkey's* callow care. *Gay.*

**TURKOIS.** *n. f.* [*turquois*, French, from *turkey*.] A blue stone numbered among the meaner precious stones, now discovered to be a bone impregnated with cupreous particles.

Those bony bodies found among copper-ores are tinged with green or blue: the *turcois* stone, as it is commonly filed by lapidaries, is part of a bone so tinged. *Woodward.*

**TURKSCAP.** *n. f.* An herb.

**TURM.** *n. f.* [*turme*, Lat.] A troop. Not in use.

Legions and cohorts, *turns* of horse and wings. *Milton.*

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2. To weary; to keep in uneasiness.

Having newly left those



TUR

22. To infatuate; to make mad.  
My aching head can scarce support the pain,  
This cursed love will surely *turn* my brain;  
Feel how it shoots. *Theocrit.*  
Alas! she raves; her brain, I fear, is *turn'd*. *Rowe.*
23. To direct to, or from any point.  
The sun  
Was bid *turn* reins from th' equinoctial road. *Milton.*  
A man, though he *turns* his eyes towards an object, yet  
he may chuse whether he will curiously survey it. *Locke.*  
Unless he *turns* his thoughts that way, he will no more have  
clear and distinct ideas of the operations of his mind, than he  
will have of a clock, who will not *turn* his eyes to it.  
*Locke.*  
They *turn* away their eyes from a beautiful prospect. *Add.*  
24. To direct to a certain purpose or propension.  
My thoughts are *turn'd* on peace.  
Already have our quarrels fill'd the world  
With widows and with orphans. *Addison's Cato.*  
This *turns* the baseliest spirits from the old notions of honour  
and liberty to the thoughts of traffick. *Addison.*  
His natural magnanimity *turn'd* all his thoughts upon some-  
thing more valuable than he had in view. *Locke.*  
He *turn'd* his parts rather to books and conversation, than  
to politics. *Prior.*  
He is still to spring from one of a poetical disposition, from  
whom he might inherit a soul *turn'd* to poetry. *Pope.*
25. To double in.  
Thus a wife taylor is not pinching,  
But *turns* at ev'ry seam an inch in. *Swift.*
26. To revolve; to agitate in the mind.  
*Turn* these ideas about in your mind, and take a view of  
them on all sides. *Watts.*
27. To drive from a perpendicular edge; to blunt.  
Quick wits are more quick to enter speedily, than able to  
pierce far; like sharp tools whose edges be very soon *turn'd*. *Afcham.*
28. To drive by violence; to expel.  
Rather *turn* this day out of the week;  
This day of shame. *Shakespeare.*  
They *turn'd* weak people and children unable for service,  
out of the city. *Knolles's Hist. of the Turks.*  
He now was grown deform'd and poor;  
And fit to be *turn'd* out of door. *Hudibras, p. iii.*  
If I had taken to the church, I should have had more sense  
than to have *turn'd* myself out of my benefice by writing li-  
bels on my parishioners. *Dryden's Preface to Fables.*  
I would be hard to imagine that God would *turn* him out  
of paradise, to till the ground, and at the same time advance  
him to a throne. *Locke.*  
A great man in a peasant's house, finding his wife hand-  
some, *turn'd* the good man out of his dwelling. *Addison.*
29. To apply.  
They all the sacred mysteries of heaven  
To their own vile advantages shall *turn*. *Milton.*  
When the passage is open, land will be *turned* most to  
great cattle; when shut, to sheep. *Temple.*
30. To reverse; to repeal.  
God will *turn* thy captivity, and have compassion upon  
thee. *Deut. xxx.*
31. To keep passing in a course of exchange or traffick.  
These are certain commodities, and yield the readiest money  
of any that are *turn'd* in this kingdom, as they never fail of  
a price abroad. *Temple.*  
A man must guard, if he intends to keep fair with the  
world, and *turn* the penny. *Collier of Popularity.*
32. To adapt the mind.  
However improper he might have been for studies of a  
higher nature, he was perfectly well *turn'd* for trade. *Addison.*
33. To put towards another.  
I will send my fear before thee, and make all thine enemies  
*turn* their backs unto thee. *Exod. xxiii. 27.*
34. To retort; to throw back.  
Luther's conscience, by his instigations, *turns* these very  
reasonings upon him. *Atterbury.*
35. To *TURN* away. To dismiss from service; to discard.  
She did nothing but *turn* up and down, as she had hoped  
to *turn* away the fancy that master'd her, and hid her face as if  
she could have hidden herself from her own fancies. *Sidney.*  
Yet you will be hanged for being so long absent, or be  
*turn'd* away. *Shakespeare Twelfth Night.*  
She *turn'd* away one servant for putting too much oil in  
her fallad. *Arbutnot.*
36. To *TURN* back. To return to the hand from which it was  
received.  
We *turn* not back the silks upon the merchant,  
When we have spoil'd them. *Shak. Troilus and Cressida.*
37. To *TURN* off. To dismiss contemptuously.  
Having brought our treasure  
Then take we down his load, and *turn* him off,  
Like to the empty ass, to shake his ears. *Shakespeare.*

TUR

- The murmurer is *turn'd* off, to the company of those dole-  
ful creatures that inhabit the ruins of Babylon. *Gov. of Tong.*  
He *turn'd* off his former wife to make room for this mar-  
riage. *Addison.*
38. To *TURN* off. To give over; to resign.  
The most adverse chances are like the ploughing and  
breaking the ground, in order to a more plentiful harvest.  
And yet we are not so wholly *turned* off to that reversion, as  
to have no supplies for the present; for besides the comfort of  
so certain an expectation in another life, we have promises  
also for this. *Deacy of Piety.*
39. To *TURN* off. To deflect.  
The institution of sports was intended by all governments  
to *turn* off the thoughts of the people from busying themselves  
in matters of state. *Addison's Freeholder.*
40. To *TURN* over. To transfer.  
Excusing himself and *turning* over the fault to fortune;  
then let it be your ill fortune too. *Sidney.*
41. To *TURN* to. To have recourse to a book.  
He that has once acquired a prudential habit, doth not, in  
his business, *turn* to these rules. *Grew.*  
Helvicus's tables may be *turn'd* to on all occasions. *Locke.*
42. To be *TURNED* off. To advance to an age beyond. An  
odd ungrammatical phrase.  
Narcissus now his sixteenth year began,  
Just *turn'd* of boy, and on the verge of man. *Ovid's Met.*  
When *turned* of forty they determined to retire to the  
country. *Addison.*
43. To *TURN* over. To refer.  
Irus, though now *turned* of fifty, has not appeared in the  
world since five and twenty. *Addison.*
44. To *TURN* over. To examine one leaf of a book after an-  
other.  
Some conceive they have no more to do than to *turn* over  
a concordance. *Swift's Miscellanies.*
45. To *TURN* over. To throw off the ladder.  
Criminals condemned to suffer  
Are blinded first, and then *turn'd* over. *Butler.*
- To *TURN*, v. n.  
1. To move round; to have a circular or vertiginous motion.  
Such a light and mett'd dance  
Saw you never;  
And by lead-men for the nonce,  
That *turn* round like grindstones. *Ben. Jonson.*  
The gate on golden hinges *turning*. *Milton.*  
The cause of the imagination that things *turn* round, is,  
for that the spirits themselves *turn*, being compressed by the  
vapour of the wine; for every liquid body, upon compression,  
*turneth*, as we see in water: and it is all one to the light,  
whether the visual spirits move, or the object moveth, or the  
medium moveth. And we see that long *turning* round breed-  
eth the same imagination. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*
2. To hew regard or anger, by directing the look towards any  
thing.  
Pompey *turn'd* upon him and bad him be quiet. *Bacon.*  
The understanding *turns* inwards on itself, and reflects on  
its own operations. *Locke.*  
*Turn*, mighty monarch, *turn*, this way;  
Do not refuse to hear. *Dryden.*
3. To move the body round.  
Nature wrought so, that seeing me she *turn'd*. *Milton.*  
He said, and *turning* short with speedy pace,  
Casts back a scornful glance and quits the place. *Dryden.*
4. To move from its place.  
The ancle-bone is apt to *turn* out on either side, by rea-  
son of relaxation of the tendons upon the least walking. *Wifem.*
5. To change posture.  
If one with ten thousand dice, should throw five thousand  
sises once or twice, we might say he did it by chance; but  
if, with almost an infinite number he should, without failing,  
throw the same sises, we should certainly conclude he did it by  
art, or that these dice could *turn* upon no other side. *Cheyne.*
6. To have a tendency or direction.  
There is not a more melancholy object than a man who  
has his head *turned* with religious enthusiasm. *Addison.*  
His cares all *turn* upon Aftyanax,  
Whom he has lodg'd within the citadel. *A. Philippi.*
7. To move the face to another quarter.  
The night seems doubled with the fear she brings.  
The morning, as mistaken, *turns* about,  
And all her early fires again go out. *Dryden's Aurengzeib.*
8. To depart from the way; to deviate.  
My lords *turn* in, into your servant's house. *Gen. xix. 2.*  
Virgil, suppose in describing the fury of his hero in a battle,  
when endeavouring to raise our concernment to the highest  
pitch, *turns* short on the sudden into some similitude, which  
diverts attention from the main subject. *Dryden.*

TUR

9. To alter; to be changed; to be transformed.  
Your bodies may at last *turn* all to spirit. *Milton.*  
A storm of sad mischance will *turn* into something that is  
good, if we lift to make it so. *Taylor.*  
This suspicion *turned* to jealousy, and jealousy to rage;  
then the diffidans and threatens, and again is humble. *Dryd.*  
Socrates meeting Alcibiades going to his devotions, and  
observing his eyes fixed with great seriousness, tells him that  
he had reason to be thoughtful, since a man might bring  
down evils by his prayers, and the things which the gods  
send him at his request might *turn* to his destruction. *Addison.*  
For this I suffer'd Phœbus' steeds to stray,  
And the mad ruler to misguide the day,  
When the wide earth to heaps of ashes *turn'd*,  
And heav'n itself the wand'ring chariot burn'd. *Pope.*  
Rather than let a good fire be wanting, enliven it with the  
butter that happens to a turn to oil. *Swift.*
10. To become by a change.  
Cygnets from grey *turn* white; hawks from brown *turn*  
more white. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*  
Oil of vitriol and petroleum, a drachm of each, will *turn*  
into a mouldy substance. *Boyle.*  
They *turn* viragos too; the wrestler's toil  
They try. *Dryden's Jivinal.*  
In this disease, the gall will *turn* of a blackish colour, and  
the blood verge towards a pitchy consistence. *Arbutnot.*
11. To change sides.  
I *turn'd*, and try'd each corner of my bed,  
To find if sleep were there, but sleep was lost. *Dryden.*  
As a man in a fever turns often, although without any hope  
of ease, so men in the extremest misery fly to the first ap-  
pearance of relief, though never so vain. *Swift's Intellig.*
12. To change the mind, conduct, or determination.  
*Turn* from thy fierce wrath. *Exod. xxxii. 12.*  
*Turn* at my reproof: behold I will pour out my spirit. *Prov.*  
He'll relent and *turn* from his displeasure. *Milton.*
13. To change to acid. Used of milk.  
Has friendship such a faint and milky heart,  
It *turns* in less than two nights? *Shak. Timon of Athens.*  
Alles milk *turneth* not so easily as cows. *Bacon.*
14. To be brought eventually.  
Let their vanity be flattered with things that will do them  
good; and let their pride set them on work on something  
which may *turn* to their advantage. *Locke on Education.*  
Christianity directs our actions so, as every thing we do  
may *turn* to account at the great day. *Addison's Spect.*  
For want of due improvement, these useful inventions have  
not *turned* to any great account. *Baker's Reflect. on Learning.*
15. To depend on, as the chief point.  
When a man once perceives how far ideas agree or dis-  
agree, he will be able to judge of what other people say.  
The question *turns* upon this point; when the presbyterians  
shall have got their share of employments, whether they  
ought not, by their own principles, to use the utmost of their  
power to reduce the whole kingdom to an uniformity. *Swift.*  
Conditions of peace certainly *turn* upon events of war. *See.*  
The first platform of the poem, which reduces into one  
important action all the particulars upon which it *turns*, *Pope.*
16. To grow giddy.  
I'll look no more,  
Lest my brain *turn*, and the deficient sight  
Topple down headlong. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*  
If we repent seriously, submit contentedly and serve him  
faithfully, afflictions shall *turn* to our advantage. *Wake.*
17. To *TURN* away. To deviate from a proper course.  
The *turning* away of the simple shall slay him. *Prov.*  
In some springs of water if you put wood, it will *turn*  
into the nature of stone. *Bacon.*
19. To return; to recoil.  
His soul esteem  
Sticks no dishonour on our front, but *turns*  
Foul on himself. *Milton.*
20. To be directed to, or from any point.  
Forthwith from dance to sweet repast they *turn*. *Milton.*
21. To *TURN* off. To divert one's course.  
The peaceful banks which profound silence keep,  
The little boat securely passes by  
But where with noise the waters creep,  
*Turn* off with care, for treacherous rocks are near. *Norris.*
- TURN, n. s. [from the verb.]  
1. The act of turning; gyration:  
2. Meander; winding way.  
Fear misled the youngest from his way;  
But Niftis hit the turns. *Dryden.*  
After a turbulent and noisy course among the rocks, the  
winding glides peaceably into the Tiber. *Addison.*
3. A walk too and fro.  
My good and gracious lord of Canterbury:  
Come, you and I must walk a *turn* together. *Shakespeare.*

TUR

- Nothing but the open air will do me good, I'll take a *turn*  
in your garden. *Dryden's Spanish Friar.*  
Upon a bridge somewhat broader than the space a man  
takes up in walking, laid over a precipice, desire some emi-  
nent philosopher to take a *turn* or two upon it. *Collier.*
4. Change; vicissitude; alteration.  
An admirable facility musick hath to express and represent  
to the mind, more inwardly than any other sensible mean,  
the very standing, rising, and falling; the very steps and  
inflections every way; the *turns* and varieties of all passions  
whereunto the mind is subject. *Hooker.*  
Oh, world, thy slippery *turns*! friends now fast sworn,  
On a dissension of a doit, break out  
To bitterest enmity. *Shakespeare.*  
The state of christendom might by this have a *turn*. *Bacon.*  
The King with great nobleness and bounty, which virtues  
had their *turns* in his nature, restored Edward Stafford. *Bacon.*  
This *turn* hath made amends! thou hast fulfill'd  
Thy words, Creator bounteous. *Milton.*  
This *turn's* too quick to be without design;  
I'll found the bottom of 't ere I believe. *Dryden.*  
Too well the *turns* of mortal chance I know,  
And hate relentless of my heavenly foe. *Pope's Odyssey.*  
An English gentleman should be well versed in the history  
of England, that he may observe the several *turns* of state,  
and how produced. *Locke.*
5. Manner of proceeding; change from the original intention or  
first appearance.  
The Athenians were offered liberty, but the wife *turn* they  
thought to give the matter, was a sacrifice of the author. *Swift.*
6. Chance; hap.  
Every one has a fair *turn* to be as great as he pleases. *Col.*
7. Occasion; incidental opportunity.  
An old dog, falling from his speed, was laden at every *turn*  
with blows and reproaches. *L'Estrange.*
8. Time at which any thing is to be had or done.  
Myself would be glad to take some breath, and desire that  
some of you would take your *turn* to speak. *Bacon.*  
His *turn* will come to laugh at you again. *Denham.*  
The spiteful stars have shed their venom down,  
And now the peaceful planets take their *turn*. *Dryden.*  
Though they held the power of the civil sword unlawful,  
whilst they were to be governed by it, yet they esteem'd it  
very lawful when it came to their *turn* to govern. *Atterb.*  
A saline constitution of the fluids is acid, alkaline, or mu-  
riatic: of these in their *turns*. *Arbutnot.*  
The nymph will have her *turn* to be  
The tutor, and the pupil, he. *Swift.*
9. Actions of kindness or malice.  
Lend this virgin aid,  
Thanks are half lost when good *turns* are delay'd. *Fairfax.*  
Some malicious natures place their delight in doing ill  
*turns*. *L'Estrange's Fab. b. i. c. 2.*  
Shrewd *turns* strike deeper than ill words. *South.*
10. Reigning inclination.  
This is not to be accomplished but by introducing religion  
to be the *turn* and fashion of the age. *Swift.*
11. A step off the ladder at the gallows.  
They, by their skill in palmistry,  
Will quickly read his destiny;  
And make him glad to read his lesson,  
Or take a *turn* for it at the session. *Butler.*
12. Convenience.  
Diogenes' dish did never serve his master for more *turns*,  
notwithstanding that he made it his dish, cup, cap, measure,  
and water-pot, than a mantle doth an Irishman. *Spenser.*  
They never found occasion for their *turns*,  
But almost star'd did much lament and mourn. *Hubbard.*  
His going I could frame to serve my *turn*;  
Save him from danger, do him love and honour. *Shakespeare.*  
My daughter Catharine is not for your *turn*. *Shakespeare.*  
To perform this murder was elect;  
A base companion, few or none could miss,  
Who first did serve their *turn*, and now serves his. *Dan.*  
They tried their old friends of the city, who had served  
their *turns* so often, and set them to get a petition. *Clarendon.*  
This philosophy may pass with the most sensual, while  
they pretend to be reasonable; but whenever they have a  
mind to be otherwise, to drink or to sleep, will serve the  
*turn*. *Temple's Miscellanies.*
13. The form; cast; shape; manner.  
Our young men take up some cry'd up English poet,  
without knowing wherein his thoughts are improper to his  
subject, or his expressions unworthy of his thoughts, or the  
*turn* of both is unharmonious. *Dryden.*  
Seldom any thing raises wonder in me, which does not give  
my thought a *turn* that makes my heart the better. *Addison.*  
Female virtues are of a domestic *turn*. The family is the  
proper province for private women to shine in. *Addison.*  
An agreeable *turn* appears in her sentiments upon the most  
ordinary affairs of life. *Addison.*  
Wit



## TUR

Wit doth not consist so much in advancing things new, as in giving things known an agreeable turn. *Addison's Spect.*  
Before I made this remark, I wondered to see the Roman poets, in their description of a beautiful man, so often mention the turn of his neck and arms.  
A young man of a sprightly turn in conversation, had an inordinate desire of appearing fashionable. *Spektator.*  
Books give the same turn to our thoughts and reasoning, that good company does to our conversation. *Swift's Misc.*  
The very turn of voice, the good pronunciation, and the alluring manner which some teachers have attained, will engage the attention. *Watts.*

14. The manner of adjusting the words of a sentence. The turn of words, in which Ovid excels all poets, are sometimes a fault or sometimes a beauty, as they are used properly or improperly. *Dryden.*

The three first stanzas are rendered word for word with the original, not only with the same elegance, but the same short turn of expression peculiar to the sapphick ode. *Addison.*  
The first coin being made of brass gave the denomination to money among the Romans, and the whole turn of their expressions is derived from it. *Arbutnot.*

15. By Turns. One after another. They feel by turns the bitter change Of fierce extremes; extremes by change more fierce. *Milt.*

The challenge to Demetrius shall belong; Menalcas shall sustain his under-song; Each in his turn your tuneful numbers bring; By turns the tuneful muses love to sing. *Dryden's Virg.*

By turns put on the suppliant, and the lord; Threaten'd this moment, and the next implor'd. *Prior.*

TURNBENCH. *n. f.* [turn and bench.] A term of turners. Small work in metal is turn'd in an iron lathe called a turnbench, which they screw in a vice, and having fitted their work upon a small iron axle, with a drill barrel, fitted upon a square shank, at the end of the axis, next the left-hand, they with a drill-bow, and drill-string, carry it about. *Moxon.*

TURNOAT. *n. f.* [turn and coat.] One who forsakes his party or principles; a renegade; *Shak. Love's Lab. Lost.*  
Courteously itself must turn to disdain, if you come in her presence—Then is courtly a turncoat. *Shaksp.*

TURNER. *n. f.* [from turn.] One whose trade is to turn in a lathe.

Nor box, nor limes without their use are made, Smooth-grain'd and proper for the turner's trade. *Dryden.*  
Some turners, to shew their dexterity in turning, turn long and slender pieces of ivory, as small as an hay-stalk. *Moxon.*

TURNING. *v. a.* [from turn.] Flexure; winding; meander. I ran with headlong haste

Thro' paths and turnings often trod by day. *Milton.*  
Thro' paths and turnings often trod by day. *Milton.*

TURNINGNESS. *n. f.* [from turning.] Quality of turning; tergiversation; subterfuge.

So nature formed him, to all turnings of flights; that though no man had less goodness, no man could better find the places whence arguments might grow of goodness. *Sidon.*

TURNUPI. *n. f.* A white esculent root. The flower consists of four leaves, which are placed in form of a cross, out of the flower cup rises the pointal, which afterward turns to a pod, divided into two cells by an intermediate partition, to which the valves adhere on both sides, and are full of roundish seeds: a carnosous and tuberose root. *Milt.*

November is drawn with bunches of parsnips and turnips in his right-hand. *Peacham on Drawing.*

The goddess rose amid the inmost round, With wither'd turnip-tops her temples crown'd. *Gay.*  
Turnips hide their swelling heads below. *Gay's Post.*

TURNPIKE. *n. f.* [turn and pike, or pique.] 1. A cross of two bars armed with pikes at the end, and turning on a pin, fixed to hinder horses from entering.

2. Any gate by which the way is obstructed. The gates are shut, and the turnpikes locked. *Arbutnot.*

TURNSICK. *adj.* [turn and sick.] Vertiginous; giddy. If a man see another turn swiftly and long; or if he look upon wheels that turn, himself waxeth turnsick. *Bacon.*

TURN-SO-L. *n. f.* [Heliocarpium, Lat.] A plant. The flower consists of one leaf shaped like a funnel, having its centre wrinkled and folded, and its brim cut into ten segments alternately unequal: these flowers are collected into a long reflected spike, resembling a scorpion's tail; each flower is succeeded by four naked gibbous seeds. *Miller.*

TURNSPIT. *n. f.* [turn and spit.] He that anciently turned a spit, instead of which jacks are now generally used. I give you joy of the report

That he's to have a place at court; Yes, and a place he will grow rich in, A turnspit in the royal kitchen. *Swift's Miscel.*

TURNTILE. *n. f.* [turn and tile.] A turnpike. A turnstile is more certain

Than, in events of war, dame Fortune. *Hudibras.*  
Twirling turnstiles interrupt the way, The thwarting passenger shall force them round. *Gay.*

TURPENTINE. *n. f.* [turpentina, Italian; terebinthina, Lat.] The

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gum exuded by the pine, the juniper, and other trees of that kind.

As the turpentine tree I stretch'd out my branches. *Eclips.*  
Verticose grinded with turpentine, put into a pot, and as you use it warm it. *Peacham on Drawing.*

TURQUOISE. *n. f.* See *Turkoi*. One shew'd me a ring, he had of your daughter for a monkey.—Out upon her! it was my turquoise, I had it when I was a bachelor. *Shaksp. Merchant of Venice.*

TURPIDITY. *n. f.* [turpitude, Fr. turpitude, from turpis, Lat.] Effential deformity of words, thoughts or actions; inherent vileness; badness.

How wouldst thou have paid My better service, when my turpitude Thou thus dost crown with gold. *Shaksp. Lear.*

Decency imports a certain measure of one thing to another; the preservation of which is properly that rule by which every thing ought to act; and consequently the violation of it implies a turpitude or indecency. *South's Sermons.*

TURRET. *n. f.* [turreis, Lat.] A small eminence raised above the rest of the building; a little tower.

Dicourse I pry thee, on this turret's top. *Shaksp. Lear.*  
All things well ordered, he withdrew with speed Up to a turret high, two ports between, That so he might be near at every need, And overlook the lands and furrows green. *Fairfax.*

Make Windsor hills in lofty numbers rise, And lift her turrets nearer to the skies. *Pope's Windsor Forest.*

TURRETED. *adj.* [from turret.] Formed like a tower; rising like a tower.

Take a turreted lamp of tin, in the form of a square; the height of the turret being thrice as much as the length of the lower part, whereupon the lamp standeth. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

TURTLE. *n. f.* [turtule, Saxon; tortorella, French; tortorella, Italian; turtur, Latin.] 1. A species of dove.

When shepherds pipe on oaten straws, And merry larks are ploughmen's clocks: When turtles tread. *Shak. Love's Lab. Lost.*

We'll teach him to know turtles from jays. *Shak.*  
Take me an heifer and a turtle dove. *Gen. xv. 9.*  
Galen propos'd the blood of turtles dropt warm from their wings. *Watts.*

2. It is used among sailors and gluttons for a tortoise. TUSH. *interj.* [Of this word I can find no credible etymology.] An expression of contempt.

Tush, say they, how should God perceive it: is there knowledge in the most high? *Psal. lxxviii.*

Sir Thomas Moor found fault with his lady's continual chiding, saying; the consideration of the time, for it was sent, should restrain her. Tush, tush, my lord, said she, look here is one step to heaven-ward, shewing him a friar's girdle. I fear me, quoth Sir Thomas, this one step will not bring you up a step higher. *Camden's Remains.*

Tush never tell me, I take it much unkindly That thou, Iago, who hast had my purse, As if the strings were thine, should know of this. *Shak.*

TUSK. *n. f.* [tysax, Saxon; tusken, old Frisick.] The long teeth of a pugnacious animal; the fang; the holding tooth. Some creatures have over-long, or out-growing teeth, called fangs, or tusks; as boars and pikes. *Bacon.*

The boar depended upon his tusks. *L'Estrange.*  
As two boars, With rising bristles, and with frothy jaws, Their adverse breasts with tusks oblique they wound. *Dryd.*

A monstrous boar Whetting his tusks, and churning hideous foam. *Smith.*

TUSKED. *adj.* [from tusk.] furnished with tusks. Into the naked woods he goes, And seeks the tusky boar to tear.

Of those beasts no one was horned and tusked too: the superfluous blood not sufficing to feed both. *Grew.*

TUSSUCK. *n. f.* [diminutive of tuzz.] A tuft of grass or twigs. The first is remarkable for the several tussocks or bunches of thorns, wherewith it is armed round. *Grew.*

TUT. *interj.* [This seems to be the same with tush.] A particle noting contempt.

Tut, tut! grace me no grace, nor uncle meno uncle. *Shak.*  
Tut, tut! here's a mannerly forbearance. *Shaksp.*

TUTANAG. *n. f.* Tutanage is the Chinese name for spelter, which we erroneously apply to the metal of which canisters are made, that are brought over with the tea from China. It being a coarse pewter made with the lead carried from England and tin got in the kingdom of Quintang. *Woodward.*

TUTELAGE. *n. f.* [tutelle, tutelage, Fr. tutela, Lat.] Guardian-ship; state of being under guardian.

If one in the possession of lands die, and leave a minor to succeed to him, his tutelage belongeth to the king. *Drummond.*  
He accompanied the ambassage with an article in the nature of a request, that the French king might, according unto his right

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right of feignory or tutelage; dispose of the marriage of the young duchess of Britany. *Bacon.*

TUTELARY. *adj.* [tutela, Lat.] Having the charge or guardianship of any person or thing; protecting; defensive; guardian.

According to the traditions of the magicians the tutelary spirits, will not remove at common appellations, but at the proper names of things, whereunto they are protectors. *Brown.*

Temperance, that virtue without pride, and fortune without envy, that gives indolence of body, with an equality of mind; the best guardian of youth and support of old age; the precept of reason, as well as religion, and physician of the soul as well as the body; the tutelary goddess of health, and universal medicine of life. *Temple.*

These tutelary geni who presided over the several people committed to their charge, were watchful over them. *Dryd.*

But you, O Grecian chiefs, reward my care, Sure I may plead a little to your grace: Enter'd the town; I then unbar'd the gates, When I remov'd the tutelary fates. *Dryden.*

Ye tutelary gods who guard this royal fabric. *Rowe.*  
TUTOR. *n. f.* [tutor, Lat. tuteur, Fr.] One who has the care of another's learning and morals; a teacher or instructor.

When I am as I have been, Approach me, and thou shalt be as thou wast, The tutor and the feeder of my riots; Till then I banish thee on pain of death. *Shaksp.*

Ah, tutor, look where bloody Clifford comes. *Shaksp.*  
When nobles are the tailors tutors; No heretics burnt but wenches suiters. *Butler.*

A primitive Christian, that coming to a friend to teach him a psalm, began, I said I will look to my ways, that I offend not with my tongue; upon which he stop'd his tutor, saying, this is enough if I learn it. *Government of the Tongue.*

His body thus adorn'd, he next design'd With liberal arts to cultivate his mind: He sought a tutor of his own accord, And study'd lessons he before abhor'd. *Dryden.*

No science is so speedily learned by the noblest genius without a tutor. *Watts.*

TO TUTOR. *v. a.* [from the noun.] 1. To instruct; to teach; to document.

This boy is foret born, And hath been tutor'd in the rudiments Of many desperate studies by his uncle. *Shaksp.*

He cannot be a perfect man, Not being tried and tutor'd in the world. *Shaksp.*

The cock has his spurs, and he strikes his feet inward with singular strength and order; yet he does not this by any syllogistical method, but is merely tutor'd by instinct. *Hale.*

2. To treat with superiority or severity. I hardly yet have learn'd T'insinuate, flatter, bow, and bend my knee: Give sorrow leave a while to tutor me To this submission. *Shaksp. Rich. II.*

I take a review of my little boys mounted upon hobby-horses, and of little girls tutoring their babies. *Addison.*

TUTORAGE. *n. f.* [from tutor.] The authority or solemnity of a tutor.

Children care not for the company of their parents or tutors, and men will care less for theirs, who would make them children by usurping a tutorage. *Govern. of the Tongue.*

TUTORESS. *n. f.* [from tutor.] Directress; instructress; governess.

Fidelia shall be your tutoress. *Moore's Foundling.*

TUTTY. *n. f.* [tutia, low Lat. tutbie, Fr.] A sublimate of zinc or calamine collected in the furnace. *Ainsw.*

TUTSAN, or parkleaves. *n. f.* [androsæmum, Lat.] A plant. Tut. *n. f.* [I know not whether it is not a word merely of cant.] A lock or tuft of hair.

With odorous oil thy head and hair are sleek; And then thou kemp'st the tuzzes on thy cheek; Of these thy barbers take a costly care. *Dryden.*

TWAIN. *adj.* [tween, bæpa, both twain, Saxon.] Two. An old word, not now used but ludicrously.

'Tis not the trial of a woman's war, The bitter clamour of two eager tongues, Can arbitrate this cause betwixt us twain. *Shaksp.*

Such smiling rogues as these, Like rats, oft bite the holy cords in twain, Too intricate 't unloose. *Shaksp. King Lear.*

Of my condition take no care; It fits not; thou and I long since are twain. *Milton.*  
When old winter split the rocks in twain; He strip'd the bears-foot of its leafy growth. *Dryden.*

The trembling widow, and her daughters twain, This woful cackling cry with horror heard. *Dryden.*  
To TWANG. *v. n.* [A word formed from the sound.] To sound with a quick sharp noise.

A thousand twanging instruments Will hum about mine ears. *Shaksp. Tempest.*

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His quiver o'er his shoulders Phœbus threw, His bow twang'd, and his arrows rattled as they flew. *Dryd.*  
With her thund'ring voice the menac'd high; And every accent twang'd with smarting sorrow. *Dryden.*

The twanging bows Send showers of shafts, that on their barbed points Alternate ruin bear. *Philips.*  
Sounds the tough horn and twangs the quiv'ring string. *Pope.*

To TWANG. *v. a.* To make to sound sharply. A swaggering accent sharply twang'd off, gives manhood approbation. *Shak. Twelfth Night.*

TWANG. *n. f.* [from the verb.] 1. A sharp quick sound.

They by the sound and twang of nose, If all be found within, disclose. *Butler's Hudibras.*  
So swells each wind-pipe; as intones to as, Harmonic twang of leather, horn and brass. *Pope.*

2. An affected modulation of the voice. If he be but a person in vogue with the multitude, he can make popular, rambling, incoherent stuff, seasoned with twang and tautology, pass for high rhetoric. *South's Sermons.*

He has such a twang in his discourse, and ungraceful way of speaking thro' his nose, that one can hardly understand him. *Arbutnot.*

TWANG. *interj.* A word making a quick action, accompanied with a sharp sound. Little used, and little deserving to be used.

There's one, the best in all my quiver, Twang! thro' his very heart and liver. *Prior.*

TWANGLING. *adj.* [from twang.] Contemptibly noisy. She did call me rascal, fiddler, And twangling jack, with twenty such vile terms. *Shak.*

To TWANK. *v. n.* [Corrupted from twang.] To make to sound. A freeman of London has the privilege of disturbing a whole street with twanking of a brass kettle. *Addison.*

TWAS. Contracted from it was. If he asks who bid thee, say 'twas I. *Dryd.*

To TWATTLE. *v. n.* [schwatzen, German.] To prate; to gabble; to chatter. It is not for every twatting gossip to undertake. *L'Estrange.*

TWAY. For TWAIN. Gyon's angry blade so fierce did play On th' other's helmet, which as Titan shone, That quit it clove his plumed crest in tway. *Fairy Q.*

TWAYBLADE. *n. f.* [Ophris, Lat.] It hath a polypetalous flower, consisting of six dissimilar leaves, of which the five upper ones are so disposed, as to represent in some measure an helmet, the under one being headed and shaped like a man. The empalement becomes a fruit, perforated with three windows, to which adhere valves, pregnant with very small seeds like dust. *Miller.*

To TWEAG. *v. a.* [It is written tweag by Skinner, but tweak by other writers; twacken, German.] To pinch; to squeeze betwixt the fingers.

Who calls me villain, breaks my pate across, Tweaks me by the nose. *Shaksp.*

To rouse him from lethargick dump, He tweak'd his nose. *Butler.*

Look in their face, they tweak'd your nose. *Swift.*

TWEAGUE. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Perplexity; ludicrous TWEAK. *n. f.* distress. A low word.

This put the old fellow in a rare tweague. *Arbutnot.*

To TWEEDLE. *v. a.* [I know not whence deriv'd.] To handle lightly. It seems in the following passage misprinted for tweedle.

A fiddler brought in with him a body of lusty young fellows, whom he had tweedled into the service. *Addison.*

TWEEDZERS. *n. f.* [twey, French.] Nippers, or small pincers, to pluck off hairs.

There hero's wits are kept in pond'rous vases, And beaus in snuff-boxes and tweezer-cases. *Pope.*

TWELFTH. *adj.* [twelfea, Saxon.] Second after the tenth; the ordinal of twelve.

He found Elisha plowing with twelve yoke of oxen, and he with the twelfth. *1 Kings. xix. 9.*

Supposing, according to the standard, five shillings were to weigh an ounce, wanting about sixteen grains, whereof one twelfth were copper, and eleven twelfths silver, it is plain here the quantity of silver gives the value. *Locke.*

TWELFTHIDE. *n. f.* The twelfth day after Christmas. Plough-munday, next after that twelfthide, Bids out with the plough. *Tuff. Harb.*

TWELVE. *adj.* [twelf, Sax.] Two and ten; twice six. Thou hast beat me out twelve several times. *Shak. Coriolanus.*  
Had we no quarrel else to Rome, but that Thou art thence banish'd, we would muster all, From twelve to twenty. *Shak.*



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What man talk'd with you yesternight  
Out at your window betwixt twelve and one. *Shakespeare.*  
On his left hand twelve reverend owls did fly:  
So Romulus, 'tis sung, by Tyber's brook;  
Preface of fway from twice six vultures, took. *Dryden.*  
TWELVEMOONTH. *n. f.* [*twelve* and *month*.] A year, as con-  
sisting of twelve months.  
I shall laugh at this a *twelvemonth* hence. *Shakespeare.*  
This year or *twelvemonth*, by reason that the moon's months  
are shorter than those of the sun, is about eleven days shorter  
than the sun's year. *Holder.*  
Taking the shoots of the past spring and pegging them  
down in very rich earth perfectly consumed, watering them  
upon all occasions, by this time *twelvemonth* they will be  
ready to remove. *Boelyn.*  
In the space of about a *twelvemonth* I have run out of a  
whole thousand pound upon her. *Addison.*  
Not twice a *twelvemonth* you appear in print. *Pope.*  
TWELVEPENNY. *n. f.* [*twelve* and *pence*.] A shilling.  
TWELVEPENNY. *adj.* [*twelve* and *penny*.] Sold for a shilling.  
I would wish no other revenge, from this rhyming judge  
of the *twelvemonth* gallery. *Dryden.*  
TWELVESCORE. *n. f.* [*twelve* and *score*.] Twelve times twenty;  
two hundred and forty.  
Twelvescore virago's of the Spartan race. *Dryden.*  
TWENTIETH. *adj.* [*twenticozda*, Saxon.] Twice tenth; or  
dinal of twenty.  
This year,  
The twentieth from the firing the capital,  
As fatal too to Rome, by all predictions. *Ben. Johnson.*  
The quantity of the fiftieth should be turned to a twentieth.  
*Bacon.*  
Why was not I the twentieth by descent  
From a long restive race of droning kings? *Dryden.*  
This crown now must be raised, and coined one twentieth  
lighter; which is nothing but changing the denomination,  
calling that a crown now, which yesterday was but a part,  
viz. nineteen twentieths. *Locke.*  
TWENTY. *adj.* [*twentiz*, Saxon.]  
1. Twice ten.  
At least nineteen in *twenty* of these perplexing words might  
be changed into easy ones. *Swift.*  
2. A proverbial or indefinite number.  
Maximilian, upon *twenty* respects, could not have been the  
man. *Bacon's Henry VII.*  
TWIBIL. *n. f.* [*twy* for *two* and *bill*, *bipennis*, Lat.] A halbert.  
*Alins.*  
TWICE. *adv.* [*twiz*, Saxon; *twice*, Dutch.]  
1. Two times.  
Upon his crest he struck him so,  
That twice he reeled, ready twice to fall. *Fairy Q.*  
He twice essay'd to cast his son in gold;  
Twice from his hands he drop'd the forming mould. *Dryden.*  
2. Doubly.  
A little fun you mourn, while most have met  
With twice the loss, and by as vile a cheat. *Dryden.*  
3. It is often used in composition.  
Life is tedious as a *twice* told tale.  
Vexing the dull ear of a drowsy man. *Shakespeare.*  
Twice-born Bacchus burst the thund'rer's thigh,  
And all the gods that wander thro' the sky. *Crech.*  
Extol the strength of a *twice*-conquer'd race. *Dryden.*  
And what so tedious as a *twice*-told tale. *Pope.*  
To TWIGLE. *v. a.* [*This* is commonly written *twiddle*.] To  
touch lightly. A low word.  
With my fingers upon the flupe, I pressed close upon it,  
and *twiddle* it in, first one side, then the other. *Wifeman.*  
TWIG. *n. f.* [*twiz*, *twizga*, Saxon; *twigs*, Dutch.] A small  
shoot of a branch; a switch tough and long.  
The Britons had boats made of willow *twigs*, covered on  
the outside with hides; and so had the Venetians. *Raleigh.*  
They chose the fig-tree, such as spread her arms,  
Branching so broad and long, that in the ground  
The bended *twigs* take root. *Milton.*  
Can't thou with a weak angle strike the whale,  
His huge jaw with a *twig* or bulrush bore? *Sandys.*  
If they cut the *twigs* at evenings, a plentiful and pleasant  
juice comes out.  
The tender *twig* shoots upwards to the skies. *Dryden.*  
From parent bough  
A cyon meetly lever: after force  
A way into the crabstocks close wrought grain  
By wedges, and within the living wound  
Inclose the softer *twigs*, around which spread  
The binding clay. *Philips.*  
TWIGGEN. *adj.* [*from twig*.] Made of twigs.  
I'll beat the knave with a *twiggen* bottle. *Shakespeare.*  
The sides and rim sewed together after the manner of  
*twiggen* work. *Grew.*  
TWIGGY. *adj.* [*from twig*.] Full of twigs.  
TWILIGHT. *n. f.* [*twelicht*, Dutch; *zponcleohz*, Saxon.]

# T W I

The dubious or faint light before sunrise, and after sunset;  
obscure light; uncertain view.  
Her *twilight* were more clear than our mid-day. *Donne.*  
Suspensions amongst thoughts, are like bars amongst birds,  
they ever fly by *twilight*. Certainly they are to be well  
guarded. *Bacon.*  
A faint weak love of virtue, and of good,  
Reflects from her on them, which understood  
Her worth; and though she have shut in all day  
The *twilight* of her memory doth stay. *Donne.*  
He that saw hell in's melancholy dream,  
And in the *twilight* of his phancy's theme  
Scar'd from his sins, repented in a fright,  
Had he view'd Scotland, had turn'd proselyte. *Cleveland.*  
Ambrosial night, with clouds exhal'd  
From that high mount of God, whence light and shade  
Spring both, the face of brightest heav'n had chang'd  
To grateful *twilight*. *Milton's Par. Lgh.*  
When the sun was down  
They just arriv'd by *twilight* at a town. *Dryden.*  
In the greatest part of our concernment he has afforded us  
only the *twilight* of probability, suitable to our state of medio-  
crity. *Locke.*  
TWILIGHT. *adj.*  
1. Not clearly or brightly illuminated; obscure; deeply shaded.  
When the sun begins to fling  
His flaming beams, me goddess bring  
To arched walks of *twilight* groves. *Milton.*  
O'er the *twilight* groves, and dusky caves,  
Long-sounding isles, and intermingled graves,  
Black melancholy fits, and round her throws  
A death-like silence, and a dead repose. *Pope.*  
2. Seen by *twilight*.  
On old Lycæus or Cyllene hear  
Trip no more in *twilight* ranks. *Milton.*  
TWIN. *n. f.* [*twinn*, Saxon; *tweligen*, Dutch.]  
1. Children born at a birth. It is therefore seldom used in the  
singular; though sometimes it is used for one of twins.  
In this mystery of ill opinions, here's the twin brother of  
thy letter; but let thine inherit first, for mine never shall. *Sh.*  
In bestowing  
He was most princely: ever witness for him  
Those *twins* of learning Ipswich and Oxford. *Shakespeare.*  
If that moment of the time of birth be of such moment,  
whence proceedeth the great difference of the constitutions of  
*twins*, which, tho' together born, have strange and contrary  
fortunes. *Drummond.*  
The divided dam  
Runs to the humours of her hungry lamb;  
But when the *twin* cries halves, she quits the first. *Cleveland.*  
They came *twins* from the womb, and still they live  
As if they would go *twins* too to the grave. *Outway.*  
Fair Leda's *twins*, in time to stars decreed,  
One fought on foot, one curb'd the fiery steed. *Dryden.*  
Had there been the same likeness in all men, as sometimes  
in *twins*, it would have given occasion to confusion. *Grew.*  
2. Gemini, the sign of the zodiac.  
This, when the sun retires,  
First shines, and spreads black night with feeble fires,  
Then parts the *twins* and crab. *Crech.*  
When now no more, th' alternate *twins* are fir'd,  
Short is the doubtful empire of the night. *Thomson.*  
To TWIN. *v. n.* [*from the noun*.]  
1. To be born at the same birth.  
He that is approv'd in this offence,  
Though he had *twinn'd* with me both at a birth,  
Shall lose me. *Shakespeare. Orbell.*  
2. To bring two at once.  
Ewes yearly by *twinning* rich masters do make. *Tusser.*  
3. To be paired; to be suited.  
Hath nature given them eyes,  
Which can distinguish 'twixt  
The fiery orbs above and the *twinn'd* stones  
Upon the humb'd beach. *Shakespeare.*  
O how inscrutable! his equity  
Twins with his power. *Sandys.*  
TWINBORN. *adj.* [*twin* and *born*.] Born at the same birth.  
Our fins lay on the King; he must bear all.  
O hard condition and *twinborn* with greatness. *Shakespeare.*  
To TWINE. *v. a.* [*twinn*, Saxon; *twynan*, Dutch.]  
1. To twist or complicate so as to unite, or form one body or  
substance out of two or more.  
Thou shalt make an hanging of blue, and fine *twinn'd* linen,  
wrought with needlework. *Exod. xxvi. 36.*  
2. I know not whether this is from *twine* or *twinn*.  
By original lapse, true liberty  
Is lost, which always with right reason dwells,  
*Twinn'd*, and from her hath no dividual being. *Milton.*  
3. To unite itself.  
Lumps of sugar lose themselves, and *twine*  
Their subtle essence with the soul of wine. *Craford.*

# T W I

To TWINE. *v. n.*  
1. To convolve itself; to wrap itself closely about.  
Let wreaths of triumph now my temples *twine*,  
The victor cry'd, the glorious prize is mine! *Pope.*  
2. To unite by interposition of parts.  
Friends now fast sworn, who *twine* in love  
Unseparable, shall, within this hour,  
On a diffension of a doits, break out  
To bitterest enmity. *Shakespeare.*  
3. To wind; to make flexures.  
As rivers, though they bend and *twine*,  
Still to the sea their course incline.  
Or as philosophers who find  
Some fav'rite lytem to their mind,  
In ev'ry point to make it fit,  
Will force all nature to submit.  
The deer rattles thro' the *twining* brake. *Thomson.*  
TWINE. *n. f.* [*from the verb*.]  
1. A twisted thread.  
Not any damsel, which her vaunteth most  
In skilful knitting of soft filken *twine*. *Spenser.*  
A pointed sword hung threat'ning o'er his head,  
Sustain'd but by a slender *twine* of thread. *Dryden.*  
2. Twist; convolution.  
Nor all the gods beside  
Longer dare abide,  
Not Typhon huge ending in snaky *twine*. *Milton.*  
Welcome joy and feast,  
Braid your locks with rosy *twine*,  
Dropping odours, dropping wine. *Milton.*  
3. Embrace; act of convolving itself round.  
Everlasting hate  
The vine to ivy bears, but with am'rous *twine*  
Clasps the tall elm. *Philips.*  
To TWINGE. *v. a.* [*twingen*, German; *twinge*, Danish.]  
1. To torment with sudden and short pain.  
The great charg'd into the nostrils of the lion, and there  
*twing'd* him till he made him tear himself, and so matter'd  
him. *L'Estrange.*  
2. To pinch; to tweak.  
When a man is past his sense,  
There's no way to reduce him thence,  
But *twinging* him by th' ears and nose,  
Or laying on of heavy blows. *Hudibras.*  
TWINGE. *n. f.* [*from the verb*.]  
1. Short sudden sharp pain.  
The wickedness of this old villain flartles me, and gives me  
a *twinge* for my own sin, though far short of his. *Dryden.*  
2. A tweak; a pinch.  
How can you fawn upon a master that gives you so many  
blows and *twinges* by the ears. *L'Estrange.*  
TWINK. *n. f.* [*See TWINKLE*.] The motion of an eye;  
a moment. Not in use.  
She hung about my neck, and kiss on kiss  
She vied so fast, protesting oath on oath,  
That in a *twink* the won me to her love. *Shakespeare.*  
To TWINKLE. *v. n.* [*twincian*, Saxon.]  
1. To sparkle; to flash irregularly; to shine with intermitted  
light; to shine faintly; to quiver.  
At first I did adore a twinkling star,  
But now I worship a celestial sun. *Shakespeare.*  
As plays the sun upon the glassy streams,  
Twinkling another counterfeited beam,  
So seems this gorgeous beauty. *Shakespeare.*  
Some their forked tails stretch forth on high,  
And tear the twinkling stars from trembling sky. *Fairfax.*  
God comprises all the goods we value in the creatures, as  
the sun doth the light that twinkles in the stars. *Boyle.*  
The star of love,  
That twinkles you to fair Almeyda's bed. *Dryden.*  
Think you your new French proselytes are come  
To starve abroad, because they starv'd at home,  
Your benefices *twinkl'd* from afar. *Dryden.*  
So weak your charms, that like a winter's night,  
Twinkling with stars, they freeze me while they light. *Dryden.*  
These stars do not *twinkle* when viewed through telescopes  
which have large apertures: for the rays of light which pass  
through divers parts of the aperture, tremble each of them  
apart; and by means of their various, and sometimes contrary  
tremors, fall at one and the same time upon different points  
in the bottom of the eye. *Newton.*  
2. To open and shut the eye by turns.  
The owl fell a moping and *twinkling*. *L'Estrange.*  
3. To play irregularly.  
His eyes will *twinkle*, and his tongue will roll,  
As tho' he beck'ned, and call'd back his soul. *Donne.*  
TWINKLE. } *n. f.* [*from the verb*.]  
TWINKLING. }  
1. A sparkling intermitted light; a motion of the eye.

# T W I

Suddenly, with *twinkle* of her eye,  
The damsel broke his misintended dart. *Spenser.*  
I come, I come; the least *twinkle* had brought me to thee. *Dryden's Don Sebastian.*  
2. A short space, such as is taken up by a motion of the eye.  
Money can thy wants at will supply,  
Shields, steeds, and arms, and all things for thee meet,  
It can pourvey in twinkling of an eye. *Fairy Queen.*  
These false beauties of the stage are no more lasting than  
a rainbow; when the actor gilds them no longer with his  
reflection, they vanish in a twinkling. *Dryden.*  
The action, passion, and manners of so many persons in  
a picture, are to be discerned in the twinkling of an eye, if  
the sight could travel over so many different objects all at  
once. *Dryden.*  
TWYNLING. *n. f.* [*diminutive of twinn*.] A twin lamb; a  
lamb of two brought at a birth. *Tusser's Husb.*  
Twynlings increase bring. *Tusser's Husb.*  
TWYNNER. *n. f.* [*from twinn*.] A breeder of twins.  
Ewes yearly by *twinning* rich masters do make,  
The lambs of such *twynners* for breeders go take. *Tusser.*  
To TWIRL. *v. a.* [*from whirl*.] To turn round; to move by  
a quick rotation.  
Wool and raw silk by moisture incorporate with other  
thread; especially if there be a little *twirling*, as appeareth  
by the *twirling* and *twirling* about of spindles. *Bacon.*  
Dextrous damfels *twirl* the sprinkling mop. *Gay.*  
See ruddy maids,  
Some taught with dextrous hand to *twirl* the wheel. *Dodds.*  
TWIRL. *n. f.* [*from the verb*.]  
1. Rotation; circular motion.  
2. Twist; convolution.  
The *twirl* on this is different from that of the others; this  
being an heterostrophæ, the *twirls* turning from the right-  
hand to the left. *Woodward on Fossils.*  
To TWIST. *v. a.* [*twypan*, Saxon; *twisten*, Dutch.]  
1. To form by complication; to form by convolution.  
Do but despair,  
And if thou want'st a cord, the smallest thread  
That ever spider *twisted* from her womb,  
Will strangle thee. *Shakespeare.*  
To reprove discontent, the ancients feigned, that in hell  
stood a man *twisting* a rope of hay; and still he *twisted* on,  
suffering an ass to eat up all that was finished. *Taylor.*  
Would Clotho wash her hands in milk,  
And *twist* our thread with gold and silk;  
Would she in friendship, peace, and plenty,  
Spin out our years to four times twenty,  
And should we both in this condition,  
Have conquer'd love, and worse ambition,  
Else these two passions by the way,  
May chance to shew us scurvy play. *Prior.*  
The task were harder to secure my own  
Against the pow'r of those already known;  
For well you *twist* the secret chains that bind  
With gentle force the captivated mind. *Lyttleton.*  
2. To contort; to writhe.  
Either double it into a pyramidal, or *twist* it into a ser-  
pentine form. *Pope.*  
3. To wreath; to wind; to encircle by something round  
about.  
There are pillars of smoke *twisted* about with wreaths of  
flame. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*  
4. To form; to weave.  
If thou dost love fair Hero, cherish it,  
And thou shalt have her: was't not to this end  
That thou began'st to *twist* so fine a story? *Shakespeare.*  
5. To unite by intertexture of parts.  
All that know how prodigal  
Of thy great soul thou art, longing to *twist*  
Bays with that joy, which so early kilt  
Thy youthful temples, with what horror we  
Think on the blind events of war. *Waller.*  
6. To unite; to insinuate.  
When avarice *twists* itself, not only with the practice of  
men, but the doctrines of the church; when ecclesiasticks  
dispute for money, the mischief seems fatal. *Decay of Piety.*  
To TWIST. *v. n.* To be contorted; to be convolved.  
In an ileus, commonly called the *twisting* of the guts, is a  
circumvolution or insertion of one part of the gut within the  
other. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*  
Deep in her breast he plung'd the shining sword:  
Th' Inachians view the slain with vast surprise,  
Her *twisting* volumes, and her rolling eyes. *Pope.*  
TWIST. *n. f.* [*from the verb*.]  
1. Anything made by convolution, or winding two bodies  
together.  
Minerva nurs'd him  
Within a *twist* of twining olives laid. *Addison.*



# T W I

2. A single string of a cord.  
Winding a thin string about the work, hazards its breaking by the fretting of the several *twists* against one another. *Maxon's Mech. Exer.*
3. A cord; a string.  
Through these labyrinths, not my grov'ling wit,  
But thy silk *twist*, let down from heav'n to me,  
Did both conduct and teach me, how by it  
To climb to thee. *Herbert.*  
About his chin the *twist* *Dryden.*  
He ty'd, and soon the strang'd foul dismiss'd.  
4. Contortion; writhing.  
Not the least turn or *twist* in the fibres of any one animal,  
which does not render them more proper for that particular  
animal's way of life than any other cast or texture. *Addison.*  
5. The manner of twisting.  
Jack thrunk at first light of it; he found fault with the  
length, the thickness, and the *twist*. *Arbutnot.*  
*Twister*. *n. f.* [from *twist*.] One who twists; a ropemaker.  
To this word I have annexed some remarkable lines, which  
explain *twist* in all its senses.  
When a *twister* a-twisting will twist him a twist,  
For the twisting of his twist, he three times doth intwine;  
But if one of the twines of the twist do untwine,  
The twine that untwisteth untwisteth the twist.  
Untwisting the twine that untwisteth between,  
He twirls with his *twister*, the two in a twine;  
Then twice having twisted the twines of the twine,  
He twicheth the twine he had twined in twain.  
The twain that in twining before in the twine,  
As twines were intwined, he now doth untwine,  
'Twixt the twain intwisting a twine more between,  
He, twirling his *twister*, makes a twist of the twine. *Wallis.*  
To *twist*. *v. a.* [copied, Saxon.] To finer; to flout; to  
reproach.  
When approaching the stormy flowers,  
We mought with our shoulders bear off the sharp showers,  
And sooth to faine, nought seemeth like strife,  
That shepherds to *twisten* each other's life. *Spenser.*  
When I protest true loyalty to her,  
She *twists* me with my falsehood to my friend. *Shakespeare.*  
Ætop minds men of their errors without *twisting* them for  
what's amiss. *L'Estrange.*  
This these scoffers *twisted* the Christians with. *Tillotson.*  
Galen bled his patients, till by fainting they could bear no  
longer; for which he was *twisted* in his own time. *Baker.*  
To *twitch*. *v. a.* [epicurean, Saxon.] To vellicate; to  
pluck with a quick motion; to snatch; to pluck with a hasty  
motion.  
He rose, and *twitch'd* his mantle blue,  
To-morrow to fresh woods, and pastures new. *Milton.*  
*Twitch'd* by the sleeve he mouths it more and more. *Dryden's Juvenal.*  
With a furious leap  
She sprung from bed, disturbed in her mind,  
And fear'd at ev'ry step a *twitching* fright behind. *Dryd.*  
Thrice they *twitch'd* the diamond in her ear. *Pope.*  
*twitch*. *n. f.* [from the verb.]  
1. A quick pull; a sudden vellication.  
But Hudibras give him a *twitch*,  
As quick as lightning in the breech. *Hudibras.*  
The lion gave one hearty *twitch*, and got his feet out  
of the trap, but left his claws behind. *L'Estrange.*  
2. A painful contraction of the fibres.  
Other confederate pairs  
Contract the fibres, and the *twitch* produce,  
Which gently pushes on the grateful food.  
To the wide stomach, by its hollow road. *Blackmore.*  
Mighty physical their fear is,  
For soon as noise of combat near is,  
Their heart defending to their breeches,  
Must give their stomachs cruel *twitches*. *Prior.*  
A fit of the stone is the cure, from the inflammation and  
pain occasioning convulsive *twitches*. *Sharp.*  
*twitchgrass*. *n. f.* A plant.  
*twitch-grass* is a weed that keeps some land loose, hollow,  
and draws away the virtue of the ground. *Mortimer.*  
To *twytter*. *v. n.*  
1. To make a sharp tremulous intermitted noise.  
This must be done,  
Swallows *twytter* on the chimney-tops. *Dryden.*  
They *twytter* cheerful, till the vernal months  
Invite them back. *Thomson.*  
2. To be suddenly moved with any inclination. A low word.  
A widow which had a *twyttering* toward a second husband,  
took a gossiping companion to manage the job. *L'Estr.*  
*twytter*. *n. f.* Any motion or disorder of passion; such as  
a violent fit of laughing, or fit of fretting.  
The ancient errant knights  
Won all their ladies hearts in fights,  
And cut whole giants into fitters,  
To put them into amorous *twytters*. *Hudibras.*

# T Y M

- The moon was in a heavy *twitter*, that her cloaths never  
fitted her. *L'Estrange.*  
*twittletwattle*. *n. f.* [A ludicrous reduplication of  
*twattle*.] Tattle; gabble. A vile word.  
Insipid *twittletwattles*, frothy jests, and jingling witticisms,  
inure us to a misunderstanding of things. *L'Estrange.*  
*twixt*. A contraction of *betwixt*.  
Twilight, short arbiter *twixt* day and night. *Milton.*  
*Two*. *adj.* [twai, Gothic; cyu, Saxon.]  
1. One and one.  
Between *two* hawks, which flies the higher pitch;  
Between *two* dogs, which hath the deeper mouth;  
Between *two* blades, which bears the better temper;  
Between *two* horses, which doth bear him best;  
Between *two* girls, which hath the merriest eye,  
I have some shallow spirit of judgment. *Shakespeare.*  
Three words it will three times report, and then the *two*  
latter for some times. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*  
Fifteen chambers were to lodge us *two* and *two* together. *Bacon.*  
They lay  
By *two* and *two* across the common way. *Dryden.*  
2. It is used in composition.  
Next to the raven's age, the Pylan king  
Was longest liv'd of any *two*-legg'd thing. *Dryden.*  
A rational animal better described man's essence, than a  
*two*-legged animal, with broad nails, and without feathers. *Locke's Works.*  
The *two*-shap'd Erichonius had his birth  
Without a mother, from the teeming earth. *Addison.*  
Her register was a *two*-leaved book of record, one page  
containing the names of her living, and the other of her de-  
ceased members. *Ayliffe.*  
*Two-edged*. *adj.* [two and edge.] Having an edge on either  
side.  
Clarissa drew, with tempting grace,  
A *twoedg'd* weapon from her shining case. *Pope.*  
*Two-fold*. *adj.* [two and fold.] Double.  
Our prayer against sudden death importeth a *two-fold* desire,  
that death when it cometh may give us some convenient re-  
pite, or if that be denied us of God, yet we may have wi-  
dom to provide always before hand. *Hooker.*  
Through mirkom air her ready way she makes,  
Her *two-fold* team, of which two black as pitch,  
And two were brown, yet each to each unlike.  
Did softly swim away. *Fairy Queen.*  
O thou! the earthly author of my blood,  
Whose youthful spirit in me regenerate,  
Doth now with *two-fold* vigour lift me up,  
To reach at victory above my head,  
Add proof unto mine armour with thy prayers,  
And with thy blessings steel my lance's point. *Shakespeare.*  
Our *two-fold* seas wash either side. *Dryden.*  
Time and place taken for distinguishable portions of space  
and duration, have each of them a *two-fold* acceptance. *Locke.*  
Ewes, that erst brought forth but single lambs,  
Now dropp'd their *two-fold* burdens. *Prior.*  
Holiness may be taken in a *two-fold* sense; for that external  
holiness, which belongs to persons or things, offered to God;  
or for those internal graces which sanctify our natures. *Atterbury.*  
*Two-fold*. *adv.* Doubly.  
A prophete you make *two-fold* more the child of hell than  
yourself. *Matt. xxiii. 15.*  
*Two-handed*. *adj.* [two and hand.] Large; bulky; enor-  
mous of magnitude.  
With huge *two-handed* sway,  
Brandish'd aloft, the horrid edge came down,  
Wide wafting. *Milton's Par. Lost.*  
If little, then she's life and soul all o'er;  
An Amazon, the large *two-handed* whore. *Dryden.*  
*Two-pence*. *n. f.* A small coin, valued at twice a penny.  
You all shew like gilt *two-pences* to me. *Shakespeare.*  
To *tye*. *v. a.* To bind. See *Tie*.  
*Tye*. *n. f.* See *Tie*. A knot; a bond or obligation.  
Lay your  
Command upon me; to the which my duties  
Are with a most indissoluble *tye*  
For ever knit. *Shakespeare.*  
I have no *tye* upon you to be true,  
But that which loosen'd your's, my love to you. *Dryden.*  
Honour's a sacred *tye*, the law of kings,  
The noble mind's distinguishing perfection,  
That aids and strengthens virtue where it meets her,  
And imitates her actions where she is not. *Addison's Cato.*  
It ought not to be sported with;  
Lend me aid, I now conjure thee, lend,  
By the soft *tye* and sacred name of friend. *Pope.*  
*Tyger*. *n. f.* See *Tiger*.  
*Tymbal*. *n. f.* [tymbal, French.] A kind of kettle-drum.  
Yet gracious charity! indulgent guest!  
Were not thy pow'r exerted in my breast; *Those*

# T Y P

- My speeches would send up unheeded pray'r:  
The scorn of life would be but wild despair:  
A *tymbal's* sound were better than my voice,  
My faith were form, my eloquence were noise. *Prior.*  
*Type*. *n. f.* [See *Tike*.] *Type* in Scottish still denotes a  
dog, or one as contemptible and vile as a dog, and from  
thence perhaps comes *teague*.  
Bafe *tye*, call'st thou me host? now,  
By this hand, I swear I scorn the term. *Shakespeare.*  
*TYMPANITES*. *n. f.* [τυμπανίτης, from τυμπανίον, to  
sound like a drum.] That particular sort of dropsy that swells  
the belly up like a drum, and is often cured by tapping.  
*TYMPANUM*. *n. f.* A drum; a part of the ear, so called  
from its resemblance to a drum.  
The three little bones in meatu auditorio, by firming the  
*tympanum*, are a great help to the hearing. *Wijeman.*  
*TYMPANY*. *n. f.* [from *tympanum*, Lat.] A kind of obstructed  
flatulence that swells the body like a drum.  
Hope, the christian grace, must be proportioned and at-  
temperate to the promise; if it exceed that temper and pro-  
portion, it becomes a tumour and *tympany* of hope. *Hamm.*  
He does not shew us Rome great suddenly,  
As if the empire were a *tympany*,  
But gives it natural growth, tells how and why  
The little body grew so large and high. *Suckling.*  
Others that affect  
A lofty stile, swell to a *tympany*. *Rescommon.*  
Pride is no more than an unnatural *tympany*, that rises in a  
bubble, and spends itself in a blast. *L'Estrange.*  
Nor let thy mountain-belly make pretence  
Of likeness; thine's a *tympany* of sense.  
A tun of man in thy large bulk is writ,  
But sure thou'rt but a kilderkin of wit. *Dryden.*  
The air is so rarified in this kind of dropsical tumour as  
makes it hard and tight like a drum, and from thence it is  
called a *tympany*. *A. butnot.*  
*TYNY*. *adj.* Small.  
He that has a little *tiny* wit,  
Must make content with his fortunes fit. *Shakespeare.*  
*TYPE*. *n. f.* [type, Fr. typus, Lat. τυπος.]  
1. Emblem; mark of something.  
Clean renouncing  
The faith they have in tennis, and tall stockings,  
Short bolster'd breeches, and those *types* of travel,  
And understanding again the honest men. *Shakespeare.*  
Thy emblem, gracious queen, the British rose,  
Type of sweet rule, and gentle majesty. *Prior.*  
2. That by which something future is prefigured.  
Informing them by *types*  
And shadows of that destin'd seed to bruite  
The serpent, by what means he shall achieve  
Mankind's deliverance. *Milton.*  
The Apostle shews the Christian religion to be in truth  
and substance what the Jewish was only in *type* and shadow. *Tillotson's Sermons.*  
3. A stamp; a mark not in use.  
Thy father bears the *type* of King of Naples,  
Yet not so wealthy as an English yeoman. *Shakespeare.*  
What good is cover'd with the face of heav'n  
To be discovered, that can do me good?  
—I had advancement of your children, gentle lady,  
—Up to some scaffold, there to lose their heads;  
—No, to the dignity and height of fortune,  
The high imperial *type* of this earth's glory. *Shakespeare.*  
4. A printing letter.  
*TYPICK*. *n. f.* [typicus, Fr. typicus, Lat.] Emblematical;  
*TYPICAL*. *adj.* figurative of something else.  
The Levitical priesthood was only *typical* of the christian;  
which is so much more holy and honourable than that, as  
the institution of Christ is more excellent than that of Mo-  
ses. *Atterbury.*  
Hence that many courfers ran,  
Hand-in-hand, a goodly train,  
To bleis the great Eliza's reign;  
And in the *typic* glory shew  
What fuller bliss Maria shall bestow. *Prior.*  
*TYPICALLY*. *adv.* [from *typical*.] In a typical manner.  
This excellent communicativeness of the divine nature is  
*typical* represented, and mysteriously exemplified by the Por-  
phyrian scale of being. *Norris.*  
*TYPICALNESS*. *n. f.* [from *typical*.] The state of being *typi-  
cal*.  
To *typify*. *v. a.* [from *type*.] To figure; to shew in em-  
blem.  
The resurrection of Christ hath the power of a pattern to  
us, and is so *typified* in baptism, as an engagement to rise to  
newness of life. *Hammond.*  
Our saviour was *typified* indeed by the goat that was slain;  
at the effusion of whole blood, not only the hard hearts of  
his enemies relented, but the stony rocks and veil of the  
temple were shattered. *Brown's Vulg. Errors.*

# T Y R

- TYPOGRAPHER*. *ad.* [τυπος and γραφω.] A printer.  
*TYPOGRAPHICAL*. *adj.* [from *typography*.]  
1. Emblematical; figurative.  
2. Belonging to the printer's art.  
*TYPOGRAPHICALLY*. *adv.* [from *typographical*.]  
1. Emblematically; figuratively.  
2. After the manner of printers.  
*TYPOGRAPHY*. *n. f.* [τυγραφία, Fr. typographie, Lat.]  
1. Emblematical, figurative, or hieroglyphical representation.  
Those diminutive and pamphlet treatises daily published  
amongst us, are pieces containing rather *typography* than ve-  
rity. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*  
2. The art of printing.  
*TYRANNESS*. *n. f.* [from *tyrant*.] A the tyrant.  
They were by law of that proud *tyranny*,  
Provok'd with wrath and envy's false surmise. *Fairy Qu.*  
The *tyranny* doth joy to see  
The huge massacres which her eyes do make. *Spenser.*  
*TYRANNICAL*. *n. f.* [tyrannus, Latin; tyrannique, French;  
*tyrannicus*.] Suiting a tyrant; acting like  
a tyrant; cruel; despotick; imperious.  
Charge him home that affects  
*Tyranny* power. *Shakespeare. Coriolanus.*  
You have contriv'd to take  
From Rome all reason'd office, and to wind  
Yourself into a power *tyrannical*. *Shakespeare.*  
Domitian had been *tyrannical*; and in his time many  
noble houses were overthrown by false accusations. *Bacon.*  
Our sects a more *tyrannick* power assume,  
And would for scorpions change the rods of Rome. *Rose.*  
Subdue and quell, o'er all the earth,  
Brute violence, and proud *tyrannick* pow'r. *Milton.*  
If the spirit of a subject be rebellious, in a prince it will be  
*tyrannical* and intolerable. *Taylor.*  
She hath recourse  
To tears and prayers, again the feels the smart  
Of a fresh wound from the *tyrannick* dart. *Denham.*  
And by the nobles, by his commons curst,  
Th' oppressor rul'd *tyrannick* where he durst;  
Stretch'd o'er the poor and church his iron rod,  
And treats alike his vassals and his God. *Pope.*  
*TYRANNICALLY*. *adv.* [from *tyrannical*.] In manner of a  
tyrant.  
*TYRANNICIDE*. *n. f.* [tyrannus and caedo, Latin.] The act of  
killing a tyrant.  
To *TYRANNISE*. *v. n.* [tyraniser, Fr. from *tyrant*.] To play  
the tyrant; to act with rigour and imperiousness.  
While we trust in the mercy of God thro' Christ Jesus, fear  
will not be able to *tyrannise* over us. *Hooker.*  
Then gan Caraulius *tyrannise* anew,  
And gainst the Romans bent their proper power,  
And so Alecctus treacherously slew,  
And took on him the robe of Emperor. *Fairy Queen.*  
I made thee miserable,  
What time I threw the people's suffrages  
On him, that thus doth *tyrannise* o'er me. *Shakespeare.*  
A crew, whom like ambition joins  
With him, or under him to *tyrannise*. *Milton.*  
Beauty had crown'd you, and you must have been  
The whole world's mistress, other than a queen;  
All had been rivals, and you might have spar'd,  
Or kill'd and *tyrannise'd* without a guard. *Waller.*  
He does violence to his own faculties, *tyrannises* over his  
own mind, and usurps the prerogative that belongs to truth  
alone, which is to command assent by its own authority. *Locke's Works.*  
*TYRANNOUS*. *adj.* [from *tyrant*.] Tyrannical; despotick;  
arbitrary; severe; cruel; imperious. Not in use.  
It is strange to see the unmanlike cruelty of mankind, who,  
not content with their *tyrannous* ambition, to have brought the  
others virtuous patience under them, think their matterd  
nothing without doing injury to them. *Sidney.*  
Lately grown into a loathing and detestation of the unjust  
and *tyrannous* rule of Harold an usurper. *Spenser.*  
Betwixt two charming words, comes in my father,  
And, like the *tyrannous* breathing of the north,  
Shakes all our buds from blowing. *Shakespeare.*  
Subjection to his empire *tyrannous*. *Milton.*  
'Tis excellent  
To have a giant's strength; but it is *tyrannous*  
To use it like a giant. *Shakespeare.*  
Fear you his *tyrannous* passion more, alas!  
Than the queen's life. *Shakespeare.*  
After the death of this *tyrannous* and ambitious king, these  
writings came abroad. *Temple.*  
*TYRANNY*. *n. f.* [tyrannis, Latin; τυραννία; tyrannie, Fr.]  
1. Absolute monarchy imperiously administered.  
Our grand foe,  
Who now triumphs, and in th' excess of joy,  
Sole reigning holds the *tyranny* of heav'n. *Milton.*



# TYR

- The cities fell often under tyrannies, which spring naturally out of popular governments.
2. Unrefracted and cruel power.
- Boundless intemperance
- In nature is a *tyranny*; it hath been  
Th'untimely emptying of the happy throne,  
And fall of many kings.
3. Cruel government; rigorous command.
- Bleed, bleed, poor country!
- Great *tyranny* lay thou thy basis sure,  
For goodness dares not check thee.
- Suspicious dispose kings to *tyranny*, and husbands to jealousy.
- God in judgment just,  
Subjects him from without to violent lords;  
Who oft as undeservedly intral  
His outward freedom; *tyranny* must be.
4. Severity; rigour; inclemency.
- The *tyranny* o' the open night's too rough  
For nature to endure.
- TYRANT. *n. f.* [*τύραννος*]; *tyrannus*, Latin. Rowland contends that this word, with the correspondent Greek and Latin, is derived from *tir*, Welch and Erse, land, and *rhanner*, Welch, to share, *q. d.* *tirbanner*, a sharer, or divider of and among his vassals.]



# TYR

1. An absolute monarch governing imperiously.
2. A cruel despotick and severe master; an oppressor.
- Love to a yielding heart is a king, but to a resisting is a tyrant.
- I would not be the villain that thou think'st,  
For the whole space that's in the tyrant's grasp,  
And the rich east to boot.
- Dissembling courtesy! how fine this tyrant  
Can tickle where she wounds!
- The house of woe, and dungeon of our tyrant.
- Consider those grand agents and lieutenants of the devil, by whom he scourges and plagues the world under him, to wit, tyrants; and was there ever any tyrant who was not also false and perfidious!
- Thou mean'st to kill a tyrant, not a king.
- When tyrant custom had not shackl'd man,  
But free to follow nature was the mode.
- TYRE. *n. f.* [Properly *tire*.] See *TIRE*.
- I have seen her beset and bedecked all over with emeralds and pearls, ranged in rows about the tyre of her head.
- TYRO. *n. f.* [Properly *tiro*, as in the Latin.] One yet not master of his art; one in his rudiments.
- There stands a structure on a rising hill,  
Where *tyro's* take their freedom out to kill.

U.

# VAC

- V. Has two powers, expressed in modern English by two characters, *V* consonant and *U* vowel, which ought to be considered as two letters; but as they were long confounded while the two uses were annexed to one form, the old custom still continues to be followed.
- U*, the vowel, has two sounds; one clear, expressed at other times by *eu*, as *obscure*; the other close, and approaching to the Italian *u*, or English *oo*, as *obtund*.
- V*, the consonant, has a sound nearly approaching to those of *b* and *f*. With *b* it is by the Spaniards and Gascons always confounded, and in the Runick alphabet is expressed by the same character with *f*, distinguished only by a diacritical point. Its sound in English is uniform. It is never mute.
- VACANCY. *n. f.* [from *vacant*.]
1. Empty space; vacuity.
- How is't  
That thus you bend your eye on *vacancy*,  
And with th'incorporeal air do hold discourse? *Sh. Hamlet.*
2. Chasm; space unfill'd.
- The reader finds a wide *vacancy*, and knows not how to transport his thoughts to the next particular, for want of some connecting idea.
3. [Vacancy, Fr.] State of a post or employment when it is un-supplied.
- In the *vacancy* of a bishop, the guardian of the spiritualities was summon'd to parliament in the bishop's room.
4. [Vacances, Fr.] Time of leisure; relaxation; intermission; time unengaged.
- If, sometimes, each other's eyes we meet,  
Those little *vacancies* from toil are sweet.
- The daily intervals of time and *vacancies* from necessary labour, together with the one day in seven in the christian world, allow sufficient time.
5. Littlestness; emptiness of thought.
- When alone, or in company, they sit still without doing any thing, I like it worse; for all dispositions to idleness or *vacancy*, even before they are habits, are dangerous.
- VACANT. *adj.* [vacant, Fr. *vacans*, Latin.]
1. Empty; unfilled; void.
- Why should the air so impetuously rush into the cavity of the receiver, if there were before no *vacant* room to receive it.
- A better race to bring into their *vacant* room.
2. Free; unencumbered; uncrowded.
- Religion is the interest of all; but philosophy of those only that are at leisure, and *vacant* from the affairs of the world.
- A very little part of our life is so *vacant* from uneasinesses, as to leave us free to the attraction of remoter good.
3. Not filled by an incumbent, or possessor.
- Left the fiend invade *vacant* possession.
- Others when they allowed the throne *vacant*, thought the succession should immediately go to the next heir.
4. Being at leisure; disengaged.
- They which have the government, scatter the army abroad, and place them in villages to take their vicuals of them, at such *vacant* times as they lie not in camp.
- Sir John Berkley was the more *vacant* for that service, by the reduction of Barnstable.
- The memory relieves the mind in her *vacant* moments, and prevents any chains of thought, by ideas of what is past.
5. Thoughtless; empty of thought; not busy.
- The wretched slave,  
Who, with a body fill'd, and *vacant* mind,  
Gets him to rest, cramm'd with distressful bread.
- The duke had a pleasant and *vacant* face, proceeding from a singular assurance in his temper.
- Some vain amusement of a *vacant* soul.
- To VACATE. *v. a.* [*vacare*, Latin.]
1. To annul; to make void; to make of no authority.

# V.

# VAG

- That after-act *vacating* the authority of the precedent, tells the world that some remorse touched even Strafford's most implacable enemies.
2. To make vacant; to quit possession of.
3. To defeat; to put an end to.
- He *vacates* my revenge;  
For while he trusts me, 'twere so base a part  
To fawn, and yet betray.
- VACATION. *n. f.* [*vacation*, Fr. *vacatio*, Latin.]
1. Intermission of juridical proceedings, or any other stated employments; recess of courts or senates.
- Vacation* is all that time which passes between term and term, at London.
- As these clerks want not their full task of labour during the open term, so there is for them whereupon to be occupied in the *vacation* only.
2. Leisure; freedom from trouble or perplexity.
- Benefit of peace, quiet, and *vacation* for piety, have rendered it necessary in every christian commonwealth, by laws to secure propriety.
- VACCARY. *n. f.* [*vacca*, Latin.] a cow-house; a cow-pasture.
- VACILLANCY. *n. f.* [*vacillans*, from *vacillo*, Lat. *vacillant*, Fr.] A state of wavering; fluctuation; inconstancy. Not much in use.
- I deny that all mutability implies imperfection, though some does, as that *vacillancy* in human souls, and such mutations as are found in corporeal matter.
- VACILLATION. *n. f.* [*vacillatio*, from *vacillo*, Lat. *vacillation*, Fr.] The act or state of reeling or staggering.
- The muscles keep the body upright, and prevent its falling, by readily assisting against every *vacillation*.
- VACUITY. *n. f.* [from *vacuum*.] A philosopher that holds a *vacuum*: opposed to a *plenist*.
- Those spaces, which the *vacuists* would have to be empty, because they are manifestly devoid of air, the *plenists* do not prove replenished with subtle matter.
- VACUATION. *n. f.* [*vacuatio*, Latin.] The act of emptying.
- VACUITY. *n. f.* [*vacuitas*, from *vacuus*, Lat. *vacuité*, Fr.]
1. Emptiness; State of being unfilled.
- Hunger is such a state of *vacuity*, as to require a fresh supply of aliment.
2. Space unfilled; space unoccupied.
- In filling up *vacuities*, turning out shadows and ceremonies, by explicit prescription of substantial duties, which those shadows did obscurely represent.
- He, that seat soon falling, meets  
A vast *vacuity*.
- Body and space are quite different things, and a *vacuity* is interspersed among the particles of matter.
- God, who alone can answer all our longings, and fill every *vacuity* of our soul, should intirely possess our heart.
3. Inanity; want of reality.
- The soul is seen, like other things, in the mirror of its effects: but if they'll run behind the glass to catch at it, their expectations will meet with *vacuity* and emptiness.
- VACUOUS. *adj.* [*vacuus*, Lat. *vacuë*, Fr.] Empty; unfilled.
- Boundless the deep, because I AM who fill  
Infinity: nor *vacuous* the space.
- VACUUM. *n. f.* [Latin.] Space unoccupied by matter.
- Our enquiries about *vacuum*, or space and atoms, will show us some good practical lessons.
- To VADE. *v. n.* [*vado*, Latin.] To vanish; to pass away.
- Be ever gloried here thy sovereign name,  
That thou may'st smile on all which thou hast made;  
Whose frown alone can shake this earthly frame,  
And at whose touch the hills in smoke shall vade.
- VAGABOND. *adj.* [*vagabundus*, low Latin. *vagabond*, Fr.]
1. Wandering without any settled habitation; wanting a home.



# V A I

Let them pronounce the steep Tarpeian death;  
*Vagabond* exile: yet I wou'd not buy  
 Their mercy at the price of one fair word. *Shakesp. Cor.*  
 A *vagabond* debtor may be cited in whatever place or jurisdiction he is found. *Ayliffe's Paragon.*  
 2. Wandering; vagrant.  
 This common body,  
 Like to a *vagabond* flag upon the stream,  
 Goes to, and back, lacquing the varying tide. *Shakesp.*  
 Their prayers by envious winds  
 Blown *vagabond* or frustrate. *Milton.*  
*VAGABOND. n. f.* [from the *adj.*]  
 1. A vagrant; a wanderer, commonly, in a sense of reproach.  
 We call those people wanderers and *vagabonds*, that have  
 no dwelling-place. *Raleigh's Hist. of the World.*  
 Reduced, like Hannibal, to seek relief  
 From court to court, and wander up and down  
 A *vagabond* in Africa. *Addison's Cato.*  
 2. One that wanders illegally, without a settled habitation.  
*Vagabond* is a person without a home. *Watts.*  
*VAGARY. n. f.* [from *vagus*, Latin.] A wild freak; a capricious frolic.  
 They chang'd their minds,  
 Flew off, and into strange *vagaries* fell,  
 As they wou'd dance. *Milton's Par. Lost. b. vi. l. 613.*  
 Would your son engage in some frolic, or take a *vagary*,  
 were it not better he should do it with, than without your  
 knowledge? *Lake on Education, § 97.*  
*VAGABOND. n. f.* [from *vagina* and *penna*, Latin.] Sheath-  
 winged; having the wings covered with hard scales.  
*VAGOUS. adj.* [*vagus*, Lat. *vagus*, Fr.] Wandering; un-  
 settled. Not in use.  
 Such as were born and begot of a single woman, thro' a  
*vagous* lust, were called *Sporii*. *Ayliffe.*  
*VAGRANCY. n. f.* [from *vagrant*.] A state of wandering;  
 unsettled condition.  
*VAGRANT. adj.* Wandering; unsettled; *vagabond*; unfixed  
 in place.  
 Do not oppose popular mistakes and surmises, or *vagrant*  
 and fictitious stories. *More's Divine Dialogues.*  
 Take good heed what men will think and say;  
 That beauteous Emma *vagrant* courtes took,  
 Her father's house, and civil life forsook. *Prior.*  
 Her lips no living bard, I weat,  
 May say how red, how round, how sweet;  
 Old *Homer* only could indite  
 Their *vagrant* grace, and soft delight:  
 They stand recorded in his book.  
 When Helen smil'd, and Hebe spoke. *Prior.*  
*VAGRANT. n. f.* [*vagant*, Fr.] A sturdy beggar; wan-  
 derer; *vagabond*; man unsettled in habitation. In an ill sense.  
*Vagrants* and outlaws shall offend thy view,  
 Train'd to assault, and disciplin'd to kill. *Prior.*  
 You'll not the progress of your atoms stay,  
 Nor to collect the *vagrants* find a way. *Blackmore.*  
 To relieve the helpless poor; to make sturdy *vagrants* re-  
 lieve themselves; to hinder idle hands from being mischie-  
 vious, are things of evident use. *F. Atterbury.*  
*Ye vagrants of the sky,*  
 To fight or left, unheeded, take your way. *Pope.*  
*VAGUE. adj.* [*vague*, Fr. *vagus*, Latin.]  
 1. Wandering; vagrant; *vagabond*.  
 Gray encouraged his men to set upon the *vague* villains,  
 good neither to live peaceably, nor to fight. *Hayward.*  
 2. Unfixed; unsettled; undetermined; indefinite.  
 The perception of being, or not being, belongs no more  
 to these *vague* ideas, signified by the terms, whatsoever and  
 things, than it does to any other ideas. *Locke.*  
*VAIL. n. f.* [*voile*, French. This word is now frequently  
 written *veil*, from *velum*, Latin, and the verb *velo*, from the  
 verb *velo*; but the old orthography commonly derived it, I  
 believe rightly, from the French.]  
 1. A curtain; a cover thrown over any thing to be concealed.  
 While they supposed to lie hid in their secret sins, they  
 were scattered under a dark *vail* of forgetfulness. *Wisd.*  
 2. A part of female dress, by which the face and part of  
 the shape is concealed.  
 3. Money given to servants. It is commonly used in the plural.  
 See *VALE*.  
 To *VAIL. v. a.* To cover. See *VEIL*.  
 To *VAIL. v. a.* [*avaller le bonet*, French.]  
 1. To let fall; to suffer to descend.  
 They fitly refused to *vail* their bonnets, which is reckoned  
 intolérable contempt by cavaliers. *Carew.*  
 The virgin 'gan her beavoir *vail*,  
 And thank'd him first, and thus began her tale. *Fairfax.*  
 2. To let fall in token of respect.  
 Certain of the Turks gallics, which would not *vail* their  
 top-falls, the Venetians fiercely assailed. *Knolles's Hist.*  
 They had not the ceremony of *vailing* the bonnet in salu-  
 tations; for, in medals, they still have it on their heads. *Add.*

3. To fall; to let sink in fear, or for any other interest.  
 That furious Scot,  
 'Gan *vail* his stomach, and did grace the shame  
 Of those that turn'd their backs. *Shakesp.*  
 To *VAIL. v. n.* To yield; to give place; to shew respect by  
 yielding. In this sense, the modern writers have ignorantly  
 written *vail*.  
 Thy convenience must *vail* to thy neighbour's necessity;  
 and thy very necessities must yield to thy neighbour's ex-  
 tremity. *South.*  
*VAIN. adj.* [*vain*, Fr. *vanus*, Latin.]  
 1. Fruitless; ineffectual.  
 Let no man speak again  
 To alter this; for counsel is but *vain*. *Shakesp.*  
*Vain* is the force of man,  
 To crush the pillars which the pile sustains. *Dryden.*  
 2. Empty; unreal; shadowy.  
 Before the passage horrid Hydra stands,  
 Gorgons, Geiron with his triple frame,  
 And *vain* chimera, vomits empty flame. *Dryden's En.*  
 Unmov'd his eyes, and wet his beard appears;  
 And shedding *vain*, but seeming real tears. *Dryden.*  
 3. Meanly proud; proud of petty things.  
 No folly like *vain* glory; nor any thing more ridiculous  
 than for a *vain* man to be still boasting of himself. *L'Estran.*  
 He wav'd a torch aloft, and, madly *vain*,  
 Sought godlike worship from a servile train. *Dryden.*  
 The minstrels play'd on ev'ry side,  
*Vain* of their art, and for the mastery vy'd. *Dryden.*  
 To be *vain* is rather a mark of humility than pride.  
*Vain* men delight in telling what honours have been done  
 them, what great company they have kept, and the like;  
 by which they plainly confess, that these honours were more  
 than their due, and such as their friends would not believe,  
 if they had not been told: whereas a man truly proud, thinks  
 the honours below his merit, and scorns to boast. *Swift.*  
 Ah friend! to dazzle let the *vain* design;  
 To raise the thought, and touch the heart, be thine. *Pope.*  
 View this marble, and be *vain* no more. *Pope.*  
 4. Shewy; ostentatious.  
 Load some *vain* church with old theatrick state. *Pope.*  
 5. Idle; worthless; unimportant.  
 Both all things *vain*, and all who in *vain* things  
 Built their fond hopes of glory, or lasting fame,  
 Or happiness. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*  
 He heard a grave philosopher maintain,  
 That all the actions of our life were *vain*,  
 Which with our sense of pleasure not conspir'd. *Denham.*  
 To your *vain* answer will you have recourse,  
 And tell 'tis ingenuit active force. *Blackmore.*  
 6. False; not true.  
 7. In *VAIN. To no purpose; to no end; ineffectually; with-  
 out effect.*  
 He tempts in *vain*.  
 Providence and nature never did any thing in *vain*. *L'Estr.*  
 Strong Halys stands in *vain*; weak Phlegys flies. *Dryd.*  
 The philosophers of old did in *vain* enquire whether *im-  
 munit bonum* consisted in riches, bodily delights, virtue, or  
 contemplation. *Lake.*  
 If we hope for what we are not likely to possess, we act  
 and think in *vain*, and make life a greater dream and shadow  
 than it really is. *Addison's Spectator.*  
 If from this discourse one honest man shall receive satis-  
 faction, I shall think that I have not written nor lived in  
*vain*. *West on the Resurrection.*  
*VAIN-GLORIOUS. adj.* [*vanus* and *gloriosus*, Latin.] Boasting  
 without performances; proud in disproportion to desert.  
*Vain-glorious* man, when flut'ring wind does blow,  
 In his light wings is lifted up to sky. *Fairy Queen.*  
 Strength to glory aspires  
*Vain-glorious*, and through infamy seeks fame. *Milton.*  
 This his arrogant and *vain-glorious* expression witnesseth. *Hale.*  
*VAIN-GLORY. n. f.* [*vana gloria*, Latin.] Pride above merit;  
 empty pride; pride in little things.  
 He had nothing of *vain-glory*, but yet kept state and ma-  
 jesty to the height; being sensible, that majesty becometh  
 the people bow, but *vain-glory* boweth to them. *Bacon's Hen. VII.*  
 Expose every blast of *vain-glory*, every idle thought, to be  
 chastened by the rod of spiritual discipline. *Taylor.*  
 This extraordinary person, out of his natural aversion to  
*vain-glory*, wrote several pieces, which he did not assume the  
 honour of. *Addison.*  
 A monarch's sword, when mad *vain-glory* draws;  
 Not Waller's wreath can hide the nation's fear. *Pope.*  
*VAINLY. adv.* [from *vain*.]  
 1. Without effect; to no purpose; in *vain*.  
 Our cannons malice *vainly* shall be spent  
 Against th' invulnerable clouds of heav'n. *Shakesp.*  
 In weak complaints you *vainly* waste your breath;  
 They are not tears that can revenge his death. *Dryden.*  
 2. Proudly; arrogantly.  
 My forepast proofs, howe'er the matter fall,  
 Shall

# V A I

# V A L

Shall tax my fears of little vanity,  
 Having *vainly* fear'd too little. *Shakesp.*  
 Humility teaches us to think neither *vainly* nor vauntingly  
 of ourselves. *Delany.*  
 3. Idly; foolishly.  
 Nor *vainly* hope to be invulnerable. *Milton.*  
 If Lentulus be ambitious, he shall be *vainly* credulous;  
 presuming his advancement to be decreed by the Sybilline  
 oracles. *Grew's Cosmol.*  
*VA'INNESS. n. f.* [from *vain*.] The state of being vain. Pride;  
 fallhood; emptiness.  
 I hate ingratitude more in a man,  
 Than lying, *vainness*, babbling. *Shakesp.*  
*VA'IVODE. n. f.* [*vaivod*, a governor, Slavonian.] A prince  
 of the Dacian provinces.  
*VA'LANCE. n. f.* [from *Valencia*, whence the use of them  
 came. *Skinner.*] The fringes or drapery hanging round the  
 tetter and stead of a bed.  
 My house  
 Is richly furnished with plate and gold;  
 Valance of Venice, gold in needlework. *Shakesp.*  
 Thrust the *valance* of the bed, that it may be full in  
 fight. *Swift.*  
 To *VAL'ANCE. v. a.* [from the noun.] To decorate with dra-  
 pery. Not in use.  
 Old friend, thy face is *valanc'd* since  
 I saw thee last; com'it thou to beard me. *Shakesp.*  
*VALE. n. f.* [*val*, Fr. *vallis*, Latin.]  
 1. A low ground; a valley; a place between two hills. *Vale*  
 is a poetical word.  
 In *Ida vale*: who knows not *Ida vale*? *Spenser.*  
 An hundred shepherds woned.  
 Met in the *vale* of Arde. *Shakesp. Hen. VIII.*  
 Anchises, in a flow'ry *vale*,  
 Review'd his muster'd race, and took the tale. *Dryden.*  
 2. [From *avail*, profit; or *vale*, farewell. If from *avail*, it must  
 be written *vail*, as Dryden writes. If from *vale*, which I  
 think is right, it must be *vale*.] Money given to servants.  
 Since our knights and senators account  
 To what their fordid, begging *vails* amount;  
 Judge what a wretched share the poor attends,  
 Whose whole subsistence on those alms depends. *Dryden.*  
 His revenue, besides *vales*, amounted to thirty pounds. *Swift.*  
*VALE'DICTON. n. f.* [*valedico*, Lat.] A farewell.  
 A *valediction* forbidding to weep. *Donne.*  
*VALE'DICTORY. adj.* [from *valedico*, Lat.] Bidding farewell.  
*VALENTINE. n. f.* A sweetheart, chosen on Valentine's day.  
 Now all nature seem'd in love,  
 And birds had drawn their *valentines*. *Wotton.*  
*VALE'RIAN. n. f.* [*valeriana*, Lat. *valerian*, Fr.] A plant.  
 The leaves grow by pairs opposite upon the stalks; the  
 flower consists of one leaf, divided into five segments; these  
 are succeeded by oblong flat seeds. *Miller.*  
*VALET. n. f.* [*valet*, French.] A waiting servant.  
 Giving cast-clothes to be worn by *valets*, has a very  
 ill effect upon little minds. *Addison.*  
*VALETUDINARIAN. adj.* [*valetudinaire*, Fr. *valetudo*, Lat.]  
*VALETUDINARY. }* Weakly; sickly; infirm of health.  
 Physis, by purging noxious humours, prevents sickness in  
 the healthy, or recourse thereof in the *valetudinary*. *Brown.*  
 Shifting from the warmer vallies, to the colder hills, or  
 from the hills to the vales, is a great benefit to the *valetudi-  
 narian*, feeble part of mankind. *Derham.*  
 Cold of winter, by stopping the pores of perspiration,  
 keeps the warmth more within; whereby there is a greater  
 quantity of spirits generated in healthful animals, for the case  
 is quite otherwise in *valetudinary* ones. *Cheyne's Phil. Prin.*  
*Valetudinarians* must live where they can command and  
 cold. *Swift.*  
*VA'LANCE. n. f.* [from *valiant*; *vallance*, Fr.] Valour; per-  
 sonal puillance; fierceness; bravery.  
 To let him weat his doughty *vallance*. *Spenser.*  
*VALIANT. adj.* [*valliant*, French.] Stout; personally puil-  
 fant; brave.  
 Only be thou *valiant* for me, and fight the Lord's bat-  
 tles. *1 Sam. xviii. 17.*  
 A son of Jesse, a mighty *valiant* man. *1 Sam. xvi. 18.*  
*VALIANTLY. adv.* [from *valiant*.] Stoutly; with personal  
 strength; with personal bravery.  
 Farewel, kind lord; fight *valiantly* to-day:  
 Thou art fram'd of the firm truth of valour. *Shakesp.*  
 It was the duty of a good soldier *valiantly* to withstand his  
 enemies, and not to be troubled with any evil hap. *Knolles.*  
*VA'LANTNESS. n. f.* [from *valiant*.] Valour; personal bra-  
 very; puillance; fierceness; stoutness.  
 Thy *valiantness* was mine; thou suck'dst it from me. *Sh.*  
 Achimenes having won the top of the walls, by the *valiant-  
 ness* of the defendants was forced to retire. *Knolles.*  
 Shew not thy *valiantness* in wine. *Eccles. xxxi. 25.*  
*VALID. adj.* [*valide*, Fr. *validus*, Latin.]  
 1. Strong; powerful; efficacious; prevalent.

# V A L

Perhaps more *valid* arms,  
 Weapons more violent, when next we meet,  
 May serve to better us, and worfe our foes. *Milton.*  
 2. Having force; prevalent; weighty; conclusive.  
 A difference in their sentiments as to particular questions,  
 is no *valid* argument against the general truth believed by  
 them, but rather a clearer and more solid proof of it. *Stephens.*  
*VAL'IDITY. n. f.* [*validité*, Fr. from *valid*.]  
 1. Force to convince; certainty.  
 You are persuaded of the *validity* of that famous verse,  
 'Tis expectation makes a blessing dear. *Pope.*  
 2. Value. A sense not used.  
 To thee and thine,  
 Remain this ample third of our fair kingdom;  
 No less in space, *validity*, and pleasure,  
 Than that conferr'd on Gonerill. *Shakesp.*  
*VA'LLANCY. n. f.* [from *vallance*.] A large wig that shades the  
 face.  
 But you, loud Sirs, who through your curls look big,  
 Criticks in plume and white *vallancy* wig. *Dryden.*  
*VA'LLY. n. f.* [*vallée*, Fr. *vallis*, Latin.] A low ground; a  
 hollow between hills.  
 Live with me, and be my love,  
 And we will all the pleasure prove,  
 That hills and *vallies* yield. *Raleigh.*  
*Vallies* are the intervals betwixt mountains. *Woodward.*  
 Sweet interchange of hill and *vally*. *Milton.*  
*VA'LO'ROUS. adj.* [from *valour*.] Brave; stout; valiant.  
 The famous warriors of the antique world  
 Us'd trophies to erect in stately wife,  
 In which they would the records have enroll'd,  
 Of their great deeds and *valorous* exploits. *Spenser.*  
 Captain Jamy is a marvellous *valorous* gentleman. *Shakesp.*  
*VA'LOUR. n. f.* [*valour*, Fr. *valor*, Latin; *Ans.*] Personal  
 bravery; strength; prowess; puillance; stoutness.  
 That I may pour the spirits in thine ear,  
 And chastise with the *valour* of my tongue,  
 All that impedes thee. *Shakesp. Macbeth.*  
 Here I contest  
 As hotly and as nobly with thy love,  
 As ever in ambitious strength I did  
 Contend against thy *valour*. *Shakesp. Coriolanus.*  
 When *valour* preys on reason,  
 It eats the sword it fights with. *Shakesp. Ant. and Cleo.*  
 An innate *valour* appeared in him, when he put himself  
 upon the soldiers defence, as he received the mortal stab. *Howel.*  
 For contemplation he, and *valour* form'd;  
 For softness she, and sweet attractive grace. *Milton.*  
 Such were these giants; men of high renown!  
 For, in those days, might only shall be admir'd,  
 And *valour*, and heroic virtue, call'd. *Milton.*  
*Valour* gives awe, and promises protection to those who  
 want heart or strength to defend themselves. This makes  
 the authority of men among women; and that of a master-  
 buck in a numerous herd. *Temple's Miscel.*  
*VALUABLE. adj.* [*valable*, Fr. from *value*.]  
 1. Precious; being of great price.  
 2. Worthy; deserving regard.  
 A just account of that *valuable* person, whose remains lie  
 before us. *F. Atterbury's Sermon.*  
 The value of several circumstances in story, lessens very  
 much by distance of time; though some minute circumstances  
 are very *valuable*. *Swift's Thoughts.*  
*VALUATION. n. f.* [from *value*.]  
 1. Value set upon any thing.  
 No reason I, since of your lives you set  
 So slight a *valuation*, should reserve  
 My crack'd one to more care. *Shakesp. Cymbeline.*  
 Take out of men's minds false *valuations*, and it would  
 leave the minds of a number of men, poor shrunken  
 things. *Bacon.*  
 The writers expressed not the *valuation* of the denarius,  
 without regard to its present *valuation*. *Arbutnot on Coins.*  
 2. The act of setting a value; appraisement.  
 Humility in man consists not in denying any gift that is in  
 him, but in a just *valuation* of it, rather thinking too  
 meanly than too highly. *Ray on the Creation.*  
*VALUA'TOR. n. f.* [from *value*.] An appraiser; one who sets  
 upon any thing its price.  
 What *valuators* will the bishops make use of? *Swift.*  
*VALUE. n. f.* [*value*, Fr. *valor*, Lat.]  
 1. Price; worth.  
 Ye are physicians of no *value*. *Job xiii.*  
 2. High rate.  
 Caesar is well acquainted with your virtues,  
 And therefore sets this *value* on your life:  
 Let him but know the price of Cato's friendship,  
 And name your terms. *Addison's Cato.*  
 3. Rate; price equal to the worth of the thing bought.  
 He sent him money; it was with this obliging testimony,  
 that his design was not to pay him the *value* of his pictures,  
 because they were above any price. *Dryden.*  
 To



## VAN

- To **VALUE**. *v. a.* [*valoir*, Fr. from the noun.]  
 1. To rate at a certain price.  
 When the country grows better inhabited, the tithes and other obventions will be more augmented, and better *valued*. *Spenser.*  
 A mind *valuing* his reputation at the due price, will repute all dishonest gain much inferior thereunto. *Carew's Survey.*  
 God alone *values* right the good. *Milton.*  
 2. To rate highly; to have in high esteem.  
 Some of the finest treatises in dialogue, many very *valued* pieces of French, Italian, and English appear. *Addison.*  
 He *values* himself upon the compassion with which he relieved the afflicted. *Atterbury's Sermons.*  
 To him your orchard's early fruits are due,  
 A pleasing off'ring, when 'tis made by you;  
 He *values* these. *Pope.*  
 3. To appraise; to estimate.  
 If he be poorer than estimation, the priest shall *value* him. *Lev. xxvii. 8.*  
 4. To be worth; to be equal in worth to.  
 The peace between the French and us not *values*  
 The cost that did conclude it. *Shakespeare's Hen. VIII.*  
 5. To take account of.  
 If a man be in sickness, the time will seem longer without a clock than with; for the mind doth *value* every moment. *Bacon.*  
 6. To reckon at, with respect to number or power.  
 The queen is *valued* thirty thousand strong;  
 Her faction will be full as strong as ours. *Shakespeare.*  
 7. To consider with respect to importance; to hold important.  
 The king must take it ill,  
 So slightly *valued* in his messenger. *Shakespeare's K. Lear.*  
 Neither of them *valued* their promises, according to rules of honour or integrity. *Clarendon, b. viii.*  
 8. To equal in value; to countervail.  
 It cannot be *valued* with the gold of ophir. *Job. xxviii. 16.*  
 9. To raise to estimation.  
 She ordered all things, resisting the wisdom of the wisest, by making the possessor thereof miserable; *valuing* the folly of the most foolish, by making the success prosperous. *Sidney.*  
 Some *value* themselves to their country by jealousies of the crown. *Temple.*  
 Vanity, or a desire of *valuing* ourselves by shewing others faults. *Temple.*  
**VALUELESS**. *adj.* [from *value*.] Being of no value.  
 A counterfeit  
 Resembling majesty; which, touch'd and tried,  
 Proves *valueless*. *Shakespeare's K. John.*  
**VALUER**. *n. f.* [from *value*.] He that values.  
**VALVE**. *n. f.* [*valva*, Latin.]  
 1. A folding door.  
 Swift through the *valves* the visionary fair  
 Repas'd. *Pope's Odys. b. iv.*  
 2. Any thing that opens over the mouth of a vessel.  
 This air, by the opening of the *valves*, and forcing up of the sucker, may be driven out. *Boyle's Works.*  
 3. [In anatomy.] A kind of membrane, which opens in certain vessels to admit the blood, and shuts to prevent its reflux.  
 The arteries, with a contractile force, drive the blood still forward; it being hindered from going backward by the *valves* of the heart. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*  
**VALVULE**. *n. f.* [*valvule*, Fr.] A small valve.  
**VAMP**. *n. f.* The upper leather of a shoe. *Ainsworth.*  
 To **VAMP**. *v. a.* [This is supposed probably enough by *Skinner* to be derived from *avant*, Fr. *before*; and to mean laying on a new outside.] To piece an old thing with some new part.  
 You with  
 To *vamp* a body with a dangerous physick,  
 That's sure of death without. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*  
 This opinion hath been *vamped* up by Cardan. *Bentley.*  
 I had never much hopes of your *vamp* play. *Swift.*  
**VAMPER**. *n. f.* [from *vamp*.] One who pieces out an old thing with something new.  
**VAN**. *n. f.* [from *avant*, French.]  
 1. The front of an army; the first line.  
 Before each *van* prick forth the airy knights. *Milton.*  
 The foe he had survey'd,  
 Arrang'd, as to him they did appear,  
 With *van*, main battle, wings and rear. *Hudibras.*  
 Van to van the foremost squadrons meet,  
 The midmost battles hatching up behind. *Dryden.*  
 2. [Van. *vannus*, Latin.] Any thing spread wide by which a wind is raised; a fan.  
 The other token of their ignorance of the sea was an oar, they call it a corn-van. *Notes on Odys.*  
 3. A wing with which the air is beaten.  
 His sail-broad *vans*  
 He spreads for flight, and in the surging smoke  
 Up-lifted, spins the ground. *Milton's Par. Lost.*  
 A fiery globe  
 Of angels on full sail of wing drew nigh,

## VAN

- Who on their plumed *vans* receiv'd him soft  
 From his uneasy station, and upbore,  
 As on a floating couch, through the blithe air. *Milton.*  
 His disabled wing unfurled;  
 He wheel'd in air, and stretch'd his *vans* in vain;  
 His *vans* no longer could his flight sustain. *Dryden.*  
 The *vans* are broad on one side, and narrower on the other;  
 both which minister to the progressive motion of the bird. *Derb.*  
**VANCOURIER**. *n. f.* [*avantcourier*, French.] A harbinger; a precursor.  
**VANE**. *n. f.* [*vaene*, Dutch.] A plate hung on a pin to turn with the wind.  
 A man she wou'd spell backward;  
 If tall, a lance ill-headed;  
 If speaking, why a *vane* blown with all winds. *Shakespeare.*  
**VANGUARD**. *n. f.* [*avant garde*, French.] The front, or first line of the army.  
 The king's *vant-guard* maintained fight against the whole power of the enemies. *Bacon.*  
 Vanguard to right and left the front unfold. *Milton.*  
**VANTILLA**. *n. f.* [*vanille*, French.] A plant. It hath an anomalous flower, consisting of six leaves, five of which are placed in a circular order, and the middle one is concave; the enlacement becomes an horned, soft, fleshy fruit, filled with very small seeds. The fruit of those plants is used to scent chocolate. *Müller.*  
 When mixed with *vanillas*, or spices, it acquires the good and bad qualities of aromatic oils. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*  
**VANISH**. *v. n.* [*vanes*, Latin. *evanescit*, Fr.]  
 1. To lose perceptible existence.  
 High honour is not only gotten and born by pain and danger, but must be nursed by the like, or else *vanish* as soon as it appears to the world. *Sidney.*  
 Whether are they *vanish'd*?  
 — Into the air; and what *vanish'd* corporal  
 Melted as breath into the wind. *Shakespeare.*  
 While fancy brings the *vanish'd* piles to view,  
 And builds imaginary Rome anew. *Pope.*  
 2. To pass away from the sight; to disappear.  
 Now I have taken heart, thou *vanishest*. *Shakespeare.*  
 He cut the cleaving sky,  
 And in a moment *vanish'd* from her eye. *Pope's Odys.*  
 3. To pass away; to be lost.  
 All these delights will *vanish*. *Milton.*  
 That spirit of religion and seriousness, by which we had distinguished ourselves, *vanish'd* all at once, and a spirit of insiduity and prophaneness started up. *Atterbury.*  
**VANITY**. *n. f.* [*vanitas*, Lat. *vanité*, Fr.]  
 1. Emptiness; uncertainty; inanity.  
 2. Fruitless desire; fruitless endeavour.  
 Vanity possesseth many, who are desirous to know the certainty of things to come.  
 Thy pride,  
 And wand'ring *vanity*, when least was safe,  
 Rejected my forewarning. *Milton.*  
 3. Trifling labour.  
 To use long discourse against those things which are both against scripture and reason, might rightly be judged a *vanity* in the answerer, not much inferior to that of the inventor. *Raleigh's Hist. of the World.*  
 4. Falshood; untruth.  
 Here I may well shew the *vanity* of that which is reported in the story of Walsingham. *Sir J. Davies.*  
 5. Empty pleasure; vain pursuit; idle shew; unsubstantial enjoyment; petty object of pride.  
 Were it not strange if God should have made such store of glorious creatures on earth, and leave them all to be consumed in secular *vanity*, allowing none but the baser sort to be employed in his own service. *Hooker.*  
 I must  
 Bestow upon the eyes of this young couple  
 Some *vanity* of mine art. *Shakespeare's Temp.*  
 Cast not her serious wit on idle things;  
 Makes her free will slave to *vanity*. *Davies.*  
 Sin, with *vanity*, had fill'd the works of men. *Milton.*  
 The eldest equal the youngest in the *vanity* of their dress;  
 and no other reason can be given of it, but that they equal, if not surpass them, in the *vanity* of their desires. *South.*  
 Think not when woman's transient breath is fled,  
 That all her *vanities* at once are dead;  
 Succeeding *vanities* the still regards,  
 And though she plays no more, o'erlooks the cards. *Pope.*  
 6. Ostentation; arrogance.  
 The ground-work thereof is true, however they, through *vanity*, whilst they would not seem to be ignorant, do thereupon build many forged histories of their own antiquity. *Spenser.*  
 Whether it were out of the same *vanity*, which possessed all those learned philosophers and poets, that Plato also published, not under the right authors names, those things which he had read in the scriptures; or fearing the severity of the Areopagite, and the example of his master Socrates, I cannot judge. *Raleigh's Hist. of the World.*

## VAP

7. Petty pride; pride exerted upon slight grounds; pride operating on small occasions.  
 Can you add guilt to *vanity*, and take  
 A pride to hear the conquests which you make. *Dryden.*  
 'Tis an old maxim in the schools,  
 That *vanity*'s the food of fools;  
 Yet now and then your men of wit  
 Will condescend to take a bit. *Swift's Miscel.*  
 To **VAN**. *v. a.* [from *vannus*, Lat. *vanner*, Fr.] To fan; to winnow. Not in use.  
 The corn, which in *vanning* lieth lowest is the best. *Bacon.*  
 To **VANQUISH**. *v. a.* [*vaincre*, French.]  
 1. To conquer; to overcome; to subdue.  
 Wert not a shame, that, whilst you live at jar,  
 The fearful French, whom you late *vanquished*,  
 Should make a start o'er seas, and *vanquish* you? *Shakespeare.*  
 They subdued and *vanquished* the rebels in all encounters. *Clarendon, b. viii.*  
 The gods the victor, Cato the *vanquish'd* chose:  
 But you have done what Cato could not do,  
 To chuse the *vanquish'd*, and restore him too. *Dryden.*  
 2. To confute.  
 This bold assertion has been fully *vanquished* in a late reply to the bishop of Meaux's treatise. *F. Atterbury.*  
**VANQUISHER**. *n. f.* [from *vanquish*.] Conqueror; subduer.  
 He would pawn his fortunes  
 To hopeless restitution, so he might  
 Be call'd your *vanquisher*. *Shakespeare.*  
 I shall rise victorious, and subdue  
 My *vanquisher*; spoil'd of his vaunted spoil. *Milton.*  
 Troy's *vanquisher*, and great Achilles' son. *A. Phillips.*  
**VANTAGE**. *n. f.* [from *advantage*.]  
 1. Gain; profit.  
 What great *vantage* do we get by the trade of a pastor? *Syd.*  
 2. Superiority; state in which one had better means of action than another.  
 With the *vantage* of mine own excuse,  
 Hath he excepted most against my love. *Shakespeare.*  
 He had them at *vantage*, being tired and harrassed with a long march. *Bacon.*  
 The pardoned person must not think to stand upon the same *vantage* of ground with the innocent. *South.*  
 3. Opportunity; convenience.  
 Be assur'd, Madam, 'twill be done  
 With his next *vantage*. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*  
 To **VANTAGE**. *v. a.* [from *advantage*.] To profit.  
 We yet of present peril be afraid;  
 For needful fear did never *vantage* none. *Fairy Queen.*  
**VANTRASS**. *n. f.* [*avant bras*, Fr.] Armour for the arm.  
 I'll hide my silver beard in a gold beaver,  
 And in my *vantrass* put this wither'd brawn. *Shakespeare.*  
 Put on *vantrass*, and greaves, and gauntlet. *Milton.*  
**VAPID**. *adj.* [*vapulus*, Latin.] Dead; having the spirit evaporated; spiritless; maudlin; flat.  
 Thy wines let feed a-while  
 On the fat refuse; left too soon disjoint'd,  
 From spiritely it to sharp or *vapid* change. *Phillips.*  
 The effects of a *vapid* and viscous constitution of blood, are stagnation, acrimony, and putrefaction. *Arbutnot.*  
**VAPIDNESS**. *n. f.* [from *vapid*.] The state of being spiritless or maudlin; maudlinness.  
**VAPORATION**. *n. f.* [*evaporation*, Fr. *evaporation*, Lat. from *vapor*.] The act of escaping in vapours.  
**VAPORER**. *n. f.* [from *vapor*.] A boaster; a braggart.  
 This shews these *vaporers*, to what scorn they expose themselves. *Government of the Tongue.*  
**VAPORISH**. *adj.* [from *vapor*.] Vaporous; splenetic; humourfome.  
 Pallas grew *vaporish* once and odd,  
 She would not do the least right thing. *Swift.*  
**VAPOROUS**. *adj.* [*vaporosus*, Fr. from *vapor*.]  
 1. Full of vapours or exhalations; fume.  
 The *vaporous* night approaches. *Shakespeare.*  
 It proceeded from the nature of the *vaporish* place. *Sandys.*  
 This shifting our abode from the warmer and more *vaporous* air of the vallies, to the colder and more subtle air of the hills, is a great benefit to the valetudinarian part. *Dorham.*  
 2. Windy; flatulent.  
 If the mother eat much beans, or such *vaporous* food, it endagereth the child to become lunatick. *Bacon.*  
 Some more subtle corporeal element, may so equally bear against the parts of a little *vaporous* moisture, as to form it into round drops. *More's Antidote against Atheism.*  
 The food which is most *vaporous* and perishable, is the most easily digested.  
 A little tube, jetting out from the extremity of an artery, may carry off these *vaporous* steams of the blood. *Cheyne.*  
**VAPOUR**. *n. f.* [*vapour*, Fr. *vapor*, Latin.]  
 1. Any thing exhalable; any thing that mingles with the air.  
 Vapour, and mist, and exhalation hot.  
 When first the fun too pow'ful beams displays,  
 It draws up *vapours* which obscure its rays: *Milton.*

## VAR

- But ev'n those clouds at last adorn its way,  
 Reflect new glories, and augment the day. *Pope.*  
 2. Wind; flatulence.  
 In the Theffalian witches, and the meetings of witches that have been recorded, great wonders they tell, of carrying in the air, transforming themselves into other bodies. These fables are the effects of imagination: for ointments, if laid on any thing thick, by stopping of the pores, shut in the *vapours*, and send them to the head extremely. *Bacon.*  
 3. Fume; steam.  
 The morning is the best, because the imagination is not clouded by the *vapours* of meat. *Dryden.*  
 In distilling hot spirits, if the head of the still be taken off, the *vapour* which ascends out of the still will take fire at the flame of a candle, and the flame will run along the *vapour* from the candle to the still. *Newton's Optics.*  
 For the imposthume, the *vapour* of vinegar, and any thing which creates a cough, are proper. *Arbutnot on Diet.*  
 4. Mental fume; vain imagination; fancy unreal.  
 If his sorrow bring forth amendment, he hath the grace of hope, though it be clouded over with a melancholy *vapour*, that it be not discernible even to himself. *Hammond.*  
 5. [In the plural.] Diseases caused by flatulence, or by diseased nerves; hypochondriacal maladies; melancholy; spleen.  
 To this we must ascribe the spleen, so frequent in studious men, as well as the *vapours* to which the other sex are so often subject. *Addison's Spectator, N<sup>o</sup>. 115.*  
 To **VAPOUR**. *v. n.* [*vaporo*, Latin.]  
 1. To pass in a vapour, or fume; to emit fumes; to fly off in evaporations.  
 When thou from this world wilt go,  
 The whole world *vapours* in thy breath. *Donne.*  
 Swift running waters *vapour* not so much as standing waters. *Bacon's Nat. Hist. N<sup>o</sup>. 767.*  
 2. To bully; to brag;  
 Not true, quoth he? Howe'er you *vapour*,  
 I can what I affirm make appear. *Hudibras.*  
 These are all the mighty powers  
 You vainly boast, to cry down ours;  
 And what in real value's wanting,  
 Supply with *vapouring* and ranting. *Hudibras.*  
 That I might not be *vapour'd* down by insignificant tediums, I used the name of your society to annihilate all such arguments. *Glanville's Pref. to Scip.*  
 Be you to us but kind;  
 Let Dutchmen *vapour*, Spaniards curse,  
 No sorrow we shall find. *E. Do-set's Song.*  
 To **VAPOUR**. *v. a.* To effuse, or scatter in fumes or vapour.  
 Break off this last lamenting kiss,  
 Which sucks two souls, and *vapours* both away. *Donne.*  
 He'd laugh to see one throw his heart away,  
 Another sighing *vapour* forth his soul,  
 A third to melt himself in tears. *B. Johnson.*  
 Opium loseth some of his poisonous quality, if *vapoured* out, and mingled with spirit of wine. *Bacon.*  
 It must be helped by somewhat which may fix the silver, never to be restored, or *vapoured* away, when incorporated into such a mass of gold. *Bacon.*  
**VARIABLE**. *adj.* [*variabile*, Fr. *variabilis*, Latin.] Changeable; mutable; inconstant.  
 O swear not by th' inconstant moon,  
 That monthly changes in her circled orb;  
 Lest that thy love prove likewise *variable*. *Shakespeare.*  
 Haply countries different,  
 With *variable* objects, shall expel  
 This something settled matter in his heart. *Shakespeare.*  
 By the lively image of other creatures, did those ancients represent the *variable* passions of mortals; as by serpents were signified deceivers. *Raleigh's Hist. of the World.*  
 His heart I know how *variable*, and vain,  
 Self-left. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. xi. l. 92.*  
**VARIABLENESS**. *n. f.* [from *variable*.]  
 1. Changeableness; mutability.  
 You are not solicitous about the *variableness* of the weather, or the change of seasons. *Addison.*  
 2. Levity; inconstancy.  
 Censurers subject themselves to the charge of *variableness* in judgment. *Clarissa.*  
**VARIABLY**. *adv.* [from *variable*.] Changeably; mutably; inconstantly; uncertainly.  
**VARIANCE**. *n. f.* [from *vary*.] Discord; disagreement; dissension.  
 I am come to set a man at *variance* against his father. *Matth.*  
 A cause of law, by violent course,  
 Was, from a *variance*, now a war become. *Daniel's C. War.*  
 Not so as to set any one doctrine of the gospel at *variance* with others, which are all admirably consistent. *S. rat.*  
 She runs, but hopes she does not run unseen:  
 While a kind glance at her purser flies,  
 How much at *variance* are her feet and eyes? *Pope.*



# V A R

If the learned would not sometimes submit to the ignorant; the old to the weakness of the young; there would be nothing but everlasting *variance* in the world. *Swift.*

Many bleed,  
By shameful *variance* betwixt man and man. *Thomson.*

**VARIATION.** *n. f.* [*variatio*, Lat. *variation*, French.]  
1. Change; mutation; difference from itself.  
After much *variation* of opinions, the prisoner was acquitted of treason, but by most voices found guilty of felony. *Hayu.*  
The operation of agents will easily admit of intention and remission, but the effences of things are conceived not capable of any such *variation*. *Locke.*  
The fame of our writers is confined to these two islands, and it is hard it should be limited in time as much as place, by the perpetual *variations* of our speech. *Swift.*  
There is but one common matter, which is diversified by accidents; and the same numerical quantity, by *variations* of texture, may constitute successively all kinds of body. *Bent.*  
2. Difference; change from one to another.  
In some other places are more females born than males; which, upon this *variation* of proportion, I recommend to the curious. *Grant's Bills of Mortality.*  
Each sea had its peculiar shells, and the same *variation* of soils; this tract affording such a terrestrial matter as is proper for the formation of one sort of shell-fish; that of another. *Woodward's Nat. Hist.*  
3. Successive change.  
Sir Walter Blunt,  
Stain'd with the *variation* of each foil  
Betwixt that Holmedon and this seat of ours. *Shakespeare.*  
4. [In grammar.] Change of termination of nouns.  
The rules of grammar, and useful examples of the *variation* of words, and the peculiar form of speech, are often appointed to be repeated. *Watt's Improv. of the Mind.*  
5. Change in natural phenomena.  
The duke run a long course of calm prosperity, without any visible eclipse or wane in himself, amidst divers *variations* in others. *Wotton's Life of Buckingham.*  
6. Deviation.  
If we admit a *variation* from the state of his creation, that *variation* must be necessarily after an eternal duration, and therefore within the compass of time. *Hale.*  
I may seem sometimes to have varied from his sense; but the greatest *variations* may be fairly deduced from him. *Dryden.*  
7. *Variation of the compass*; deviation of the magnetick needle from an exact parallel with the meridian.  
**VARIATION.** *adj.* [*variatus*, Latin.] Diseased with dilation.  
There are instances of one vein only being *various*, which may be destroyed by tying it above and below the dilation. *Sharpe.*  
8. **TO VARIATE.** *v. a.* [*variatus*, school Latin.] To diversify; to stain with different colours.  
The shells are filled with a white spar, which *variegates* and adds to the beauty of the stone. *Woodward on Fossils.*  
They had fountains of *variegated* marble in their rooms. *Arch.*  
Ladies like *variegated* tulips show;  
'Tis to the changes half the charms we owe:  
Such happy spots the nice admirers take,  
Fine by defect, and delicately weak. *Pope's Epist.*  
**VARIATION.** *n. f.* [*variatio*, Latin.] Diversity of colours.  
Plant your choice tulips in natural earth, somewhat impoverished with very fine sand; else they will soon lose their *variations*. *Everlyn's Kalend.*  
**VARIETY.** *n. f.* [*varietas*, Fr. *varietas*, Latin.]  
1. Change; succession of one thing to another; intermixture of one thing with another.  
All sorts are here that all th' earth yields;  
*Variety* without end. *Milton's Par. Lost.*  
*Variety* is nothing else but a continued novelty. *South.*  
If the sun's light consisted of but one sort of rays, there would be but one colour in the whole world, nor would it be possible to produce any new colour by reflections or refractions; and by consequence that the *variety* of colours depends upon the composition of light. *Newton's Opticks.*  
2. One thing of many by which *variety* is made. In this sense it has a plural.  
The inclosed warmth, which the earth hath in itself, stirred up by the heat of the sun, assisteth nature in the speedier procreation of those *varieties*, which the earth bringeth forth. *Raleigh's Hist. of the World.*  
3. Difference; dissimilitude.  
There is a *variety* in the tempers of good men, with relation to the different impressions they receive from different objects of charity. *F. Atterbury.*  
4. *Variation*; deviation; change from a former state.  
It were a great vanity to reject those reasons drawn from the nature of things, or to go about to answer those reasons by suppositions of a *variety* in things, from what they now appear. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*  
**VARIOUS.** *adj.* [*varius*, Latin.]  
1. Different; several; manifold.

# V A R

Then were they known to men by *various* names,  
And *various* idols, through the heathen world. *Milton.*  
2. Changeable; uncertain; unfixed; unlike itself.  
The names of mixed modes want standards in nature, whereby to adjust their signification; therefore they are very *various* and doubtful. *Locke.*  
3. Unlike each other.  
He in derision sets  
Upon their tongues a *various* spirit,  
To rale quite out their native language. *Milton.*  
4. *Various* crowds of vanquish'd nations march along,  
*Various* in arms, in habit, and in tongue. *Dryden.*  
5. *Various* of temper, as of face or frame,  
Each individual: his great end the fame. *Pope.*  
6. *Variegated*; diversified.  
Herbs sudden flower'd,  
Opening their *various* colours. *Milton.*  
**VARIOUSLY.** *adv.* [*from various*.] In a *various* manner.  
Having been *variously* tossed by fortune, directed his course to a safe harbour. *Bacon.*  
**VARIOUS.** *n. f.* [*varius*, Latin.] A *various* object from the sense,  
*Variously* representing.  
Those *various* squadrons, *variously* design'd,  
Each vessel freighted with a several load;  
Each squadron waiting for a several wind;  
All find but one, to burn them in the road. *Dryden.*  
Different elements, while they repair the fluids and solids, act *variously* upon them according to their different natures. *Arbuth.*  
**VARIX.** [*Lat. varix*, Fr.] A dilatation of the vein.  
In ulcers of the legs, accompanied with *varices* or dilations of the veins, the *varix* can only be assisted by the bandage. *Sharpe.*  
**VARLET.** *n. f.* [*varlet*, old French, now *valet*.]  
1. Anciently a servant or footman.  
Such lords ill example do give,  
Where *varlets* and drabs so may live. *Tusser's Husbandry.*  
2. A scoundrel; a rascal. This word has deviated from its original meaning, as *far* in Latin.  
I am the veriest *varlet* that ever chew'd. *Shakespeare. Hen. IV.*  
Where didst thou leave these *varlets*? *Shakespeare.*  
Thou, *varlet*, dost thy master's gains devour;  
Thou milk'st his ewes, and often twice an hour. *Dryden.*  
When the Roman legions were in a disposition to mutiny; an impudent *varlet*, who was a private centinel, resolv'd to try the power of his eloquence. *Addison.*  
**VARLETRY.** *n. f.* [*from varlet*.] Rabble; croud; populace.  
Shall they hoist me up,  
And shew me to the shouting *varletry*  
Of cent'ring Rome? *Shakespeare. Ant. and Cleo.*  
**VARNISH.** *n. f.* [*varnis*, Fr. *varnis*, Latin.]  
1. A matter laid upon wood, metal, or other bodies, to make them shine.  
We'll put on those shall praise your excellence,  
And set a double *varnish* on the fame. *Shakespeare.*  
The fame of Cicero had not borne her age so well, if it had not been joined with some vanity? Like unto *varnish*, that makes ceilings not only shine, but last. *Bacon.*  
This blue *varnish* that the green endears,  
The sacred rust of twice ten hundred years. *Pope.*  
2. Cover; palliation.  
**TO VARNISH.** *v. a.* [*varnisser*, *varnir*, Fr. from the noun.]  
1. To cover with something shining.  
O vanity!  
To set a pearl in steel so meanly *varnished*. *Steele.*  
Clamber not you up to the casements;  
Nor thrust your head into the publick street,  
To gaze on christian fools with *varnish'd* faces. *Shakespeare.*  
2. To cover; to conceal with something ornamental.  
Specious deeds on earth, which glory excites;  
Or close ambition *varnish'd* o'er with zeal. *Milton.*  
His manly heart was still above  
Dissembled hate, or *varnish'd* love. *Dryden.*  
Men espouse the well-endow'd opinions in fashion, and then seek arguments to make good their beauty, or *varnish* over and cover their deformity. *Locke's Works.*  
3. To palliate; to hide with colour of rhetoric.  
To *varnish* all their errors, and secure  
The ills they act, and all the world endure. *Denham.*  
Cato's voice was ne'er employ'd  
To clear the guilty, and to *varnish* crimes. *Addison.*  
Speak the plain truth, and *varnish* not your crimes! *Philips.*  
**VARNISHER.** *n. f.* [*from varnish*.]  
1. One whose trade is to varnish.  
An oil obtained of common oil, may probably be of good use to surgeons and *varnishers*. *Boyle's Works.*  
2. A dissembler; an adorer.  
Modest dulness lurks in thought's disguise;  
Thou *varnisher* of fools, and cheat of all the wife. *Pope.*  
**VARY.**

# V A S

**VARELS.** *n. f.* [*varrel*, Fr.] Silver rings about the leg of a hawk, on which the owner's name is engraved. *Dist.*  
**TO VARY.** *v. a.* [*vario*, Lat. *varior*, French.]  
1. To change; to make unlike itself.  
Let your ceaseless change  
Vary to our great creator still new praise. *Milton.*  
2. To change to something else.  
Gods that never change their state,  
Vary oft their love and hate. *Waller.*  
We are to *vary* the customs, according to the time and country where the scene of action lies. *Dryden.*  
The master's hand, which to the life can trace  
The airs, the lines, and features of the face;  
May, with a free and bolder stroke, express  
A *varied* posture, or a flatt'ring dress. *Sir J. Denham.*  
He *varies* ev'ry shape with ease,  
And tries all forms that may Pomona please. *Pope.*  
3. To make of different kinds.  
God hath divided the genius of men according to the different affairs of the World; and *varied* their inclinations, according to the variety of actions to be performed. *Brewster.*  
4. To diversify; to variegate.  
God hath here  
Vary'd his bounty so with new delights. *Milton.*  
**TO VARY.** *v. n.*  
1. To be changeable; to appear in different forms.  
Darkling stands  
The *varying* shore o' th' world. *Shakespeare. Ant. and Cleo.*  
So *varied* he, and of his tortuous train  
Cur'd many a wanton wreath. *Milton.*  
2. To be unlike each other.  
Those who made laws, had their minds polished above the vulgar: and yet unaccountably the public constitutions of nations *vary*. *Collier on Pride.*  
3. To alter; to become unlike itself.  
He had a strange interchanging of large and unexpected pardons, with several executions; which could not be imputed to any inconsistency, but to a principle he had set unto himself, that he would *vary* and try both ways in turn. *Bacon.*  
That each from other differs, first confess;  
Next, that he *varies* from himself no less. *Pope's Epist.*  
4. To deviate; to depart.  
The crime consists in violating the law, and *varying* from the right rule of reason. *Locke.*  
5. To succeed each other.  
While fear and anger, with alternate grace,  
Paint in her breast, and *vary* in her face. *Addison's Cato.*  
6. To disagree; to be at variance.  
In judgment of her substance thus they *vary*,  
And *vary* thus in judgment of her fest;  
For some her chair up to the brain do carry,  
Some sink it down into the stomach's heat. *Sir J. Davies.*  
7. To shift colours.  
Will the falcon stooping from above,  
Smit with her *varying* plumage, spare the dove?  
Admires the jay the insect's gilded wings? *Pope.*  
**VARY.** *n. f.* [*from the verb*.] Change; alteration. Not in use.  
Such smiling rogues as these sooth every passion;  
Renege, affirm, and turn their halcyon beaks,  
With every gale and *vary* of their masters. *Shakespeare.*  
**VASCULAR.** *adj.* [*from vasculum*, Latin.]  
1. Consisting of vessels; full of vessels.  
Nutrition of the solids is performed by the circulating liquid in the smallest *vascular* solids. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*  
**VASCULIFEROUS.** *adj.* [*vasculum* and *fero*, Latin.] Such plants as have, besides the common calyx, a peculiar vessel to contain the seed, sometimes divided into cells; and these have always a monopetalous flower, either uniform or difform. *Quincy.*  
**VASE.** *n. f.* [*vas*, Fr. *vasa*, Latin.] A vessel; generally a vessel rather for show than use.  
The toilet stands unveil'd,  
Each silver *vase* in mystick order laid. *Pope.*  
**VASSAL.** *n. f.* [*vassal*, Fr. *vassallo*, Italian.]  
1. One who holds by the will of a superior lord.  
Every petty prince, *vassal* to the emperor, can coin what money he pleareth. *Swift's Short View of Ireland.*  
The *vassals* are invited to bring in their complaints to the viceroys, who imprison and chastise their masters. *Addison.*  
2. A subject; a dependant.  
She cannot content the lord with performance of his discipline, that hath at her side a *vassal*, whom Satan hath made his vicegerent, to cross whatsoever the faithful should do. *Hosker, b. viii. §. 34.*  
Such as they thought fit for labour, they received as *vassals*; but imputed not the benefit of laws, but every one made his will a law unto his own *vassal*. *Spenser's State of Ireland.*  
The common people were free subjects to the king, not slaves and *vassals* to their pretended lords. *Sir J. Davies.*  
The mind hath not reason to remember, that passions ought to be her *vassals*, not her masters. *Raleigh.*

# V A T

*Vassals* of his anger, when the scourge  
Inexorable, and the torturing hour  
Calls us to penance. *Milton.*  
As all his *vassals* eagerly desir'd;  
With mind averse, he rather underwent  
His people's will, than gave his own consent. *Dryden.*  
He subjugated a king, and called him his *vassal*. *Baker.*  
3. A servant; one who acts by the will of another.  
I am his fortune's *vassal*, and I send him  
The greatness he has got. *Shakespeare. Ant. and Cleop.*  
4. A slave; a low wretch.  
Thou swear'st thy Gods in vain  
O *vassal*! miscreant! *Shakespeare. K. Lear.*  
**VASSALLAGE.** *n. f.* [*vasselage*, Fr. from *vassal*.] The state of a *vassal*; tenure at will; servitude; slavery; dependance.  
He renounc'd the *vassallage*  
Of Rome again. *Fairy Queen.*  
All my pow'r do their bestowing lose,  
Like *vassallage* at unawares encountering  
The eye of majesty. *Shakespeare's Troilus and Cressida.*  
They would have brought the Achaeans from the condition of followers and dependents unto meer *vassallage*. *Raleigh.*  
Let us not then pursue,  
By force impossible, by leave obtain'd  
Unacceptable, though in heav'n our state  
Of splendid *vassallage*. *Milton's Par. Lost.*  
Curs'd *vassallage*,  
First idoliz'd till love's hot fire be o'er;  
Then slaves to those who courted us before. *Dryden.*  
**VAST.** *adj.* [*vastus*, Fr. *vastus*, Latin.]  
1. Large; great.  
What the parliament meant to attempt with those *vast* numbers of men, every day levied. *Clarendon, book i.*  
That is an ample and capacious mind, which takes in *vast* and sublime ideas without pain. *Watts.*  
His open stores,  
Though *vast*, were little to his ampler heart. *Thomson.*  
2. Viciously great; enormously extensive or capacious.  
The vicious language is *vast*, and gaping, swelling, and irregular; when it contends to be high, full of rock, mountain, and pointedness. *B. Johnson.*  
They view'd the *vast* unmeasurable abyss. *Milton.*  
Others with *vast* Typhoean rage more fell,  
Rend up rocks. *Milton.*  
**VAST.** *n. f.* [*vastum*, Latin.] An empty waste.  
They shook hands, as over a *vast*; and embrac'd, as from the ends of oppos'd winds. *Shakespeare.*  
Through the *vast* of heav'n it founded. *Milton.*  
The wat'ry *vast*,  
Secure of storms, your royal brother past. *Pope.*  
**VASTATION.** *n. f.* [*vastatio*, from *vasto*, Latin.] Waste; depopulation.  
This wild-fire made the saddest *vastations*, in the many fatal outrages which these eager contentious occasion. *Dexar of Piety.*  
**VASTIDITY.** *n. f.* [*vastitas*, Lat. from *vastus*.] Wideness; immensity. A barbarous word.  
Perpetual durance,  
Through all the world's *vastidity*. *Shakespeare.*  
**VASTLY.** *adv.* [*from vast*.] Greatly; to a great degree.  
Holland's resolving upon its own defence, without our share in the war, would leave us to enjoy the trade of the world, and thereby grow *vastly* both in strength and treasures. *Temple.*  
It is *vastly* the concern of government, and of themselves too, whether they be morally good or bad. *South.*  
**VASTNESS.** *n. f.* [*from vast*.] Immensity; enormous greatness.  
Behemoth, biggest born of earth, upheav'd  
His *vastness*. *Milton's Par. Lost.*  
She by the rocks compell'd to stay behind,  
Is by the *vastness* of her bulk confin'd. *Waller.*  
When I compare this little performance with the *vastness* of my subject, methinks I have brought but a cockle-shell of water from the ocean. *Clarendon.*  
Anioto observed not moderation in the *vastness* of his draught. *Dryden.*  
Hence we may discover the cause of the *vastness* of the ocean. *Bentley's Sermons.*  
**VASTY.** *adj.* [*from vast*.] Large; enormously great.  
I can call spirits from the *vasty* deep. *Shakespeare.*  
**VAT.** *n. f.* [*vat*, Dutch, *fat*, Saxon.] A vessel in which liquors are kept in the immature state.  
Plumpy Bacchus, with pink cyne,  
In thy *vats* our cares be drown'd. *Shakespeare.*  
Let him produce his *vats* and tubs in opposition to heaps of arms and standards. *Addison.*  
Wouldst thou thy *vats* with gen'rous juice should froth,  
Respect thy orchards. *Philips.*  
**VATICIDE.** *n. f.* [*vates* and *cado*, Latin.] A murderer of poets.  
The catiff *vaticide* conceiv'd a prayer. *Pope's Dunciad.*  
**TO VATICINATE.** *v. n.* [*vaticiner*, Latin.] To prophesy; to practise prediction.  
The most admired of all prophane prophets, whose predictions have been so much cried up, did *vaticinate* here. *Hovel.*  
**VAYA'SOUR.**



# V A U

**V A S C O U R.** *n. f.* [*vassour*, Fr.] One who himself holding of a superior lord, has others holding under him.  
Names have been taken of civil honours, as king, knight, valuator, or *vassour*, squire. *Camden.*

**V A U D E V I L.** *n. f.* [*vaudeville*, Fr.] A song common among the vulgar, and sung about the streets, *Trév.* A ballad; a trivial strain.

**V A U L T.** *n. f.* [*vaulte*, Fr. *voluta*, Ital. *voluta*, low Latin.]  
1. A continued arch.  
O, you are men of stone:  
Had I your tongues and eyes, I'd use them so  
That heaven's vault should crack. *Shakefp. K. Lear.*  
The word signifies an orb or sphere. And this shews us both the form of the Mosaic abys, which was included within this vault: and the form of the habitable earth, which was the outward surface of this vault, or the cover of the abys. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*  
2. A cellar.  
Creep into the kill-hole.  
He will seek there; neither press, well, vault, but he hath an abstract for the remembrance of. *Shakefp.*  
The wine of life is drawn, and the meer lees  
Is left this vault to brag of. *Shakefp.*  
Whether your fruitful fancy lies  
To banish rats that haunt our vault. *Swift.*  
3. A cave; a cavern.  
The silent vaults of death, unknown to light,  
And hell itself, lie naked to his sight. *Sandys.*  
4. A repository for the dead.  
Shall I not be stified in the vault,  
To whose foul mouth no healthsome air breathes in. *Shakefp.*  
To VAULT. *v. a.* [*valliter*, Fr. from the noun.]  
To arch; to shape of a vault.  
Hath nature given them eyes  
To see this vaulted arch, and the rich cope  
Of sea and land, which can distinguish 'twixt  
The fiery orbs above, and the twinn'd stones  
Upon th' humbl'd beach? *Shakefp. Cymbeline.*  
2. To cover with an arch.  
Over-head the dismal hiss  
Of fiery darts in flaming volleys flew;  
And flying vaulted either host with fire. *Milton.*  
To VAULT. *v. n.* [*valligare*, Fr. *valligare*, Italian.]  
1. To leap; to jump.  
Vaulting ambition, which o'erleaps itself,  
And falls on th' other. *Shakefp. Macbeth.*  
The pretty vaulting sea refus'd to drown me,  
Knowing that thou would'st have me drown'd on shore. *Sh.*  
He is vaulting variable ramps  
In your despite, upon your purse. *Shakefp.*  
If I could win a lady by vaulting into my saddle with my armour on, I should quickly leap into a wife. *Shakefp.*  
Leaning on his lance, he vaulted on a tree. *Dryden.*  
If a man shou'd leap a garret, or vault down the monument, wou'd he leave the memory of a hero behind him? *Colker on Duelling.*  
Lucan vaulted upon Pegasus with all the heat and intrepidity of youth. *Addison.*  
2. To play the tumbler, or posture-master.  
VAULT. *n. f.* [from the verb.] A leap; a jump.  
VAULTAGE. *n. f.* [from vault.] Arched cellar. Not in use.  
He'll call you to foot an answer for it,  
That caves and wombly vaultages of France  
Shall chide your trespass, and return your mock  
In second accent to his ordinance. *Shakefp. Hen. V.*  
VAULTED. *adj.* [from vault.] Arched; concave.  
Restore the lock! she cries, and all around  
Rejoice the lock! the vaulted roofs rebound. *Pope.*  
VAULTER. *n. f.* [from vault.] A leaper; a jumper; a tumbler.  
VAULTY. *adj.* [from vault.] Arched; concave. A bad word.  
I will kiss thy detestable bones,  
And put my eye-balls in thy vaulty brows,  
And ring these fingers with thy household worms. *Shakefp.*  
I'll say that is not the lark, whose notes do beat  
The vaulty heav'ns so high above our heads. *Shakefp.*  
VAUNMURE. *n. f.* [*avant mur*, Fr.] A false wall; a work raised before the main wall.  
With another engine named the warwolfe, he pierced with one stone, and cut, as even as a thread, two vaunmures.  
This warlike captain, daily attempting the vaunmures, in the end by force obtained the fame; and so possessed of the place, desperately kept it till greater help came running in, who, with wonderful expedition, clapt up a strong covering betwixt the wall and the vaunmure. *Knoller's Hist. of the Turks.*  
To VAUNT. *v. a.* [*vanter*, Fr.] To boast; to display with ostentation.  
Not that great champion  
Whom famous poets verse so much doth vaunt;  
And hath for twelve huge labours high extoll'd,  
So many furies and sharp hits did haunt. *Fairy Queen.*

# U D D

Not any damsel which her vaunteth most,  
In skillful knitting of soft filken twine.  
My vanquisher spoil'd of his vaunted spoil. *Spenser.*  
To VAUNT. *v. n.*  
1. To play the braggart; to talk with ostentation; to make vain show; to boast.  
You say, you are a better soldier;  
Let it appear so; make your vaunting true. *Shakefp.*  
The illusions of magick were put down, and their vaunting in wisdom reproved with disgrace. *Wisdom xvii. 7.*  
So spake th' apostate angel, though in pain;  
Vaunting aloud, but rack'd with deep despair.  
Pride which prompts a man to vaunt and overvalue what he is, does incline him to disvalue what he has. *Gov. of Tongue.*  
2. I scarcely know in what sense Dryden has used this word, unless it be miswritten for *vaunts*.  
'Tis he: I feel him now in ev'ry part;  
Like a new world he vaunts about my heart. *Dryden.*  
VAUNT. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Brag; boast; vain ostentation.  
Sir John Perrot bent his course not to that point, but rather quite contrary, in scorn, and in vain vaunt of his own counsels. *Spenser.*  
Him I seduc'd with other promises and other vaunts. *Milton.*  
Such vaunts who can with patience read,  
Who thus describes his hero when he's dead?  
In heat of action slain, he scorns to fall,  
But still maintains the war, and fights at all. *Granville.*  
VAUNT. *n. f.* [from *vaunt*, Fr.] The first part. Not used.  
Our play  
Leaps o'er the vaunt and firstlings.  
VAUNTER. *n. f.* [*vaunteur*, Fr. from *vaunt*.] Boaster; braggart; man given to vain ostentation.  
Some feign  
To menage steeds, as did this vaunter; but in vain. *Spenser.*  
Tongue-vallant hero, vaunter of thy might;  
In threats the foremost, but the lag in fight. *Dryden.*  
VAUNTEUL. *adj.* [from *vaunt* and *full*.] Boastful; ostentatious.  
Whiles all the heavens on lower creatures smil'd,  
Young Clarion, with vauntful lustihed,  
After his guise did cast abroad to fare. *Spenser.*  
VAUNTINGLY. *adv.* [from *vaunting*.] Boastfully; ostentatiously.  
I heard thee say, and vauntingly thou spak'st it,  
That thou wert cause of noble Glo'ster's death. *Shakefp.*  
VA'WARD. *n. f.* [*van and ward*.] Foie part  
Since we have the va'ward of the day,  
My love shall hear the music of my hounds. *Shakefp.*  
Marcius,  
Their hands i' th' va'ward are the Antiates  
Of their best trust. *Shakefp. Coriolanus.*  
He desired nothing more than to have confirmed his authority in the minds of the vulgar, by the present and ready attendance of the va'ward. *Knoller's Hist. of the Turks.*  
UBERTY. *n. f.* [*ubertas*, Latin.] Abundance; fruitfulness.  
UBICATION. *n. f.* [from *ubi*, Latin.] Local relation; where-ness. A scholastic term.  
Relations, *ubications*, duration, the vulgar philosophy admits to be something; and yet to enquire in what place they are, were gross. *Glennville.*  
UBIQUITARY. *adj.* [from *ubique*, Latin.] Existing every where.  
For wealth and an ubiquitous commerce, none can exceed her. *Hew.*  
UBIQUITARY. *n. f.* [from *ubique*, Latin.] One that exists every where.  
How far wide is Aquinas, which faith, by the same reason that an angel might be in two places, he might be in as many as you will? See now, either Xavier is every where, or else the carcass of a friar is more subtle than the nature of an angel. To conclude, either Aquinas is false, or the papists ubiquitous. *Hall.*  
UBIQUITY. *n. f.* [from *ubique*, Latin.] Omnipresence; existence at the same time in all places.  
In the one there is attributed to God death, whereof divine nature is not capable; in the other ubiquity unto man, which human nature admitteth not. *Hooker.*  
Pern the light,  
A solemn night,  
As you should meet,  
In any street,  
In that ubiquity.  
Could they think that to be infinite and immense, the ubiquity of which they could thrust into a corner of their closet. *South.*  
UDDER. *n. f.* [*uber*, Saxon; *uder*, Dutch. *uber*, Lat.] The breast or dugs of a cow, or other large animal.  
A hounds, with udders all drawn dry,  
Lay couching head on ground. *Shakefp.*  
Sithence the cow  
Produc'd an ampler store of milk; the she-goat,  
Not without pain, dragg'd her diffident udder. *Prior.*  
UDDERED. *adj.* [from *udder*.] Furnished with udders.  
Marian soft could stroke the udder'd cow. *Gay.*  
VEAL.

# VEG

**VEAL.** *n. f.* [*veal*, a calf, *veeler*, *vefter*, to bring forth a calf, old French; *vitellus*, Latin.] The flesh of a calf killed for the table.  
Would'st thou with mighty beef augment thy meal?  
Seek Leadenhall; St. James's sends thee veal. *Gay.*  
Seek Leadenhall; St. James's sends thee veal. *Gay.*  
VECTION. *n. f.* [*vectio*, *vectio*, Latin.] The act of carrying, or being carried.  
VECTATION. *n. f.* [*vectio*, Latin.] A species of vegetation seldom used amongst the antients. *Arbuthnot.*  
VECTURE. [*vectura*, Latin.] Carriage.  
Three things one nation selleth unto another; the commodity as nature yieldeth it, the manufacture and the vecture or carriage. *Bacon's Essays.*  
To VEER. *v. n.* [*virer*, French.] To turn about.  
If a wild uncertainty prevail,  
And turn your veering heart with ev'ry gale;  
You lose the fruit of all your former care,  
For the sad prospect of a just despair.  
Nigh rivers mouth, where wind  
Veers oft, as oft he fleers and shifts her fail. *Milton.*  
I have no taste of the noisy praise  
Of giddy crowds, as changeable as winds;  
Servants to change, and blowing with the tide  
Of swoll'n success; but veering with its ebb.  
A-head the master pilot fleers  
And as he leads, the following navy veers. *Dryden.*  
It is a double misfortune to a nation given to change, when they have a sovereign that is prone to fall in with all the turns and veerings of the people. *Addison's Freeholder.*  
The wind veered about to north-west. *Derham.*  
To VEER. *v. a.*  
1. To let out.  
As it is a great point of art, when our matter requires it, to enlarge and veer out all fail; so to take it in and contract it, is of no less praise when the argument doth ask it. *B. Japh.*  
2. To turn; to change.  
I see the haven nigh at hand,  
To which I mean my weary course to bend;  
Veer the main-sheet, and bear up with the land. *Spenser.*  
Sailing farther, it veers its lilly to the west, and regardeth that quarter, wherein the land is nearer or greater. *Brown.*  
VEGETABILITY. *n. f.* [from *vegetable*.] Vegetable nature; the quality of growth without sensation.  
The coagulating spirits of salts, and lapidifical juice of the sea, entering the parts of the plant, overcomes its vegetability, and converts it into a lapidaceous substance. *Broome.*  
VEGETABLE. *n. f.* [*vegetabilis*, school Lat. *vegetabile*, Fr.] Any thing that has growth without sensation, as plants.  
Vegetables are organized bodies consisting of various parts, containing vessels furnished with different juices; and taking in their nourishment from without, usually by means of a root, by which they are fixed to the earth, or to some other body, as in the generality of plants; sometimes by means of pores distributed over the whole surface, as in sub-marine plants. *Hill's Materia Medica.*  
Let brutes and vegetables that cannot drink,  
So far as drought and nature urges, think. *Waller.*  
In vegetables it is the shape, and in bodies, not propagated by seed, it is the colour we most fix on. *Locke.*  
Other animated substances are called vegetables, which have within themselves the principle of another sort of life and growth, and of various productions of leaves, flowers and fruit, such as we see in plants, herbs, trees. *Watts.*  
VEGETABLE. *adj.* [*vegetabilis*, Latin.]  
1. Belonging to a plant.  
The vegetable world, each plant and tree,  
From the fair cedar on the craggy brow,  
To creeping moss. *Prior.*  
Both mechanisms are equally curious, from one uniform juice to extract all the variety of vegetable juices; or from such variety of food to make a fluid very near uniform to the blood of an animal. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*  
The well shower'd earth  
Is deep enrich'd with vegetable life. *Thomson.*  
2. Having the nature of plants.  
Amidst them stood the tree of life,  
High eminent, blooming ambrosial fruit  
Of vegetable gold. *Milton's Par. Lost.*  
That vegetative terrestrial hath been ever the standing fund, out of which is derived the matter of all animal and vegetable bodies. *Woodward's Nat. Hist.*  
To VEGETATE. *v. n.* [*vegeto*, Latin.] To grow as plants; to shoot out; to grow without sensation.  
Rain-water may be endued with some vegetating or prolific virtue, derived from some saline or oleose particles. *Ray.*  
As long as the seeds remained lodged in a natural soil, they would soon vegetate, and send forth a new set of trees. *Woodward.*  
See dying vegetables life sustain;  
See life dissolving vegetate again. *Pope's Essay on Man.*  
VEGETATION. *n. f.* [from *vegeto*, Latin.]  
1. The power of producing the growth of plants.  
The exterior surface consisted of a terrestrial matter proper

# VEH

for the nourishment of plants, being little entangled with mere mineral matter, that was unfit for vegetation. *Woodward.*  
The fun, deep-darting to the dark retreat  
Of vegetation, sets the steaming power  
At large. *Thomson's Spring.*  
Love warbles through the vocal groves, *Anonymous.*  
And vegetation paints the plain.  
2. The power of growth without sensation.  
Plants, though beneath the excellency of creatures endued with sense, yet exceed them in the faculty of vegetation and of fertility.  
These pulsations I attribute to a plactic nature, or vital principle, as the vegetation of plants must also be. *Ray.*  
VEGETATIVE. *adj.* [*vegetativus*, Fr. from *vegetare*.]  
1. Having the quality of growing without life.  
Creatures vegetative and growing, have their seeds in themselves. *Raleigh's Hist. of the World.*  
2. Having the power to produce growth in plants.  
Homer makes deities of the vegetative faculties, and virtues of the field. *Broome's Notes on Odyss.*  
VEGETATIVENESS. *n. f.* [from *vegetative*.] The quality of producing growth.  
VEGETE. *adj.* [*vegetus*, Latin.] Vigorous; active; spritely.  
The soul was *vegete*, quick and lively; full of the youthfulness and spriteliness of youth. *South.*  
The faculties in age must be less *vegete* and nimble than in youth. *Wallis.*  
VEGETIVE. *adj.* [from *vegeto*, Latin.] Vegetable; having the nature of plants.  
Nor rent off, but cut off ripe bean with a knife,  
For hindering stalks of his *vegetive* life. *Tuff. Husbandry.*  
VEGETIVE. *n. f.* [from the adjective.] A vegetable.  
Hence *vegetives* receive their fragrant birth,  
And clothe the naked bosom of the earth. *Sandys.*  
The tree still panted in th' unfinished part,  
Not wholly *vegetive*; and heav'd her heart. *Dryden.*  
VEHEMENCE. *n. f.* [*vehementia*, Latin.]  
VEHEMENCY. *n. f.* [*vehementia*, Latin.]  
1. Violence; force.  
Universal hubbub wild,  
Of stunning sounds and voices all confus'd,  
Assaults his ear with loudest *vehement*. *Milton.*  
2. Ardour; mental violence; terrour.  
Think ye are men; deem it not impossible for you to err: sift impartially your own hearts, whether it be force of reason, or vehemency of affection, which hath bred, and still doth feed these opinions in you. *Hooker's Pref.*  
The best persuasions  
Fail not to use; and with what *vehemency*  
Th' occasion shall instruct you. *Shakefp. Hen. VIII.*  
Would it apply well to the *vehemency* of your affection, that I should win what you would enjoy?  
The extremity of the condition produced some earnestness and *vehemency* of expression more than ordinary. *Clarendon.*  
This pure cause would kindle my rap'd spirits  
To such a flame of sacred *vehement*,  
That dumb things wou'd be mov'd to sympathize. *Milton.*  
He hurries on his action with variety of events, and ends it in less compass than two months. This *vehement* of his is most suitable to my temper. *Dryden.*  
Marcus is over-warm; his fond complaints  
Have so much earnestness and passion in them,  
I hear him with a secret kind of horror,  
And tremble at his *vehement* of temper. *Addison's Cato.*  
VEHEMENT. *adj.* [*vehement*, Fr. *vehemens*, Latin.]  
1. Violent; forcible.  
A strong imagination hath more force upon light and subtle motions, than upon motions *vehement* or ponderous. *Bacon.*  
Gold will endure a *vehement* fire for a long time, without any change. *Grew.*  
2. Ardent; eager; fervent.  
By their *vehement* instigation,  
In this just suit come I to move your grace. *Shakefp.*  
I find  
In all things else delight indeed; but such,  
As us'd or not, works in the mind no change,  
Nor *vehement* desire. *Milton's Par. Lost.*  
VEHEMENTLY. *adv.* [from *vehement*.]  
1. Forcibly.  
2. Pathetically; urgently.  
The christian religion inculcates kindness more *vehemently*, and forbids malice and hatred more strictly than any religion did before. *Tillotson.*  
VEHICLE. *n. f.* [*vehiculum*, Latin.]  
1. That in which any thing is carried.  
Evil spirits might very properly appear in *vehicles* of flame, to terrify and surprize. *Addison's Guardian.*  
2. That part of a medicine which serves to make the principal ingredient potable.  
That the meat descends by one passage; the drink, or moistening *vehicle* by another, is a popular tenet. *Brown.*  
3. That by means of which any thing is conveyed.



VEI

The gaiety of a diverting word, serves as a *vehicle* to convey the force and meaning of a thing. *L'Estrange.*  
To VEIL, *v. n.* [*velo*, Lat. See VAIL.]  
1. To cover with a veil, or any thing which conceals the face.

Her face was *veil'd*; yet to my fancied sight,  
Love, sweetness, goodness in her person shin'd. *Milton.*  
It became the Jewish fashion when they went to pray, to *veil* their heads and faces. *Boyle.*

2. To cover; to invest.  
I decry,  
From yonder blazing cloud that *veils* the hill,  
One of the heav'nly host. *Milton.*

3. To hide; to conceal.  
Of darkness visible so much be lent,  
As half to shew, half *veil* the deep intent. *Pope's Dunciad.*

VEIL, *n. f.* [*velum*, Latin.]  
1. A cover to conceal the face.

To feed his fiery lustful eye,  
He snatch'd the *veil* that hung her face before. *Fairy Queen.*  
The Paphian queen from that fierce battle borne,  
With gored hand, and *veil* so rudely torn,  
Like terror did among the immortals breed. *Waller.*

The famous painter could allow no place  
For private sorrow in a prince's face:  
Yet, that his piece might not exceed belief,  
He cast a *veil* upon supposed grief. *Waller.*

As *veils* transparent cover, but not hide,  
Such metaphors appear when right apply'd.  
When through the phrase we plainly see the sense,  
Truth with such obvious meanings will dispense. *Granville.*

She accepts the hero, and the dame  
Wraps in her *veil*, and frees from sense of shame. *Pope.*

2. A cover; a disguise.  
I will pluck the borrow'd *veil* of modesty from the so  
seeming Mrs. Page; divulge Page himself for a secure and  
wifful Acton. *Shakspeare. Merry Wives of Windsor.*

Knock on my heart; for thou hast skill to find  
If it sound solid, or be fill'd with wind;  
And thro' the *veil* of words thou view'st the naked mind. *Dry.*

The ill-natured man exposes those failings in human nature,  
which the other would cast a *veil* over. *Addison.*

VEIN, *n. f.* [*veine*, Fr. *vena*, Latin.]  
The veins are only a continuation of the extreme capillary  
arteries reflected back again towards the heart, and uniting  
their channels as they approach it, till at last they all form  
three large veins; the *cava descendens*, which brings the blood  
back from all the parts above the heart; the *cava ascendens*,  
which brings the blood from all the parts below the heart;  
and the *porta*, which carries the blood to the liver. The  
coats of the veins are the same with those of the arteries,  
only the muscular coat is as thin in all the veins, as it is in  
the capillary arteries; the pressure of the blood against the  
sides of the veins being less than that against the sides of  
the arteries. In the veins there is no pulse, because the blood  
is thrown into them with a continued stream, and because it  
moves from a narrow channel to a wider. The capillary  
veins unite with one another, as the capillary arteries. In  
all the veins perpendicular to the horizon, excepting those of  
the uterus and of the porta, are small membranes or  
valves; like so many half thimbles stuck to the side of  
the veins, with their mouths towards the heart. In the  
motion of the blood towards the heart, they are pressed close  
to the side of the veins; but if blood should fall back, it  
must fill the valves; and they being distended, stop up the  
channel, so that no blood can repass them. *Quincy.*

When I did first impart my love to you,  
I freely told you all the wealth I had  
Ran in my *veins*; I was a gentleman. *Shakspeare.*

Horror chill  
Ran through his *veins*, and all his joints relax'd. *Milton.*

2. Hollow; cavity.  
Found where casual fire  
Had wasted woods, on mountain, or in vale,  
Down to the *veins* of earth. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

Let the glass of the prism be free from *veins*, and their  
sides be accurately plane, and well polished, without those  
numberless waves or curls, which usually arise from sand-  
holes. *Newton's Opticks.*

3. Course of metal in the mine.  
There is a *vein* for the silver. *Job xxviii. 1.*  
Part hidden *veins* digg'd up, nor hath this earth  
Entrails unlike, of mineral and stone. *Milton.*

It is in men as in soils, where sometimes there is a *vein* of  
gold which the owner knows not of. *Swift's Thoughts.*

4. Tendency or turn of the mind or genius.  
We ought to attempt no more than what is in the com-  
pass of our genius, and according to our *vein*. *Dryden.*

5. Favourable moment; time when any inclination is predo-  
minant.  
Artizans have not only their growths and perfections, but  
likewise their *veins* and times. *Watson's Architecture.*

VEL

6. Humour; temper.  
I put your grace in mind  
Of what you promis'd me.  
I am not in the giving *vein* to-day. *Shakspeare. Rich. III.*

Certainly he that hath a satirical *vein*, as he maketh  
others afraid of his wit, so he had need to be afraid of  
others. *Bacon.*

They among themselves in pleasant *vein*  
Stood scoffing. *Milton's Par. Lost.*  
Speak't thou in earnest or in jesting *vein*? *Dryden.*

7. Continued disposition.  
The carrier struck the usurer upon the right *vein*. *L'Estrange.*

8. Current; continued production.  
The *vein* I have had of running into speculations of this  
kind, upon a greater scene of trade, have cost me this pre-  
sent service. *Temple.*

9. Strain; quality.  
He can open a *vein* of true and noble thinking. *Swift.*

Now somewhat sings, whose endless founation  
Among the shepherds may aye remain;  
Whether thee list, thy loved lass advance,  
Or honour Pan with higher hymns of praise. *Spenfer.*

10. Streak; variegation, as the veins of the marble  
VEINED. *adj.* [*veineux*, Fr. from *vein*.]  
VEINY. *adj.* [*veineux*, Fr. from *vein*.]

1. Full of veins.  
2. Streaked; variegated.  
The root of an old white thorn will make very fine  
boxes and combs, and many of them are very finely  
veined. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

Effulgent, hence the *veiny* marble shines. *Thomson.*  
VELLITY, *n. f.* [*velletis*, Fr. *velletis*, from *velle*, Latin.]  
VELLITY is the school-term used to signify the lowest degree  
of desire. *Locke.*

The wishing of a thing is not properly the willing of it;  
but it is that which is called by the schools an imperfect *vel-  
lity*, and imports no more than an idle, un-operative com-  
placency in, and desire of the end, without any considera-  
tion of the means. *Smith.*

To VELLICATE, *v. a.* [*vellico*, Latin.] To twitch; to  
pluck; to act by stimulation.  
Those smells are all strong, and do pull and *vellicate* the  
sense. *Bacon.*

Convulsions arising from something *vellicating* a nerve in  
its extremity, are not very dangerous. *Arundel.*

VELLICATION, *n. f.* [*vellicatio*, Lat.] Twitching; stimulation.  
All purgers have a kind of twitching and *vellication*, be-  
sides the griping, which cometh of wind. *Bacon.*

There must be a particular motion and *vellication* impart  
upon the nerves, else the sensation of heat will not be  
produced. *Watson's Improvement of the Mind.*

VELLUM, *n. f.* [*velin*, Fr. *velamen*, Latin; rather *vitulinum*,  
low Latin.] The skin of a calf dressed for the writer.

The skull was very thin, yielding to the least pressure of  
my finger, as a piece of *vellum*. *Wifeman.*

VELOCTY, *n. f.* [*velocité*, Fr. *velocitas*, Latin.] Speed; swif-  
tness; quick motion.

Had the *velocities* of the several planets been greater or  
less than they are now, at the same distances from the sun;  
or had their distances from the sun, or the quantity of the  
sun's matter, and consequently his attractive power, been  
greater or less than they are now, with the same *velocities*;  
they would not have revolved in concentric circles, but  
moved in hyperbola's or parabola's, or in ellipses very ec-  
centric. *Bentley's Sermon.*

VELVET, *n. f.* [*veluto*, Ital. *villos*, Latin. *velours*, Fr.] Silk  
with a short fur or pile upon it.

Clad in white *velvet* all their troop they led,  
With each an oaken chaplet on his head. *Dryden.*

The different ranging the superficial parts of bodies, as of  
*velvet*, watered silk, we think probably is nothing but the  
different refraction of their insensible parts. *Locke.*

VELVET, *adj.*  
1. Made of velvet.  
This was moulded on a porringer,  
A *velvet* dish. *Shakspeare. Taming of the Shrew.*

2. Soft; delicate.  
Through the *velvet* leaves the wind,  
All unseen, 'gan passage find. *Shakspeare.*

Poor deer, quoth he, thou mak'st a testament  
As worldlings do, giving thy sum of more  
To that which had too much. Then being alone  
Left and abandon'd of his *velvet* friends;  
'Tis right, quoth he; thus misery doth part  
The flux of company. *Shakspeare.*

To VELVET, *v. n.* To paint velvet.  
Verdure, ground with a weak gum arabic water, is the  
palest green that is, but good to *velvet* upon black in any  
drapery. *Pacham on Drawing.*

VELVURE, *n. f.* [*velours*, Fr.] Velvet. An old word.  
His horse with one girth fix times pieced, and a woman's  
crupper of *velours*, pieced with packthread. *Shakspeare.*

VENAL.

VEN

VENAL, *adj.* [*vena*, Fr. *venalis*, Latin.]

1. Mercenary; prostitute.

This verb be thine, my friend, nor thou refuse  
This, from no *venal* or ungrateful mule. *Pope.*

2. [from *vein*.] Contained in the veins. A technical word.

It is unreasonable to affirm, that the cool *venal* blood  
should be heated so high in the interval of two pulses. *Ray.*

VENALITY, *n. f.* [*venalité*, Fr. from *venal*.] Mercenariness;  
prostitution.

VENATICK, *adj.* [*venaticus*, Latin.] Used in hunting.

VENATION, *n. f.* [*venatio*, Latin.] The act or practice of  
hunting.

The manner of their *venation* we shall find to be other-  
ways than by sawing away of trees. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

To VEND, *v. a.* [*vendre*, Fr. *vendo*, Lat.] To sell; to offer  
to sale.

He had a great parcel of glasses packed up, which not hav-  
ing the occasion he expected to *vend*, and make use of, lay  
by him. *Boyle.*

VENDER, *n. f.* [from *vend*.] One to whom any thing is sold.

If a vicar sows his globe, or if he sells his corn, and the  
*vendeur* cuts it, he must pay the fines to the parson. *Ayliffe.*

VENDER, *n. f.* [*vendeur*, Fr. from *vend*.] A seller.

Where the consumption of commodity is, the *venders* seat  
themselves. *Graunt.*

Those make the most noise who have the least to sell, which is  
very observable in the *venders* of card-matches. *Addison.*

VENDIBLE, *adj.* [*vendibilis*, Latin.] Saleable; marketable.

Silence only is commendable

In a neat tongue dried, and a maid not *vendible*. *Shakspeare.*  
This so profitable and *vendible* a merchandise, riseth not  
to a proportionable enhancement with other less beneficial  
commodities. *Carew.*

The ignorant mine-man, aiming only at the obtaining a  
quantity of such a metal as may be *vendible* under such a de-  
terminate name, has neither the design nor skill to make nice  
separations of the heterogeneous bodies. *Boyle.*

VENDIBLNESS, *n. f.* [from *vendible*.] The state of being saleable.

VENDICATION, *n. f.* [*venditatio*, from *vendit*, Latin.] Boast-  
ful display.

Some, by a cunning protestation against all readings, and  
*vendication* of their own naturals, think to divert the sagacity  
of their readers from themselves, and cool the scent of their  
own fox-like thefts; when yet they are so rank as a man may  
find whole pages together usurped from one author. *B. Johnson.*

VENDITION, *n. f.* [*venditio*, Fr. *vendition*, Latin.] Sale; the  
act of selling.

To VENER, *v. a.* [among cabinet-makers.] To make a kind  
of marquetry or inlaid work, whereby several thin slices of  
fine woods of different sorts are fastened or glued on a ground  
of some common wood. *Bailey.*

VENERICE, *n. f.* [*veneficium*, Latin.] The practice of poisoning.

VENERICIAL, *adj.* [from *veneficium*, Latin.] Acting by poison;  
bewitching.

The magical virtues of misletoe, and conceived efficacy  
unto *veneficial* intentions, seemeth a Pagan relique derived  
from the ancient Druids. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

VENERICIOUSLY, *adv.* [from *veneficium*, Latin.] By poison or  
witchcraft.  
Left witches should draw or prick their names therein,  
and *veneficiously* mischief their persons, they broke the  
shell. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

VENEMOUS, *adj.* [from *venin*, Fr.] Poisonous. Commonly,  
though not better, *venomous*.

The barbarians saw the *venemous* beast hang on his  
hand. *Acts xxviii. 4.*

To VENENATE, *v. a.* [*veneno*, Latin.] To poison; to in-  
fect with poison.  
These miasms entering the body, are not so energetic, as to  
*venenate* the entire mass of blood in an instant. *Harvey.*

By giving this in fevers after calcination, whereby the *ve-  
nenate* parts are carried off. *Woodward on Fevers.*

VENENATION, *n. f.* [from *venenate*.] Poison; venom.  
This *venenation* shoots from the eye; and this way a bati-  
stik may impossibly. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

VENESE, *adj.* [*veneneus*, Fr. from *venenum*, Latin.] Poi-  
sonous; venomous.

Dry air opens the surface of the earth to disincarcerate *ve-  
nese* bodies, or to attract or evacuate them hence. *Harvey.*

Malphigi, in his treatise of galls, under which he com-  
prehends all preternatural and morbose tumours of plants, de-  
monstrates that all such tumours, where any insects are  
found, are raised up by some *venense* liquor, which, to-  
gether with their eggs, such insects shed upon the leaves. *Ray.*

VENERABLE, *adj.* [*venerabilis*, Fr. *venerabilis*, Latin.] To  
be regarded with awe; to be treated with reverence.  
As by the ministry of saints, it pleased God there to shew  
some rare effect of his power; or in regard of death, which  
those saints have suffered for the testimony of Jesus Christ,  
did thereby make the places where they died *venerable*. *Hooker.*

To make the passage easy, safe, and plain,  
That leads us to this *venerable* wall. *Fairfax.*

VEN

Ye lamps of heav'n! he said, and lifted high  
His hands, now free. Thou *venerable* sky!  
Inviolable pow'rs, ador'd with dread,  
Be all of you adur'd. *Dryden's Æn. II.*

VENERABLY, *adj.* [from *venerable*.] In a manner that excites  
reverence.

The Palatine, proud Rome's imperial seat,  
An awful pile! stands *venerably* great.  
Thither the kingdoms and the nations come. *Addison.*

To VENERATE, *v. a.* [*venerar*, Fr. *veneror*, Latin.] To re-  
verence; to treat with veneration; to regard with awe.

When baseness is exalted, do not bate  
The place its honour for the person's sake:  
The shrine is that which thou dost *venerate*,  
And not the beast that bears it on its back. *Herbert.*

The lords and ladies here approaching paid  
Their homage, with a low obeisance made;  
And seem'd to *venerate* the sacred shade. *Dryden.*

A good clergyman must love and *venerate* the gospel that  
he teaches, and prefer it to all other learning. *Clarissa.*

VENERATION, *n. f.* [*veneration*, Fr. *veneratio*, Lat.] Reverend  
regard; awful respect.

Theology is the comprehension of all other knowledge,  
directed to its true end, i. e. the honour and *veneration* of  
the creator, and the happiness of mankind. *Locke.*

We find a secret awe and *veneration* for one who moves  
above us in a regular and illustrious course of virtue. *Addison.*

VENERATOR, *n. f.* [from *venerare*.] Reverencer.

If the state of things, as they now appear, involve a re-  
pugnancy to an eternal existence, the arguments must be  
conclusive to those great priests and *venerators* of nature. *Hale.*

VENEREAL, *adj.* [*venereus*, Latin.]

1. Relating to love.  
These are no *venereal* signs;  
Vengeance is in my heart, death in my hand. *Shakspeare.*

Then twol'n with pride, into the snare I fell,  
Of fair fallacious looks, *venereal* trains,  
Softend with pleasure and voluptuous life. *Milton.*

2. Consisting of copper, called *venus* by chemists.  
Blue vitriol, how *venereal* and unpolished soever, rub-  
bed upon the whetted blade of a knife, will not impart its  
latent colour. *Boyle.*

VENEROUS, *adj.* [from *venery*.] Libidinous; lustful.

The male is lesser than the female, and very *venereus*, *Derb.*  
VENERY, *n. f.* [*venerie*, from *venere*, Fr.]

1. The sport of hunting.  
To the woods she goes to serve her turn,  
And seek her spouse, that from her still does fly,  
And follows other game and *venery*. *Fairy Queen.*

Describing beasts of *venery* and fishes, he hath sparingly in-  
serted the vulgar conditions thereof. *Brown's Vulg. Errors.*

The Norman demolished many churches and chapels in  
New Forest, to make it fitter for his pleasure and *ve-  
nery*. *Howell.*

2. [From *Venus*.] The pleasures of the bed.  
Contentment, without the pleasure of lawful *venery*, is  
continence; of unlawful, chastity. *Grew's Cosmol.*

VENERY, *n. f.* A bout; a turn.  
I bruis'd my shin with playing at sword and dagger, three  
*venerys* for a dish of stewed prunes. *Shakspeare.*

VENERECTION, *n. f.* [*vena* and *ectis*, Latin.] Blood-letting;  
the act of opening a vein; phlebotomy.

If the inflammation be sudden, after evacuation by lenient  
purgatives, or a clyster and *venesection*, have recourse to ano-  
dynes. *Wifeman's Surgery.*

To VENGE, *v. a.* [*venge*, French.] To avenge; to punish.  
You are above,  
You justices, that these our nether crimes,  
So speedily can *venge*. *Shakspeare.*

VENGEABLE, *adj.* [from *venge*.] Revengeful; malicious.  
A thrillant dart he threw,  
Headed with ire, and *vengeable* despite. *Spenfer.*

VENGEANCE, *n. f.* [*vengeance*, French.]  
1. Punishment; penal retribution; avengement.

The right conceit which they had, that to perjury *ven-  
geance* is due, was not without good effect as touching their  
lives, who feared the wilful violation of oaths. *Hooker.*

All the stor'd *vengeances* of heaven fall  
On her ingrateful top!  
The souls of all that I had murder'd  
Came to my tent, and every one did threat  
To-morrow's *vengeance* on the head of Richard. *Shakspeare.*

Let me see thy *vengeance* on them. *Jer. xi. 20.*  
Resolutions of future reforming do not always satisfy  
thy justice, nor prevent thy *vengeance* for former miscar-  
riages. *K. Charles.*

Jove's and Latona's son his wrath express'd,  
In *vengeance* of his violated priest. *Dryden.*  
The chorus interceded with heaven for the innocent, and  
implored its *vengeance* on the criminal. *Addison's Spectator.*



# VEN

2. It is used in familiar language. *To do with a vengeance, is to do with vehemence; what a vengeance, emphatically what?*  
Till the day appear, of respiration to the just,  
And vengeance to the wicked. *Milton.*  
When the same king adventured to murmur, the pope  
could threaten to teach him his duty with a vengeance. *Raleigh.*  
Afnodous the fifty fume  
Drove, though enamour'd, from the spouse  
Of Tobit's son, and with a vengeance sent  
From Medea post to Egypt, there fast bound. *Milton.*  
But what a vengeance makes thee fly  
From me too, as thine enemy? *Hudibras.*  
VENGEFUL. *adj.* [from *vengeance* and *full*.] Vindictive; re-  
vengeful; retributive.  
Doubt not but God  
Hath wifelier arm'd his vengeful ire. *Milton.*  
Dissembling for her sake his rising cares,  
And with wife silence pond'ring vengeful wars. *Prior.*  
VENIABLE. *adj.* [from *venia*, Fr. from *venia*, Latin.]  
VENIAL. *adj.* [from *venia*, Fr. from *venia*, Latin.]  
1. Pardonable; susceptible of pardon; excusable.  
If they do nothing 'tis a venial slip. *Shakespeare.*  
More venial is a dependence upon potable gold, whereof  
Paracelsus, who died himself at forty-seven, gloried that he  
could make other men immortal. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*  
What horror will invade the mind,  
Shall have few venial faults to find? *Rowson.*  
While good men are in extirpating mortal sins, I should  
rally the world out of indecencies and venial transgres-  
sions. *Addison.*  
2. Permitted; allowed.  
No more of talk where God, or angel-guest,  
With man, as with his friend, familiar us'd  
To sit indulgent, and with him partake  
Rural repast; permitting him the while  
Venial discourse unblam'd. *Milton's Par. Lost.*  
VENIALNESS. *n. f.* [from *venial*.] State of being excusable.  
VENISON. *n. f.* [from *venison*, French.] Game; beast of chase;  
the flesh of deer.  
Shall we kill us venison?  
And yet it irks me, the poor dappled fools  
Shou'd have their round haunches gor'd. *Shakespeare.*  
We have a hot venison patty to dinner. *Shakespeare.*  
In the records of Ireland, no mention is made of any  
park, though there be vert and venison within this  
land. *Davies's Hist. of Ireland.*  
He for the feast prepar'd,  
In equal portions with the venison shar'd. *Dryden.*  
VENOM. *n. f.* [from *venia*, French.] Poison.  
Your eyes, which hitherto hatch borne in them  
The fatal balls of murdering basilisks:  
The venom of such looks we fairly hope  
Have lost their quality. *Shakespeare. Hon. V.*  
Beware of yonder dog;  
Look, when he fawns, he bites; and, when he bites,  
His venom tooth will rankle to the death. *Shakespeare. Rich. III.*  
Like some tall tree, the monster of the wood,  
O'erhanging all that under him would grow,  
He sheds his venom on the plants below. *Dryden.*  
TO VENOM. *v. a.* To infect with venom.  
VENOMOUS. *adj.* [from *venom*.]  
1. Poisonous.  
Thy tears are sifter than a younger man's,  
And venomous to thy eyes. *Shakespeare. Coriolanus.*  
2. Malignant; mischievous.  
A posterity not unlike their majority of mischievous pro-  
genitors; a venomous and destructive progeny. *Brown.*  
This falsity was broached by Cocheus, a venomous writer;  
one careless of truth or falsehood. *Addison.*  
VENOMOUSLY. *adv.* [from *venomous*.] Poisonously; mischie-  
vously; malignantly.  
His unkindness,  
That strip'd her from his benediction, turn'd her  
To foreign casualties. These things sting him  
So venomously, that burning shame detains him  
From his Cordelia. *Shakespeare. K. Lear.*  
His praise of foes is venomously nice;  
So touch'd, it turns a virtue to a vice. *Dryden.*  
VENOMOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *venomous*.] Poisonousness; ma-  
lignity.  
VEN'T. *n. f.* [from *vente*, French.]  
1. A small aperture; a hole; a spiracle; passage at which any  
thing is let out.  
On her breast  
There is a vent of blood, and something blown;  
The like is on her arm. *Shakespeare. Ant. and Cleopatra.*  
They at once their seeds  
Put forth, and to a narrow vent apply'd  
With nicest touch. *Milton's Par. Lost.*  
Have near the bung-hole a little vent-hole stopp'd with a  
stopple. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

# VEN

Scarce any countries that are much annoyed with earth-  
quakes, that have not one of these fiery vents, disgorging  
that fire, whereby it gains an exit. *Woodward.*  
To draw any drink, be not at the trouble of opening a vent;  
or if you take out the vent, stay not to put it in.  
Full o'er their heads the swelling bag he rent,  
And all the furies issued at the vent. *Pope.*  
2. Passage out of secrecy to public notice.  
It failed by late setting-out, and some contrariety of wea-  
ther, whereby the particular design took vent before-  
hand. *Wotton.*  
3. The act of opening.  
The farmer's cadres mature,  
Now call for vent; his lands exhaust, permit  
T' indulge a-while. *Philips.*  
4. Emission; passage.  
The smother'd fondness burns within him;  
When most it swells and labours for a vent,  
The sense of honour, and desire of fame,  
Drive the big passion back into his heart. *Addison's Cato.*  
5. Discharge; means of discharge.  
Had, like grief, been dew'd in tears,  
Without the vent of words. *Milton.*  
Land-floods are a great improvement of land, where a  
vent can be had. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*  
6. [from *vente*, Fr. *ventitia*, Lat.] Sale.  
For the mart, it was alledged that the vent for English  
cloaths would hereby be open in all times of war. *Hayward.*  
By this war there is no vent for any commodity but of  
wool. *Temple's Miscellany.*  
He drew off a thousand copies of a treatise, which not  
one in threefore can understand, can hardly exceed the vent  
of that number. *Pope's Letters.*  
TO VENT. *v. a.* [from *venter*, French, from the noun; *venter*,  
Italian.]  
1. To let out at a small aperture.  
Hunger broke stone walls; that the gods sent not  
Corn for the rich men only: with these shreds  
They vented their complainings. *Shakespeare. Coriolanus.*  
When men are young, and have little else to do, they  
might vent the overflowings of their fancy that way. *Denham.*  
Lab'ring still, with endless discontent,  
The queen of heav'n did thus her fury vent. *Dryden.*  
2. To utter; to report.  
Had it been vented and imposed in some of the most learned  
ages, it might then, with some pretence of reason, have  
been said to be the invention of some crafty statesman. *Stephens.*  
3. To emit; to pour out.  
Revoke thy doom,  
Or whilst I can vent clamour from my throat,  
I'll tell thee thou dost evil. *Shakespeare's K. Lear.*  
4. To publish.  
Their sectators did greatly enrich their inventions, by  
venting the stolen treasures of divine letters, alter'd by profane  
additions, and disguised by poetical conversions. *Raleigh.*  
5. To sell; to carry to sale.  
This profitable merchandize not rising to a proportionable  
enhancement with other less beneficial commodities, they  
impute to the owners not venting and venturing the  
same. *Carew.*  
Therefore did those nations vent such spice, sweet gums  
and pearls, as their own countries yielded. *Raleigh.*  
TO VENT. *v. n.* To snuff. As he venteth into the air. *Spenser.*  
VENTAIL. *n. f.* [from *vantail*, Fr.] That part of the helmet  
made to lift up. *Spenser.*  
VENTANNA. *n. f.* [Spanish.] A window.  
What after pals'd  
Was far from the ventanna, when I fate;  
But you were near, and can the truth relate. *Dryden.*  
VENTER. *n. f.* [Latin.]  
1. Any cavity of the body, chiefly applied to the head, breast and  
abdomen, which are called by anatomists the three venters.  
2. Womb; mother.  
A has issue B a son, and C a daughter, by one venter;  
and D a son by another venter. If B purchases in fee, and  
dies without issue, it shall descend to the sister, and not to  
the brother of the half blood. *Hale.*  
VENTIDUCT. *n. f.* [from *ventus* and *ductus*, Latin.] A passage for  
the wind.  
Having been informed of divers ventiducts, I wish I had  
had the good fortune, when I was at Rome, to take notice  
of these organs. *Boyle.*  
TO VENTILATE. *v. a.* [from *ventilo*, Latin.]  
1. To fan with wind.  
In close, low, and dirty alleys, the air is penn'd up, and  
obstructed from being ventilated by the winds. *Harvey.*  
Miners, by perforations with large bellows, letting down  
tubes, and sinking new shafts, give free passage to the air,  
which ventilates and cools the mines. *Woodward.*  
2. To winnow; to fan.  
3. To examine; to discuss. *Not*

# VEN

Nor is the right of the party, nor the judicial process in  
right of that party so far peremptory; but that the same may  
be begun again, and ventilated de novo. *Ayliffe.*  
VENTILATION. *n. f.* [from *ventilatio*, Lat. from *ventilare*.]  
1. The act of fanning; the state of being fanned.  
The foul, worn with too frequent culture, must lie fallow,  
fill it has recruited its exhausted salts, and again enriched it-  
self by the ventilations of the air. *Addison.*  
2. Vent; utterance. Not in use.  
To his secretary Doctor Mason, whom he let lie in a pal-  
let near him, for natural ventilation of his thoughts, he would  
break out into bitter eruptions. *Wotton's Buckingham.*  
3. Refrigeration.  
Procure the blood a free course, ventilation and transpira-  
tion by suitable and ephraic purges. *Harvey.*  
VENTILATOR. *n. f.* [from *ventilare*.] An instrument contrived  
by Dr. Hale to supply close places with fresh air.  
VENTRICLE. *n. f.* [from *ventriculus*, Fr. *ventriculus*, Latin.]  
1. The stomach.  
Whether I will or not, while I live, my heart beats, and  
my ventricle digests what is in it. *Hale.*  
2. Any small cavity in an animal body, particularly those of  
the heart.  
Know'st thou how blood, which to the heart doth flow,  
Doth from one ventricle to the other go? *Donne.*  
The heart being a muscular part, the sides are composed  
of two orders of fibres running spirally from base to top,  
contrarily one to the other; and so being drawn or con-  
tracted, constricting the ventricles, and strongly force out the  
blood. *Ray.*  
The mixture of blood and chyle, after its circulation  
through the lungs, being brought back into the left ventricle  
of the heart, is drove again by the heart into the aorta,  
through the whole arterial system. *Arbutnot.*  
VENTRICULOQUIST. *n. f.* [from *ventriculus*, Fr. *venter* and *loquor*, Lat.]  
One who speaks in such a manner as that the sound seems  
to issue from his belly.  
VENTURE. *n. f.* [from *aventure*, Fr.]  
1. A hazard; an undertaking of chance and danger.  
When he reads  
Thy personal venture in the rebel's fight,  
His wonders and his praises do contend  
Which should be thine or his. *Shakespeare. Macbeth.*  
For a man to doubt whether there be any hell, and there-  
upon to live so as if absolutely there were none; but when  
he dies to find himself confuted in the flames, this must be  
the height of woe and disappointment, and a bitter conviction  
of an irrational venture, and absurd choice. *South.*  
I, in this venture, double gains pursue,  
And laid out all my stock to purchase you. *Dryden.*  
When infinite happiness is put in one scale, against infinite  
misery in the other; if the worst that comes to the pious  
man, if he mistakes, be the best that the wicked can attain  
to, if he be in the right, who can, without madness, run  
the venture? *Lodge.*  
2. Chance; hap.  
The king resolved with all speed to assail the rebels, and  
yet with that providence and surety, as should leave little to  
venture or fortune. *Bacon.*  
3. The thing put to hazard; a stake.  
My ventures are not in one bottom trusted,  
Nor to one place. *Shakespeare. Mer. of Venice.*  
On such a full sea are we now afloat:  
And we must take the current when it serves,  
Or lose our ventures. *Shakespeare. Julius Caesar.*  
Thrice happy you, that look as from the shore,  
And have no venture in the wreck to see. *Daniel.*  
4. At a venture. At hazard; without much consideration;  
without any thing more than the hope of a lucky chance.  
You have made but an estimate of those lands at a venture,  
so as it should be hard to build any certainty of charge  
upon it. *Spenser.*  
A bargain at a venture made,  
Between two partners in a trade. *Hudibras.*  
A covetous and an envious man joined in a petition to  
Jupiter, who ordered Apollo to tell them that their desire  
should be granted at a venture.  
Here was no scampering away at a venture, without fear  
or wit.  
If Ahab be designed for death, though a soldier in the  
enemy's army draws a bow at a venture, yet the sure, un-  
erring directions of providence shall carry it in a direct course  
to his heart. *South.*  
TO VENTURE. *v. n.* [from the noun.]  
1. To dare.  
A man were better rise in his suit; for he that would have  
ventured at first to have lost the suit, will not in the con-  
clusion lose both the suit and his own former favour. *Bacon.*  
Origen mentioning their being cast out of Jerusalem, ven-  
tures to assure them that they would never be re-established,  
since they had committed that horrid crime against the favour  
of the world. *Addison on the Christian Religion.*

# VER

2. To run a hazard.  
Nor is indeed that man less mad than these,  
Who freights a ship to venture on the seas,  
With one frail interposing plank to save  
From certain death, roll'd on by every wave. *Dryden.*  
I am so overjoy'd, I can scarce believe I am at liberty;  
like a bird that has often beaten her wing in vain against her  
cage, dare hardly venture out, though she see it open. *Dryden.*  
3. To venture at.  
To engage in; or make attempts  
To venture on or upon. } without any security of success,  
upon mere hope.  
That slander is found a truth now; and held for certain,  
The king will venture at it. *Shakespeare.*  
It were a matter of great profit, save that it is too con-  
jectural to venture upon, if one could discern what corn,  
herbs, or fruits are like to be in plenty and scarcity, by some  
signs in the beginning of the year. *Bacon.*  
I never yet the tragic strain essay'd,  
Deter'd by that inimitable maid:  
And when I venture at the comic stile,  
Thy scornful lady seems to mock my toil. *Waller.*  
Though they had ideas enough to distinguish gold from a  
stone, yet they but timorously ventured on such terms as  
anxietas and fœticitas. *Lodge.*  
Turco-Papissimus I would desire him to read, before he  
ventures at capping of characters. *Alterbury.*  
TO VENTURE. *v. a.*  
1. To expose to hazard.  
In my school-days, when I had lost one shaft,  
I shot his fellow of the self-same flight;  
By vent'ring both, I oft found both. *Shakespeare.*  
2. To put or send on a venture.  
The fifth ventured for France, they pack in staunch hog-  
heads, so as to keep them in their pickle. *Carew.*  
VENTURER. *n. f.* [from *venture*.] He who ventures.  
VENTUROUS. *adj.* [from *venture*.] Daring, bold, fearless;  
ready to run hazards.  
Charles was guided by mean men, who would make it their  
master-piece of favour to give venturous counsels, which no  
great or wise man would. *Bacon.*  
He paus'd not, but with vent'rous arm  
He pluck'd, he tasted. *Milton's Par. Lost.*  
The vent'rous humour of our mariners costs this island  
many brave lives every year. *Temple.*  
Savage pirates seek through seas unknown,  
The lives of others, vent'rous of their own. *Pope.*  
VENTUROUSLY. *adv.* [from *venturous*.] Daringly; fearlessly;  
boldly.  
Siege was laid to the fort by the Lord Gray, then deputy,  
with a smaller number than those were within the fort; ven-  
turously indeed; but haste was made to attack them before  
the rebels came in to them. *Bacon.*  
VENTUROUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *venturous*.] Boldness; willing-  
ness to hazard.  
Her coming into a place where the walls and ceilings were  
whited over, much offended her fight, and made her repent  
her vent'rousness. *Boyle on Colours.*  
VENUS. *n. f.*   
VENUS' basin. } *n. f.* Plants.  
VENUS' comb.  
VENUS' hair.  
VENUS' looking-glass.  
VENUS' navel-wort.  
VERACITY. *n. f.* [from *verax*, Latin.]  
1. Moral truth; honesty of report.  
2. Physical truth; consistency of report with fact. Less proper.  
When they submitted to the most ignominious and cruel  
deaths, rather than retract their testimony, there was no reason  
to doubt the veracity of those facts which they related. *Addison.*  
VERACIOUS. *adj.* [from *verax*, Latin.] Observant of truth.  
VERB. *n. f.* [from *verbe*, Fr. *verbum*, Lat.] A part of speech signi-  
fying existence, or some modification thereof, as action, pas-  
sion. And withal some disposition or intention of the mind  
relating thereto, as of affirming, denying, interrogating,  
commanding.  
Men usually talk of a noun and a verb.  
VERBAL. *adj.* [from *verbalis*, Fr. *verbalis*, Latin.]  
1. Spoken, not written.  
2. Oral; uttered by mouth.  
Made she no verbal quest? —  
Yes; once or twice she heav'd the name of father  
Pantingly forth, as if it prest her heart. *Shakespeare.*  
3. Consisting in mere words.  
If young African for fame,  
His wasted country freed from Punick rage,  
The deed becomes unprais'd, the man at least;  
And loses, though but verbal, his reward. *Milton.*  
Being at first out of the way to science, in the progress  
of their inquiries they must lose themselves, and the truth,  
in a verbal labyrinth. *Glanville.*  
It was such a denial or confession of him as would appear  
in preaching: but this is managed in words and verbal pro-  
fession. *South.*



## V E R

4. Verbose; full of words. Out of use.  
I am sorry  
You put me to forget a lady's manners,  
By being to *verbal*. *Shakespeare*.

5. Minutely exact in words.

6. Literal; having word answering to word.  
Neglect the rules each *verbal* critic lays,  
For not to know some trifles is a praise. *Pope*.  
Whoever offers at *verbal* translation, shall have the misfortune of that young traveller, who lost his own language abroad, and brought home no other instead of it. *Denham*.  
The *verbal* copier is incumber'd with so many difficulties at once, that he can never disentangle himself from all. *Dryden*.

7. [*verbal*, Fr. in grammar.] A *verbal* noun is a noun derived from a verb.

VERBALITY. *n. f.* [from *verbal*.] Mere bare words.  
Sometimes he will seem to be charmed with words of holy scripture, and to fly from the letter and dead *verbality*, who must only start at the life and animated materials thereof. *Brown's Vulgar Errors*.

VERBALLY. *adv.* [from *verbal*.]

1. In words; orally.  
The manner of our denying the deity of Christ here prohibited, was by words and oral expressions *verbally* to deny it. *South's Sermons*.

2. Word for word.  
This almost impossible to translate *verbally*, and well, at the same time. *Dryden*.

VERBATIM. *adv.* [Latin.] Word for word.  
Think not, although in writing I prefer'd  
The manner of thy vile outrageous crimes,  
That therefore I have forg'd, or am not able  
*Verbatim* to rehearse the method of my pen. *Shakespeare*.  
See the transcripts of both charters *verbatim* in Mat. Paris. *Hale*.

TO VERBERATE. *v. a.* [*verbero*, Lat.] To beat; to strike.

VERBERATION. *n. f.* [*verberation*, Fr. from *verberate*.] Blows; beating.  
Riding or walking against great winds is a great exercise, the effects of which are redness and inflammation; all the effects of a fast press or *verberation*. *Auburn*.

VERBOSE. *adj.* [*verbosus*, Lat.] Exuberant in words; prolix; tedious by multiplicity of words.  
Let envy  
Ill-judging and *verbosus*, from Lethe's lake,  
Draw tuns unmeasurable. *Prior*.  
They ought to be brief, and not too *verbosus* in their way of speaking; and to propound the matter of their argument in a mild and gentle manner. *Ayliffe's Paragon*.

VERBOSETY. *n. f.* [*verbositas*, Fr. from *verbosus*.] Exuberance of words; much empty talk.  
He draweth out the thread of his *verbosity*  
Finer than the staple of his argument. *Shakespeare*.  
To give an hint more of the *verbosities* of this philosophy, a short view of a definition or two will be sufficient evidence. *Glanville*.  
Homer is guilty of *verbosity*, and of a tedious prolix manner of speaking; he is the greatest talker of all antiquity. *Broome*.

VERDANT. *n. f.* [*verdant*, Fr. *viridans*, Lat.] Green. This word is so lately naturalized, that *Skinner* could find it only in a dictionary.  
Each odorous bushy shrub  
Fenc'd up *verdant* wall. *Milton*.

VERDERER. *n. f.* [*verder*, Fr. *viridarius*, low Lat.] An officer in the forest.

VERDICT. *n. f.* [*verum dictum*, Latin.]

1. The determination of the jury declared to the judge.  
Before the jury go together, 'tis all to nothing what the verdict shall be. *Spenser*.

2. Declaration; decision; judgment; opinion.  
Deceived greatly they are, who think that all they whose names are cited amongst the favourers of this cause, are on any such *verdict* agreed. *Hooker*.  
These were enormities condemned by the most natural *verdict* of common humanity; and so very gross and foul, that no man could pretend ignorance avoided. *South*.

VERDIGRISE. *n. f.* The rust of brass, which in time being consumed and eaten with fallow, turneth into green; in Latin *verugo*; in French *vert de gris*, or the hoary green. *Peachment*.  
Brass turned into green, is called *verdigrise*. *Bacon*.

VERDITURE. *n. f.*  
*Verditure* ground with a weak gum arabic water, is the faintest and palest green. *Peachment*.

VERDURE. *n. f.* [*verdure*, Fr.] Green; green colour.  
Its *verdure* clad  
Her universal face with pleasant green. *Milton*.  
Twice livid olive bind those laurels fast,  
Whose verdure must for ever last. *Prior*.

VERDURIOUS. *adj.* [from *verdure*.] Green; covered with green; greened with green.

V E R

Higher than their tops

The word *vous* will of paradise up-sprung;  
Which to our general fire gave prospect large.

There the lowlands herd *verdurous* pasture.

*VERECUND*, *adj.* [*verecund*, old French; *verecundus*, Latin.] Modest; bashful. Milton. Philip. DiG.

*VERGE*, *n. f.* [*verge*, Fr. *virga*, Latin.]

1. A rod, or something in form of a rod, carried as an emblem of authority. The mace of a dean.

Suppose him now a dean compleat,  
Devoutly lolling in his seat;  
The silver *verge*, with decent pride,  
Stuck underneath his cushion side.

2. [*verge*, Latin.] The brink; the edge; the utmost border.

Would the inclusive *verge*  
Of golden metal, that must round my brow,  
Were red-hot steel to fear me to the brain,  
I lay, and will in battle prove,

Or here, or elsewhere, to the furthest *verge*,  
That ever was survey'd by English eye.

You are old,  
Nature in you stands on the very *verge*

Of her confines.

Serve them as a flow'ry *verge* to bind

The fluid skirts of that fame wat'ry cloud,  
Left it again dissolve and show'r the earth.

Let fortune empty her whole quiver on me,  
I have a soul, that, like an ample field,  
Can take in all, and *verge* enough for more.

Every thing great, within the *verge* of nature, or out of it,  
has a proper part assign'd it in this poem.

Then let him chuse a damsel young and fair,  
To bless his age, and bring a worthy heir,  
To tooth his care, and, free from noise and strife,  
Conduct him gently to the *verge* of life.

3. In law.

*Verge* is the compass about the king's court, bounding the jurisdiction of the lord steward of the king's household, and of the coroner of the king's house, and which seems to have been 12 miles round. *Verge* hath also another signification, and is used for a stick, or rod, whereby one is admitted tenant, and, holding it in his hand, sweareth fealty to the lord of a manor; who, for that reason, is called tenant by the *verge*.

Fear not; whom we raise,  
We will make fast within a hallow'd *verge*.

To *VERGE*, *v. n.* [*verge*, Lat.] To tend; to bend downwards.

They serve indifferently for vowels in respect of the aperture, and for consonants in respect of the pene-aperture; and so much the more *verging* either way, according to the respective occasions.

The nearer I find myself *verging* to that period of life which is to be labour and sorrow, the more I prop myself upon those few supports that are left.

Such are indicated, when the juices of a human body *verge* to putrefaction.

Man,  
Perhaps acts second to some sphere unknown;  
Touches some wheel, or *verges* to some goal;  
'Tis but a part we feel, and not the whole.

*VERGER*, *n. f.* [from *verge*.] He that carries the mace before the dean.

I can tip the *verger* with half a crown, and get into the best feat.

*VERIDICAL*, *adj.* [*veridicus*, Latin.] Telling truth.

*VERIFICATION*, *n. f.* [from *verify*.] Confirmation by argument or evidence.

In *verification* of this we will mention a phenomenon of our engine.

To *VERIFY*, *v. n.* [*verifier*, Fr.] To justify against charge of falsehood; to confirm; to prove true.

What seemeth to have been uttered concerning sermons, and their efficacy or necessity, in regard of divine matter, must consequently be *verified* in sundry other kinds of teaching, if the matter be the same in all.

This is *verified* by a number of examples, that whatsoever is gained by an abusive treaty, ought to be restored:

So flath thou best fulfill, best *verify*

The prophets old, who sung thy endless reign.

So spake this oracle, then *verifi'd*.

Whoe Jesus, son of Marys, second Eve,  
Saw Satan fall.

Though you may mistake a year;  
Though your prognosticks run too fast,  
They must be *verifi'd* at last.

Spain shall have three kings; which is now wonderfully *verified*; for besides the king of Portugal, there are now two rivals for Spain.

*VERILY*, *adv.* [from *verify*.]

I, in truth; certainly.

*Verily* is better to be lowly born,  
Than to be peris'd up in a glitt'ring grief.

V E R

2. With great confidence.  
It was *verily* thought, that had it not been for four great disfavours of that voyage, the enterprize had succeeded. *Bacon*  
By repelling the sacramental test, we are *verily* persuaded the consequence will be an entire alteration of religion among us. *Swift on the Sacramental Test*  
VERISIMILAR. *adj.* [*verisimilis*, Latin.] Probably; likely.  
VERISIMILITUDE. *n. f.* [*verisimilitudo*, Latin.] Probability; VERISIMILITY. *n. f.* likelihood; resemblance of truth.  
Touching the *verisimilitude* or probable truth of this relation, several reasons seem to overthrow it. *Brown*  
A noble nation, upon whom if not such verities, at least such *verisimilitudes* of fortune were placed. *Brown's Vul. Er.*  
*Verisimilitude* and opinion are an easy purchase; but true knowledge is dear and difficult. I like a point, it requires as accurate to its discovery: while *verisimilitude*, like the expanded superficies, is obvious, sensible, and affords a large and easy field for loose enquiry. *Glaville*  
The plot, the wit, the characters, the passions, are exalted as high as the imagination of the poet can carry them, with proportion to *verisimilitude*. *Dryden's Essay on Dramatick Poetry*  
Though Horace gives permission to painters and poets to dare every thing, yet he encourages neither to make things out of nature and *verisimilitude*. *Dryden*  
VERITABLE. *adj.* [*veritable*, Fr.] True; agreeable to fact. Indeed! is't true?  
— Most *veritable*; therefore look to't well. *Shaksf.*  
The preface of the year succeeding made from insects in oak-apples, is I doubt too indistinct, nor *veritable* from event. *Brown's Vulgar Errors*  
VERITY. *n. f.* [*verité*, Fr. *veritas*, Latin.]  
1 Truth; consonance to the reality of things.  
If any refuse to believe us disputing for the *verity* of religion established, let them believe God himself thus miraculously working for it. *Hosker*  
I saw their weapons drawn; there was a noise; That's *verity*. *Shakespeare's Tempest*  
The precipitancy of disputation, and the stir and noise of passions that usually attend it, must needs be prejudicial to *verity*; its calm intimations can no more be heard in such a bustle, than a whistle among a croud of sailors in a storm. *Glaville*  
It is a proposition of eternal *verity*, that none can govern while he is defied. We may as well imagine that there may be a king without majesty, a supreme without sovereignty. *South*  
2. A true assertion; a true tenet.  
And that age, which my grey hairs make seem more than it is, hath not diminished in me the power to protect an undemiable *verity*. *Sidney*  
Wherefore should any man think, that that reading itself is one of the ordinary means, whereby it pleases God, of his gracious goodness, to inflat that celestial *verity*, which being but to received, is nevertheless effectual to save souls. *Hosker*  
If there come truth from them,  
Why by the *verities* on thee made gods,  
May they not be my oracles as well? *Shaksf.*  
Must virtue be preferred by a lie?  
Virtue and truth do ever best agree;  
By this it seems to be a *verity*,  
Since the effects so good and virtuous be. *Davies*  
3. Moral truth; agreement of the words with the thoughts.  
VERJUICE. *n. f.* [*verjus*, French.] Acid liquor expressed from crab-apples. It is vulgarly pronounced *warges*.  
Hang a dog upon a crab-tree, and he'll never love *verjuice*. *LEStrange*  
The barley-pudding comes in place;  
Then bids fall on; himself, for faving charges,  
A peed's sic'd onion eats, and tipples *verjuice*. *Dryden*  
The native *verjuice* of the crab, deriv'd  
Through th' infix'd grass, a grateful mixture forms  
Of tart and sweet. *Philips*  
VERMICELLI. *n. f.* [Italian.] A paste rolled and broken in the form of worms.  
With oysters, eggs, and *vermicelli*,  
She let him almost burst his belly. *Prior*  
VERMICULAR. *adj.* [*vermicularis*, Latin.] Acting like a worm; continued from one part to another of the same body.  
By the *vermicular* motion of the intestines, the grosser parts are derived downwards, while the finer are squeezed into the narrow orifices of the lacteal vessels. *Cheyne*  
TO VERMICULATE. *v. a.* [*vermiculatus*, Fr. *vermiculatus*, Lat.] To inlay; to work in chequer work, or pieces of divers colours. *Bailey*  
VERMICULATION. *n. f.* [from *vermiculate*.] Continuation of motion from one part to another.  
My heart moves naturally by the motion of palpitation; my guts by the motion of *vermiculation*. *Hale*  
VERMICULE. *n. f.* [*vermiculus*, *vermis*, Latin.] A little grub, worm.

V E R

I saw the flining oak-ball ichneumon strike its teretra into an oak-apple, to lay its eggs therein : and hence are many *vermicules* teen towards the outside of these apples. *Derham.*

**VERMICULOUS.** *adj.* [*vermiculosus*, Lat.] Full of grubs.

**VERMIFORM.** *n. f.* [*vermiforme*, Fr. *vermis* and *forma*, Lat.] Having the shape of a worm.

**VERMIFUGE.** *n. f.* [from *vermis* and *fugo*, Lat.] Any medicine that destroys or expels worms.

**VERMIL.**

**VERMILION.** *n. f.* [*vermeil*, *vermillon*, Fr.]

1. The cochineal ; a grub of a particular plant.

2. Factitious or native cinabar ; sulphur mixed with mercury.

This is the usual, though not primitive signification.

The imperfect metals are subject to rust, except mercury, which is made into *vermillion* by solution or calcination. *Bacon.*

The fairest and most principal red is *vermillion*, called in Latin *minium*. It is a poison, and found where great store of quicksilver is. *Peacham.*

3. Any beautiful red colour.

How the red roses flush up in her cheeks,  
And the pure snow with goodly *vermil* stain,  
Like crimson dy'd in grain. *Spenser.*

There grew a goodly tree him fair beside,  
Loaden with fruit and apples rofie red,  
As they in pure *vermillion* had been dy'd,  
Whereof great virtues ower all were read. *Fairy Queen.*

Simple colours are strong and sensible, though they are clear as *vermillion*. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

**TO VERMILION.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To die red.

A brightly red *vermilion* all her face,  
And her eyes languish with unufual gear. *Granville.*

**VERMINE.** *n. f.* [*vermine*, Fr. *vermis*, Latin.] Any noxious animal. Used commonly for small creatures.

What is your study ? —  
— How to prevent the hend, and to kill *vermin*. *Shakefp.*

The head of a wolf, dried and hanged up in a dove-house, will scare away *vermin*, such as weazels and polecats. *Bacon.*

An idle perfon only lives to fpend his time, and eat the fruits of the earth, like a *vermin* or a wolf. *Taylor.*

The flars determine

You are my prifoners, bale *vermin*. *Hudibras.*

A weazle taken in a trap, was charg'd with middlemcancers, and the poor *vermin* flood much upon her innocence. *L'Eſſr.*

Great injuries thefe *vermin*, mice and rats, do in the field. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

He that has fo little wit

To nourifh *vermin*, may be bit. *Swift.*

**TO VERMINE.** *v. n.* [from *vermin*] To breed vermine.

**VERMINATION.** *n. f.* [from *verminate*] Generation of vermine.

Redi difcarding anomalous generation, tried experiments relating to the *vermination* of ferpents and flefh. *Derham.*

**VERMINOUS.** *adj.* [from *vermine*] Tending to vermine ; difpofed to breed vermine.

A waiting of childrens flefh depends upon fome obftruction of the entrails, or *verminous* difpofition of the body. *Harvey.*

**VERMIPAROUS.** *adj.* [*vermis* and *pario*, Lat.] Producing worms.

Herbey they confound the generation of *vermiparous* animals with oviparous. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

**VERNAacular.** *adj.* [*vernaculus*, Latin.] Native ; of one's own country.

London weekly bills number deep in confumptions ; the fame likewife proving infeparable accidents to moſt other difeafes ; which inſtances do evidently bring a confumption under the notion of a *vernacular* difeafe to England. *Harvey.*

The hiftories of all our former wars are tranſmitted to us in our *vernacular* idiom. I do not find in any of our chronicles, that Edward the third ever reconnoiter'd the enemy, though he often difcovered the poſture of the French, and as often vanquifhed them. *Addifon.*

**VERNAL.** *adj.* [*vernus*, Latin.] Belonging to the ſpring.

With the year

Seasons return ; but not to me returns,  
Or light of vernal-bloom, or fummer's rofe. *Milton.*

**VERNANT.** *n. f.* [*vernans*, Lat.] Flourishing as in the ſpring.

Elfe had the ſpring

Perpetual ſmild on earth, with *vernant* flow'rs,  
Equal in days and nights. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

**VERNILITY.** *n. f.* [*verna*, Lat.] Servile carriage ; the ſubmiſſive fawning behaviour of a flave. *Bailey.*

**VERREL.** SEE *FERRULE*.

**VERSABILITY.** *n. f.* [*versabilis*, Lat.] Aptnefs to be turn'd.

**VERSABLENESS.** *n. f.* or wound any way. *Diſt.*

**VERSAL.** *adj.* [A cant word for *univerſal*.] Total ; whole.

Some for brevity,

Have caſt the *verſal* world's nativity. *Hudibras.*

**VERSATILE.** *adj.* [*verſatilis*, Lat.]

1. That may be turned round.



## VER

2. Changeable; variable.  
One colour to us standing in one place, hath a contrary aspect in another; as in those *versatile* representations in the neck of a dove, and folds of scarlet. *Glanville.*
3. Easily applied to a new task.  
*VERSATILENESS.* *n. f.* [from *versatile*.] The quality of being *versatile*.  
*VERSE.* *n. f.* [*vers*, Fr. *versus*, Latin.]  
1. A line consisting of a certain succession of sounds, and number of syllables.  
Thou hast by moonlight at her window sung,  
With feigning voice, *verses* of feigning love. *Shakef.*  
2. [verse, Fr.] A section or paragraph of a book.  
Thus far the questions proceed upon the construction of the first earth; in the following *verses* they proceed upon the demolition of that earth. *Burnet.*
3. Poetry; lays; metrical language.  
*Verse* embalms virtue: and toms and thrones of rhymes  
Preserve frail transitory fame as much *Donne.*  
As spice doth body from air's corrupt touch.  
If envious eyes their hurtful rays have cast,  
More powerful *verse* shall free thee from the blast. *Dryden.*  
Whilst the did her various pow'r dispole;  
Virtue was taught in *verse*, and Athens' glory rose. *Prior.*  
You compose  
In splay-foot *verse*, or hobbling prose. *Prior.*
4. A piece of poetry.  
Let this *verse*, my friend, be thine. *Pope.*  
To *VERSE.* *v. a.* [from the noun.] To tell in *verse*; to relate poetically.  
In the shape of Corin fate all day,  
Playing on pipes of corn, and *versing* love. *Shakef.*  
To be *VERSED.* *v. n.* [*verser*, Lat.] To be skilled in; to be acquainted with.  
She might be ignorant of their nations, who was not *versed* in their names, as not being present at the general survey of animals, when Adam assigned unto every one a name concordant unto its nature. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*  
This, *vers'd* in death, th' infernal knight relates,  
And then for proof fulfill'd their common fates. *Dryden.*  
*VERSEMAN.* *n. f.* [*verse* and *man*.] A poet; a writer in *verse*.  
The god of us *versemen*, you know, child, the sun. *Prior.*  
*VERSCLE.* *n. f.* [*versculus*, Lat.] A little *verse*.  
*VERSIFICATION.* *n. f.* [*versification*, Fr. from *versify*.] The art or practice of making *verses*.  
Dome alone had your talent, but was not happy to arrive at your *versification*. *Dryden.*  
Some object to his *versification*; which is in poetry, what colouring is in painting, a beautiful ornament. But if the proportions are just, though the colours should happen to be rough, the piece may be of inestimable value. *Glanville.*  
*VERSIFICATION.* *n. f.* [*versificateur*, Fr. *versificateur*, Lat.]  
*VERSIFIER.* *n. f.* A *versifier*; a maker of *verses* with or without the spirit of poetry.  
Statius, the best *versificator* next Virgil, knew not how to design after him. *Dryden.*  
In Job and the Psalms we shall find more sublime ideas, more elevated language, than in any of the heathen *versifiers* of Greece or Rome. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*  
To *VERSIFY.* *v. n.* [*versifier*, Fr. *versifieur*, Latin.] To make *verses*.  
You would wonder to hear how soon even children will begin to *versify*. *Sidney.*  
To follow rather the Goths in rhyming, than the Greeks in true *versifying*, were even to eat acorns with swine, when we may freely eat wheat bread among men. *Ascham.*  
I'll *versify* in spite, and do my best,  
To make as much waste paper as the rest. *Dryden.*  
To *VERSIFY.* *v. a.* To relate in *verse*.  
Unintermix'd with fictitious fantasies, *Daniel.*  
I'll *versify* the truth, not poetize.  
*VERSION.* *n. f.* [*version*, Fr. *versio*, Latin.]  
1. Change; transformation.  
Springs, the antients thought to be made by the *version* of air into water. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*  
2. Change of direction.  
Comets are rather gazed upon, than wisely observed in their effects; that is, what kind of comet, for magnitude, colour, *version* of the beams, produceth what kind of effects. *Bacon.*  
3. Translation.  
This exact propriety of Virgil I particularly regarded; but must confess, that I have not been able to make him appear wholly like himself. For where the original is close, no *version* can reach it in the same compass. *Dryden.*  
4. The act of translating.  
*VERT.* *n. f.* *vert*, Fr.  
*Vert*, in the laws of the forest, signifies every thing that grows, and bears a green leaf within the forest; that may cover and hide a deer. *Cowel.*

## VER

- I find no mention in all the records of Ireland, of a park or free warren, notwithstanding the great plenty of *vert* and venison. *Sir J. Davies.*
- VERTEBRAL.* *adj.* [from *vertebra*, Lat.] Relating to the joints of the spine.  
The carotid, *vertebral*, and splenick arteries are not only variously contorted, but here and there dilated, to moderate the motion of the blood. *Ray on the Creation.*
- VERTEBRE.* *n. f.* [*vertebre*, Fr. *vertebra*, Latin.] A joint of the back.  
The several *vertebres* are so elegantly compacted together, that they are as strong as if they were but one bone. *Reg.*
- VERTEX.* *n. f.* [Latin.]  
1. Zenith; the point over head.  
These keep the *vertex*; but betwixt the bear  
And shining zodiack, where the planets err,  
A thousand figur'd constellations roll. *Creech.*  
2. A top of a hill.  
Mountains especially abound with different species of vegetables; every *vertex* or eminence affording new kinds. *Derham.*
- VERTICAL.* *adj.* [*vertical*, Fr. from *vertex*.]  
1. Placed in the zenith.  
'Tis raging noon; and *vertical* the sun  
Darts on the head direct his forceful rays. *Thomson.*  
2. Placed in a direction perpendicular to the horizon.  
From these laws, all the rules of bodies ascending or descending in *vertical* lines may be deduced. *Chymer.*
- VERTICALITY.* *n. f.* [from *vertical*.] The state of being in the zenith.  
Unto them the sun is *vertical* twice a year; making two distinct summers in the different points of the *verticality*. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*
- VERTICALLY.* *adv.* [from *vertical*.] In the zenith.  
Although it be not *vertical* unto any part of Asia, yet it *vertically* passeth over Peru and Brasilia. *Brown.*
- VERTICILLATE.* *adj.* [from *verticillum*, Latin.]  
*Verticillate* plants are such as have their flowers intermixt with small leaves growing in a kind of whorls about the joints of a stalk, as penny-royal, horchound, &c. *Quincy.*
- VERTICITY.* *n. f.* [from *vertex*.] The power of turning; circumvolution; rotation.  
Those stars do not peculiarly glance on us, but carry a common regard unto all countries, unto whom their *verticity* is also common. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*  
We believe the *verticity* of the needle, without a certificate from the days of old. *Glanville.*  
Whether they be globules, or whether they have a *verticity* about their own centers, that produce the idea of whiteness in us, the more particles of light are reflected from a body, the whiter does the body appear. *Lacke.*
- VERTIGINOUS.* *adj.* [*vertiginosus*, Latin.]  
1. Turning round; rotatory.  
This *vertiginous* motion gives day and night successively over the whole earth, and makes it habitable all around. *Bentley.*  
2. Giddy.  
These extinguish candles, make the workmen faint and *vertiginous*; and, when very great, suffocates and kills them. *Woodward.*
- VERTIGO.* *n. f.* [Latin.] A giddiness; a sense of turning in the head.  
*Vertigo* is the appearance of visible objects that are without motion, as if they turned round, attended with a fear of falling, and a dimness of sight. *Quincy.*  
The forerunners of an apoplexy are dulness, *vertigos*, tremblings. *Arbutnot.*  
That old *vertigo* in his head,  
Will never leave him till he's dead. *Swift.*
- VERVAIN.* *n. f.* [*verveine*, Fr. *verbena*, Lat.] A plant.  
*VERVINE.* *n. f.* [*verveine*, Fr. *verbena*, Lat.] A plant.  
It hath a labiate flower, consisting of one leaf, whose upper lip is upright, and commonly divided into two; but the under lip is cut into three parts; so that at first sight it appears like a flower with five leaves. The flowers generally grow in spikes, but not in whorles, round the stalks. *Miller.*  
The nightshade grows to work him ill,  
Therewith the *vervain*, and her dill, *Drayton.*  
That hindred witches of their will.  
Some scatt'ring pot-herbs here and there he found,  
Which cultivated with his daily care,  
And bruis'd with *vervain*, were his frugal fare. *Dryden.*
- VERVAIN.* *n. f.* A plant.  
It hath the whole habit of the mallow or althaea; but differs from it in having its leaves deeply divided. *Miller.*
- VERVELES.* *n. f.* [*vervulle*, Fr.] Labels tied to a hawk. *Ains.*
- VERVY.* *adj.* [*vervy*, or *orais*, French; whence *vervy* in ancient English.]  
1. True; real.  
Why do I pity him,  
That with his *vervy* heart despotheth me. *Shakepeare.*  
In *vervy* deed, as the Lord liveth. *Sam. xxv. 34.*  
O that

## VES

- O that in *very* deed we might behold it. *Dryd. and Lee.*
2. Having any qualities, commonly bad, in an eminent degree.  
Those who had drunk of Circe's cup, were turned into *very* beasts. *Davies.*  
There, where *very* desolation dwells,  
By grots and caverns shagg'd with horrid shades,  
She may pass on. *Milton.*
3. To note the things emphatically, or eminently.  
'Tis an ill office for a gentleman;  
Especially against his *very* friend. *Shakef.*  
Was not my love  
The *varier* wag o'th' two? *Shakepeare.*  
We can contain ourselves,  
Were he the *variest* antick in the world. *Shakef.*  
In a feeling age, the *very* knowledge of former times passes but for ignorance in a better dress. *South.*  
The pictures of our great grandmothers in Queen Elizabeth's time, are clothed down to the *very* wrists, and up to the *very* chin. *Addison's Guardian.*
4. Same.  
Women are as roses, whose fair flower  
Being once display'd, doth fall that *very* hour. *Shakef.*  
The cocks beat the partridge, which she laid to heart: but finding *very* cocks cutting one another, she comforted herself.  
So catholic a grace is charity, that whatever time is the special opportunity of any other christian grace, that *very* time is also the special opportunity of charity. *Spratt.*
- VERY.* *adv.* In a great degree; in an eminent degree.  
The Greek orator was so *very* famous for this, that his antagonist reading over the oration which had procured his banishment, asked them, if they were so much affected by the bare reading of it, how much more they would have been alarmed, had they heard him? *Addison.*
- To *VESSICATE.* *v. a.* [*vesica*, Latin.] To blister.  
Celsus proposes, that in all these internal wounds, the external parts be *vesicated*, to make more powerful revulsion from within. *Wise's Surgery.*  
I saw the cuticula *vesicated*, and shining with a burning heat. *Wise's Surgery.*
- VESICATION.* *n. f.* [from *vesicate*.] Blistering; separation of the cuticle.  
I applied some vinegar prepared with litharge, defending the *vesication* with pledgets. *Wise's Surgery.*
- VESICATORY.* *n. f.* [*vesicatorium*, technical Latin.] A blistering medicine.
- VESICLE.* *n. f.* [*vesicula*, Latin.] A small cuticle, filled or inflated.  
Nor is the humour contained in smaller veins, but in a *vesicle*, or little bladder. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*  
The lungs are made up of such air pipes and *vesicles* interwoven with blood-vessels, to purify, ferment, or supply the sanguineous mass with nitro-aerial particles. *Roy.*
- VESICULAR.* *adj.* [from *vesicula*, Lat.] Hollow; full of small interstices.  
A muscle is a bundle of *vesicular* threads, or of solid filaments, involved in one common membrane. *Cheyne.*
- VE'SPER.* *n. f.* [Latin.] The evening star; the evening.  
These signs are black *Vesper's* pagaments. *Shakef.*
- VE'SPERS.* *n. f.* [without the singular, from *vesperus*, Latin.] The evening service of the Romish church.
- VE'SPERTINE.* *adj.* [*vespertinus*, Latin.] Happening or coming in the evening; pertaining to the evening.
- VE'SSEL.* *n. f.* [*vaselle*, Fr. *vas*, Lat.]  
1. Any thing in which liquids, or other things, are put.  
For Banquo's issue have I fill'd my mind;  
Put rancours in the *vesSEL* of my peace,  
Only for them. *Shakef. Macbeth.*  
If you have two *vesSEL* to fill, and you empty one to fill the other, there still remains one *vesSEL* empty. *Burnet.*- 2. The containing parts of an animal body.  
Of these elements are constituted the smallest fibres; of those fibres the *vesSels*; of those *vesSels* the organs of the body. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*
- 3. Any vehicle in which men or goods are carried on the water.  
The sons and nephews of Noah, who peopled the isles, had *vesSels* to transport themselves. *Raleigh's Essays.*  
The *vesSEL* is represented as stranded. The figure before it seems to lift it off the shallows. *Addison on Medals.*  
From storms of rage, and dangerous rocks of pride,  
Let thy strong hand this little *vesSEL* guide;  
It was thy hand that made it: through the tide  
Impetuous of this life, let thy command  
Direct my course, and bring me safe to land. *Prior.*  
Now secure the painted *vesSEL* glides;  
The fun-beams trembling on the floating tides. *Pope.*
- 4. Any capacity; any thing containing.  
I have my fill  
Of knowledge, what this *vesSEL* can contain. *Milton.*  
To *VE'SSEL.* *v. a.* [from the noun.] To put into a vessel; to barrel,

## VET

- Take earth, and *vesSEL* it; and in that set the seed. *Bacon.*
- VE'SSETS.* *n. f.* A kind of cloth commonly made in Suffolk. *Bailey.*
- VE'SSICKNON.* *n. f.* [among horsemen.] A windgall, or soft swelling on the inside and outside of a horse's hoof. *Didt.*
- VEST.* *n. f.* [*vestis*, Lat.] An outer garment.  
Over his lucid arms *Milton's Par. Lost.*  
A military *vest* of purple flow'd.  
When the queen in royal habit's dress,  
Old mystick emblems grace th' imperial *vest*. *Smith.*
- To *VEST.* *v. a.* [from the noun.]  
1. To dress; to deck; to enrobe.  
The verdant fields with those of heav'n may vie,  
With ether *vested*, and a purple sky. *Dryden.*  
Light! Nature's resplendent robe;  
Without whose *vesting* beauty all were wrapt  
In gloom. *Thomson.*- 2. To dress in a long garment.  
Just Simeon; and prophetic Anna spoke,  
Before the altar and the *vested* priest. *Milton.*
- 3. To make possessor of; to invest with.  
To settle men's consciences, 'tis necessary that they know the person, who by right is *vested* with power over them. *Locke.*  
Had I been *vested* with the monarch's pow'r,  
Thou must have sigh'd, unlucky youth! in vain. *Prior.*
- 4. To place in possession.  
The militia their commissioners positively required to be entirely *vested* in the parliament. *Clarendon.*  
Empire and dominion was *vested* in him, for the good and behoof of others. *Locke.*

*VE'STAL.* *n. f.* [*vestalis*, Latin.] A virgin consecrated to *Vesta*; a pure virgin.  
Women are not  
In their best fortunes strong; but want will perjure  
The ne'er-touch'd *vestal*. *Shakepeare.*  
How happy is the blameless *vestal's* lot?  
The world forgetting, by the world forgot. *Pope.*

*VE'STAL.* *adj.* [*vestalis*, Latin.] Denoting pure virginity.  
Her *vestal* livery is but sick and green,  
And none but fools do wear it. *Shakepeare.*

*VE'STIBULE.* *n. f.* [*vestibulum*, Lat.] The porch or first entrance of a house.

*VE'STRIGE.* *n. f.* [*vestigium*, Lat.] Footstep; mark left behind in passing.  
The truth passes so slightly through men's imaginations, that they must use great subtilty to track its *vestiges*. *Harvey.*

*VE'STMENT.* *n. f.* [*vestimentum*, Latin.] Garment; part of dress.  
Were it not better that the love which men bear unto God, should make the least things that are employed in his service amiable, than that their over-scrupulous dislike of so mean a thing as a *vestment*, should from the very service of God withdraw their hearts and affections. *Hooker.*  
Heaven then would seem thy image, and reflect  
Those sable *vestments*, and that bright aspect. *Waller.*  
The sculptors could not give *vestments* suitable to the quality of the persons represented. *Dryden.*

*VE'STRY.* *n. f.* [*vestiare*, Fr. *vestiarium*, Latin.]  
1. A room appendant to the church, in which the sacerdotal garments, and consecrated things are deposited.  
Bold Amycus, from the robb'd *vestry* brings  
The chalices of heav'n; and holy things  
Of precious weight. *Dryden.*  
2. A parochial assembly commonly convened in the *vestry*.  
The common-council are chosen every year, so many for every parish, by the *vestry*, and common convention of the people of that parish. *Clarendon.*  
Go with me where paltry constables will not summon us to *vestries*. *Blount to Pope.*

*VE'STURE.* *n. f.* [*vesture*, old Fr. *vestura*, Italian.]  
1. Garment; robe.  
Her breasts half hid, and half were laid to show;  
Her envious *vesture* greedy light repelling. *Paisfax.*  
What, weep you when you but behold  
Our Caesar's *vesture* wounded? *Shakef. Julius Caesar.*  
To bear my lady's train, lest the base earth  
Should from her *vesture* chance to steal a kiss. *Shakef.*  
Here ruddy braes, and gold resplendent blaz'd;  
There polish'd chests embroider'd *vestures* grac'd. *Pope.*- 2. Dress; habit; external form.  
There's not the smallest orb which thou behold'st,  
But in his motion like an angel sings,  
But this muddy *vesture* of decay  
Doth grossly close us in, we cannot hear it. *Shakef.*  
Rocks, precipices, and gulfs, apparell'd with a *vesture* of plants, would resemble mountains and vallies. *Bentley.*

*VE'TCH.* *n. f.* [*vicia*, Lat.] A plant with a papilionaceous flower; from the empalement arises the pointal, which becomes a pod full of roundish or angular seeds: to which must be added, that the leaves grow by pairs on a middle rib, ending in a tendril.



# UGL

Where *vetches*, pulfe, and tares have flood,  
And stalks of lupines grew. *Dryden.*  
An erum is a fort of *vetch*, or small pea. *Arbutnot.*  
**VE'TCHY.** *n. f.* [from *vetch*.] Made of vetches; abounding in  
vetches; consisting of vetch or pease-straw.  
If to my cottage thou wilt resort,  
There may'st thou liege in a *vetchy* bed,  
Till fairer fortune shew forth his head. *Spenser.*  
**VE'TERAN.** *n. f.* [*veteranus*, Latin.] An old soldier; a man  
long practised in any thing.  
We were forced to uncover, or be regarded as *veterans* in  
the beau monde. *Addison.*  
The Arians, for the credit of their faction, took the eldest,  
the best experienced, the most wary, and the longest-  
practised *veterans* they had amongst them. *Hooker.*  
If king Charles II. had made war upon France, he might  
have conquered it by the many *veterans*, which had been  
inured to service in the civil wars. *Addison.*  
Ensigns that pierc'd the foe's remotest lines,  
The hardy *veteran* with tears resigns. *Addison.*  
**VE'TERAN.** *adj.* Long practised in war; long experienced.  
There was a mighty strong army of land-forces, to the  
number of fifty thousand *veteran* soldiers. *Bacon.*  
The British youth shall hail thy wife command;  
Thy temper'd ardour, and thy *veteran* skill. *Thomson.*  
**VETERINARIAN.** *n. f.* [*veterinarius*, Lat.] One skilled in the  
diseases of cattle.  
That a horse has no gall, is not only swallowed by com-  
mon farriers, but also receiv'd by good *veterinarians*, and  
some who have laudably discours'd upon horses. *Brown.*  
**TO VEX.** *v. a.* [*vexo*, Latin.]  
1. To plague; to torment; to harass.  
Do you think  
The king will suffer but the little finger  
Of this man to be *vex'd*? *Shakefp. Hen. VIII.*  
Do poor Tom some charity, whom the foul fiend *vexes*. *Shak.*  
When she press'd him daily, so that his soul was *vexed*  
unto death, he told her all his heart. *Judges xvi. 16.*  
Still may the dog the wand'ring troops constrain  
Of airy ghosts, and *vex* the guilty train. *Dryden.*  
You are the cause of all my care;  
Your eyes ten thousand dangers dart;  
Ten thousand torments *vex* my heart;  
I love, and I despair. *Prior.*  
2. To disturb; to disquiet.  
Alack, 'tis he; why, he was met even now,  
As mad as the *vex* sea; singing aloud. *Shakefp.*  
Rang'd on the banks beneath our equal oars,  
White curl the waves, and the *vex'd* ocean roars. *Pope.*  
3. To trouble with slight provocations.  
**VEXA'TION.** *n. f.* [from *vex*.]  
1. The act of troubling.  
O that husband,  
My supreme crown of grief, and those repeated *vexations*  
of it. *Shakefp. Cymbeline.*  
2. The state of being troubled; uneasiness; sorrow.  
*Vexation* almost stops my breath.  
That fondred friends greets in the hour of death. *Shakefp.*  
Passions too violent, instead of heightening our pleasures,  
afford us nothing but *vexation* and pain. *Temple.*  
3. The cause of trouble or uneasiness.  
Your children were *vexation* to your youth;  
But mine shall be a comfort to your age. *Shakefp.*  
4. An act of harassing by law.  
Albeit the party grieved thereby, may have some reason to  
complain of an untrue charge, yet may he not well call it  
an unjust *vexation*. *Bacon.*  
5. A slight teasing trouble.  
**VEXA'TIOUS.** *adj.* [from *vexation*.]  
1. Afflictive; troublesome; causing trouble.  
Consider him maintaining his usurped title, by continual  
*vexations* wars against the kings of Judah. *South.*  
*Vexations* thought still found my flying mind,  
Nor bound by limits, nor to place confin'd;  
Haunted my nights, and terrify'd my days;  
Stalk'd through my gardens, and pursu'd my ways;  
Nor shut from artful bow'r, nor lost in winding maze. *Prior.*  
2. Full of trouble; full of uneasiness.  
He leads a *vexations* life, who in his noblest actions is to-  
gored with scruples, that he dares not make a step without  
the authority of another. *Digby.*  
3. Teasing; slightly troublesome.  
**VEXA'TIOUSLY.** *adv.* [from *vexations*.] Troublesomely; un-  
easily.  
**VEXA'TIOUSNESS.** *n. f.* [from *vexations*.] Troublesomeness; un-  
easiness.  
**VEXER.** [from *vex*.] He who vexes.  
**UGLY.** *adv.* [from *ugly*.] Filthily; with deformity; in such  
a manner as to raise dislike.  
**UGLINESS.** *n. f.* [from *ugly*.]  
1. Deformity; contrariety to beauty.

# VIB

All that else seem'd fair and fresh in sight,  
Was turned now to dreadful *ugliness*. *Spenser.*  
She takes her topicks from the advantages of old age and  
*ugliness*. *Dryden.*  
2. Turpitude; loathsomeness; moral depravity.  
Their dull ribaldry cannot but be very nauseous and offen-  
sive to any one, who does not, for the sake of the fin itself,  
pardon the *ugliness* of its circumstances. *South.*  
**UGLY.** *adj.* [This word was antiently written *ugly*; whence  
Mr. Dier ingeniously deduces it from *exphlike*; that is, like  
an *ouph*, *elf*, or *goblin*. In Saxon *oga* is terror; and in  
Gothic *ogan* is to fear.] Deformed; offensive to the sight;  
contrary to beautiful.  
If Cassio do remain,  
He hath a daily beauty in his life,  
That makes me *ugly*. *Shakefp.*  
O, I have pass'd a miserable night,  
So full of *ugly* fights, of ghastly dreams.  
Was this the cottage, and the safe abode  
Thou toldst me of? What grim aspects are these,  
These *ugly*-headed monsters? *Milton.*  
**VIAL.** *n. f.* [*Phiala*.] A small bottle.  
Edward's seven sons  
Were as sev'n *vials* of his sacred blood. *Shakefp.*  
You Gods! look down,  
And from your sacred *vials* pour your grace  
Upon my daughter's head. *Shakefp.*  
Take thou this *vial*, being then in bed,  
And this distilled liquor drink thou off.  
Another lamp burnt in an old marble sepulchre belong-  
ing to some of the antient Romans inclosed in a glass  
*vial*. *Watkins.*  
I placed a thin *vial*, well stopp'd up, within the smoke of  
the vapour, but nothing followed.  
Chemical waters, that are each transparent, when separate,  
ferment into a thick troubled liquor, when mixed in the same  
*vial*. *Addison.*  
**TO VIAL.** *v. a.* To inclose in a vial.  
This she with precious *vial'd* liquors heals;  
For which the shepherds at the festivals  
Carol her goodness loud in rustic lays. *Milton.*  
**VIANDE.** *n. f.* [*vianada*, Fr. *vianada*, Ital.] Food; meat dressed.  
The belly only like a gulf remain'd,  
T' th' midst of the body idle and unactive,  
Still cupboarding the *vianad*. *Shakefp.*  
No matter, since  
They've left their *vianads* behind, for we have stomachs.  
Wilt please you taste of what is here?  
These are not fruits forbidden; no interdict  
Defends the touching of these *vianads* pure;  
Their taste no knowledge works, at least of evil. *Milton.*  
From some sorts of food less pleasant to the taste, persons  
in health, and in no necessity of using such *vianads*, had better  
to abstain.  
The tables in fair order spread;  
*Vianads* of various kinds allure the taste,  
Of choicest sort and favour; rich repast! *Pope.*  
**VIBRATUM.** *n. f.* [Latin.]  
1. Provision for a journey.  
2. The last rites used to prepare the passing soul for its depar-  
ture.  
**TO VIBRATE.** *v. a.* [*vibro*, Latin.]  
1. To brandish; to move to and fro with quick motion.  
2. To make to quiver.  
Breath vocalized, that is *vibrated* or undulated, may dif-  
ferently affect the lips, and impress a swift tremulous mo-  
tion, which breath passing smooth doth not. *Holder.*  
**TO VIBRATE.** *v. n.*  
1. To play up and down, or to and fro.  
The air, compressed by the fall and weight of the quick-  
silver, would repel it a little upwards, and make it *vibrate*  
a little up and down. *Boyle.*  
Do not all fixed bodies, when heated beyond a certain  
degree, emit light, and shine? And is not this emission  
performed by the *vibrating* motions of their parts? *Newton.*  
2. To quiver.  
The whisper, that to greatness still too near,  
Perhaps, yet *vibrates* on his sovereign's ear. *Pope.*  
**VIBRATION.** *n. f.* [from *vibro*, Latin.] The act of moving,  
or being moved with quick reciprocations, or returns; the  
act of quivering.  
It sparkled like the coal upon the altar, with the fervours  
of piety, the heats of devotion, and the sallies and *vibrations*  
of an harmless activity. *South.*  
Do not the rays of light, in falling upon the bottom of  
the eye, excite *vibrations* in the tunica retina? Which *vibra-  
tions* being propagated along the solid fibres of the optic  
nerves into the brain, cause the sense of seeing. *Newton.*  
Mild *vibrations* sooth the parted soul,  
New to the dawning of celestial day. *Thomson.*  
VFCAR.

# VIC

**VICAR.** *n. f.* [*vicarius*, Latin.]  
1. The incumbent of an appropriated or impropriated benefice.  
Procure the *vicar*  
To stay for me at church, 'twixt twelve and one,  
To give our hearts united ceremony. *Shakefp.*  
Yours is the prize;  
The *vicar* my defeat, and all the village see. *Dryden.*  
A landed youth, whom his mother would never suffer to  
look into a book for fear of spoiling his eyes, upon hear-  
ing the clergy decry'd, what a contempt must he entertain,  
not only for his *vicar* at home, but for the whole order. *Swift.*  
2. One who performs the functions of another; a substitute.  
An archbishop may not only excommunicate and interdict  
his suffragans, but his *vicar*-general may do the same. *Ayliffe.*  
**VICARAGE.** *n. f.* [from *vicar*.] The benefice of a vicar.  
This gentleman lived in his *vicarage* to a good old age,  
and having never deserted his flock, died vicar of Bray. *Swift.*  
**VICARIOUS.** *adj.* [*vicarius*, Latin.] Deputed; delegated; act-  
ing in the place of another.  
The soul in the body is but a subordinate efficient, and  
*vicarious* and instrumental in the hands of the Almighty,  
being but his substitute in this regiment of the body. *Hale.*  
What can be more unnatural, than for a man to rebel  
against the *vicarious* power of God in his soul. *Norris.*  
**VICARSHIP.** *n. f.* [from *vicar*.] The office of a vicar.  
**VICE.** *n. f.* [*vitium*, Latin.]  
1. The course of action opposite to virtue; depravity of man-  
ners; inordinate life.  
No spirit more grofs to love  
*Vice* for itself. *Milton.*  
The foundation of error will lie in wrong measures of prob-  
ability; as the foundation of *vice* in wrong measures of  
good. *Locke.*  
2. A fault; an offence. It is generally used for an habitual  
fault, not for a single enormity.  
No *vice*, so simple, but assumes  
Some mark of virtue on its outward parts. *Shakefp.*  
Yet my poor country  
Shall have more *vices* than it had before;  
More suffer by him that shall succeed. *Shakefp.*  
Ungovern'd appetite, a brutish *vice*. *Milton.*  
I cannot blame him for inveighing so sharply against the  
*vices* of the clergy in his age. *Dryden.*  
3. The fool, or punchinello of old shows.  
I'll be with you again  
In a trice, like to the old *vice*,  
Your need to sustain;  
Who with dagger of lath, in his rage and his wrath,  
Cries, ah, ha! to the devil. *Shakefp.*  
His face made of brains, like a *vice* in a game. *Tusser.*  
4. [*Vice*, Dutch.] A kind of small iron press with screws, used by  
workmen.  
He found that marbles taught him percussion; bottle-screws,  
the *vice*; whirlingigs, the axis in peritrochio. *Arbutn. and Pope.*  
5. Gripe; grasp.  
If I but fist him once; if he come but within my  
*vice*. *Shakefp.*  
6. [*Vice*, Latin.] It is used in composition for one, *qui vicem gerit*,  
who performs, in his stead, the office of a superior, or who has  
the second rank in command: as a *viceroi*; *vice-chancellor*.  
**TO VICE.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To draw.  
With all confidence he swears,  
As he had seen't, or been an instrument  
To *vice* you to't, that you have touch'd his queen  
Forbiddenly. *Shakefp.*  
**VICED.** *adj.* [from *vice*.] Vitious; corrupt.  
Be as a planetary plague, when Jove  
Will o'er some high-wie'd city hang his poison  
In the sick air. *Shakefp.*  
**VICEROY.** *n. f.* [*vicem gerens*, Lat.] A lieutenant;  
one who is intrusted with the power of the superior, by  
whom he is deputed.  
All precepts concerning kings are comprehended in these;  
remember thou art a man; remember thou art God's  
*viceroi*. *Bacon.*  
Employ it in unfeigned piety towards God; in unshaken  
duty to his *viceroi*; in hearty obedience to his church. *Spier.*

# VIC

Great Father of the gods, when for our crimes  
Thou send'st some heavy judgment on the times;  
Some tyrant king, the terror of his age,  
The type and true *viceroi* of thy rage,  
Thus punish. *Dryden.*  
Thou great *viceroi* of the king;  
In all affairs thou sole director. *Swift.*  
**VICEROY.** *adj.* [*vicereus*, Lat.] Having a delegated  
power; acting by substitution.  
Whom send I to judge thee? Whom but thee,  
*Viceroi* son! To thee I have transfer'd  
All judgment, whether in heav'n, or earth, or hell. *Milton.*  
**VICEROY.** *n. f.* [from *viceroi*.] The office of a vice-  
gerent; lieutenant; deputed power.  
The authority of confidence stands founded upon its *vice-  
gerency* and deputation under God. *South.*  
**VICEROY.** *n. f.* [*vicereus*, Latin.] The second  
magistrate of the universities.  
**VICEROY.** *adj.* [*vicereus*, Lat.] Belonging to twenty. *Bailey.*  
**VICEROY.** *n. f.* [*viceroi*, French.] He who governs in place  
of the king with regal authority.  
Shall I, for lucre of the rest unvanquish'd,  
Detract so much from that prerogative,  
As to be call'd but *viceroi* of the whole? *Shakefp.*  
Mendoza, *viceroi* of Peru, was wont to say, that the go-  
vernment of Peru was the best place the king of Spain gave,  
save that it was somewhat too near Madrid. *Bacon.*  
We are so far from having a king, that even the *viceroi*  
is generally absent four fifths of his time. *Swift.*  
**VICEROYALTY.** *n. f.* [from *viceroi*.] Dignity of a viceroi.  
These parts furnish out *vice-royalties* for the grantees; but  
in war are incumbances to the kingdom. *Addison.*  
**VICEROY.** *n. f.* [Of this word I know not well the meaning or  
original: a *vice* thing is now called in vulgar language, *point  
vice*, from the French perhaps, *point de vice*; whence the  
barbarous word *vicety* may be derived.] Nicety; exactness.  
A word not used.  
Here is to the fruit of Pem,  
Grafted upon Stub his stem;  
With the peakish nicety. *B. Johnson.*  
**VICINITY.** *n. f.* [*vicinus*, Latin.]  
1. Nearness; state of being near.  
The position of things is such, that there is a *vicinity* be-  
tween agents and patients, that the one incessantly invades  
the other. *Hale.*  
The abundance and *vicinity* of country seats. *Swift.*  
2. Neighbourhood.  
He shall find out and recall the wandering particles home,  
and fix them in their old *vicinity*. *Rogers.*  
Gravity alone must have carried them downwards to the  
*vicinity* of the sun. *Bentley.*  
**VICINAGE.** *n. f.* [*vicinia*, Lat.] Neighbourhood; places adjoining.  
**VICINAL.** *adj.* [*vicinus*, Lat.] Near; neighbouring.  
Opening other *vicine* passages might obliterate any track;  
as the making of one hole in the yielding mud, defaces the  
print of another near it. *Glenville.*  
**VICIOUS.** *adj.* [from *vice*.] See **VITIOUS**. Devoted to vice;  
not addicted to virtue.  
He heard this heavy curse,  
Servants of servants on his *vicious* race. *Milton.*  
**VICISSITUDE.** [*vicissitudo*, Latin.]  
1. Regular change; return of the same things in the same  
succession.  
It makes through heav'n  
Grateful *vicissitudes*, like day and night. *Milton.*  
The rays of light are alternately disposed to be reflected or  
refracted for many *vicissitudes*. *Newton.*  
This succession of things upon the earth, is the result of  
the *vicissitude* of seasons, and is as constant as is the cause of  
that *vicissitude*, the sun's declination. *Woodward.*  
2. Revolution; change.  
During the course of the war, did the *vicissitudes* of good  
and bad fortune affect us with humility or thankfulness. *Atterb.*  
Verle sweetens toil, however rude the found,  
All at her work the village maiden sings;  
Nor as she turns the giddy wheel around,  
Revolves the sad *vicissitude* of things. *Giffard.*  
**VICINTI.** In law *vicintial* rents are certain farms, for  
which the sheriff pays a rent to the king, and makes what  
profit he can of them. *Vicintial* writs are such writs as are  
triable in the county court, before the sheriff. *Bailey.*  
**VICTIM.** *n. f.* [*victima*, Latin.]  
1. A sacrifice; something slain for a sacrifice.  
All that were authors of so black a deed,  
Be sacrific'd as *victims* to his ghost. *Denham.*  
And on the *victim* pour the ruddy wine. *Dryden.*  
Clitumnus' waves, for triumphs after war,  
The *victim* ox, and snowy sheep prepare. *Addison.*  
2. Some-



# VIE

2. Something destroyed.  
Behold where age's wretched victim lies;  
See his head trembling, and his half-clos'd eyes. *Prior.*  
**VICTOR**. *n. f.* [*Victor*, Lat.] Conqueror; vanquisher; he that gains the advantage in any contest. *Victor* is seldom used with a genitive, and never but with regard to some single action or person. We rarely say Alexander was *victor* of Darius, though we say he was *victor* at Arbela; but we never say he was *victor* of Persia.  
This strange race more strange conceits did yield;  
Who *victor* seem'd, was to his ruin brought;  
Who seem'd o'erthrown, was mistress of the field. *Sidney.*  
Some time the flood prevails, and then the wind,  
Both tugging to be *victors*, breast to breast,  
Yet neither conqueror, nor conquered. *Shakefp.*  
Although the *victor*, we submit to Caesar. *Shakefp.*  
Say where and when  
Their fight; what stroke shall bruise the *victor's* heel. *Milt.*  
Our Hebrew songs and harps in Babylon,  
That pleas'd to well our *victors* ear, declare  
That rather Greece from us these arts deriv'd. *Milton.*  
Their hearts at last the vanquish'd re-assume,  
And now the *victors* fall. *Denham.*  
In love the *victors* from the vanquish'd fly;  
They fly that wound, and they pursue that die. *Waller.*  
Fortune's unjust; the ruins oft the brave,  
And him who should be *victor*, makes the slave. *Dryden.*  
Lose not a thought on me, I'm out of danger;  
Heaven will not leave me in the *victor's* hand. *Addison.*  
**VICTORIOUS**. *adj.* [*Victoriosus*, Fr.]  
1. Conquering; having obtained conquest; superiour in contest. Victory doth more often fall by error of the vanquish'd, than by the valour of the *victorious*. *Hayward.*  
The great son return'd *victorious* with his pains. *Milton.*  
That happy fun, said he, will rise again,  
Who twice *victorious* did our navy see:  
And I alone must view him rise in vain,  
Without one ray of all his star for me. *Dryden.*  
2. Producing conquest.  
Sudden these honours shall be snatch'd away,  
And curs'd for ever this *victorious* day. *Pope.*  
3. Betokening conquest.  
Now are our brows bound with *victorious* wreaths;  
Our bruised arms hung up for monuments. *Shakefp.*  
**VICTORIOUSLY**. *adv.* [*from victorious*.] With conquest; successfully; triumphantly.  
That grace will carry us, if we do not wilfully betray our succours, *victoriously* through all difficulties. *Hammond.*  
**VICTORIOUSNESS**. *n. f.* [*from victorious*.] The state or quality of being victorious.  
**VICTORY**. *n. f.* [*Victoria*, Lat.] Conquest; success in contest; triumph.  
At his nurse's tears  
He whin'd and roar'd away your *victory*,  
That pages blush'd at him. *Shakefp.*  
Then to the heav'n of heav'n's he shall ascend  
With *victory*, triumphing o'er his foes. *Milton.*  
Obedience is a complicated act of virtue, and many graces are exercised in one act of obedience. It is an act of humility, of mortification and self-denial, of charity to God, of care of the publick, of order and charity to ourselves. It is a great instance of a *victory* over the most refractory passions. *Taylor.*  
**VICTRESS**. *n. f.* [*from victor*.] A female that conquers.  
I'll lead thy daughter to a conqueror's bed;  
And she shall be sole *victress*; Caesar's Caesar. *Shakefp.*  
**VICTUAL**. *n. f.* [*victualles*, Fr. *vittuaglia*, Ital.] Provision  
**VICTUALS**. *n. f.* of food; stores for the support of life; meat; sustenance.  
He landed in these islands, to furnish himself with *victuals* and fresh water. *Abbot's Descrip. of the World.*  
You had musty *victuals*, and he hath help to eat it: he hath an excellent stomach. *Shakefp.*  
He was not able to keep that place three days for lack of *victual*. *Knolles.*  
They, unprovided of tackling and *victual*, are forced to sea by a storm. *K. Charles.*  
To **VICTUAL**. *v. a.* [*from the noun*.] To store with provision for food.  
Talbot, farewell;  
I must go *victual* Orleans forthwith. *Shakefp.*  
**VICTUALLER**. *n. f.* [*from victuals*.] One who provides victuals.  
They planted their artillery against the haven, to impeach supply of victuals; yet the English *victuallers* furcated not to bring all things necessary. *Hayward.*  
Their conquest half is to the *victualler* due. *King.*  
**VIDELICET**. *adv.* [*Latin*.] To wit; that is. This word is generally written *viz*.  
**VIDUITY**. *n. f.* [*from viduus*, Lat.] Widowhood.  
To **VIE**. *v. a.* [*Of this word the etymology is very uncertain*.]  
1. To show, or practice in competition.  
They vie power and expence with those that are too high. *L'Estrange.*

# VIE

You *vie* happiness in a thousand easy and sweet diversions.  
2. In this passage the meaning seems to be, to add; to accumulate.  
She hung about my neck, and kiss on kiss  
She *vied* to fast,  
That in a twink she won me to her love. *Shakefp.*  
To **VIE**. *v. n.* To contest; to contend; to strive for superiority.  
In a trading nation, the younger sons may be placed in such a way of life, as may enable them to *vie* with the best of their family. *Addison.*  
The wool, when shaded with Ancona's dye,  
May with the proudest Tyrian purple *vie*. *Addison.*  
Now voices over voices rise;  
While each to be the loudest *vies*. *Swift.*  
To **VIEW**. *v. a.* [*veu*, Fr. *from voir*, or *voir*.]  
1. To survey; to look on by way of examination.  
Go, and *view* the country. *Jos. vii. 2.*  
Th' almighty father bent down his eye,  
His own works and their works at once to *view*. *Milton.*  
*View* not this spire, by measures giv'n,  
To buildings mis'd by common hands. *Prior.*  
Where'er we *view* some well-proportion'd dome;  
No single parts unequally surprize;  
All comes united to th' admiring eyes. *Pope.*  
2. To see; to perceive by the eye.  
With eyes aghast  
*View'd* first their lamentable lot.  
No more I hear, no more I *view*,  
The phantom flies me, as unkind as you, *Pope.*  
**VIEW**. *n. f.* [*from the verb*.]  
1. Prospect.  
You should tread a course  
Pretty, and full of *view*; yea, haply, near  
The residence of Pothumus. *Shakefp. Cymbeline.*  
Vast and indefinite *views*, which drown all apprehensions of the uttermost objects, are condemned by good authors. *Watson.*  
The walls of Pluto's palace are in *view*. *Dryden.*  
Cut wide *views* through mountains to the plain,  
You'll wish your hill, or shelter'd hill again. *Pope.*  
2. Sight; power of beholding.  
Some safer resolution I've in *view*. *Milton.*  
I go, to take for ever from your *view*,  
Both the lov'd object, and the hated too. *Dryden.*  
These things duly weigh'd, will give us a clear *view* into the state of human liberty. *Locke.*  
Instruct me other joys to prize,  
With other beauties charm my partial eyes;  
Full in my *view* let all the bright abode,  
And make my soul quit Abelard for God. *Pope.*  
3. Act of seeing.  
Th' unexpected found  
Of dogs and men, his wakeful ear does wound;  
Rous'd with the noise, he scarce believes his ear,  
Willing to think th' illusions of his fear  
Had giv'n this false alarm; but straight his *view*  
Confirms that more than all he fears is true. *Denham.*  
Objects near our *view* are thought greater than those of a larger size, that are more remote. *Locke.*  
4. Sight; eye.  
She was not much struck with those objects that now presented themselves to her *view*. *Female Quixote.*  
5. Survey; examination by the eye.  
Time never will renew,  
While we too far the pleasing path pursue,  
Surveying nature with too nice a *view*. *Dryden.*  
6. Intellectual survey.  
If the mind has made this inference by finding out the intermediate ideas, and taking a *view* of the connection of them, it has proceeded rationally. *Locke.*  
7. Space that may be taken in by the eye; reach of sight.  
The fame through all the neighb'ring nations flew,  
When now the Trojan navy was in *view*. *Dryden.*  
8. Appearance; show.  
In that accomplish'd mind,  
Helpt by the night, new graces find;  
Which, by the splendour of her *view*,  
Dazzl'd before we never knew. *Waller.*  
9. Display; exhibition to the sight or mind.  
To give a right *view* of this mistaken part of liberty, would any one be a changeling, because he is less determined by wife considerations than a wife man? *Locke.*  
10. Prospect of interest.  
No man sets himself about any thing, but upon some *view* or other, which serves him for a reason. *Locke.*  
11. Intention; design.  
He who sojourns in a foreign country, refers what he sees to the state of things at home; with that *view* he makes all his reflections. *Atterbury.*  
With a *view* to commerce, in returning from his expedition against the Parthians, he passed through Egypt. *Arabianist.*  
**VIEWS**.

# VIG

**VIEWSLESS**. *adj.* [*from view*.] Unseen; not discernible by the sight.  
To be imprison'd in the *viewsless* winds,  
And blown with restless violence about  
The pendant world  
Each stair mysteriously was meant, nor stood  
There always, but drawn up to heav'n sometimes  
*Viewsless*. *Milton's Par. Lost.*  
Swift through the valves the visionary fair  
Repas'd, and *viewsless* mix'd with common air. *Pope.*  
Light-bounding from the earth, at once they rise;  
Their feet half *viewsless* quiver in the skies. *Pope.*  
**VIGESIMATION**. *n. f.* [*vegesimus*, Latin.] The act of putting to death every twentieth man.  
**VIGIL**. *n. f.* [*vigilia*, Latin.]  
**VIGILANCE**. *n. f.* devotion performed in the customary hours of rest.  
So they in heaven their odes and *vigils* tun'd. *Milton.*  
Shrines I, where their *vigils* pale-cy'd virgins keep,  
And pitying faints, whose statues learn to weep. *Pope.*  
2. A fast kept before a holiday.  
He that out-lives this day, and fees old age,  
Will yearly on the *vigil* feast his neighbours,  
And say to-morrow is St. Crispian. *Shakefp.*  
3. Service used on the night before a holiday.  
No altar is to be consecrated without reliques, which placed before the church door, the *vigils* are to be celebrated that night before them. *Stillington.*  
The rivals call my muse another way,  
To sing their *vigils* for th' ensuing day. *Dryden.*  
4. Watch; forbearance of sleep.  
Though Venus and her ion shou'd spare  
Her rebel heart, and never teach her care;  
Yet Hymen may perforce her *vigils* keep,  
And for another's joy suspend her sleep. *Waller.*  
Nothing wears out a fine face like the *vigils* of the card-table, and those cutting passions which attend them. *Addison.*  
**VIGILANCE**. *n. f.* [*vigilance*, Fr. *vigilantia*, Lat.]  
**VIGILANCY**. *n. f.* [*from vigilance*.]  
1. Forbearance of sleep.  
Ulysses yielded unseasonably to sleep, and the strong passion for his country should have given him *vigilance*. *Brome.*  
2. Watchfulness; circumspection; incessant care.  
Shall Henry's conquest, Bedford's *vigilance*,  
Your deeds of war, and all our counsel die? *Shakefp.*  
No post is free, no place,  
That guard and most unusual *vigilance*  
Does not attend my taking. *Shakefp. K. Lear.*  
In their military care, there were few remarkable occasions under the duke, saving his continual *vigilance*, and voluntary hazard of his person. *Watson.*  
Of these the *vigilance*  
I dread; and to elude, thus wrapp'd in mist  
Of midnight vapour, glide obscure. *Milton.*  
We are enabled to subdue all other creatures; and use for our behoof the strength of the ox, the sagacity and *vigilance* of the dog. *Ray.*  
3. Guard; watch.  
In at this gate none pass  
The *vigilance* here plac'd, but such as come  
Well known from heav'n. *Milton.*  
**VIGILANT**. *adj.* [*vigilans*, Latin.] Watchful; circumspect; diligent; attentive.  
They have many prayers, but every of them very short, as if they were darts thrown out with a kind of sudden quickness; lest that *vigilant* and erect attention of mind, which in prayer is very necessary, should be wasted or dulled through continuance. *Hooker.*  
Take your places, and be *vigilant*:  
If any noise or soldier you perceive,  
Let us have knowledge. *Shakespeare.*  
The treasurer, as he was *vigilant* in such cases, had notice of the clerk's expiration so soon, that he procured the king to send a message to the master of the rolls. *Clarend.*  
**VIGILANTLY**. *adv.* [*from vigilant*.] Watchfully; attentively; circumspectly.  
Thus in peace, either of the kings to *vigilantly* observed every motion of the others, as if they had lived upon the alarm. *Hayward.*  
**VIGOROUS**. *adj.* [*from vigor*, Latin.] Forcible; not weakened; full of strength and life.  
Fam'd for his valour young;  
At sea successful, *vigorous* and strong! *Waller.*  
Their appetite is not dull'd by being gratified, but returns always fresh and *vigorous*. *Atterbury.*  
**VIGOROUSLY**. *adv.* [*from vigorous*.] With force; forcibly; without weakness.  
The prince had two giant ships;  
With his one to *vigorously* he press'd,  
And flew so home, they could not rise again. *Dryden.*  
If the fire burns bright and *vigorously*, it is no matter by what means it was at first kindled. *South.*

# VIL

That prince whose cause you espouse so *vigorously*, is the principal in the war, and you but a second. *Swift.*  
**VIGOROUSNESS**. *n. f.* [*from vigor*.] Force; strength.  
He hath given excellent sufferance and *vigorousness* to the sufferers, arming them with strange courage, heroic fortitude, invincible resolution, and glorious patience. *Taylor.*  
**VIGOUR**. *n. f.* [*vigor*, Lat.]  
1. Force; strength.  
Sometimes went and sometimes ran,  
With supple joints, as lively *vigour* led. *Milton.*  
Shame to be overcome,  
Wou'd utmost *vigour* raise, and rais'd unite. *Milton.*  
Pernicious fire wither'd all their strength,  
And of their wonted *vigour* left them drain'd. *Milton.*  
The mind and spirit remains  
Invincible, and *vigour* soon returns. *Milton.*  
No deep within her gulf can hold  
Immortal *vigour*. *Milton.*  
The *vigour* of this arm was never vain:  
Witness these heaps of slaughter. *Dryden.*  
2. Mental force; intellectual ability.  
3. Energy; efficacy.  
In the fruitful earth  
His beams, unactive else, their *vigour* find. *Milton.*  
How does Cartesius all his finews strain,  
The earth's attractive *vigour* to explain? *Blackmore.*  
**VILE**. *adj.* [*vil*, Fr. *vilis*, Lat.] Base; mean; worthless; sordid; despicable.  
Our case were miserable, if that wherewith we most endeavour to please God, were in his sight so *vile* and despicable as men's disdainful speech would make it. *Hooker.*  
I disdainful scorn'd, and craved death,  
Rather than I would be so *vile* esteem'd. *Shakefp.*  
He to-day that sheds his blood with me,  
Shall be my brother; he he ne'er so *vile*,  
This day shall gentle his condition. *Shakefp.*  
The inhabitants account gold but as a *vile* thing. *Abbot.*  
That sinful creature man elected is,  
And in our place the heavens possess he must;  
*Vile* man, begot of clay, and born of dust. *Fairfax.*  
A spontaneous production is against matter of fact; a thing without example not only in man, but the *vilest* of weeds. *Bentl.*  
2. Morally impure; wicked.  
Restor'd by thee, *vile* as I am, to place  
Of new acceptance. *Milton.*  
**VILED**. *adj.* [*from vile*, whence *revile*.] Abusive; scurrilous; defamatory.  
He granted life to all except to one, who had used *vil'd* speeches against king Edward. *Hayward.*  
**VILELY**. *adv.* [*from vile*.] Basely; meanly; shamefully.  
The Volicians *vilely* yielded the town. *Shakefp.*  
How can I  
Forget my Hector, treated with dishonour,  
Depriv'd of funeral rites, and *vilely* dragg'd,  
A bloody corse, about the walls of Troy. *A. Philips.*  
**VILENESS**. *n. f.* [*from vile*.]  
1. Baseness; meanness; despicableness.  
His *vileness* us shall never awe:  
But here our sports shall be:  
Such as the golden world first saw,  
Most innocent and free. *Drayton.*  
Reflect on the essential *vileness* of matter, and its impotence to conserve its own being. *Creech.*  
Considering the *vileness* of the clay, I wondered that no tribune of that age durst ever venture to ask the potter, what dost thou make? *Swift.*  
2. Moral or intellectual baseness.  
Then, *vileness* of mankind!  
Could one, alas! repeat me good or great,  
Wash my pale body, or bewail my fate? *Prior.*  
To **VILIFY**. *v. a.* [*from vile*.] To debase; to defame; to make contemptible.  
Tomalin could not abide,  
To hear his sovereign *vilify'd*. *Drayton.*  
Their maker's image  
Forlook them, when themselves they *vilify'd*  
To serve ungovern'd appetite; and took  
His image whom they serv'd. *Milton.*  
The displeasure of their prince, those may expect, who would put in practice all methods to *vilify* his person. *Addison.*  
Many passions dispose us to deprecate and *vilify* the merit of one rising in the esteem of mankind. *Addison.*  
**VILL**. *n. f.* [*vill*, Fr. *villa*, Latin.] A village; a small collection of houses. Little in use.  
This book gives an account of the manurable lands in every manor, town, or *vill*. *Hale.*  
**VILLA**. *n. f.* [*villa*, Lat.] A country seat.  
The antient Romans lay the foundations of their *villas* and palaces within the very borders of the sea. *Addison.*  
All vast possessions; just the same the case,  
Whether you call them *villa*, park, or chase. *Pope.*  
29 F VILLAGE.



# VIL

**VILLAGE.** *n. f.* [*village*, Fr.] A small collection of houses in the country, less than a town.  
Beggars, with roaring voices, from low farms,  
Or pelting villages, sheep coats, and mills,  
Inforce their charity. *Shakespeare.*  
The early village cock  
Hath twice done salutation to the morn.  
You have many enemies, that know not  
Why they are for; but, like the village curs,  
Bark when their fellows do. *Shakespeare.*  
The country villages were burnt down to the ground. *Knolles.*  
Those village-words give us a mean idea of the thing. *Dryd.*  
Seam'd o'er with wounds which his own fabre gave,  
In the vile habit of a village slave. *Pope.*  
**VILLAGER.** *n. f.* [from *village*.] An inhabitant of the village.  
Brutus had rather be a villager,  
Than to repute himself a son of Rome  
Under such hard conditions. *Shakespeare.*  
When once her eye  
Hath met the virtue of this magick dust,  
I shall appear some harmless villager,  
Whom thrift keeps up about his country gear. *Milton.*  
If there are conveniences of life, which common use  
reaches not, it is not reason to reject them, because every  
villager doth not know them. *Locke.*  
**VILLAGERY.** *n. f.* [from *village*.] District of villages.  
Robin Goodfellow, are you not he,  
That fright the maidens of the villagery? *Shakespeare.*  
**VILLAIN.** *n. f.* [*villain*, Fr. *villanus*, low Latin.]  
1. One who held by a base tenure.  
The Irish inhabiting the lands fully conquered, being in  
condition of slaves and *villains*, did render a greater revenue,  
than if they had been made the king's free subjects. *Davies.*  
2. A wicked wretch.  
We were prevented by a dozen armed knights, or rather  
*villains*, who, using this time of their extreme feebleness, all  
together set upon them.  
O villain! villain! his very opinion in the letter. Ab-  
horred villain! unnatural, detested, brutish villain! *Shakespeare.*  
What in the world,  
That names me traitor, villain-like he lies. *Shakespeare.*  
He was stabbed to the heart by the hand of a villain, upon  
the mere impious pretence of his being odious to the parlia-  
ment. *Clarendon.*  
Calm thinking *villains*, whom no faith could fix;  
Of crooked counsels, and dark politicks. *Pope.*  
**VILLANAGE.** *n. f.* [from *villain*.]  
1. The state of a villain; base servitude.  
They exercise most bitter tyranny,  
Upon the parts brought into their bondage:  
No wretchedness is like to sinful villanage. *Fairy Queen.*  
Upon every such surrender and grant, there was but one  
freholder, which was the lord himself; all the rest were but  
tenants in villanage, and were not fit to be sworn in  
juries. *Davies.*  
2. Baseness; infamy.  
If in thy smoke it ends, their glories shine;  
But infamy and villanage are thine. *Dryden.*  
To VILLANIZE. *v. a.* [from *villain*.] To debase; to degrade;  
to defame.  
Were virtue by descent, a noble name  
Could never villanize his father's fame;  
But, as the first, the last of all the line,  
Would, like the sun, ev'n in descending shine. *Dryden.*  
These are the fools, whose stolidity can baffle all argu-  
ments; whose glory is in their shame, in the debasing and  
villanizing of mankind to the condition of beasts. *Bentley.*  
**VILLANOUS.** *adj.* [from *villain*.]  
1. Base; vile; wicked.  
2. Sorry.  
Thou art my son; I have partly thy mother's word, partly  
my own opinion; but chiefly a villanous trick of thine eye  
doth warrant me. *Shakespeare.*  
3. It is used by *Shakespeare* to exaggerate any think detestable.  
We shall lose our time,  
And all be turn'd to barnacles or apes,  
With foreheads villanous low. *Shakespeare. Tempest.*  
**VILLANOUSLY.** *adv.* [from *villainous*.] Wickedly; basely.  
The wandering Numidian falsified his faith, and villanously  
flew Selymes the king, as he was bathing himself. *Knolles.*  
**VILLANOUSNESS.** *n. f.* [from *villanous*.] Baseness; wicked-  
ness.  
**VILLANY.** *n. f.* [from *villain*; *villannie*, old French.]  
1. Wickedness; baseness; depravity.  
Trust not those cunning waters of his eyes;  
For villany is not without such a rheum:  
And he, long traded in it, makes it seem  
Like rivers of remorse and innocence. *Shakespeare.*  
He is the prince's jester; and the commendation is not  
in his wit, but in his villany. *Shakespeare.*  
2. A wicked action; a crime.

# VIN

No villany, or flagitious action was ever yet committed;  
but a lie was first or last the principal engine to effect it. *South.*  
Such villanies rous'd Horace into wrath;  
And 'tis more noble to pursue his path,  
Than an old tale. *Dryden.*  
**VILLA'TICK.** *adj.* [*villaticus*, Lat.] Belonging to villages.  
Evening dragon came,  
Affailant on the perched roofs,  
And nests in order rang'd,  
Of tame villatick fowl. *Milton.*  
**VILLI.** *n. f.* [Latin.]  
In anatomy, are the same as fibres; and in botany, small  
hairs like the grain of plush or flag, with which, as a kind  
of excrecence, some trees do abound. *Quincy.*  
**VILLOUS.** *adj.* [*villosus*, Lat.] Shaggy; rough.  
The liquor of the stomach, which with fasting grows  
sharp, and the quick sensation of the inward villous coat of  
the stomach, seem to be the cause of the sense of hunger. *Arb.*  
**VIMINEOUS.** *adj.* [*vimineus*, Latin.] Made of twigs.  
As in the hive's *vimineous* dome,  
Ten thousand bees enjoy their home;  
Each does her studious action vary,  
To go and come, to fetch and carry. *Prior.*  
**VINCIBLE.** *adj.* [from *vincere*, Lat.] Conquerable; supe-  
rable.  
He not *vincible* in spirit, and well assured that shortness of  
provision would in a short time draw the feditious to shorter  
limits, drew his sword. *Hayward.*  
Because 'twas absolutely in my power to have attended  
more heedfully, there was liberty in the principle, the mistake  
which influenced the action was *vincible*. *Norris.*  
**VINCIBLENESS.** *n. f.* [from *vincible*.] Liableness to be over-  
come. *Ditt.*  
**VINCTURE.** *n. f.* [*vinctura*, Lat.] A binding. *Baile.*  
**VINDEMIAL.** *adj.* [*vindemia*, Latin.] Belonging to a vintage.  
To VINDEMIATE. *v. n.* [*vindemia*, Latin.] To gather the  
vintage.  
Now vindemiate, and take your bees towards the expiration  
of this month. *Boeyn.*  
**VINDEMIATION.** *n. f.* [*vindemia*, Lat.] Grape-gathering. *Baile.*  
To VINDICATE. *v. a.* [*vindicare*, Lat.]  
1. To justify; to support; to maintain.  
Where the respondent denies any proposition, the opponent  
must directly *vindicate* and confirm that proposition; i. e. he  
must make that proposition the conclusion of his next syl-  
logism. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*  
2. To revenge; to avenge.  
We ought to have added, how far an holy war is to be  
pursued; whether to enforce a new belief, and to *vindicate*  
or punish infidelity? *Bacon.*  
Man is not more inclinable to obey God than man; but  
God is more powerful to exact subjection, and to *vindicate*  
rebellion. *Pearson on the Creed.*  
The more numerous the offenders are, the more his  
justice is concerned to *vindicate* the affront. *Tiltsen.*  
Assamble ours, and all the Theban race,  
To *vindicate* on Athens thy disgrace. *Dryden.*  
3. To assert; to claim with efficacy.  
Never any touch'd upon this way, which our poet justly  
has *vindicated* to himself. *Dryden's Pref. to Ovid.*  
The beauty of this town, without a fleet,  
From all the world shall *vindicate* her trade. *Dryden.*  
4. To clear; to protect.  
God's ways of dealing with us, are by proposition of ter-  
rors and promises. To these is added the authority of the  
commander, *vindicated* from our neglect by the interpo-  
sition of the greatest signs and wonders, in the hands of his  
prophets, and of his son. *Hammond.*  
I may assert eternal providence,  
And *vindicate* the ways of God to man. *Milton.*  
**VINDICATION.** *n. f.* [*vindication*, Fr. from *vindicare*.] De-  
fence; assertion; justification.  
This is no *vindication* of her conduct. She still acts a  
mean part, and, through fear, becomes an accomplice, in en-  
deavouring to betray the Greeks. *Brown.*  
**VINDICATIVE.** *adj.* [from *vindicare*.] Revengeful; given to  
revenge.  
He, in heat of action,  
Is more *vindicative* than jealous love. *Shakespeare.*  
Publick revenges are for the most part fortunate; but in  
private revenges it is not so. *Vindicative* persons live the life  
of witches, who, as they are mischievous, so end they un-  
fortunate. *Bacon.*  
The fruits of adust choler, and the evaporations of a  
*vindicative* spirit. *Howel.*  
Do not too many believe no zeal to be spiritual, but what  
is censorious or *vindicative*? Whereas no zeal is spiritual,  
that is not also charitable. *Sprat's Sermon.*  
Distinguish betwix a passion purely *vindicative*, and those  
counsels where divine justice avenges the innocent. *L'Estrange.*

VINDICATOR.

# VIN

**VINDICATOR.** *n. f.* [from *vindicare*.] One who vindicates;  
an assertor.  
He treats tyranny, and the vices attending it, with the ut-  
most rigour; and consequently a noble soul is better pleas'd  
with a jealous *vindicator* of Roman liberty, than with a  
temperizing poet. *Dryden.*  
**VINDICATORY.** *adj.* [from *vindicare*.]  
1. Punitory; performing the office of vengeance.  
The afflictions of Job were no *vindictory* punishments to  
take vengeance of his sins, but probatory chastisements to  
make trial of his graces. *Bramhall's Answer to Hobbs.*  
2. Defensory; justificatory.  
**VINDICTIVE.** *adj.* [from *vindicta*, Latin.] Given to revenge;  
revengeful.  
I am *vindictive* enough to repel force by force. *Dryden.*  
Augustus was of a nature too *vindictive*, to have contented  
himself with so small a revenge. *Dryden.*  
**VINE.** *n. f.* [*vinca*, Latin.] The plant that bears the grape.  
The flower consists of many leaves placed in a regular  
order, and expanding in form of a rose; the ovary, which is  
situated in the bottom of the flower, becomes a round  
fruit, full of juice, and contains many small stones in each.  
The tree is climbing, sending forth claspers at the joints, by  
which it fastens itself to what plant stands near it, and the fruit  
is produced in bunches. The species are, 1. The wild vine,  
commonly called the claret grape. 2. The July grape. 3. The  
Corinth grape, vulgarly called the currant grape. 4. The  
parley leav'd grape. 5. The miller's grape. This is called  
the Burgundy in England; the leaves of this sort are very  
much powdered with white in the spring, from whence it  
had the name of miller's grape. 6. Is what is called in Bur-  
gundy Pineau, and at Orleans, Auverna: it makes very good  
wine. 7. The white chasselas, or royal muscadine: it is a  
large white grape; the juice is very rich. 8. The black  
chasselas, or black muscadine; the juice is very rich. 9. The  
red chasselas, or red muscadine. 10. The burlake grape.  
11. The white muscat, or white Frontinac. 12. The red  
Frontinac. 13. The black Frontinac. 14. The damask  
grape. 15. The white sweet water. 16. The black sweet  
water. 17. The white muscadine. 18. The raisin grape.  
19. The Greek grape. 20. The pearl grape. 21. The  
St. Peter's grape, or helperian. 22. The malmsey grape.  
23. The malmsey muscadine. 24. The red Hamburg  
grape. 25. The black Hamburg, or warmer grape. 26. The  
Switzerland grape. 27. The white muscat, or Frontinac  
of Alexandria; called also the Jerusalem muscat and gros mu-  
scat. 28. The red muscat, or Frontinac of Alexandria.  
29. The white melie grape. 30. The white morillon.  
31. The Alicante grape. 32. The white Auvernat. 33. The  
grey Auvernat. 34. The raisin muscat. The late duke of  
Tuscany, who was very curious in collecting all the sorts of  
Italian and Greek grapes into his vineyards, was possided of  
upwards of three hundred several varieties. *Miller.*  
The vine-prop elm, the poplar never dry. *Fairy Queen.*  
In her days every man shall eat in safety,  
Under his own vine, what he plants. *Shakespeare.*  
The captain left of the poor to be vine-dressers. 2 *Kings xxv.*  
Depending vines the shelving cavern screen,  
With purple clusters blushing through the green. *Pope.*  
**VINEGAR.** *n. f.* [*vinagre*, Fr.]  
1. Wine grown sour.  
Vinegar is made by setting the vessel of wine against the  
hot sun; and therefore vinegar will not burn, much of the  
finer parts being exhaled. *Bacon.*  
Heav'n's blest beam turns vinegar more four. *Pope.*  
2. Any thing really or metaphorically sour.  
Some laugh like parrots at a bag-piper,  
And others of such vinegar aspect,  
That they'll not show their teeth in way of smile. *Shakespeare.*  
**VINNEVED, or VINNEY.** *adj.* Mouldy. *Ainsworth.*  
**VINEYARD.** *n. f.* [*vinetarius*, Saxon.] A ground planted with  
vines.  
Let us not live in France; let us quit all,  
And give our vineyards to a barbarous people. *Shakespeare.*  
Though some had so forfeited in the vineyards, and with  
the wines, that they had been left behind, the generosity  
of the Spaniards sent them all home again. *Clarendon.*  
**VINOUS.** *adj.* [from *vinum*, Latin.] Having the qualities of  
wine; consisting of wine.  
The motion of the oily drops may be in part due to some  
partial solution made by the *vinous* spirit. *Boyle.*  
Water will imbibe  
The small remains of spirit, and acquire  
A *vinous* flavour. *Philips.*  
**VINTAGE.** *n. f.* [*vinage*, Fr.] The produce of the vine for  
the year.  
The best wines are in the driest vintages. *Bacon.*  
Our first succels in war make Bacchus crown,  
And half the vintage of the year our own. *Wallr.*  
**VINTAGER.** *n. f.* [from *vintage*.] He who gathers the vin-  
tage. *Ainsworth.*  
**VINTNER.** *n. f.* [from *vinum*, Lat.] One who sells wine.

# VIO

The *vintner* may draw what religion he pleases. *Howel.*  
The *vintner*, by mixing poison with his wines, destroys  
more lives than any malignant disease. *Swift.*  
**VINTRY.** *n. f.* The place where wine is sold. *Ainsworth.*  
**VIOL.** *n. f.* [*violle*, Fr. *viola*, Ital.] A fringed instrument of  
music.  
My tongue's use is to me no more,  
Than an untringed *viol*, or a harp. *Shakespeare.*  
To strain a string, stop it with the finger, as in the necks  
of lutes and *viols*. *Bacon.*  
Loud o'er the rest Cremona's trumpet doth sound;  
Me softer airs befit, and softer strings  
Of lute, or *viol*, still more apt for mournful things. *Milton.*  
**VIOLABLE.** *adj.* [from *violabilis*, Lat.] Such as may be vio-  
lated or hurt.  
**VIOLACEOUS.** *adj.* [from *viola*, Lat.] Resembling violets.  
To VIOLATE. *v. a.* [*violare*, Lat.]  
1. To injure; to hurt.  
I question thy bold entrance,  
Employ'd to *violate* the sleep of those  
Whose dwelling God hath planted here in bliss. *Milton.*  
Kindness for man, and pity for his fate,  
May mix with bliss, and yet not *violate*. *Dryden.*  
Cease  
To know what known will *violate* thy peace. *Pope.*  
2. To infringe; to break any thing venerable.  
Some of *violated* vows  
Twixt the souls of friend and friend. *Shakespeare.*  
Those offences which are by their special qualities breaches  
of supernatural laws, do also, for that they are generally evil,  
*violate* in general that principle of reason, which willett uni-  
versally to fly from evil. *Hooker.*  
3. To injure by irreverence.  
I would *violate* my own arm rather than a church. *Brown.*  
Forbid to *violate* the sacred fruit. *Milton.*  
4. To ravish; to deflower.  
The Sabines *violated* charms  
Obscur'd the glory of his rising arms. *Prior.*  
**VIOLATION.** *n. f.* [*violatio*, Lat.]  
1. Infringement or injury of something sacred.  
Their right conceit that to perjury vengeance is due, was  
not without good effect, as touching the course of their lives,  
who feared the wilful *violation* of oaths. *Hooker.*  
Men, who had no other guide but their reason, considered  
the *violation* of an oath to be a great crime. *Addison.*  
2. Rape; the act of deflowering.  
If your pure maidens fall into the hand  
Of hot and forcing *violation*. *Shakespeare.*  
**VIOLATOR.** *n. f.* [*violator*, Lat.]  
1. One who injures or infringes something sacred.  
May such places, built for divine worship, derive a blessing  
upon the head of the builders, as lasting as the curse that  
never fails to rest upon the sacrilegious *violators* of them. *South.*  
2. A ravisher.  
Angelo is an adul'trous thief,  
An hypocrite, a virgin *violator*. *Shakespeare.*  
How does the subject herself to the *violator's* upbraidings  
and insults. *Clarissu.*  
**VIOLENCE.** *n. f.* [*violencia*, Latin.]  
1. Force; strength applied to any purpose.  
To be imprison'd in the viewless wind,  
And blown with restless *violence* about. *Shakespeare.*  
All the elements  
At least had gone to wreck, disturb'd and torn  
With *violence* of this conflict, had not soon  
Th' eternal hung his golden scales. *Milton.*  
2. An attack; an assault; a murder.  
A noise did scare me from the tomb;  
And she, too desperate, would not go with me:  
But, as it seems, did *violence* on herself. *Shakespeare.*  
3. Outrage; unjust force.  
Grieved at his heart, when looking down he saw  
The whole earth fill'd with *violence*; and all flesh  
Corrupting each their way. *Milton's Par. Lost.*  
4. Eagerness; vehemence.  
That seal  
You ask with such *violence*, the king  
With his own hand gave me. *Shakespeare.*  
5. Injury; infringement.  
We cannot, without offering *violence* to all records, divine  
and human, deny an universal deluge. *Burnet.*  
6. Forcible deforation.  
**VIOLENT.** *adj.* [*violentus*, Lat.]  
1. Forcible; acting with strength.  
A *violent* cross wind blows. *Milton.*  
2. Produced or continued by force.  
The posture we find them in, according to his doctrine,  
must be look'd upon as unnatural and *violent*; and no *violent*  
state can be perpetual. *Burnet.*  
3. Not natural, but brought by force.  
Conqueror death discovers them scarce men;  
*Violent* or shameful death their due reward. *Milton.*  
4. Un-



# VIR

4. Unjustly assailant; murderous.  
Some *violent* hands were laid on Humphry's life. *Shakefp.*  
A foe subtle or *violent*. *Milton.*
5. Unfeanably vehement.  
We might be reckoned fierce and *violent*, to tear away that, which, if our mouths did condemn, our consciences would form and repine thereat. *Hooker.*  
The covetous extortioner should remember, that such *violents* shall not take heaven, but hell by force. *Decay of Piety.*
6. Extorted; not voluntary.  
Vows made in pain, are *violent* and void. *Milton.*  
**VIOLENTLY**, *adv.* [from *violent*.] With force; forcibly; vehemently.  
Temp'rately proceed to what you would  
Thus *violently* redress. *Shakefp. Coriolanus.*  
Flame burneth more *violently* towards the sides, than in the midst. *Bacon.*  
Ancient privileges must not, without great necessities, be revoked, nor forfeitures be exacted *violently*, nor penal laws urged rigorously. *Taylor's Rule of living holy.*
- VIOLET**, *n. f.* [*viollette*, Fr. *viola*, Lat.] A plant.  
It hath a polypetalous anomalous flower, somewhat resembling the papilionaceous flower; for its two upper petals represent the standard, the two side ones the wings; but the lower one, which ends in a tail, resembles the iris. Out of the empalement arises the pointal, which becomes a three-cornered fruit opening into three parts, and full of roundish seeds. There are nine species. *Miller.*  
When daisies pied, and *violets* blue,  
Do paint the meadows much bedight. *Shakefp.*  
Sweet echo, sweetest nymph that liv'st unseen,  
By flow Meander's margent green,  
And in the *violet*-embroider'd vale. *Milton.*  
It alters not our simple idea, whether we think that blue be in the *violet* itself, or in our mind only; and only the power of producing it by the texture of its parts, to be in the *violet* itself. *Locke.*
- VIOLIN**, *n. f.* [*violon*, Fr. from *viol*.] A fiddle; a stringed instrument of musick.  
Praise with timbrels, organs, flutes;  
Praise with *violins*, and lutes. *Sandys.*  
Sharp *violins* proclaim  
Their jealous pangs, and desperation,  
For the fair disdainful dame. *Dryden.*
- VIOLINIST**, *n. f.* [from *viol*.] A player on the viol.
- VIOLOCE'LLO**, *n. f.* [Italian.] A stringed instrument of musick.
- VIPER**, *n. f.* [*vipera*, Lat.]  
1. A serpent of that species which brings its young alive, of which most are poisonous.  
A *viper* came out of the heat, and fastened on his hand. *Acts xxviii. 3.*  
He'll gall of asps with thirly lips suck in;  
The *viper's* deadly teeth shall pierce his skin. *Sandys.*  
*Viper*-catchers have a remedy, in which they place such great confidence, as to be no more afraid of the bite of a *viper*, than of a common puncture. This is no other than axungia viperina, presently rubbed into the wound. *Derham.*
2. Any thing mischievous.  
Where is this *viper*,  
That would depopulate the city, and  
Be every man himself? *Shakefp. Coriolanus.*
- VIPERINE**, *n. f.* [*viperinus*, Lat.] Belonging to a viper.
- VIPEROUS**, *adj.* [*viperous*, Lat. from *viper*.] Having the qualities of a *viper*.  
My tender years can tell,  
Civil dissention is a *viperous* worm,  
That gnaws the bowels of the commonwealth. *Shakefp.*  
We are peremp'ry to dispatch  
This *viperous* traitor. *Shakefp.*  
Some *viperous* critick may bereave  
Th' opinion of thy worth for some defect. *Daniel's Musaph.*
- VIPER'S BUGLOSS**, *n. f.* [*echium*, Lat.] A plant.  
The characters are, the cup of the flower is large, and divided into five long slender segments; the flower consists of one leaf, is shaped like a funnel, and somewhat inflected, having its upper part stretched, but in a greater length than the lower: the upper part, or galea of the flower, is divided into two; and the lower part, or beard, into three parts: in the middle of the flower are produced five stamina (or threads) which are reflexed. Each flower is succeeded by four seeds, which are in form of a viper's head. *Miller.*
- VIPER'S GRASS**, *n. f.* [*scorzonera*, Lat.] A plant.  
It hath a semi-flosculous flower, consisting of many half florets, which rest upon the embryos, which are included in one common empalement, which is scaly: the embryos afterwards become oblong seeds, which are furnished with down. *Miller.*
- VIRAGO**, *n. f.* [Latin.]  
1. A female warrior; a woman with the qualities of a man.  
Melpomene represented like a *virago* or manly lady, with a majestic and grave countenance. *Peacham.*

# VIR

- To arms! to arms! the fierce *virago* cries,  
And swift as lightning to the combat flies. *Pope.*  
2. It is commonly used in detestation for an impudent turbulent woman.  
**VIR'ELAY**, *n. f.* [*viurelay*, *viurelai*, Fr.] A sort of little ancient French poem, that consisted only of two rhymes and short verses, with strops. *L'Acad.*  
The mournful muse in mirth now lift ne mask,  
As she was wont in youth and summer days;  
But if thou algate lust like *viurelays*,  
And looser songs of love to underlong,  
The band of flutes began to play,  
To which a lady sung a *viurelay*. *Spenser.*  
And still at ev'ry close she would repeat  
The burden of the song, the daisy is so sweet. *Dryden.*- VIRENT**, *adj.* [*virens*, Lat.] Green; not faded.  
In these, yet fresh and *virent*, they carve out the figures of men and women. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*
- VIRGE**, *n. f.* [*virga*, Lat. better *verge*, from *verge*, French.] A dean's mace.  
Suppose him now a dean compleat,  
Devoutly lolling in his seat;  
The silver *virge*, with decent pride,  
Stuck underneath his cushion side. *Swift.*
- VIRGIN**, *n. f.* [*virgo*, Fr. *virgo*, Lat.]  
1. A maid; a woman unacquainted with men.  
This aspect of mine hath fear'd the valiant;  
The best regarded *virgins* of our clime  
Have lov'd it too. *Shakefp.*  
Senseless bauble!  
Art thou a sedary for this act, and look't  
So *virgin*-like without? *Shakefp. Cymbeline.*  
The damsel was very fair, and a *virgin*. *Gen. xxiv. 16.*  
Angelo is an adulterous thief,  
An hypocrite, a *virgin* violator.  
Much less can that have any place,  
At which a *virgin* hides her face. *Shakefp.*
- 2. A woman not a mother. Unusual. *Cowley.*  
Liket to Ceres in her prime,  
Yet *virgin* of Proserpina from Jove. *Milton.*
- 3. Any thing untouched or unmingled.  
Tapers of white wax, commonly called *virgin* wax, burn with less smoke than common yellow wax. *Boyl.*  
I have found *virgin* earth in the peat-marshes of Cheshire. *Woodward.*  
Below the upper was a deep bed of sand only, which I weighed, together with the *virgin*-mould. *Derham.*
- 4. The sign of the zodiack in which the sun is in August.  
Thence down again by Leo and the *Virgin*. *Milton.*
- VIRGIN**, *adj.* Besitting a virgin; suitable to a virgin; maidenly.  
Can you blame her then, being a maid, yet rosd over with the *virgin* crimson of modesty, if she deny the appearance of a naked blind boy. *Shakefp. Hen. V.*  
What fays the silver with her *virgin* hue?  
With ease a brother o'ercame  
The formal decencies of *virgin*-thame. *Cowley.*
- To **VIRGIN**, *v. n.* [a cant word.] To play the virgin.  
A kiss  
Long as my exile, sweet as my revenge!  
I carried from thee, my dear; and my true lip  
Hath *virgin'd* it e'er since. *Shakefp. Coriolanus.*
- VIRGINAL**, *adj.* [from *virgin*.] Maiden; maidenly; pertaining to a virgin.  
On the earth more fair was never seen,  
Of chastity and honour *virginal*. *Fairy Queen.*  
Tears *virginal*  
Shall be to me even as the dew to fire;  
And beauty, that the tyrant oft reclaims,  
Shall to my flaming wrath be oil and flax. *Shakefp.*  
Purity is a special part of this superstructure, restraining of all desires of the flesh within the known limits of conjugal or *virginal* chastity. *Hammond's Fundamentals.*
- To **VIRGINAL**, *v. n.* To pat; to strike as on the virginal.  
A cant word.  
Still *virginal*ling upon thy palm. *Shakefp.*
- VIRGINAL**, *n. f.* [more usually *virginals*.] A musical instrument so called, because commonly used by young ladies.  
The musician hath produced two means of straining strings. The one is stopping them with the finger, as in the necks of lutes and viols; the other is the shortness of the string, as in harps and *virginals*. *Bacon.*
- VIRGINITY**, *n. f.* [*virginitas*, Lat.] Maidenhead; unacquaintance with man.  
You do impeach your modesty too much,  
To trust the opportunity of night,  
And the ill counsel of a desert place,  
With the rich worth of your *virginity*. *Shakefp.*  
Natural *virginity* of itself is not a state more acceptable to God; but that which is chosen in order to the conveniences of religion, and separation from worldly incumbrances. *Taylor.*
- VIRILE**, *n. f.* [*virilis*, Lat.] Belonging to man; not puerile; not feminine. *VIRILITY.*

# VIR

- VIRILITY**, *n. f.* [*virilité*, Fr. *virilitas*, Lat. from *virile*.]  
1. Manhood; character of man.  
The lady made generous advances to the borders of *virility*. *Rambler.*- 2. Power of procreation.  
The great climacterical was past, before they begat children, or gave any testimony of their *virility*; for none begat children before the age of sixty-five. *Brown.*
- VIRMYLION**, *n. f.* Properly *vermilion*. A red colour.  
Egle, the fairest Nais of the flood,  
With a *vermilion* dye his temples stain'd. *Rescommon.*
- VIR'UAL**, *adj.* [*virtual*, Fr. from *virtue*.] Having the efficacy without the sensible or material part.  
Metalline waters have *virtual* cold in them. Put therefore wood into smith's water, and try whether it will not harden. *Bacon.*  
Heat and cold have a *virtual* transition, without communication of substance. *Bacon.*  
Love not the heav'nly spirits? And how their love Express they? by looks only? or, do they mix Irradiance? *virtual*, or immediate touch? *Milton.*  
Every kind that lives,  
Fomented by his *virtual* pow'r, and warm'd. *Milton.*  
Neither an actual or *virtual* intention of the mind, but only that which may be gathered from the outward acts. *Stillingsfleet.*
- VIR'U'ALITY**, *n. f.* [from *virtual*.] Efficacy.  
In one grain of corn there lieth dormant a *virtuality* of many other, and from thence sometimes proceed an hundred ears. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*
- VIR'UALLY**, *adv.* [from *virtual*.] In effect, though not formally.  
They are *virtually* contained in other words still continued. *Hammond's Fundamentals.*  
Such is our constitution, that the bulk of the people *virtually* give their approbation to every thing they are bound to obey. *Addison.*
- To **VIR'UATE**, *v. a.* [from *virtue*.] To make efficacious.  
Potable gold should be endued with a capacity of being assimilated to the innate heat, and radical moisture; or at least *virtuated* with a power of generating the said essentials. *Harvey.*
- VIR'TUE**, *n. f.* [*virtus*, Lat.]  
1. Moral goodness.  
Either I'm mistaken, or there is *virtue* in that Falstaff. *Shakefp.*  
If there's a power above us,  
And that there is, all nature cries aloud  
Through all her works, he must delight in *virtue*,  
And that which he delights in must be happy. *Addison.*  
*Virtue* only makes our bliss below.  
The character of prince Henry is improved by *Shakefp.*; and through the veil of his vices and irregularities, we see a dawn of greatness and *virtue*. *Shakefp. illustrated.*
- 2. A particular moral excellence.  
In Belmont is a lady,  
And she is fair, and fairer than that word,  
Of wondrous *virtues*. *Shakefp. Merchant of Venice.*  
Remember all his *virtues*,  
And shew mankind that goodness is your care. *Addison.*
- 3. Medicinal quality.  
All blest secrets,  
All you unpublisd' *virtues* of the earth,  
Be aidant and remediate. *Shakefp. K. Lear.*  
The virtuous bezoar is taken from the beast that feedeth upon the mountains; and that without *virtue* from those that feed in the vallies. *Bacon.*
- 4. Medicinal efficacy.  
An essay writer must practise the chymical method, and give the *virtue* of a full draught in a few drops. *Addison.*
- 5. Efficacy; power.  
If neither words, nor herbs will do, I'll try stones; for there's a *virtue* in them. *L'Estrange.*  
Where there is a full purpose to please God, there, what a man can do, shall, by *virtue* thereof, be accepted. *South.*  
They are not sure, by *virtue* of syllogism, that the conclusion certainly follows from the premises. *Locke.*  
This they shall attain, partly in *virtue* of the promise made by God; and partly in *virtue* of piety. *Aberbury.*  
He used to travel through Greece, by *virtue* of this fable, which procured him reception in all the towns. *Addison.*
- 6. Acting power.  
Jesus knowing that *virtue* had gone out of him, turned him about. *Mark v. 30.*
- 7. Secret agency; efficacy, without visible or material action.  
She moves the body, which the doth possels;  
Yet no part toucheth, but by *virtue's* touch. *Davies.*
- 8. Bravery; valour.  
Tru't to thy single *virtue*; for thy soldiers  
Took their discharge. *Shakefp. K. Lear.*  
The conquest of Palestine, with singular *virtue* they performed, and held that kingdom some few generations. *Raleigh.*
- 9. Excellence; that which gives excellence.  
In the Greek poets, as also in Plautus, the oeconomy of poems is better observ'd than in Terence; who thought the

# VIR

- sole grace and *virtue* of their fable, the sticking in of sentences, as ours do the forcing in of jests. *B. Johnson.*
10. One of the orders of the celestial hierarchy.  
Thrones, domination, principdoms, *virtues*, pow'rs. *Milt.*  
A winged *virtue* through th' etherial sky,  
From orb to orb unwearied dost thou fly. *Tickell.*
  - VIR'TUELESS**, *adj.* [from *virtue*.]  
1. Wanting virtue; deprived of virtue.  
2. Not having efficacy; without operating qualities.  
All second causes, together with nature herself, without that operative faculty which God gave them, would become altogether silent, *virtueless*, and dead. *Raleigh.*  
*Virtueless* the wisht all herbs and charms,  
Wherewith false men increase their patients harms. *Fairfax.*  
Some would make those glorious creatures *virtueless*. *Hakevill.*
  - VIR'TUOSO**, *n. f.* [Italian.] A man skilled in antique or natural curiosities; a man studious of painting, statuary, or architecture.  
Methinks those generous *virtuosi* dwell in a higher region than other mortals. *Glanville.*  
*Virtuosi*, the Italians call a man who loves the noble arts, and is a critick in them. And amongst our French painters, the word *virtueux* is understood in the same signification. *Dryd.*  
This building was beheld with admiration by the *virtuosi* of that time. *Tatler, No. 52.*  
Showers of rain are now met with in every water-work; and the *virtuosi* of France covered a little vault with artificial snow. *Addison.*
  - VIR'TUOUS**, *adj.* [from *virtue*.]  
1. Morally good.  
If his occasion were not *virtuous*,  
I should not urge it half so faithfully. *Shakefp. Cæsar.*  
*Virtuous* and holy, be thou conqueror. *Shakefp.*  
What she wills to do or say,  
Is wisest, *virtuous*, discreetest, best. *Milton.*  
Favour'd of heav'n, who finds  
One *virtuous* rarely found,  
That in domestick good combines:  
Happy that house! his way to peace is smooth. *Milton.*
  2. [Applied to women.] Chaste.  
Mistress Ford, the modest wife, the *virtuous* creature, that hath the jealous fool to her husband! *Shakefp.*
  3. Done in consequence of moral goodness.  
Nor love is always of a vicious kind,  
But oft to *virtuous* acts inflames the mind. *Dryden.*
  4. Efficacious; powerful.  
With one *virtuous* touch, th' arch-chemic sun,  
Produces, with terrestrial humour mix'd,  
Here in the dark, so many precious things. *Milton.*
  5. Having wonderful or eminent properties.  
Out of his hand,  
That *virtuous* steel he rudely snatch'd away. *Fairy Queen.*  
Lifting up his *virtuous* staff on high,  
He smote the sea, which calmed was with speed. *Spenser.*  
He own'd that *virtuous* ring and glass. *Milton.*
  6. Having medicinal qualities.  
Some observe that there is a *virtuous* bezoar, and another without virtue; the *virtuous* is taken from the beast that feedeth where there are theriacal herbs; and that without virtue, from those that feed where no such herbs are. *Bacon.*  
The ladies fought around  
For *virtuous* herbs, which, gather'd from the ground,  
They squeeze'd the juice; and cooling ointment made. *Dryd.*
  - VIR'TUOUSLY**, *adv.* [from *virtuous*.] In a virtuous manner; according to the rules of virtue.  
The Gods are my witnesses, I desire to do *virtuously*. *Sidney.*  
In sum, they taught the world no less *virtuously* how to die, than they had done before how to live. *Hooker.*  
They that mean *virtuously*, and yet do so,  
The devil their virtue tempts not, they tempt heav'n. *Shak.*  
Not from grey hairs authority doth flow,  
Nor from bald heads, nor from a wrinkled brow;  
But our past life, when *virtuously* spent,  
Must to our age those happy fruits present. *Denham.*  
The coffeeman has a little daughter four years old, who has been *virtuously* educated. *Addison.*
  - VIR'TUOUSNESS**, *n. f.* [from *virtuous*.] The state or character of being virtuous.  
Many other adventures are intermeddled; as the love of Britomert, and *virtuousness* of Belphebe; and the lasciviousness of Helenora. *Spenser.*
  - VIR'ULENCE**, *n. f.* [from *virulent*.] Mental poison; malignity; acrimony of temper; bitterness.  
Disputes in religion are managed with *virulence* and bitterness. *Decay of Piety.*  
It infills into their minds the utmost *virulence*, instead of that charity which is the perfection and ornament of religion. *Addison.*  
The whigs might easily have maintained a majority among the clergy, if they had not too much encouraged this intemperance of speech, and *virulence* of pen, in the most profane of their party. *Swift.*



## VIS

VI'RU'LENT. *adj.* [virulent, Fr. *virulentus*, Lat.]

1. Poisonous; venomous.
2. Poisoned in the mind; bitter; malignant.

VI'RU'LENTLY. *adv.* [from *virulent*.] Malignantly; with bitterness.

VI'SAGE. *n. f.* [*visage*, Fr. *visaggio*, Italian.] Face; countenance; look. It is now rarely used but with some ideas of dislike or horroir.

Phebe doth behold  
Her silver *visage* in the watry glafs,  
Decking with liquid pearl the bladed grafs. *Shakefp.*  
When she shall hear this of thee, with her nails  
She'll flea thy wolfish *visage*. *Shakefp. K. Lear.*

Whereto serves mercy,  
But to confront the *visage* of offence. *Shakefp. Hamlet.*  
With hostile frown,  
And *visage* all inflam'd, first thus began. *Milton.*

By the rout, that made the hideous roar,  
His goary *visage* down the stream was sent;  
Down the swift Hebrus to the Lesbian shore. *Milton.*  
Love and beauty still that *visage* grace;

Death cannot fright 'em from their wonted place. *Waller.*  
To VI'SCERATE. *v. a.* [*viscera*, Latin.] To embowel; to ex-  
entrate.

VI'SCID. *adj.* [*viscidus*, Latin.] Glutinous; tenacious.

VI'SCIDITY. *n. f.* [from *viscid*.] Glutinous; tenacious.

1. Glutinousness; tenacity; ropiness.

This motion in some human creatures may be weak, in  
respect to the *viscid* of what is taken, so as not to be able  
to propel it. *Arbutnot.*

2. Glutinous concretion.

Catharticks of mercurials precipitate the *viscidities* by their  
styplicity. *Floyer.*

VI'SCIDITY. *n. f.* [*viscidus*, Fr. from *viscos*.]

1. Glutinousness; tenacity.

The air being mixed with the animal fluids, determines  
their condition as to rarity, density, *viscid*, tenuity. *Arbutnot.*

2. A glutinous substance.

A tenuous emanation, or continued effluvia, after some  
distance, retracteth unto itself, as is observable in drops of  
syrops, and seminal *viscidities*. *Brown's Vulg. Errors.*

VI'SCOUNT. *n. f.* [*vicecomes*, Lat.]

*Viscount* signifies as much as sheriff; between which two  
words there is no other difference, but that the one comes  
from our conquerors the Normans, and the other from our  
ancestors the Saxons. *Viscount* also signifies a degree of no-  
bility next to an earl, which is an old name of office, but a  
new one of dignity, never heard of amongst us, till Henry  
VI. his days. *Cowel.*

VI'SCOUNTESS. *n. f.* [from *viscount*.] *Viscount* and *viscountess*  
are pronounced *vicount* and *vicountess*.] The lady of a vic-  
count; a peeress of the fourth order.

VI'SCOUS. *adj.* [*visqueux*, Fr. *viscosus*, Lat.] Glutinous; sticky;  
tenacious.

The cause of the scouring virtue of nitre is, that it hath  
a subtle spirit, which severeth and divideth any thing that is  
foul and *viscous*. *Bacon.*

Holly is of so *viscous* a juice as they make bird-lime of  
the bark. *Bacon.*

VI'SIBILITY. *n. f.* [*visibilitas*, Fr. from *visibile*.]

1. The state or quality of being perceptible by the eye.

The colours of outward objects brought into a darkened  
room, do much depend for their *visibility*, upon the dimness  
of the light they are beheld by. *Boyle.*

2. State of being apparent, or openly discoverable; conspicu-  
ousness.

They produced this as an instance against the perpetual  
*visibility* of the church, and he brings it to prove that it ceased  
to be a true church. *Stillingfleet.*

In these, the *visibility* and example of our virtues will  
chiefly consist. *Rogers's Sermons.*

VI'SIBLE. *n. f.* [*visibile*, Fr. *visibilis*, Lat.]

1. Perceptible by the eye.

*Visibles* work upon a looking-glass, which is like the pupil  
of the eye; and audibles upon the places of echo, which re-  
semble the cavern of the ear. *Bacon.*

On this mount he appeared; under this tree  
Stood *visible*;  
Here with him at this fountain talk'd. *Milton.*

Each thought was *visible*, that roll'd within,  
As through a crystal case the figur'd hours are seen. *Dryden.*

A long series of ancestors shews the native lustre with  
great advantage; but if he degenerate from his line, the least  
spot is *visible* on ermine. *Dryden.*

2. Discovers to the eye.

If that the heavens do not their *visible* spirits  
Send quickly down to tame the vile offences,  
Humanity must perforce prey on itself,  
Like monsters of the deep. *Shakefp. K. Lear.*

3. Apparent; open; conspicuous.

The factions at court were greater, or more *visible* than  
before. *Clarendon.*

## VIS

VI'SIBLENESS. *n. f.* [from *visibile*.] State or quality of being  
visible.

VI'SIBLY. *adv.* [from *visibile*.] In a manner perceptible by the  
eye.

The day being *visibly* governed by the sun, is a little  
longer than the revolution of the equator; so much as is  
occasioned by the advance of the sun in his annual contrary  
motion along the ecliptick. *Holder.*

By the head we make known more *visibly* our supplications,  
our threatnings; enough to see the face, and to understand  
the mind at half a word. *Dryden.*

VISION. *n. f.* [*visio*, Fr. *visio*, Latin.]

1. Sight; the faculty of seeing.

Anatomists, when they have taken off from the bottom of  
the eye that outward and most thick coat called the dura  
mater, can then see through the thinner coats, the pictures  
of objects lively painted thereon. And these pictures, pro-  
pagated by motion along the fibres of the optic nerves into  
the brain, are the cause of *vision*. *Newton's Opticks.*

These theorems being admitted into optics, there would be  
scope enough of handling that science voluminously, after a  
new manner; not only by teaching those things which tend  
to the perfection of *vision*, but also by determining mathe-  
matically all kinds of phenomena of colours which could be  
produced by refractions. *Newton's Opticks.*

2. The act of seeing.

*Visio* in the next life is the perfecting of faith in this;  
or faith here is turned into *vision* there, as hope into en-  
joying. *Hammond's Pract. Catechism.*

3. A supernatural appearance; a spectre; a phantom.

The day seems long, but night is odious;  
No sleep, but dreams; no dreams, but *visions* strange. *Sidney.*

Last night the very gods shew'd me a *vision*. *Shakefp.*  
God's mother deigned to appear to me;

And, in a *vision*, full of majesty,  
Will'd me to leave my base vocation. *Shakefp. Hen. VI.*

To call by *vision*, from his father's house,  
Into a land which he will shew him. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

4. A dream; something shown in a dream. A dream happens  
to a sleeping, a *vision* may happen to a waking man. A  
dream is supposed natural, a *vision* miraculous; but they are  
confounded.

His dream returns; his friend appears again;  
The murderers come; now help, or I am slain!  
'Twas but a *vision* still, and *visions* are but vain. *Dryden.*

The idea of any thing in our mind, no more proves the  
existence of that thing, than the *visions* of a dream make a  
true history. *Lect.*

VI'SIONARY. *adj.* [*visionnaire*, Fr. from *visio*.]

1. Affected by phantoms; disposed to receive impressions on  
the imagination.

No more these scenes my meditation aid,  
Or lull to rest the *visionary* maid. *Pope's Eloisa to Alford.*

2. Imaginary; not real; seen in a dream; perceived by the  
imagination only.

The hounds at nearer distance hoarsely bray'd;  
The hunter close purst'd the *visionary* maid. *Dryden.*

If you have any skill in dreams, let me know whether I  
have the same place in the real heart, that I had in the *vi-  
sionary* one. *Addison.*

Our victories only led us to further *visionary* prospects;  
advantage was taken of the sanguine temper which success  
had wrought the nation up to. *Swift.*

VI'SIONARY. *n. f.* [*visionnaire*, Fr.] One whose imagination is  
VI'SIONIST. *s.* disturbed.

The lovely *visionary* gave him perpetual uneasiness. *Fem. Quix.*

To VI'SIT. *v. a.* [*visiter*, Fr. *visite*, Lat.]

1. To go to see.

You must go *visit* the lady that lies in. — I *visit* her with  
my prayers; but I cannot go thither. *Shakefp. Coriolanus.*

Virgins *visited* by angel powers. *Pope.*

2. [In scriptural language.] To send good or evil judi-  
cially.

When God *visiteth*, what shall I answer him? *Jeb xxxi. 14.*  
Thou shalt be *visited* of the Lord with thunder. *Isa. xxix. 6.*

When I *visit*, I will *visit* thee in upon them. *Ex. xxxii. 34.*  
God *visit* thee in good things. *Judith xiii. 20.*

That venerable body is in little concern after what manner  
their mortal enemies intend to treat them, whenever God  
shall *visit* us with so fatal an event. *Swift.*

3. To salute with a present.

Samson *visited* his wife with a kid. *Judges xv. 1.*

To come to a survey, with judicial authority.

The bishop ought to *visit* his diocese every year in  
person.

To VI'SIT. *v. n.* To keep up the intercourse of ceremonial  
salutations at the houses of each other.

VI'SIT. *n. f.* [*visite*, Fr. from the verb.] The act of going to  
see another.

In a designed or accidental *visit*, let some one take a book,  
which may be agreeable, and read in it. *Watts.*

VI-SIT

## VIS

VI'SITABLE. *adj.* [from *visit*.] Liable to be visited.

All hospitals built since the reformation, are *visit*able by the  
king or lord chancellor. *Ayliffe's Paragon.*

VI'SITANT. *n. f.* [from *visit*.] One who goes to see another.

He alone  
To find where Adam shelter'd, took his way,  
Not unperceiv'd of Adam, who to Eve,  
While the great *visit*ant approach'd, thus spake. *Milton.*

One *visit* begins an acquaintance; and when the *visit*ant  
comes again, he is no more a stranger. *South.*

Edward the first, who had been a *visit*ant in Spain, upon  
action in the holy land, fixed both our pounds by the measures  
of the East. *Arbutnot on Coins.*

Griev'd that a *visit*ant so long shou'd wait  
Unmark'd, unhonour'd, at a monarch's gate,  
Instant he flew. *Pope's Odyssey. b. i. l. 160.*

VI'SITATION. *n. f.* [*visita*, Latin.]

1. The act of visiting.

He comes not  
Like to his father's greatness; his approach,  
So out of circumstance and sudden, tells us,  
'Tis not a *visitation* fram'd, but forc'd. *Shakefp. Winter Tale.*

By need and accident.  
What would you with the prince's?

— Nothing but peace and gentle *visitation*. *Shakespeare.*

2. Object of visits.

O flow'rs,  
My early *visitation*, and my last. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

3. [*Visitation*, Fr.] Judicial visit or perambulation.

The bishop ought to visit his diocese every year in person,  
unless he omits the same because he would not burthen his  
churches; and then ought to send his arch-deacon, which  
was the original of the arch-deacon's *visitation*. *Ayliffe.*

4. Judicial visit by God; state of suffering judicial evil.

That which thou dost not understand when thou reade'st,  
thou shalt understand in the day of thy *visitation*. For many  
secrets of religion are not perceived till they be felt, and are  
not felt but in the day of a great calamity. *Taylor.*

5. Communication of divine love.

The most comfortable *visitations* God hath sent men from  
above, have taken especially the times of prayer as their most  
natural opportunities. *Hooker.*

VI'SITATORIAL. *adj.* [from *visitor*.] Belonging to a judicial  
visitor.

Some will have it, that an archdeacon does of common  
right execute this *visitation* power in his archdeaconry; but  
others say that an archdeacon has a *visitation* power only of  
common right *per modum simplicis servitutis*, as being bishop's  
vicar. *Ayliffe's Paragon.*

VI'SITER. *n. f.* [from *visit*.]

1. One who comes to see another.

Here's ado to look up honesty and honour from the access  
of gentle *visitors*. *Shakespeare.*

You see this confluence, this great flood of *visitors*, *Shakefp.*  
Consumptions of this degree entertain their *visitors* with  
strange rambling discourses of their intent of going here and  
there. *Harvey.*

I have a large house, yet I should hardly prevail to find one  
*visitor*, if I were not able to hire him with a bottle of  
wine. *Swift to Gay.*

2. [*Visiteur*, Fr.] An occasional judge; one who regulates  
the disorders of any society.

The *visitors* expell'd the orthodox; they, without scruple  
or shame, possess'd themselves of their colleges. *Warton.*

To him you must your sickly state refer;  
Your charter claims him as your *visitor*. *Garth.*

Whatever abuses have crept into the universities, might be  
reformed by strict injunctions to the *visitors* and heads of  
houses. *Swift's Project for the Advancement of Religion.*

VI'SITOMY. *n. f.* [corrupted from *physiognomy*.] Face; counte-  
nance. Not in use.

Twelve gods do sit around in royal state,  
And Jove in midst with awful majesty,  
To judge the strife between them flur'd late:  
Each of the gods by his like *visitomy*  
Eath to be known, but Jove above them all,  
By his great looks and pow'r imperial. *Spenser.*

VI'SIVE. *adj.* [*visivus*, Fr. *visus*, Lat.] Formed in the act of  
seeing.

This happens when the axis of the *visive* cones, diffused  
from the object, fall not upon the same plane; but that  
which is conveyed into one eye is more depressed or elevated  
than that which enters the other. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

VI'SOR. *n. f.* [This word is variously written *visard*, *visar*,  
*visor*, *visard*, *visor*. I prefer *visor*, as nearest the Latin  
*visus*, and concurring with *visage*, a kindred word; *visiere*,  
French.] A mask used to disguise and disguise.

I fear, indeed, the weakness of my government before,  
made you think such a mask would be grateful unto me;  
and my weaker government since, makes you pull off the  
*visor*. *Sidney.*

## VIT

This loutish clown is such that you never saw so ill-  
favoured a *visor*; his behaviour such, that he is beyond the  
degree of ridiculous. *Sidney.*

By which deceit doth mask in *visor* fair,  
And cast her colours dyed deep in grain,  
To seem like truth, whose shape she well can fain. *Spenser.*

But that thy face is, *visor*-like, unchanging,  
Made impudent with use of evil deeds,  
I wou'd essay, proud queen, to make thee blush. *Shakefp.*

One *visor* remains,  
And that is Claudio; I know him by his bearing. *Shakefp.*

The Cyclops, a people of Sicily, remarkable for cruelty,  
might, perhaps, in their wars use a head-piece, or  
*visor*. *Brown's Odyssey. Notes.*

VI'SORED. *v. n.* [from *visor*.] Masked.

Hence with thy brew'd enchantments, foul deceiver!  
Hast thou betray'd my credulous innocence  
With *visor*'d falsehood, and base forgery. *Milton.*

VI'STA. *n. f.* [Italian.] View; prospect through an avenue.

In St. Peter's, when a man stands under the dome, if he  
looks upwards, he is astonished at the spacious hollow of the  
cupola, that makes one of the beautifullest *vistas* that the  
eye can pass through. *Addison's Remarks on Italy.*

The fifth'd garden to the view  
Its *vista*'s opens, and its alleys green. *Thomson's Spring.*

VI'SUAL. *adj.* [*visuel*, French.] Used in sight; exercising the  
power of sight; instrumental to sight.

An eye thrust forth so as it hangs a pretty distance by the  
*visual* nerve; hath been without any power of sight; and  
yet, after being replaced, recovered sight. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

The air,  
No where so clear, sharpen'd his *visual* ray  
To objects distant far. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

Then purg'd with euphrasy and rue  
The *visual* nerve; for he had much to see. *Milton.*

Inward light, alas,  
Puts forth no *visual* beam! *Milton's Agonistes.*

VITAL. *adj.* [*vitalis*, Latin.]

1. Contributing to life; necessary to life.

His heart, broken with unkindness and affliction, stretched  
so far beyond his limits with this excess of comfort, as it  
was able no longer to keep fast his *vital* spirits. *Sidney.*

All nature laughs, the groves are fresh and fair;  
The sun's mild lustre warms the *vital* air. *Pope.*

2. Relating to life.

Let not Bardolph's *vital* thread be cut  
With edge of penny cord, and vile reproach. *Shakespeare.*

On the rock a scanty measure place  
Of *vital* flax, and turn the wheel a-pace. *Dryden.*

3. Containing life.

Spirits that live throughout;  
*Vital* in every part; not as frail man,  
In intraits, heart, or head, liver, or reins,  
Cannot but by annihilating die. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

On the watry calm,  
His brooding wings the spirit of God outspreads;  
And *vital* virtue infus'd, and *vital* warmth  
Throughout the fluid mass. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

4. Being the seat of life.

The dart flew on, and pierc'd a *vital* part. *Pope.*

5. So disposed as to live. Little used, and rather Latin than  
English.

Pythagoras and Hippocrates not only affirm the birth of the  
seventh month to be *vital*, that of the eighth mortal; but  
the progression thereto to be measured by rule. *Brown.*

6. Essential; chiefly necessary.

Know grief's *vital* part  
Consists in nature, not in art. *Bp. Corbet.*

VITALITY. *n. f.* [from *vital*.] Power of subsisting in life.

Whether that motion, *vitality* and operation were by in-  
cubation, or how else, the manner is only known to  
God. *Raleigh's Hist. of the World.*

For the security of species produced only by seed, provi-  
dence hath endued all seed with a lasting *vitality*, that if by  
any accident it happen not to germinate the first year, it will  
continue its fecundity twenty or thirty years. *Roy.*

VI'TALLY. *adv.* [from *vital*.] In such a manner as to give  
life.

The organical structure of human bodies, whereby they  
are fitted to live and move, and be *vitally* informed by the  
soul, is the workmanship of a most wise, powerful, and  
beneficent maker. *Bentley.*

VI'TALS. *n. f.* [Without the singular.] Parts essential to life.

By fits my swelling grief appears,  
In rising sighs,



# VIT

A greater difficulty in the doctrine of eggs is, how the sperm of the cock attaineth into every egg; since the vitellary, or place of the yolk, is very high. *Brown's Vulg. Errors.*  
**TO VITIATE.** *v. a.* [vitio, Latin.] To deprave; to spoil; to make less pure.  
 The sun in his garden gives him the purity of visible objects, and of true nature, before she was vitiated by luxury. *Evelyn's Kalend.*  
 The organs of speech are managed by so many muscles, that speech is not easily destroyed, though often somewhat vitiated as to some particular letters. *Holder.*  
 Spirits encountering foul bodies, and exciting a fermentation of those vitiated humours, precipitate into putrid fevers. *Harvey.*  
 This undistinguishing complaisance will vitiate the taste of the readers, and misguide many of them in their judgments, where to approve and where to censure. *Gorb.*  
 A transposition of the order of the sacramental words, in some men's opinion, vitiates baptism. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*  
**VITIATION.** *n. f.* [from vitiate.] Depravation; corruption.  
 The foreaid extenuation of the body is imputed to the blood's vitiation by malign, putrid vapours smoking throughout the vessels. *Harvey on Consumptions.*  
**TO VITILIGATE.** *v. n.* [vitiosus and litige, Lat.] To contend in law.  
**VITILIGATION.** *n. f.* [from vitiligate.] Contention; cavillation.  
 I'll force you by right ratiocination,  
 To leave your vitiligation. *Hudibras.*  
**VITIOSITY.** *n. f.* [from vitiosus, Lat.] Depravity; corruption.  
 He charges it wholly upon the corruption, perverseness, and vitiosity of man's will, as the only cause that rendered all the arguments his doctrine came clothed with, unsuccessful. *South's Sermons.*  
**VITIOUS.** *adj.* [vitiosus, Fr. vitiosus, Latin.]  
 1. Corrupt; wicked; opposite to virtuous. It is rather applied to habitual faults, than criminal actions.  
 Make known  
 It is no vitious blot, murder, or foulness  
 That hath depriv'd me of your grace. *Shakesp. K. Lear.*  
 Witnes th' irreverent son  
 Of him who built the ark; who, for the shame  
 Done to his father, heard his heavy curse,  
 'Servant of servants,' on his vitious race. *Milton.*  
 Wit's what the vitious fear, the virtuous shun;  
 By fools 'tis hated, and by knaves undone. *Pope.*  
 No troops abroad are so ill disciplin'd as the English;  
 which cannot well be otherwise, while the common soldiers  
 have before their eyes the vitious example of their leaders. *Swift.*  
 2. Corrupt; having physical ill qualities.  
 When vitious language contends to be high, it is full of  
 rock, mountain, and pointedness. *B. Johnson.*  
 Here from the vitious air and sickly skies,  
 A plague did on the dumb creation rise. *Dryden.*  
**VITIOUSLY.** *adv.* [from vitious.] Not virtuously; corruptly.  
**VITIOUSNESS.** *n. f.* [from vitious.] Corruptness; state of being vitious.  
 When we in our vitiousness grow hard,  
 The wife gods seal our eyes. *Shakespeare.*  
 What makes a governor justly despised is vitiousness and ill  
 morals. Virtue must tip the preacher's tongue, and the  
 ruler's scepter with authority. *South.*  
**VITREOUS.** *adj.* [vitreus, Fr. vitreus, Lat.] Glassy; consist-  
 ing of glass; resembling glass.  
 The hole answers to the pupil of the eye; the crystalline  
 humour to the lenticular glass; the dark room to the cavity  
 containing the vitreous humour, and the white paper to the  
 retina. *Ray on the Creation.*  
 When the phlegm is too viscous, or separates into too  
 great a quantity, it brings the blood into a morbid state: this  
 viscous phlegm seems to be the vitreous petuile of the an-  
 tients. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*  
**VITREOUSNESS.** *n. f.* [from vitreous.] Resemblance of glass.  
**VITRIFICABLE.** *adj.* [from vitrificate.] Convertible into glass.  
**TO VITRIFICATE.** *v. a.* [vitrum and facio, Lat.] To  
 change into glass.  
 We have metals vitrified, and other materials, besides  
 those of which you make glass. *Bacon.*  
**VITRIFICATION.** *n. f.* [from vitrification, Fr. from vitrificate.] Pro-  
 duction of glass; act of changing, or state of being changed  
 into glass.  
 For vitrification likewise, what metals will endure it? Also,  
 because vitrification is accounted a kind of death of metals,  
 what vitrification will admit of turning back again, and  
 what not? *Bacon's Physical Remarks.*  
 If the heat be more fierce, it maketh the grosser part itself  
 run and melt; as in the making of ordinary glass; and in  
 the vitrification of earth in the inner parts of furnaces; and  
 in the vitrification of brick and metals. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*  
 Upon the knowledge of the different ways of making  
 minerals and metals capable of vitrification, depends the art  
 of making counterfeit or fictitious gems. *Boyle on Colours.*

# VIV

**TO VITRIFY.** *v. a.* [vitrifier, Fr. vitrum and facio, Lat.] To  
 change into glass.  
 Metals will vitrify; and perhaps some portion of the  
 glass of metal vitrified, mixed in the pot of ordinary glass  
 metal, will make the whole mass more tough. *Bacon.*  
 Iron-slag, vitrified, has in it cortices encompassing one  
 another, like those in agats. *Woodward.*  
**TO VITRIFY.** *v. n.* To become glass; to be changed into  
 glass.  
 Chymists make vessels of animal substances calcined, which  
 will not vitrify in the fire; for all earth which hath any salt  
 or oil in it, will turn to glass. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*  
**VITRIOL.** *n. f.* [vitriol, Fr. vitriolum, Lat.]  
 Vitriol is produced by addition of a metallick matter with  
 the fossil acid salt.  
 I rubbed it with the vitriol-stone. *Wise man's Surgery.*  
**VITRIOLATE.** *adj.* [vitriolus, Fr. from vitriolum, Lat.] Im-  
 pregnated with vitriol; consisting of vitriol.  
 Iron may be dissolved by any tart, salt, or vitriolated  
 water. *Bacon.*  
 The water having dissolved the imperfectly calcined body,  
 the vitriolated corpuscles swimming in the liquor, by their oc-  
 cursions constituted little masses of vitriol, which gave the  
 water they impregnated a fair vitriolated colour. *Boyle.*  
**VITRIOLICK.** *adj.* [vitriolique, Fr. from vitriolum, Lat.] Re-  
 sembling vitriol; containing vitriol.  
 Copper of Mars, by some called salt of steel, made by  
 the spirits of vitriol or sulphur, will, after abluion, be at-  
 tracted by the loadstone: and therefore whether those floor-  
 ing salts partake but little of steel, and be not rather the vi-  
 triolous spirits fixed unto salt by the effluvia or odour of  
 steel, is not without good question. *Brown's Vulg. Errors.*  
 These salts have somewhat of a nitrous taste, but mix'd  
 with a smatch of a vitriolick. *Crew's Museum.*  
 By over-fermentation, or long-keeping, wine becomes  
 sharp as in hock, like the vitriolick acidity. *Floyer.*  
**VITULINE.** *adj.* [vitulinus, Lat.] Belonging to a calf, or to  
 veal. *Bailey.*  
**VITUPERABLE.** *adj.* [vituperabilis, Lat.] Blame worthy. *Ainsl.*  
**TO VITUPERATE.** *v. a.* [vituperer, Fr. vituperer, Latin.] To  
 blame; to censure.  
**VITUPERATION.** *n. f.* [vituperatio, Lat.] Blame; censure.  
 Such a writing ought to be clean, and free from any cavil  
 or vituperation of nature. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*  
**VIVACIOUS.** *adj.* [vivax, Lat.]  
 1. Long-lived.  
 Though we should allow them their perpetual calm and  
 equability of heat, they will never be able to prove, that  
 therefore men would be so vivacious as they would have us  
 believe. *Bentley.*  
 2. Spritely; gay; active; lively.  
**VIVACIOUSNESS.** *n. f.* [from vivacitè, Fr. from vivacious.]  
**VIVACITY.** *n. f.* [from vivacity, Fr. from vivacious.]  
 1. Liveliness; spriteliness.  
 They are esteemed very hot in operation, and will, in a  
 convenient air, survive some days the loss of their heads and  
 hearts; so vigorous is their vivacity. *Boyle.*  
 He had a great vivacity in his countenance. *Dryden.*  
 2. Longevity; length of life.  
 Fables are rais'd concerning the vivacity of deer; for nei-  
 ther are their gestation nor increment such as may afford an  
 argument of long life. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*  
**VIVARY.** *n. f.* [vivarium, Lat.] A warren. *Ainsworth.*  
**VIVE.** *adj.* [vif, Fr. vivus, Latin.] Lively; forcible; presting.  
 By a vive and forcible persuasion, he mov'd him to a war  
 upon Flanders. *Bacon.*  
**VIVENCY.** *n. f.* [vivus, Latin.] Manner of supporting or con-  
 tinuing life, or vegetation.  
 Although not in a distinct and indisputable way of vivency,  
 or answering in all points the property of plants, yet in in-  
 ferior and descending constitutions, they are determined by  
 feminilities. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*  
**VIVES.** *n. f.* A distemper among horses.  
 Vives is much like the strangles; and the chief difference  
 is, that for the most part the strangles happen to colts  
 and young horses while they are at grass, by feeding with their  
 heads downwards; by which means the swelling inclines  
 more to the jaws; but the vives happens to horses at any  
 age and time, and is more particularly seated in the glands  
 and kernels under the ears. *Farriers Dict.*  
**VIVID.** *adj.* [vividus, Latin.]  
 1. Lively; quick; striking.  
 The liquor, retaining its former vivid colour, was grown  
 clear again. *Boyle.*  
 To make these experiments the more manifest, such bodies  
 ought to be chosen as have the fullest and most vivid colours,  
 and two of those bodies compared together. *Newton.*  
 Ah! what avail his glossy varying dyes?  
 The vivid green his shining plumes unfolds,  
 His painted wings, and breast that flames with gold. *Pope.*  
 2. Spritely;

# VIZ

2. Spritely; active.  
 Body is a fit workhouse for sprightly, vivid faculties to ex-  
 cise and exert themselves in. *South.*  
 Where the genius is bright, and the imagination vivid,  
 the power of memory may lose its improvement. *Watts.*  
**VIVIDLY.** *adv.* [from vivid.] With life; with quickness;  
 with strength.  
 In the moon we can with excellent telescopes discern many  
 hills and vallies, whereof some are more, and some less  
 vividly illustrated; and others have a fainter, others a deeper  
 shade. *Boyle on Colours.*  
 Sensitive objects affect a man, in the state of this present  
 life, much more warmly and vividly than those which affect  
 only his nobler part, his mind. *South.*  
**VIVIDNESS.** *n. f.* [from vivid.] Life; vigour; quickness.  
**VIVIFIC.** *adj.* [vivificus, Lat.] Giving life. *Bailey.*  
**TO VIVIFICATE.** *v. a.* [vivifico, Lat.]  
 1. To make alive; to inform with life; to animate.  
 2. To recover from such a change of form as seems to destroy  
 the essential properties.  
**VIVIFICATION.** *n. f.* [from vivification, Fr. from vivifico.] The  
 act of giving life.  
 If that motion be in a certain order, there followeth vi-  
 vification and figuration. *Bacon.*  
**VIVIFIC.** *adj.* [vivifique, Fr. vivificus, Latin.] Giving life;  
 making alive.  
 Without the sun's salutary and vivific beams, all motion  
 would cease, and nothing be left but darkness and death. *Ray.*  
**TO VIVIFY.** *v. a.* [vivifier, Fr. vivus and facio, Lat.] To  
 make alive; to animate; to endue with life.  
 It hath been observed by the antients, that there is a  
 worm that breedeth in old snow, of a reddish colour, and  
 dull of motion; which would shew, that snow hath in it a  
 secret warmth, else it could hardly vivify. *Bacon.*  
 Sitting on eggs doth vivify, not nourish. *Bacon.*  
 Gut-worms, as soon as vivified, creep into the stomach  
 for nutriment. *Harvey on Consumptions.*  
**VIVIPAROUS.** *adj.* [vivus and pario, Lat.] Bringing the young  
 alive; opposed to viviparous.  
 When we perceive that bats have teats, it is not unrea-  
 sonable to infer, they give suck; but whereas no other flying  
 animals have these parts, we cannot from them infer a vivi-  
 parous exclusion. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*  
 Their species might continue, though they had been vivi-  
 parous; yet it would have brought their individuals to very  
 small numbers. *Merc's Antidote against Atheism.*  
 If birds had been viviparous, the burthen of their womb  
 had been so great and heavy, that their wings would have  
 failed them. *Ray on the Creation.*  
**VIXEN.** *n. f.*  
 Vixen or fixer is the name of a she-fox; otherwise ap-  
 plied to a woman whose nature and condition is thereby com-  
 pared to a fox. *Virflegan.*  
 O! when she's angry, she's keen and shrewd;  
 She was a vixen, when she went to school;  
 And though she be but little, she is fierce. *Shakespeare.*  
 See a pack of spaniels, called lovers, in a hot pursuit of a  
 two-legged vixen, who only flies the whole loud pack, to be  
 singled out by one. *Wycherly.*  
**VIZ.** *n. f.* [This word is videlicet, written with a contraction.]  
 To wit; that is. A barbarous form of an unnecessary word.  
 That which lo oft by sundry writers  
 Has been apply'd t'almost all fighters,  
 More justly may b' ascrib'd to this,  
 Than any other warrior, viz.  
 None ever acted both parts bolder,  
 Both of a chieftain and a soldier. *Hudibras.*  
 The chief of all signs which the Almighty endued man with,  
 is humane voice, and the several modifications thereof by the  
 organs of speech, viz. the letters of the alphabet, form'd by  
 the several motions of the mouth. *Holder.*  
 Let this be done relatively, viz. one thing greater or  
 stronger, casting the rest behind, and rendering it less sensible  
 by its opposition. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*  
**VIZARD.** *n. f.* [visiere, Fr. See VISOR.] A mask used for  
 disguise.  
 Let the suits of the maskers be graceful, and such as be-  
 come the person when the vizards are off. *Bacon.*  
 Brought vizards in a civil disguise. *Roscommon.*  
 A lye is like a vizard, that may cover the face indeed,  
 but can never become it. *South.*  
 Ye shall know them by their fruits, not by their well or ill  
 living; for they put on the vizard of seeming sanctity. *Atterb.*  
 He mistook it for a very whimsical sort of mask, but upon  
 a nearer view he found, that she held her vizard in her  
 hand. *Addison.*  
**TO VIZARD.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To mask.  
 Degree being vizarded, *Shakespeare.*  
**VIZIER.** *n. f.* [properly Vizir.] The prime minister of the  
 Turkish empire.

# UMB

He made him vizier, which is the chief of all the  
 bassas. *Knolles's Hist. of the Turks.*  
 This grand vizier presuming to invest  
 The chief imperial city of the west;  
 With the first charge compell'd in haste to rise,  
 His treasure, tents and cannon left a prize. *Waller.*  
**ULCER.** *n. f.* [ulcere, Fr. ulcus, Latin.] A fore of contin-  
 uance; not a new wound.  
 Thou answer'it, she is fair;  
 Pour't in the open ulcer of my heart  
 Her eyes, her hair, her cheek, her gait, her voice! *Shakespeare.*  
 My ulcers swell,  
 Corrupt and smell. *Sandy's Paraphrase.*  
 Intestine stone and ulcer, colick pangs. *Milton.*  
 While he was dressing that opening, other abscesses were  
 raised, and from the several apostemations sinuous ulcers were  
 made. *Wise man's Surgery.*  
**TO ULCERATE.** *v. a.* [ulcerer, Fr. ulcere, Latin.] To disease  
 with fores.  
 Some depend upon the intemperament of the part ulcerated;  
 others upon the continual afflux of lacerative humours. *Harvey.*  
 An acrid and purulent matter mixeth with the blood, in  
 such as have their lungs ulcerated. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*  
**ULCERATION.** *n. f.* [ulceration, Fr. ulceratio, from ulcere, Lat.]  
 1. The act of breaking into ulcers.  
 2. Ulcer; fore.  
 The effects of mercury on ulcerations are manifest. *Arbut.*  
**ULCEROUS.** *adj.* [ulcerosus, Latin.] Afflicted with fores.  
 Strangely visited people,  
 All swollen and ulcerous he cures. *Shakespeare. Macbeth.*  
 An ulcerous disposition of the lungs, and an ulcer of the  
 lungs, may be appositely termed causes of a pulmonique con-  
 sumption. *Harvey on Consumptions.*  
**ULCEROUSNESS.** *n. f.* [from ulcerous.] The state of being ul-  
 cerous.  
**ULCERED.** *adj.* [ulcerè, Fr. from ulcer.] Grown by time from  
 a hurt to an ulcer.  
 Esculapius went about with a dog and a she-goat; the  
 first for licking ulcered wounds, and the goat's milk for the  
 diseases of the stomach. *Temple.*  
**ULGINOUS.** *adj.* [uliginosus, Latin.] Slimy; muddy.  
 The uliginous lacteous matter taken notice of in the coral  
 fishings upon the coast of Italy, was only a collection of the  
 coralline particles. *Woodward.*  
**ULTIMATE.** *adj.* [ultimus, Latin.] Intended in the last re-  
 sort; being the last in the train of consequences.  
 I would be at the worst; worst is my port,  
 My harbour, and my ultimate repose. *Milton.*  
 Many actions apt to procure fame, are not conducive to  
 this our ultimate happiness. *Addison.*  
 The ultimate allotment of God to men, is really a conse-  
 quence of their own voluntary choice, in doing good or  
 evil. *Rogers's Sermons.*  
**ULTIMATELY.** *adv.* [from ultimate.] In the last consequence.  
 Charity is more extensive than either of the two other  
 graces, which center ultimately in ourselves; for we believe,  
 and we hope for our own sakes: but love, which is a more  
 disinterested principle, carries us out of ourselves, into desires  
 and endeavours of promoting the interests of other be-  
 ings. *Atterbury.*  
 Trust in our own powers, ultimately terminates in the  
 friendship of other men, which their advantages assure  
 to us. *Rogers's Sermons.*  
**ULTIMITY.** *n. f.* [ultimus, Latin.] The last stage; the last  
 consequence. A word very convenient, but not in use.  
 Alteration of one body into another, from crudity to per-  
 fect concoction, is the ultimity of that process. *Bacon.*  
**ULTRAMARINE.** *n. f.* [ultra and marinus, Latin.] One of  
 the noblest blue colours used in paintings, produced by calci-  
 nation from the stone called lapis lazuli. *Hill.*  
 Others, notwithstanding they are brown, cease not to be  
 soft and faint, as the blue of ultramarine. *Dryden.*  
**ULTRAMARINE.** *adj.* [ultra marinus, Lat.] Being beyond  
 the sea; foreign. *Ainsworth.*  
**ULTRAMONTANE.** *adj.* [ultramontain, Fr. ultra montanus, Lat.]  
 Being beyond the mountains.  
**ULTRAMUNDANE.** *adj.* [ultra and mundus, Lat.] Being be-  
 yond the world.  
**ULTRONEOUS.** *adj.* [ultra, Lat.] Spontaneous; voluntary.  
**UMBEL.** *n. f.* In botany, the extremity of a stalk or branch  
 divided into several pedicles or rays, beginning from the same  
 point, and opening so as to form an inverted cone. *Diët.*  
**UMBELLATED.** *adj.* In botany, is said of flowers when many  
 of them grow together in umbels. *Diët.*  
**UMBELLIFEROUS.** *adj.* [umbel and fero, Lat.] In botany,  
 being a plant that bears many flowers, growing upon many  
 footstalks, proceeding from the same centre; and chiefly  
 appropriated to such plants whose flowers are composed of five  
 leaves, as fennel and parsnip. *Diët.*  
**UMBER.** *n. f.*  
 1. Umber is a sad colour; which grind with gum-water, and  
 lighten it with a little ceruse, and a shive of saffron. *Peascham.*  
 29 H 111



# UMP

I'll put myself in poor and mean attire,  
And with a kind of *umber* finish my face. *Shakespeare.*  
*Umbre* is very sensible and earthy; there is nothing but  
pure black which can dispute with it. *Dryden.*  
The *umbres*, ochres, and minerals found in the fillures,  
are much finer than those found in the strata. *Woodward.*  
2. A fish. [*thymallus*, Lat.]  
The *umber* and grayling differ as the herring and pilcher  
do: but though they may do so in other nations, those in  
England differ nothing but in their names. *Walt. Angler.*  
*UMBERED*. *adj.* [from *umber* or *umbra*, Lat.] Shaded;  
clouded.  
From camp to camp, through the foul womb of night,  
Fire answers fire; and through their paly flames  
Each battle sees the other's *umber'd* face. *Shakespeare. Hen. V.*  
*UMBILICAL*. *adj.* [*umbilical*, Fr. from *umbilicus*, Lat.] Be-  
longing to the navel.  
Birds are nourished by *umbilical* vessels, and the navel is  
manifest a day or two after excretion. *Brown's Vulg. Errors.*  
In a calf, the *umbilical* vessels terminate in certain bodies  
divided into a multitude of carnosous papillae, received into  
so many sockets of the cotyledons growing on the womb. *Ray.*  
*UMBLES*. *n. f.* [*umbles*, Fr.] A deer's entrails. *Ditt.*  
*UMBRO*. *n. f.* [Latin.] The point, or prominent part of a  
buckler.  
Thy words together ty'd in final hanks,  
Close as the Macedonian phalanx;  
Or like the *umbo* of the Romans,  
Which fiercest foes could break by no means. *Swift.*  
*UMBRAGE*. *n. f.* [*umbrage*, Fr.]  
1. Shade; screen of trees;  
O, might I here  
In solitude live savage; in some glade  
Obscur'd, where highest woods, impenetrable  
To star, or sun-light, spread their *umbrage* broad,  
And brown as evening! *Milton's Par. Lost.*  
Men twelv'ring run  
To grotts and caves, and the cool *umbrage* seek  
Of woven arborets. *Philips.*  
2. Shadow; appearance.  
The rest are *umbrages* quickly dispell'd; the astrologer  
subjects liberty to the motions of heaven. *Bramb. against Hobbs.*  
The opinion carries no shew of truth nor *umbrage* of rea-  
son of its side. *Woodward.*  
Such a removal of the metal out of one part of the mals,  
and collecting of it in another, has mislead some, and given  
*umbrage* to an opinion, that there is a growth of metal in  
ore exposed to the air. *Woodward on Fossils.*  
3. Remoteness; offence; suspicion of injury.  
Although he went on with the war, yet it should be but  
with his sword in his hand, to bend the stiffness of the other  
party to accept of peace: and so the king should take no  
*umbrage* of his arming and prosecution. *Bacon.*  
*UMBRA'GEIOUS*. *adj.* [*umbrageous*, Fr.] Shady; yielding  
shade.  
*Umbrageous* grotts and caves of cool recess. *Milton.*  
Walk daily in a pleasant, airy, and *umbrageous* garden. *Harvey.*  
The fleecing shower is scarce to patter heard,  
Beneath th' *umbrageous* multitude of leaves. *Thomson.*  
*UMBRA'GEOUSNESS*. *n. f.* [from *umbrageous*.] Shadiness.  
The exceeding *umbrageousness* of this tree, he compareth  
to the dark and shadowed life of man; through which the  
sun of justice being not able to pierce, we have all remained  
in the shadow of death, till it pleased Christ to climb the  
tree of the cross, for our enlightning and redemption. *Raleigh.*  
*UMBRA'TILE*. *adj.* [*umbratilis*, Latin.] Being in the shade.  
*UMBRELL*. *n. f.* [from *umbra*, Lat.] A screen used in hot  
*UMBRELLA*. } countries to keep off the sun, and in others  
to bear off the rain.  
I can carry your *umbrella*, and fan your ladyship. *Dryden.*  
Good housewives  
Defended by th' *umbrella's* oily shed,  
Safe through the wet on clinking pottens tread. *Gay.*  
*UMBRELLER*. *n. f.* The vifor of the helmet. *Spenser.*  
*UMBRO'SITY*. *n. f.* [*umbrosus*, Lat.] Shadiness; exclusion of  
light.  
Oiled paper becometh more transparent, and admits the  
visible rays with much less *umbrageousness*. *Brown's Vulg. Errors.*  
*UMPIRE*. *n. f.* [from *umpire*.] Arbitration; friendly deci-  
sion of a controversy.  
*UMPIRE*. *n. f.* [This word *umpire*, with great applause  
from *Skinner*, derives from *im pires*, Fr. a father.] An arbi-  
trator; one who, as a common friend, decides disputes.  
Give me some present counsel; or, behold,  
Twixt my extremes and me, this bloody knife  
Shall play the *umpire*; arbitrating that,  
Which the commission of thy years and art  
Could to no issue of true honour bring. *Shakespeare.*  
Just death, kind *umpire* of men's miseries,  
With sweet enlargement doth dismiss me hence. *Shakespeare.*

# UNA

The learned Sennertus, in that book, takes not upon him  
to play the advocate for the chymists, but the *umpire* betwixt  
them and the peripateticks. *Boyle.*  
The vast distance that sin had put between the offending  
creature and the offended Creator, required the help of some  
great *umpire* and intercessor, to open him a new way of access  
to God; and this Christ did for us as mediator. *South.*  
The jealous sects, that dare not trust their cause  
So far from their own will as from the laws,  
You for their *umpire* and their synod take. *Dryden.*  
*UN*. A Saxon privative or negative particle answering to *in* of  
the Latins, and *a* of the Greeks, *on*, Dutch. It is placed  
almost at will before adjectives and adverbs. All the in-  
stances of this kind of composition cannot therefore be in-  
serted; but I have collected a number sufficient, perhaps  
more than sufficient, to explain it.  
*UNABASHED*. *adj.* [from *abashed*.] Not shamed; not confuted  
by modesty.  
Earls on high, stood *unabash'd* Defoe,  
And Tutchin flagrant from the scourge below. *Pope.*  
*UNABLE*. *adj.* [from *abl*.]  
1. Not having ability.  
The Amalekites set on them, supposing that they had been  
weary, and unable to resist. *Raleigh's Hist. of the World.*  
Zeal mov'd thee:  
To please thy gods thou didst it; gods *unable*  
To acquit themselves, and prosecute their foes. *Milton.*  
The prince *unable* to conceal his pain,  
Gaz'd on the fair,  
And sigh'd, and look'd, and sigh'd again. *Dryden.*  
I intended to put it in practice, though far *unable* for the  
attempt of such a poem. *Dryden.*  
Man, under the disadvantages of a weak and fallen na-  
ture, was *unable* even to form an idea of happiness worthy  
his reasonable ambition. *Rogers's Sermons.*  
2. Weak; impotent.  
A love that makes breath poor, and speech *unable*;  
Beyond all manner of so much I love you. *Shakespeare.*  
*UNABOLISHED*. *adj.* [from *abolished*.] Not repealed; remain-  
ing in force.  
The number of needless laws *unabolished*, doth weaken the  
force of them that are necessary. *Hooker.*  
*UNACCEPTABLE*. *adj.* [from *acceptabile*.] Not pleasing; not  
such as is well received.  
The marquis at that time was very *unacceptable* to his  
countrymen. *Clarendon.*  
Tis as indecent as *unacceptable*, and all men are willing to  
sink out of such company, the sober for the hazards, and  
joyful for the unpleasantness. *Government of the Tongue.*  
Every method for deterring others from the like practices  
for the future, must be *unacceptable* and displeasing to the  
friends of the guilty. *Addison's Freeholder.*  
If he shrinks from an *unacceptable* duty, there is a secret  
reserve of infidelity at the bottom. *Rogers's Sermons.*  
*UNACCEPTABLENESS*. *n. f.* [from *unacceptable*.] State of not  
pleasing.  
This alteration arises from the *unacceptableness* of the sub-  
ject I am upon. *Collier on Priests.*  
*UNACCEPTED*. *adj.* [from *accepted*.] Not accepted.  
By times put on the suppliant, and the Lord  
Offer'd again the *unaccepted* wreath,  
And choice of happy love, or instant death. *Prior.*  
*UNACCEPTABLENESS*. *n. f.* [from *acceptableness*.] State of not  
being to be attained or approached.  
Many excellent things are in nature, which, by reason of  
the remoteness from us, and *unacceptableness* to them, are not  
within any of our faculties to apprehend. *Hale.*  
*UNACCOMMODATED*. *adj.* [from *accommodated*.] Unfurnished  
with external convenience.  
*Unaccommodated* man is no more than such a poor, bare,  
forked animal as thou art. *Shakespeare.*  
*UNACCOMPANIED*. *adj.* [from *accompanied*.] Not attended.  
Seldom one accident, prosperous or adverse, cometh *un-*  
*accompanied* with the like. *Hayward.*  
*UNACCOMPLISHED*. *adj.* [from *accomplished*.] Unfinished; in-  
complete.  
Beware of death, thou canst not die unperturb'd,  
And leave an *unaccomplish'd* love behind. *Dryden.*  
Thy vows are mine.  
The gods destin'd at his approach, withdrew.  
Nor durst their *unaccomplish'd* crime pursue. *Dryden.*  
*UNACCOUNTABLE*. *adj.* [from *accountable*.]  
1. Not explicable; not to be solved by reason; not reducible  
to rule.  
I shall note difficulties, which are not usually observed,  
though *unaccountable*. *Glauville.*  
The folly is so *unaccountable*, that enemies pass upon us  
for friend. *LeStrange.*  
There has been an *unaccountable* disposition of late, to fetch  
the falcon from the French. *Addison.*  
What

# UNA

What is yet more *unaccountable*, would he complain of  
their resisting his omnipotence. *Rogers's Sermons.*  
The Chinese are an *unaccountable* people, strangely com-  
pounded of knowledge and ignorance. *Baker's Refl. on Learn.*  
The manner whereby the soul and body are united, and  
how they are distinguished, is wholly *unaccountable* to us. *Swift.*  
2. Not subject; not controlled.  
*UNACCOUNTABLY*. *adv.* Strangely.  
The boy proved to be the son of the merchant, whose heart  
had so *unaccountably* melted at the sight of him. *Addison.*  
*UNACCURATE*. *adj.* [from *accurate*.] Not exact.  
Galileo using an *unaccurate* way, defined the air to be in  
weight to water but as one to four hundred. *Boyle.*  
*UNACCURATENESS*. *n. f.* [from *unaccurate*.] Want of exact-  
ness.  
It may be much more probably maintained than hitherto,  
as against the *unaccurateness* and unconcludingness of the ana-  
lytical experiments vulgarly to be relied on. *Boyle.*  
*UNACCUSTOMED*. *adj.* [from *accustomed*.]  
1. Not used; not habituated.  
I was chastised as a bullock *unaccustomed* to the yoke. *Jer. xxxi.*  
The necessity of air to the molt of animals *unaccustomed* to  
the want of it, may best be judged of by the following ex-  
periments. *Boyle.*  
2. New; not usual.  
I'll send one to Mantua,  
Where that same banish'd runaway doth live,  
Shall give him such an *unaccustom'd* dram,  
That he shall soon keep Tibalt company. *Shakespeare.*  
Their pristine worth  
The Britons recollect, and gladly change  
Sweet native home, for *unaccustom'd* air. *Philips.*  
An old word ought never to be fixed to an *unaccustomed*  
idea, without just and evident necessity. *Watts's Logick.*  
*UNACKNOWLEDGED*. *adj.* [from *acknowledge*.] Not owned.  
The fear of what was to come from an unknown, at  
least an *unacknowledged* successor to the crown, clouded much  
of that prosperity. *Clarendon.*  
*UNACQUAINTANCE*. *n. f.* [from *acquaintance*.] Want of fami-  
liarity; want of knowledge.  
The first is an utter *unacquaintance* with his master's de-  
signs, in these words; the servant knoweth not what his  
master doth. *South.*  
*UNACQUAINTED*. *adj.* [from *acquainted*.]  
1. Not known; unusual; not familiarly known.  
She greatly grew amazed at the sight,  
And th' *unacquainted* light began to fear. *Fairy Queen.*  
2. Not having familiar knowledge.  
Festus, an infidel, a Roman, one whose ears were *un-*  
*acquainted* with such matter, heard him, but could not reach  
unto that whereof he spake. *Hooker.*  
Where else  
Shall I inform my *unacquainted* feet  
In the blind mazes of this tangled world? *Milton.*  
Art thou a courtier,  
Or I a king? My ears are *unacquainted*  
With such bold truths, especially from thee. *Denham.*  
Youth, that with joys had *unacquainted* been,  
Envy'd grey hairs, that once good days had seen. *Dryden.*  
Let us live like those who expect to die, and then we shall  
find that we fear'd death only because we were *unacquainted*  
with it. *Wake's Preparation for Death.*  
*UNACTIVE*. *adj.* [from *active*.]  
1. Not brisk; not lively.  
Silly people commend tame, *inactive* children, because  
they make no noise, nor give them any trouble. *Locke.*  
2. Having no employment.  
Man hath his daily work of body, or mind,  
Appointed, which declares his dignity;  
While other animals *inactive* range,  
And of their doings God takes no account. *Milton.*  
3. Not busy; not diligent.  
His life,  
Private, *inactive*, calm, contemplative;  
Little suspicious to any king. *Paradise Regain'd.*  
An homage which nature commands all understandings to  
pay to virtue; and yet it is but a faint, *inactive* thing; for  
in defiance of the judgment, the will may still remain as  
much a stranger to virtue as before. *South's Sermons.*  
4. Having no efficacy.  
In the fruitful earth  
His beams, *inactive* else, their vigour find. *Milton.*  
*UNACTUATED*. *adj.* Not actuated.  
The peripatetick matter is a mere *unactuated* power. *Glauville.*  
*UNADMIR'D*. *adj.* Not regarded with honour.  
Oh! had I rather *unadmird* remain'd,  
In some lone isle, or distant northern land;  
Where the gilt chariot never marks the way. *Pope.*  
*UNADORN'D*. *adj.* Not worshipped.  
Nor was his name unheard, or *unador'd*  
In ancient Greece. *Milton.*

# UNA

*UNADORNED*. *adj.* Not decorated; not embellished.  
The earth, till then  
Desert, and bare, unfighly, *unadorn'd*,  
Brought forth the tender grass. *Milton's Par. Lost.*  
But hoary winter, *unadorn'd* and bare,  
Dwells in the dire retreat, and freezes there. *Addison.*  
*UNADVENTUROUS*. *adj.* Not adventurous.  
The wisest, unexperienc'd, will be ever  
Timorous and loth, with novice modesty,  
Irresolute, unhardy, *unadvent'rous*. *Milton's Par. Regain'd.*  
*UNADVISED*. *adj.*  
1. Imprudent; indiscreet.  
Madam, I have *unadvise'd*  
Deliver'd you a paper that I should not. *Shakespeare.*  
2. Done without due thought; rash.  
This contract to-night  
Is too rash, too *unadvise'd*, too sudden,  
Too like the light'ning, which doth cease to be,  
Ere one can say, it lightens. *Shakespeare. Romeo and Juliet.*  
These prosperous proceedings were turned back by the *un-*  
*advised* forwardness of divers chief counsellors, in making  
sudden and unreasonable alterations. *Hayward.*  
Specifick conformities can be no *unadvised* productions;  
but are regulated by the immediate efficiency of some know-  
ing agent. *Glauville.*  
*UNADVISEDLY*. *adv.* Imprudently; rashly; indiscreetly.  
A strange kind of speech unto christian ears; and such,  
as I hope they themselves do acknowledge *unadvisedly* ut-  
tered. *Hooker.*  
What man's wit is there able to sound the depth of those  
dangerous and fearful evils, wherinto our weak and im-  
potent nature is inclinable to sink itself, rather than to shew  
an acknowledgment of error in that which once we have  
*unadvisedly* taken upon us to defend, against the stream of a  
contrary publick resolution. *Hooker.*  
What is done cannot be now amended;  
Men shall deal *unadvisedly* sometimes,  
Which after-hours give leisure to repent of. *Shakespeare.*  
A word *unadvisedly* spoken on the one side, or misunder-  
stood on the other, has raised such an aversion to him, as in  
time has produced a perfect hatred of him. *South.*  
*UNADULTERATED*. *adj.* Genuine; not spoiled by spurious  
mixtures.  
I have only discovered one of those channels, by which  
the history of our Saviour might be conveyed pure and *un-*  
*adulterated*. *Addison on the Christian Religion.*  
*UNAFFE'CTED*. *n. f.*  
1. Real; not hypocritical.  
They bore the king  
To lie in solemn state, a publick sight:  
Groans, cries, and howlings fill the croud'd place,  
And *unaffected* sorrow sat on ev'ry face. *Dryden.*  
2. Free from affectation; open; candid; sincere.  
The maid improves her charms,  
With inward greatness, *unaffected* widom,  
And fancit of manners. *Addison's Cato.*  
Of softest manners, *unaffected* mind;  
Lover of peace, and friend of human kind. *Pope's Epist.*  
3. Not formed by too rigid observation of rules; not la-  
boured.  
Men divinely taught, and better teaching  
The solid rules of civil government,  
In their majestic, *unaffected* stile,  
Than all the oratory of Greece and Rome. *Milton.*  
4. Not moved; not touched.  
*UNAFFE'CTEDLY*. *adv.* Really; without any attempt to pro-  
duce false appearances.  
He was always *unaffectedly* cheerful; no marks of any  
thing heavy at his heart broke from him. *Locke.*  
*UNAFFE'CTING*. *adj.* Not pathetic; not moving the passions.  
*UNAFFLICTED*. *adj.* Free from trouble.  
My *unafflicted* mind doth feed  
On no unholy thoughts for benefit. *Daniel's Masopbilus.*  
*UNAGREE'ABLE*. *adj.* Inconsistent; unsuitable.  
Advent'rous work! yet to thy pow'r and mine,  
Not *unagreeable*, to found a path  
Over this main, from hell to that new world. *Milton.*  
*UNAGREE'ABLENESS*. *n. f.* Unsuitableness to; inconsistency with.  
Papias, a holy man, and scholar of St. John, having de-  
livered the millennium, men chose rather to admit a doctrine,  
whose *unagreeableness* to the gospel oeconomy rendered it  
suspicious, than think an apostolick man could seduce  
them. *Decay of Piety.*  
*UNADABLE*. *adj.* Not to be helped.  
The congregated college have concluded,  
That labouring art can never ransom nature  
From her *unadable* estate. *Shakespeare.*  
*UNADDED*. *adj.* Not assisted; not helped.  
Their number, counting those th' *unaided* eye  
Can see, or by invented tubes descry,  
The widest stretch of human thought exceeds. *Blackmore.*  
*UNAD'IMING*.



# UNA

**UNAIMING.** *adj.* Having no particular direction.  
The noisy culverin, o'ercharg'd, lets fly,  
And bursts, *unaiming*, in the rended sky:  
Such frantick flights are like a madman's dream,  
And nature suffers in the wild extreme. *Granville.*

**UNAKING.** *adj.* Not feeling or causing pain.  
Shew them th' *unaking* fears which I would hide,  
As if I had received them for the hire  
Of their breath only. *Shakespeare. Coriolanus.*

**UNALIENABLE.** *adj.* Not to be transferred.  
Hereditary right should be kept sacred, not from any *unalienable* right in a particular family, but to avoid the consequences that usually attend the ambition of competitors. *Swift.*

**UNALLAYED.** *adj.* Not impaired by bad mixtures.  
*Unalloyed* satisfactions are joys too heavenly to fall to many men's shares on earth. *Boyle.*

**UNALLIED.** *adj.*  
1. Having no powerful relation.  
2. Having no common nature; not congenial.  
He is compounded of two very different ingredients, spirit and matter; but how such *unallied* and disproportioned substances should act upon each other, no man's learning yet could tell him. *Collier on Pride.*

**UNALTERABLE.** *adj.* Unchangeable; immutable.  
The law of nature, consisting in a fixed, *unalterable* relation of one nature to another, is indispensable. *South.*  
They fix *unalterable* laws,  
Settling the same effect on the same cause. *Creech.*  
The truly upright man is inflexible in his uprightness, and *unalterable* in his purpose. *Atterbury.*

**UNALTERABLENESS.** *n. f.* Immutability; unchangeableness.  
This happens from the *unalterableness* of the corpuscles, which constitute and compose those bodies. *Woodward.*

**UNALTERABLY.** *adv.* Unchangeably; immutably.  
Retain *unalterably* firm his love intire. *Milton's Par. Lost.*  
The day and year are standard measures, because they are *unalterably* constituted by those motions. *Holder on Time.*

**UNALTERED.** *adj.* Not changed; not changeable.  
It was thought in him an unpardonable offence to alter any thing; in us intolerable that we suffer any thing to remain *unaltered*. *Hooker.*  
To whom our Saviour, with *unalter'd* brow;  
Thy coming hither, though I know thy scope,  
I bid not, or forbid. *Paradise Regain'd.*  
To shew the truth of my *unalter'd* breast,  
Know that your life was giv'n at my request. *Dryden.*  
Since these forms begin, and have their end,  
On some *unalter'd* cause they sure depend. *Dryden.*  
Grains and nuts pass often through animals *unalter'd*. *Arbut.*  
Amongst the shells that were fair, *unaltered*, and free from such mineral insinuations, there were some which could not be match'd by any species of shell-fish now found upon the sea shores. *Woodward's Nat. Hist.*

**UNAMAZED.** *adj.* Not astonished; free from astonishment.  
Though at the voice much marvelling; at length  
Not *unamaz'd*, she thus in answer spake. *Milton.*

**UNAMBITIOUS.** *adj.* Free from ambition.  
My humble muse, in *unambitious* strains,  
Paints the green forests, and the flow'ry plains. *Pope.*  
I am one of those *unambitious* people, who will love you forty years hence. *Pope.*

**UNAMENDABLE.** *adj.* [in *emendabilis*, Lat.] Not to be changed for the better.  
He is the same man; so is every one here that you know: mankind is *unamendable*. *Pope to Swift.*

**UNAMIALE.** *adj.* Not raising love.  
Those who represent religion in an *unamiable* light, are like the spies sent by Moses, to make a discovery of the land of promise, when, by their reports, they discouraged the people from entering upon it. *Addison's Spectator.*  
These men are so well acquainted with the *unamiable* part of themselves, that they have not the confidence to think they are really beloved. *Addison's Spectator.*  
Nor are the hills *unamiable*, whose tops  
To heav'n aspire. *Philips.*

**UNANALYSED.** *adj.* Not resolved into simple parts.  
Some large crystals of refined and *unanalysed* nitre, appeared to have each of them six flat sides. *Boyle.*

**UNANCHORED.** *adj.* Not anchored.  
A port there is, inclos'd on either side,  
Where ships may rest, *unanchored*, and unt'y'd. *Pope.*

**UNANELED.** *adj.* [un and *knell*.] Without the bell rung.  
This sense I doubt.  
Thus was I, sleeping, by a brother's hand  
Cut off ev'n in the blossoms of my sin,  
Unhous'd, unanointed, *unanel'd*. *Shakespeare. Hamlet.*

**UNANIMATED.** *adj.* Not enlivened; not vivified.  
Look on those half lines as the imperfect products of a hasty muse: like the frogs in the Nile, part kindled into life, and part a lump of uninformed, *unanimated* matter. *Dryden.*

**UNANIMITY.** *n. f.* [unanimity, Fr.] Agreement in design or opinion.

# UNA

An honest party of men acting with *unanimity*, are of infinitely greater consequence, than the same party aiming at the same end by different views. *Addison.*

**UNANIMOUS.** *adj.* [unanime, Fr. *unanimis*, Lat.] Being of one mind; agreeing in design or opinion.  
They went to meet  
So oft in festivals of joy, and love  
*Unanimous*, as sons of one great fire,  
Hymning th' eternal father. *Milton's Par. Lost.*  
With those which Minio's fields and Phrygi gave,  
All bred in arms, *unanimous* and brave. *Dryden.*

**UNANIMOUSLY.** *adv.* [from *unanimous*.] With one mind.  
This particular is *unanimously* reported by all the ancient christian authors. *Addison on the Christian Religion.*

**UNANIMATED.** *adj.*  
1. Not anointed.  
2. Not prepared for death by extreme unction.  
Thus was I, sleeping, by a brother's hand  
Cut off ev'n in the blossoms of my sin,  
Unhous'd, unanointed, *unanel'd*. *Shakespeare. Hamlet.*

**UNANSWERABLE.** *adj.* Not to be refuted.  
This is a manifest and *unanswerable* argument. *Rowley.*  
I shall not conclude it false, though I think the emergent difficulties, which are its attendants, *unanswerable*. *Glanville.*  
The pye's question was wisely let fall without a reply, to intimate that it was *unanswerable*. *L'Estrange.*  
These speculations are strong intimations, not only of the excellency of a human soul, but of its independence on the body; and if they do not prove, do at least confirm, these two great points, which are established by many other reasons that are *unanswerable*. *Addison's Spectator.*  
As to the excuse drawn from the demands of creditors, if it be real, it is *unanswerable*. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

**UNANSWERABLY.** *adv.* Beyond confutation.  
It will put their little logic hard to it, to prove, that there can be any obedience, where there is no command. And therefore it *unanswerably* follows, that the abettors of the forementioned principle plead conscience in a direct and bare-faced contradiction to God's express command. *South.*

**UNANSWERED.** *adj.*  
1. Not opposed by a reply.  
*Unanswer'd* left thou boast. *Milton's Par. Lost.*  
Must I tamely bear  
This arrogance *unanswer'd*? Thou'rt a traitor. *Addison.*

2. Not confuted.  
All these reasons, they say, have been brought, and were hitherto never answer'd; besides a number of meriments and jests *unanswer'd* likewise. *Hooker.*

3. Not suitably returned.  
Quench, Corydon, thy long *unanswer'd* fire;  
Mind what the common wants of life require. *Dryden.*

**UNAPPALED.** *adj.* Not daunted; not impress'd by fear.  
If my memory must thus be thrall'd  
To that strange stroke, which conquered all my senses;  
Can thoughts still thinking to rest *unappall'd*? *Sidney.*  
Infernal ghosts  
Environ'd thee; some howl'd, some yell'd, some shriek'd;  
Some bent at thee their fiery darts; while thou  
Sat'st *unappall'd* in calm and sinless peace. *Milton.*  
As a lion, *unappall'd* with fear,  
Springs on the toils, and rushes on the spear. *Dryden.*  
Does this appear like guilt? When thus serene,  
With eyes erect, and visage *unappall'd*,  
Fixt on that awful face, I stand the charge;  
Amaz'd, not fearing. *Smith's Phœd. and Hypolitus.*

**UNAPPA'RLLED.** *adj.* Not dressed; not clothed.  
In Peru, though they were an *unapparell'd* people, and had some customs very barbarous, yet the government of the Incas had many parts of civility. *Bacon's Holy Wars.*  
Till our souls be *unapparell'd*  
Of bodies, they from bliss are banished. *Dante.*

**UNAPPA'RENT.** *adj.* Obscure; not visible.  
Thy potent voice he hears,  
And longer will delay to hear thee tell  
His generation, and the rising birth  
Of nature, from the *unapparent* deep. *Milton.*

**UNAPPEASABLE.** *adj.* Not to be pacified; implacable.  
The *unappeasable* rage of Hildebrand and his successors, never left persecuting him, by raising one rebellion upon another. *Raleigh's Essays.*  
I see thou art implacable; more deaf  
To prayers than winds to seas; yet winds to seas  
Are reconcil'd at length, and seas to shore.  
Thy anger, *unappeasable*, still rages,  
Eternal tempest never to be calm'd. *Milton.*

**UNAPPEASED.** *adj.* Not pacified.  
Sacrifice his flesh,  
That for the shadows be not *unappeas'd*. *Shakespeare.*  
His son forgot, his empress *unappeas'd*;  
How soon the tyrant with new love is seiz'd. *Dryden.*

# UNA

**UNAPPLICABLE.** *adj.* [from *apply*.] Such as cannot be applied.  
Gratitude, by being confined to the few, has a very narrow province to work on, being acknowledged to be *unapplicable*, and so consequently ineffectual to all others. *Hammond.*  
Their beloved earl of Manchester appeared now as *unapplicable* to their purposes as the other. *Carendon.*  
The singling out, and laying in order those intermediate ideas, that demonstratively shew the equality or inequality of *unapplicable* quantities, has produced discoveries. *Locke.*

**UNAPPREHENDED.** *adj.* Not understood.  
They of whom God is altogether *unapprehended*, are but few in number, and for grossness of wit such, that they hardly seem to hold the place of human being. *Hooker.*

**UNAPPREHENSIVE.** *adj.* [from *apprehend*.]  
1. Not intelligent; not ready of conception.  
The same temper of mind makes a man *unapprehensive* and insensible of any misery suffered by others. *South.*  
2. Not suspecting.  
**UNAPPROACHED.** *adj.* Inaccessible.  
God is light,  
And never but in *unapproach'd* light  
Dwells from eternity. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

**UNAPPROVED.** *adj.* [from *approve*.] Not approved.  
Evil into the mind  
May come and go so *unapproved*, and leave  
No spot behind. *Milton.*

**UNAPT.** *adj.* [from *apt*.]  
1. Dull; not apprehensive.  
2. Not ready; not propense.  
I am a soldier, and *unapt* to weep. *Shakespeare.*  
My blood hath been too cold and temperate,  
*Unapt* to stir at these indignities. *Shakespeare.*

3. Unfit; not qualified.  
Fear doth grow from an apprehension of deity indued with irresistible power to hurt; and is, of all affections (anger excepted) the *unaptest* to admit any conference with reason. *Hooker.*  
A longing after sensual pleasures is a dissolution of the spirit of a man, and makes it loose, soft and wandering, *unapt* for noble, wise, or spiritual employments. *Taylor.*

4. Improper; unfit; unsuitable.  
**UNAP'TLY.** *adv.* [from *unapt*.] Unfitly; improperly.  
He swims on his back; and the shape of his back seems to favour it, being very like the bottom of a boat: nor do his hinder legs *unaptly* resemble a pair of oars. *Grew.*

**UNAP'TNESS.** *n. f.* [from *unapt*.]  
1. Unfitness; unsuitableness.  
Men's apparel is commonly made according to their conditions; and their conditions are often governed by their garments: for the person that is gowned, is by his gown put in mind of gravity, and also restrained from lightness by the very *unap'tness* of his weed. *Spenser.*  
2. Dulness; want of apprehension.  
That *unap'tness* made you minister  
Thus to excuse yourself. *Shakespeare. Timon of Athens.*

3. Unreadiness; disqualification; want of propension.  
The mind, by being engaged in a task beyond its strength, like the body, strained by lifting a weight too heavy, has often its force broken, and thereby gets an *unap'tness*, or an aversion to any vigorous attempt ever after. *Locke.*

**UNARGUED.** *adj.* [from *argue*.]  
1. Not disputed.  
What thou bid'st,  
*Unargu'd* I obey; 'so God ordains. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

2. Not censured.  
Not that his work liv'd in the hands of foes,  
*Unargu'd* then, and yet, hath fame from those. *B. Johnson.*

To **UNARM.** *v. a.* [from *arm*.] To disarm; to strip of armour; to deprive of arms.  
*Unarm*, *unarm*, and do not fight to-day. *Shakespeare.*  
*Unarm* me, Eros; the long day's task is done,  
And we must sleep. *Shakespeare. Ant. and Cleopatra.*  
Galen would not leave unto the world too subtle a theory of poisons; *unarming* thereby the malice of venomous spirits. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

**UNARMED.** *adj.* [from *unarm*.] Having no armour; having no weapons.  
On the western coast  
Rideth a puissant navy: to our shores  
Throng many doubtful, hollow-hearted friends,  
*Unarm'd*, and unresolv'd to beat them back. *Shakespeare.*  
He all *unarm'd*  
Shall chafe thee with the terror of his voice  
From thy demoniac holds, possession foul;  
Thou and thy legions, yelling they shall fly,  
And beg to hide them in a herd of swine. *Milton.*  
Though *unarm'd* I am,  
Here, without my sword or pointed lance,  
Hope not, bafe man, to question'd hence to go. *Dryden.*  
Whereas most other creatures are furnished with weapons for their defence; man is born altogether *unarmed*. *Grew.*

**UNARRA'IGNED.** *adj.* Not brought to a trial.

# UNA

As lawful lord, and king by just descent,  
Should here be judg'd, unheard, and *unarraign'd*. *Daniel.*

**UNARRA'YED.** *adj.* Not dressed.  
As if this infant world yet *unarray'd*,  
Naked and bare, in nature's lap were laid. *Dryden.*  
Half *unarray'd*, he ran to his relief,  
So hasty and so artless was his grief. *Dryden.*

**UNARTFUL.** *adj.*  
1. Having no art, or cunning.  
A cheerful sweetness in his looks he has,  
And innocence *unartful* in his face. *Dryden's Juvenal.*  
2. Wanting skill.  
How *unartful* would it have been to have set him in a corner, when he was to have given light and warmth to all the bodies round him? *Cheyne's Phil. Prin.*

**UNARTFULLY.** *adv.* In an unartful manner.  
In the report, although it be not *unartfully* drawn, and is perfectly in the spirit of a pleader, there is no great skill required to detect the many mistakes. *Swift's Miscellany.*

**UNARTIFICIALLY.** *adv.* Contrarily to art.  
Not a feather is *unartificially* made, misplaced, redundant, or defective. *Derham's Physico-Theology.*

**UNASKED.** *adj.* Not sought by solicitation.  
With what eagerness, what circumstance  
*Unask'd*, thou tak'st such pains to tell me only  
My son's the better man. *Denham's Sophy.*  
The bearded corn ensu'd  
From earth *unask'd*, nor was that earth renew'd. *Dryden.*  
How, or why  
Shou'd all conspire to cheat us with a lye?  
*Unask'd* their pains, ungrateful their advice;  
Starving their gain, and martyrdom their price. *Dryden.*

**UNASPIRING.** *adj.* Not ambitious.  
To be modest and *unaspiring*, in honour preferring one another. *Rogers.*

**UNASSAILED.** *adj.* Not attacked; not assailed.  
As I intend, Clifford, to thrive to-day,  
It grieves my soul to leave thee *unassail'd*. *Shakespeare.*  
I believe  
That he, the supreme good, 't'whom all things ill  
Are but as slavish officers of vengeance,  
Would send a glistering guardian, if need were,  
To keep my life and honour *unassail'd*. *Milton's Comus.*

**UNASSAILABLE.** *adj.* Exempt from assault.  
In the number, I do but know one,  
That *unassailable* holds on his rank,  
Unshak'd of motion. *Shakespeare. Julius Caesar.*

**UNASSAYED.** *adj.* Unattempted.  
What is faith, love, virtue *unassay'd*  
Alone, without exterior help sustain'd. *Milton.*

**UNASSISTED.** *adj.* Not helped.  
Its victories were the victories of reason, *unassisted* by the force of human power, and as gentle as the triumphs of light over darkness. *Addison's Freeholder.*  
What *unassisted* reason could not discover, that God has set clearly before us in the revelation of the gospel: a felicity equal to our most enlarged desires; a state of immortal and unchangeable glory. *Rogers's Sermons.*

**UNASSISTING.** *adj.* Giving no help.  
With these I went, a brother of the war;  
Nor idle stood, with *unassisting* hands,  
When savage beasts, and men's more savage bands,  
Their virtuous toil subdu'd: yet these I sway'd. *Dryden.*

**UNASSUMING.** *adj.* Not arrogant.  
*Unassuming* worth in secret liv'd,  
And died neglected. *Thomson's Winter.*

**UNASSURED.** *adj.*  
1. Not confident.  
The ensuing treatise, with a timorous and *unassured* countenance, adventures into your presence. *Glanville.*  
2. Not to be trusted.  
The doubts and dangers, the delays and woes;  
The feigned friends, the *unassured* foes,  
Do make a lover's life a wretch's hell. *Spenser.*

**UNATTA'INABLE.** *adj.* Not to be gained or obtained; being out of reach.  
Praise and prayer are God's due worship; which are *unattainable* by our discourse, simply considered, without the benefit of divine revelation. *Dryden's Religio Laici.*  
I do not expect that men should be perfectly kept from error; that is more than human nature can, by any means, be advanced to: I aim at no such *unattainable* privilege; I only speak of what they should do. *Locke.*

**UNATTA'INABLENESS.** *n. f.* State of being out of reach.  
Desire is stopped by the opinion of the impossibility, or *unattainableness* of the good proposed. *Locke.*

**UNATTEMPTED.** *adj.* Untried; not assayed.  
He left no means *unattempted* of destroying his son. *Sidney.*  
Not that I have the power to clutch my hand,  
When his fair angels would salute my palm;  
But that my hand, as *unattempted* yet,  
Like a poor beggar, rattleth on the rich. *Shakespeare.*



# UNA

It pursues  
Things *unattempted* yet in prose or rhyme. *Milton.*  
Leave nothing *unattempted* to destroy  
That perjur'd race. *Denham.*  
Shall we be discouraged from any attempt of doing good,  
by the possibility of our failing in it? How many of the best  
things would, at this rate, have been left *unattempted*? *Atterb.*  
**UNATTEMPTED.** *adj.* Having no retinue, or attendants.  
Your constancy  
Hath left you *unattended*. *Shaksp. Macbeth.*  
With goddess-like demeanor forth she went,  
Not *unattended*. *Milton's Par. Lost.*  
Such *unattended* generals can never make a revolution in  
Parnassus. *Dryden.*  
**UNATTENDING.** *adj.* Not attending.  
Ill is lost that praise,  
That is address'd to *unattending* ears. *Milton.*  
Ev'ry nymph of the flood, her tresses rending,  
Throws off her amulet of pearl in the main;  
Neptune in anguish his charge *unattending*,  
Vessels are found'ring, and vows are in vain. *Dryden.*  
**UNATTENTIVE.** *adj.* Not regarding.  
Man's nature is so *unattentive* to good, that there can scarce  
be too many monitors. *Government of the Tongue.*  
Such things are not accompanied with show, and there-  
fore seldom draw the eyes of the *unattentive*. *Tatler, N. 55.*  
**UNATTENDED.** *adj.* Not expiated.  
Could you afford him such a bribe as that,  
A brother's blood yet *unattor'd*? *Reeve.*  
**UNAVAILABLE.** *adj.* Useless; vain with respect to any pur-  
pose.  
When we have endeavoured to find out the strongest  
causes, wherefore they should imagine that reading is so *un-*  
*available*, the most we can learn is, that sermons are the or-  
dinance of God, the scriptures dark, and the labour of read-  
ing easy. *Hooker.*  
**UNAVAILABLE.** *adj.* Useless; vain.  
Since my inevitable death you know,  
You safely *unavailable* pity show:  
'Tis popular to mourn a dying foe. *Dryden's Aurengzebe.*  
Supine he tumbles on the crimson sands,  
Before his helpless friends and native bands,  
And spreads for aid his *unavailable* hands. *Pope.*  
**UNAVOIDABLE.** *adj.*  
1. Inevitable; not to be shunned.  
Oppression on one side, and ambition on the other, are  
the *unavoidable* occasions of war. *Dryden.*  
It is *unavoidable* to all, to have opinions, without certain  
proofs of their truth. *Locke.*  
Single acts of transgression will, through weakness and  
surprise, be *unavoidable* to the best guarded. *Rogers.*  
The merits of Christ will make up the *unavoidable* defi-  
ciencies of our service; will prevail for pardon to our sincere  
repentance. *Rogers.*  
All sentiments of worldly grandeur vanish at that *unavoid-*  
*able* moment, which decides the destiny of men. *Clarissa.*  
2. Not to be mislead in ratiocination.  
That something is of itself, is self-evident, because we see  
things are; and the things that we see must either have had  
some first cause of their being, or have been always, and of  
themselves: one of them is *unavoidable*. *Tillotson.*  
I think it *unavoidable* for every rational creature, that will  
examine his own or any other existence, to have the notion  
of an eternal, wise being, who had no beginning. *Locke.*  
**UNAVOIDABLENESS.** *n. f.* Inevitability.  
How can we conceive it subject to material impressions?  
and yet the impotency of pain, and *unavoidableness* of sen-  
sations, strongly persuade that we are so. *Glanville.*  
**UNAVOIDABLY.** *adv.* Inevitably.  
The most perfect administration must *unavoidably* produce  
opposition from multitudes who are made happy by it. *Addison.*  
**UNAVOIDED.** *adj.* Inevitable.  
We see the very wreck that we must suffer;  
And *unavoided* is the danger now. *Shaksp.*  
Rare poems ask rare friends;  
Yet satyrs, since the most of mankind be  
Their *unavoided* subject, fewest see. *B. Johnson.*  
**UNAUTHORISED.** *adj.* Not supported by authority; not pro-  
perly commissioned.  
To kiss in private?  
An *unauthorized* kiss. *Shaksp. Othello.*  
It is for you to rage seas and land,  
Unauthoriz'd by my supreme command. *Dryden.*  
**UNAWARE.** *adj.* [from *aware*, or *wary*.]  
**UNAWARES.** *adv.*  
1. Without thought; without previous meditation.  
It is my father's face,  
Whom, in this conflict, I *unawares* have kill'd. *Shaksp.*  
Firm we subsist; yet possible to swerve,  
And fall into deception *unaware*. *Milton.*

# UNB

A pleasant beverage he prepar'd before,  
Of wine and honey mix'd; with added store  
Of opium: to his keeper this he brought,  
Who swallow'd *unawares* the sleepy draught,  
And snor'd secure. *Dryden.*  
'Tis a sensation like that of a limb lopp'd off; one is trying  
every minute *unawares* to use it, and finds it is not. *Pope.*  
2. Unexpectedly; when it is not thought of; suddenly.  
Take heed lest you fall *unawares* into that inconvenience  
you formerly found fault with. *Spenser.*  
Left destruction come upon him at *unawares*, and let his net  
that he hath hid, catch himself. *Psalms xxxvi. 8.*  
My hand, *unawares* to me, was, by the force of that  
endeavour it just before employed to sustain the fallen weight,  
carried up with such violence, that I bruised it. *Boyle.*  
He breaks at *unawares* upon our walks.  
And, like a midnight wolf, invades the fold. *Dryden.*  
Though we live never so long, we are still surpris'd: we  
put the evil day far from us, and then it catches us *unawares*,  
and we tremble at the prospect. *Wale.*  
**UNAWED.** *adj.* Unrestrained by fear or reverence.  
The raging and fanatic distemper of the house of com-  
mons must be attributed to the want of such good ministers  
of the crown, as, being *unawed* by any guilt of their own,  
could have watched other mens. *Clarendon.*  
Unforc'd by punishment, *unaw'd* by fear,  
His words were simple, and his soul sincere. *Dryden.*  
**UNBAKED.** *adj.*  
1. Not tamed; not taught to bear the rider.  
Then I beat my tabor;  
At which, like *unbaked* colts, they prick'd their ears,  
Advanc'd their eyelids, lifted up their noses,  
As they smelt musick. *Shaksp. Tempest.*  
A well wayed horse will safely convey thee to thy journey's  
end, when an *unbaked* filly may give thee a fall. *Suckling.*  
They flinch like *unbaked* fillies. *Dennis's Letters.*  
2. Not countenanced; not aided.  
Let the weight of thine own infamy  
Fall on thee unsupported, and *unbaked*. *Daniel's Civil War.*  
**UNBALANCED.** *adj.* Not poised; not in equipoise.  
Let earth *unbalanced* from her orbit fly,  
Planets and suns run lawless through the sky. *Pope.*  
**UNBALANCED.** *adj.* Not kept steady by ballast; un-  
steady.  
They having but newly left those grammatical flats, where  
they stuck unreasonably, to learn a few words with lamen-  
table construction; and now on the sudden transported under  
another climate, to be tost and turmoil'd by their *unbalanced*  
wits, in fathomless and unquiet depths of controversy, do  
for the most part, grow into hatred of learning. *Milton.*  
As at sea th' *unbalanced* vessel rides,  
Cast to and fro, the sport of winds and tides:  
So in the bounding chariot tost'd on high,  
The youth is hurly'd headlong through the sky. *Addison.*  
**UNBANDIED.** *adj.* [from *band*.] Wanting a string, or band.  
Your hose should be ungarter'd, your bonnet *unbanded*,  
and every thing demonstrating a careless desolation. *Shaksp.*  
**UNBAR.** *v. a.* [from *bar*.] To open, by removing the  
bars; to unbolt.  
'Tis not secure, this place or that to guard,  
If any other entrance stand *unbar'd*. *Denham.*  
These rites the king refus'd,  
Deaf to their cries; nor would the gates *unbar*  
Of sacred peace, or loose th' *unbar'd* war. *Dryden.*  
**UNBARRED.** *adj.* [from *bar*, Lat.] Not shaven. Out of use.  
Must I go shew them my *unbarred* scone?  
Must my base tongue give to my noble heart  
A lie? *Shaksp. Coriolanus.*  
**UNBARKED.** *adj.* [from *bark*.] Decorticated; stripped of the  
bark.  
A branch of a tree, *unbarked* some space at the bottom,  
and so set in the ground, hath grown. *Bacon.*  
**UNBASKFUL.** *adj.* Impudent; shameless.  
Nor did I with *unbaskful* forehead woo  
The means of weakness and debility. *Shaksp. Lear.*  
**UNBATED.** *adj.* [from *bate*.] Not repressed; not blunted.  
Where is the horse, that doth untread again  
His tedious measures with th' *unbated* fire  
That he did pace them first? *Shaksp. Merch. of Venice.*  
**UNBATHED.** *adj.* [from *bath*.] Not wet.  
Fierce Palimond, their passage to prevent,  
Thrust full on Cymon's back in his descent;  
The blade return'd *unbathed*, and to the handle bent. *Dryden.*  
**UNBATTERED.** *adj.* Not injured by blows.  
I cannot strike at wretched kernes, whose arms  
Are hid'd to bear their slaves: or thou, Macbeth;  
Or else my sword, with an *unbattered* edge,  
I sheath again undeeded. *Shaksp. Macbeth.*  
**UNBERRING.** *adj.* Bringing no fruit.

# UNB

He with his pruning hook disjoins  
Unbearing branches from their head,  
And grafts more happy in their stead. *Dryden.*  
To *UNBAY.* *v. a.* To set open; to free from the restraint of  
mounds.  
I ought now to loose the reins of my affections, to *unbay*  
the current of my passion, and love on without boundary or  
measure. *Norris's Miscellany.*  
**UNBEATEN.** *adj.*  
1. Not treated with blows.  
His mare was truer than his chronicle;  
For he had rode five miles unpurr'd, *unbeaten*,  
And then at last turn'd tail towards Neweaton. *Bp. Corbet.*  
2. Not trodden.  
We must tread *unbeaten* paths, and make a way where we  
do not find one; but it shall be always with a light in our  
hand. *Bacon.*  
If your bold muse dare tread *unbeaten* paths. *Rescommon.*  
Virtue, to crown her fav'rites, loves to try  
Some new, *unbeaten* passage to the sky. *Swift.*  
**UNBECOMING.** *adj.* Indecent; unfit; indecorous.  
Here's our chief guest.—  
—If he had been forgotten,  
It had been as a gap in our great feast,  
And all things *unbecoming*. *Shaksp. Macbeth.*  
None of retreat, no *unbecoming* deed  
That argu'd fear. *Milton's Par. Lost.*  
I should rather believe that the nose was the seat of  
wrath in beasts than in mankind; and that it was *unbecoming*  
of any but Pan, who had very much of the beast in him,  
to wrinkle up his nose in anger. *Dryden.*  
My grief lets *unbecoming* speeches fall:  
I should have dy'd, and not complain'd at all. *Dryden.*  
This petulancy in conversation prevails among some of  
that sex, where it appears the most *unbecoming* and un-  
natural. *Addison's Freeholder.*  
Men of wit, learning, and virtue, might strike out every  
offensive or *unbecoming* passage from plays. *Swift.*  
Such proceed upon debates without *unbecoming* warmth. *Swift.*  
**UNBECOMINGNESS.** *n. f.* Indecency; indecorum.  
If words are sometimes to be used, they ought to be grave,  
kind and sober, representing the ill or *unbecomingness* of the  
fault. *Locke.*  
To *UNBED.* *v. a.* To raise from a bed.  
Eels *unbed* themselves, and stir at the noise of thun-  
der. *Walton's Angler.*  
**UNBESITTING.** *adj.* Not becoming; not suitable.  
Love is full of *unbesitting* trains,  
All wanton as a child, skipping in vain. *Shaksp.*  
Far be it that I should write thee sin, or blame!  
Or think thee *unbesitting* holiest place. *Milton.*  
He might several times have made peace with his discon-  
tented subjects upon terms not at all *unbesitting* his dignity or  
interest; but he rather chose to sacrifice the whole alliance  
to his private passion. *Swift.*  
To *UNBEGE'T.* *v. n.* To deprive of existence.  
Withes each minute he could *unbeget*  
Those rebel sons, who dare t' usurp his seat. *Dryden.*  
**UNBEGOT.** *adj.* [from *beget*.]  
**UNBEGOTTEN.** *adj.*  
1. Eternal; without generation.  
Why should he attribute the same honour to matter,  
which is subject to corruption, as to the eternal, *unbegotten*,  
and immutable God? *Stillington.*  
2. Not yet generated.  
God omnipotent, must'ring  
Armies of pestilence; and they shall strike  
Your children yet unborn, and *unbegot*. *Shaksp.*  
In thy pow'r  
It lies yet, ere conception, to prevent  
The race *unblest*, to being yet *unbegot*. *Milton's Par. Lost.*  
Where a child finds his own parents his perversers, better  
were it for him to have been unborn and *unbegot*, than ask a  
blessing of those whose conversation breathes nothing but a  
curse. *South's Sermons.*  
To *UNBEGUILE.* *v. a.* To undeceive; to set free from the  
influence of any deceit.  
Then *unbeguile* thyself, and know with me,  
That angels, though on earth employ'd they be,  
Are still in heav'n.  
Their comeliness *unbeguiled* the vulgar of the odd opinion  
the loyalists had formerly infused into them, by their con-  
junctory invectives. *Howel's Vocal Forest.*  
**UNBEGUIL'D.** *adj.* Unseen; not discoverable to the sight.  
These then, though *unbeheld* in deep of night,  
Shine not in vain. *Milton.*  
**UNBELIEF.** *n. f.*  
1. Incredulity.  
'Tis not vain or fabulous,  
What the sage poets, taught by th' heav'nly muse,

# UNB

Storied of old in high immortal verse,  
Of dire chimera's, and enchanted isles,  
And rifted rocks, whose entrance leads to hell;  
For such there be, but *unbelief* is blind. *Milton.*  
I'm justly plagu'd by this your *unbelief*,  
And am myself the cause of my own grief. *Dryden.*  
Such an universal acquaintance with things will keep you  
from an excess of credulity and *unbelief*; i. e. a readiness to  
believe, or to deny every thing at first hearing. *Watts.*  
2. Infidelity; irreligion.  
Where profess'd *unbelief* is, there can be no visible church  
of Christ; there may be where found belief wanteth. *Hooker.*  
To *UNBELIEVE.* *v. a.*  
1. To discredit; not to trust.  
Heav'n shield your grace from woe,  
As I, thus wrong'd, hence *unbelieved* go. *Shaksp.*  
So great a prince and favourite is suddenly metamorphos'd  
into travellers with no greater train, was enough to make  
any man *unbelieve* his five senses. *Wotton's Buckingham.*  
2. Not to think real or true.  
Nor less than sight and hearing could convince,  
Of such an unforeseen and *unbelieved* offence. *Dryden.*  
**UNBELIEVER.** *n. f.* An infidel; one who believes not the  
scripture of God.  
The ancient fathers being often constrained to shew, what  
warrant they had so much to rely upon the scriptures, endea-  
voured still to maintain the authority of the books of God,  
by arguments such as *unbelievers* themselves must needs think  
reasonable, if they judg'd thereof as they should. *Hooker.*  
What endless war wou'd jealous nations tear,  
If none above did witness what they swear?  
Sad fate of *unbelievers*, and yet just,  
Among themselves to find so little trust. *Waller.*  
In the new testament, religion is usually expressed by faith  
in God and Christ, and the love of them. Hence it is that  
true christians are so frequently called believers; and wicked  
and ungodly men *unbelievers*. *Tillotson.*  
He pronounces the children of such parents as were, one  
of them a christian, and the other an *unbeliever*, holy, on ac-  
count of the faith and holiness of that one. *Atterbury.*  
Men always grow vicious before they become *unbelievers*;  
but if you would once convince profligates by topics drawn  
from the view of their own quiet reputation, and health,  
their infidelity would soon drop off. *Swift's Miscellanies.*  
**UNBELIEVING.** *adj.* Infidel.  
No pause,  
No stay of slaughter found his vigorous arm;  
But th' *unbelieving* squadrons turn'd to flight,  
Smote in the rear. *Phillips.*  
This wrought the greatest confusion in the *unbelieving*  
Jews, and the greatest conviction in the Gentiles. *Addison.*  
In the days of the apostle, when all who profess'd them-  
selves disciples of Christ were converts of conscience, this  
severe censure might be restrained to the *unbelieving* part of  
mankind. *Rogers's Sermons.*  
**UNBELOVED.** *adj.* Not loved.  
Who'er you are, not *unbelov'd* by heav'n,  
Since on our friendly shore your ships are driv'n. *Dryden.*  
To *UNBEND.* *v. a.* To relax; to remit; to ease.  
You *unbend* your noble strength, to think  
So brain-sickly of things. *Shaksp. Macbeth.*  
It is lawful to relax and *unbend* our bow, but not to suffer  
it to be unready, or unstrung. *Taylor's Holy Living.*  
Here have I seen the king, when great affairs  
Gave leave to slacken and *unbend* his cares,  
Attended to the chase by all the flow'r of youth. *Denham.*  
From those great cares when ease your soul *unbends*,  
Your pleasures are design'd to noble ends. *Dryden.*  
I must be in the battle; but I'll go  
With empty quiver, and *unbended* bow. *Dryden.*  
**UNBENDING.** *adj.*  
1. Not suffering flexure.  
Not so, when swift Camilla scours the plain,  
Flies o'er th' *unbending* corn, and skirts along the main. *Pope.*  
2. Devoted to relaxation.  
Since what was omitted in the acting is now kept in, I  
hope it may entertain your lordship at an *unbending* hour. *Reeve.*  
**UNBENEVOLENT.** *adj.* Not kind.  
A religion which not only forbids, but by its natural in-  
fluence sweetens all bitterness and asperity of temper, and cor-  
rects that selfish narrowness of spirit, which inclines men to  
a fierce, *unbenevolent* behaviour. *Rogers's Sermons.*  
**UNBENEFICED.** *adj.* Not preferred to a benefice.  
More vacant pulpits wou'd more converts make;  
All wou'd have latitude enough to take;  
The rest *unbenefic'd* your sects maintain. *Dryden.*  
**UNBENIGHTED.** *adj.* Never visited by darkness.  
Beyond the polar circles; to them day  
Had *unbenighted* shone, while the low sun,  
To recompence his distance, in their light  
Had rounded still the horizon. *Milton's Par. Lost.*  
UNBENIGHTEN.



# U N B

**UNBENIGN.** *adj.* Malignant; malevolent.  
To th' other five  
Their planetary motions, and aspects,  
In textile, square, and trine, and opposite,  
Of noxious efficacy; and when to join  
In synod unbeneign. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. x. l. 661.*

**UNBENT.** *adj.*  
1. Not strained by the string.  
Apollo heard, and conqu'ring his disdain,  
Unbent his bow, and Greece inspir'd again. *Dryden.*  
2. Having the bow unstrung.  
Why hast thou gone so far,  
To be unbent when thou hast ta'en thy stand,  
Th' elected deer before thee? *Shakep. Cymbeline.*  
3. Not crushed; not subdued.  
But thou, secure of soul, unbent with woes,  
The more thy fortune frowns, the more oppose. *Dryden.*  
4. Relaxed; not intent.  
Be not always on affairs intent,  
But let thy thoughts be easy and unbent:  
When our mind's eyes are disengag'd and free,  
They clearer, farther, and distinctly see. *Denham.*

**UNBESPEMING.** *adj.* Unbecoming.  
No emotion of passion transported me by the indignity of his  
carriage, to do or say any thing unbefitting myself. *K. Charles.*  
Far be the spirit of the chase from them;  
Uncomely courage, unbefitting skill. *Thomson.*

**UNBESPOUGHT.** *adj.* Not treated.  
Left heat should injure us, his timely care  
Hath, unbefought, provided; and his hands  
Cloath'd us unworthy; pitying while he judg'd. *Milton.*

**UNBESTOWED.** *adj.* Not given; not disposed of.  
He had now but one son and one daughter unbeflowed. *Bacon.*

**UNBETRAYED.** *adj.* Not betrayed.  
Many being privy to the fact,  
How hard is it to keep it unbetray'd? *Daniel's Civil War.*

**UNBEWAILED.** *adj.* Not lamented.  
Hold unbewail'd their way. *Shakep. Ant. and Cleopatra.*

**TO UNBETWICH.** *v. a.* [from *with*.] To free from fascination.  
**TO UNBIASS.** *v. a.* To free from any external motive; to  
disentangle from prejudice.  
That our understandings may be free to examine, and rea-  
son unbias'd give its judgment; being that whereon a right  
direction of our conduct to true happiness depends; it is in  
this we should employ our chief care. *Locke.*  
The standing evidences of the gospel, every time they are  
consider'd, gain upon sincere, unbias'd minds. *Atterbury.*  
The truest service a private man may do his country, is  
by unbiasing his mind, as much as possible, between the rival  
powers. *Swift.*  
Where's the man who counsel can bestow,  
Unbias'd, or by favour, or by spite;  
Not dully prepossess'd, nor blindly right. *Pope.*

**UNBIASSEDLY.** *adj.* Without external influence; without pre-  
judice.  
I have sought the true meaning; and have unbias'dly em-  
braced what, upon a fair enquiry, appeared so to me. *Locke.*

**UNBID.** *adj.*  
1. Uninvited.  
Unbidden guests  
Are often welcome when they are gone. *Shakep.*  
2. Uncommanded; spontaneous.  
Thorns also and thistles it shall bring thee forth  
Unbid. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. x. l. 204.*  
Roses unbids, and ev'ry fragrant flow'r,  
Flew from their stalks, to throw thy nuptial bow'r. *Dryden.*  
Unbidden earth shall wreathing ivy bring,  
And fragrant herbs the promises of spring. *Dryden.*

**UNBOTTLED.** *adj.* Free from bigotry.  
Erasmus, who was an unbottled Roman Catholic, was  
so much transported with this passage of Socrates, that he  
could scarce forbear looking upon him as a saint, and desiring  
him to pray for him. *Addison.*

**TO UNBOUND.** *v. a.* [from *bind*.] To loose; to untie.  
His own woe's author, who bound it finds,  
As did Pyrocles, and it willfully unbinds. *Fairy Queen.*  
Ye Latian dames,  
If there be here, who dare maintain  
My right, nor think the name of mother vain,  
Unbind your fillets, loose your flowing hair,  
And orgies, and nocturnal rites prepare. *Dryden.*  
On the sixth instant it was thought fit to unbind his  
head. *Tatler, N° 55.*

**TO UNBUSH.** *v. a.* [from *bush*.] To deprive of episcopal orders.  
I cannot look upon Titus as so far unbush'd yet, but  
that he still exhibits to us all the essentials of jurisdiction. *South.*

**UNBUTTERED.** *adj.* [from *but*.] Unbridled; unrestrained.  
We have reason to cool our raging motions, our carnal  
flings, our unbitted lulls; whereof I take this love to be a  
reë or cyon. *Shakep. Othello.*

# U N B

**UNBLAMABLE.** *adj.* Not culpable; not to be charged with  
a fault.  
Much more could I say concerning this unblamable inequa-  
lity of fines and rates. *Bacon.*  
He lov'd his people, him they idoliz'd;  
And thence proceeds my mortal hatred to him;  
That thus unblamable to all beside,  
He err'd to me alone. *Dryden's Don Sebastian.*

**UNBLAMABLY.** *adv.* Without taint of fault.  
Ye are witnesses, and God also, how holily, and justly,  
and unblameably we behaved ourselves. *1 Thess. ii. 10.*

**UNBLAMELESS.** *adj.* Blameless; free from fault.  
Shall spend your days in joy unblame'd, and dwell  
Long time in peace. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. xii. l. 22.*  
Unblame'd, abundance crown'd her royal board,  
What time this dome rever'd her prudent lord,  
Who now is doom'd to mourn. *Pope's Odyssey.*

**UNBLEMISHED.** *adj.* Free from turpitude; free from reproach;  
free from deformity.  
O welcome, pure-ey'd faith, white-handed hope;  
Thou hovering angel, girl with golden wings,  
And thou unblemish'd form of chastity.  
Under this stone lies virtue, youth,  
Unblemish'd probity, and truth.  
Is none worthy to be made a wife  
In all this town? Suppose her free from strife,  
Rich, fair, and fruitful, of unblemish'd life. *Dryden.*  
They appointed, out of these new converts, men of the  
best sense, and of the most unblemish'd lives, to preside over  
these several assemblies. *Addison.*

**UNBLEMISHED.** *adj.* Not mingled.  
None can boast a knowledge depure from defilement,  
within this atmosphere of flesh; it dwells no where in un-  
blemished proportions on this side the empyreum. *Glaville.*

**UNBLEMISHED.** *adj.* Not disgraced; not injured by any fault.  
There, where very defolation dwells,  
She may pass on with unblemish'd majesty;  
Be it not done in pride, or in presumption. *Milton.*

**UNBLEST.** *adj.*  
1. Accursed; excluded from benediction.  
It is a shameful and unblest thing, to take the scum of  
people, and wicked, condemned men, to be the people  
with whom you plant. *Bacon.*  
2. Wretched; unhappy.  
In thy pow'r  
It lies yet, ere conception, to prevent  
The race unblest, to being yet unbegot. *Milton.*  
What is true passion, if unblest it dies?  
And where is Emma's joy, if Henry flies? *Prior.*

**UNBLOODED.** *adj.* Not stained with blood.  
Who finds the partridge in the puttock's nest,  
But may imagine how the bird was dead,  
Although the kite fear with unbloody beak. *Shakep.*

**UNBLOODY.** *adj.* Not cruel; not shedding blood; not stained  
with blood.  
Under the ledge of Atlas lies a cave,  
The venerable seat of holy hermits,  
Who there, secure in separated cells,  
From the purling streams, and savage fruits,  
Have wholesome bev'rage, and unbloody feasts. *Dryden.*

**UNBLOWN.** *adj.* Having the bud yet unexpanded.  
Ah! my poor prince! Ah! my tender babes!  
My unblown flowers, new-appearing sweets! *Shakep.*

**UNBLUNTED.** *adj.* Not becoming obtuse.  
A sword, whose weight without a blow might slay;  
Able, unblunted, to cut hoists away. *Cervantes's Don Quixote.*

**UNBODIED.** *adj.*  
1. Incorporeal; immaterial.  
If we could conceive of things as angels and unbodied  
spirits do, without involving them in those clouds language  
throws upon them, we should seldom be in danger of such  
mistakes as are perpetually committed. *Watts's Logic.*  
2. Freed from the body.  
She hath the bonds broke of eternal night;  
Her soul unbodied of the burdensome corpse. *Spenser.*  
All things are but alter'd, nothing dies;  
And here and there th' unbodiy'd spirit flies. *Dryden.*

**UNBOILED.** *adj.* Not foddin.  
A quarter of a pint of rice unboiled, will arise to a pint  
boiled. *Bacon.*

**TO UNBOIL.** *v. a.* To let open; to unbar.  
I'll call my uncle down;  
He shall unboil the gates. *Shakep. Troilus and Cressida.*

**UNBOULDED.** *adj.* Coarse; gross; not refined, as flour by  
bolting or sifting.  
I will tread this unbould villain into mortar, and daub the  
wall of a jakes with him. *Shakep. Lear.*

**UNBONNETTED.** *adj.* Wanting a hat or bonnet.  
This night, wherein  
The lion, and the belly-pinched wolf  
Keep their fur dry; unbunnetted he runs,  
And bids what will, take all. *Shakep. K. Lear.*

# U N B

**UNBROOKISH.** *adj.*  
1. Not studious of books.  
2. Not cultivated by erudition.  
As he shall smile, Othello shall go mad;  
And his unbrookish jealousy must contrive  
Poor Cassio's smiles, gestures, and light behaviour,  
Quite in the wrong. *Shakep. Othello.*

**UNBORN.** *adj.* Not yet brought into life; future; being to  
come.  
Some unborn sorrow, ripe in fortune's womb,  
Is coming tow'rd me. *Shakep. Richard II.*  
The woes to come, the children yet unborn  
Shall feel this day, as sharp to them as thorn. *Shakep.*  
Never so much as in a thought unborn,  
Did I offend you. *Shakep. As you like it.*  
He on the wings of cherubim  
Up-lifted, in paternal glory rode  
Far into chaos, and the world unborn. *Milton's Par. Lost.*  
To what wretched state reliev'd!  
Better end here unborn! Why is life giv'n  
To be thus waded from us? *Milton's Par. Lost.*  
A queen, from whom  
The souls of kings unborn for bodies wait. *Dryden.*

**UNBORROWED.** *adj.* Genuine; native; one's own.  
But the luxurious father of the fold,  
With native purple, and unborrow'd gold,  
Beneath his pompous fleece shall proudly sweat. *Dryden.*  
In substances, especially those which the common and unbor-  
row'd names of any language are applied to, some remarkable,  
sensible qualities, serve to distinguish one from another. *Locke.*

**UNBOTTOMED.** *adj.*  
1. Without bottom; bottomless.  
The dark, unbottom'd, infinite abyss. *Milton.*  
2. Having no solid foundation.  
This is a special act of christian hope, to be thus unbot-  
tom'd of ourselves, and fastened upon God, with a full re-  
liance, trust, and dependance on his mercy. *Hammond.*

**TO UNBOSOM.** *v. a.*  
1. To reveal in confidence.  
I lov'd thee, as too well thou knew'st;  
Too well, unbosom'd all my secrets to thee,  
Not out of levity, but overpower'd  
By thy request, who could deny thee nothing. *Milton.*  
Do we unbosom all our secrets to him, and hide nothing  
that passeth in the depth of our hearts from him? *Atterbury.*  
2. To open; to disclose.  
Should I thence, hurried on viewless wing,  
Take up a weeping on the mountains wild,  
The gentle neighbourhood of grove and spring  
Would soon unbosom all their echo's mild. *Milton.*

**UNBOUGHT.** *adj.*  
1. Obtained without money.  
The unbought dainties of the poor. *Dryden's Horace.*  
2. Not finding any purchaser.  
The merchant will leave our native commodities unbought  
upon the hands of the farmer, rather than export them to a  
market, which will not afford him returns with profit. *Locke.*

**UNBOUND.** *adj.*  
1. Loose; not tied.  
2. Wanting a cover.  
He that has complex ideas, without particular names for  
them, would be in no better case than a bookfeller, who had  
volumes that lay unbound, and without titles; which he could  
make known to others, only by shewing the loose sheets. *Locke.*  
3. Preterite of *unbind*.  
Some from their chains the faithful dogs unbound. *Dryden.*

**UNBOUND.** *adj.*  
1. Infinite; interminable.  
Long were to tell what I have done;  
I voyag'd the unreal, vast, unbounded deep  
Of horrible confusion. *Milton.*  
The wide, th' unbounded prospect lies before me;  
But shadows, clouds, and darknesses rest upon it. *Addison.*  
2. Unlimited; unrestrained.  
He was a man  
Of an unbounded stomach, ever ranking  
Himself with princes. *Shakep. Lear.*  
He had given his curiosity its full, unbounded range, and exa-  
min'd not only in contemplation, but by sensitive experiment,  
whatever could be good for the sons of men. *Decay of Piety.*

**UNBOUNDLESSLY.** *adv.* Without bounds; without limits.  
So unboundedly mischievous is that petulant member, that  
heaven and earth are not wide enough for its range, but it  
will find work at home too. *Government of the Tongue.*

**UNBOUNDNESS.** *n. s.* Exemption from limits.  
Finitude, applied to created things, imports the proportions  
of the several properties of these things to one another. Infinitu-  
de, the unboundness of these degrees of properties. *Cheyne.*

**UNBOWED.** *adj.* Not bent.  
He knits his brow, and frowns an angry eye,  
And passeth by with stiff, unbowed knee,  
Disdaining duty that to us belongs. *Shakep. Hen. VI.*

# U N B

**TO UNBOWEL.** *v. n.* To exenterate; to eviscerate.  
In this chapter I'll unbowel the state of the question. *Hakewill.*  
It is now become a new species of divinity, to branch out  
with fond distinctions our holy faith, which the pious sim-  
plicity of the first christians received to practice; not to read  
upon as an anatomy, unbowel and dissect to try experi-  
ments. *Decay of Piety.*

**TO UNBRAVE.** *v. a.*  
1. To loose; to relax.  
With whose reproach and odious menace,  
The knight embolling in his haughty heart,  
Knit all his forces, and gan soon unbrace  
His grasping hold. *Fairy Queen, b. 2. c. 4. st. 9.*  
Somewhat of mournful fure my cars does wound;  
Drums unbraced, with soldiers broken cries.  
Nought shall the ptery and the harp avail,  
When the quick spirits their warm march forbear,  
And numbing coldness has unbrac'd the ear. *Prior.*  
Wasting years, that wither human race,  
Exhaust thy spirits, and thy arms unbrace. *Pope's Iliad.*

2. To make the clothes loose.  
Is it physical,  
To walk unbrac'd, and suck up the humours  
Of the dank morning? *Shakep. Julius Caesar.*  
Hamlet, with his doublet all unbrac'd;  
No hat upon his head, his stockings loose. *Shakep.*

**UNBREATHED.** *v. a.* Not exercised.  
They now have toll'd their unbreath'd memories,  
With this fame play against our nuptials. *Shakep.*

**UNBREATHING.** *adj.* Unanimated.  
They spake not a word;  
But like dumb statues, or unbreathing stones,  
Star'd each on other, and look'd deadly pale. *Shakep.*

**UNBRED.** *adj.*  
1. Not instructed in civility; ill educated.  
Unbred minds must be a little sent abroad. *Gov. of Tongue.*  
Children learn from unbred or debauched servants, un-  
towardly tricks. *Locke on Education.*  
Sure never any thing was so unbred as that odious  
man. *Congreve's Way of the World.*  
2. Not taught.  
A warrior dame,  
Unbred to spinning, in the loom unskill'd. *Dryden.*

**UNBREECHED.** *adj.* Having no breeches.  
Looking on my boy's face, methoughts I did recoil  
Twenty-three years, and saw myself unbreech'd,  
In my green velvet coat. *Shakep. Winter Tale.*

**UNBRIED.** *adj.* Not influenced by money or gifts; not hired.  
The foul gave all;  
Unbri'd it gave; or, if a bribe appear,  
No less than heav'n. *Dryden.*  
To succour the distress'd;  
Unbri'd by love; untrifled by threats. *A. Phillips.*

**UNBRI'DLED.** *adj.* Licentious; not restrained.  
This is not well, rash and unbri'dled boy,  
To fly the favours of so good a king. *Shakep.*  
We have considered religious zeal, which transgresses in  
unbridled excess. *Spratt's Sermons.*

**TO UNBRIDLE.** *v. a.*  
Dares thy unbri'dled boldness run itself? *B. Johnson.*

**UNBROKEN.** *adj.* [from *break*.]  
1. Not violated.  
God pardon all oaths, that are broke to me;  
God keep all vows unbroke, are made to thee. *Shakep.*  
Some married persons, even in their marriage, do please  
God, by preserving their faith unbroke. *Taylor.*  
He first broke peace in heav'n, and faith, till then  
Unbroke. *Milton.*  
2. Not subdued; not weakened.  
From his seat the Pylion prince arose:  
Two centuries already he fulfill'd;  
And now began the third, unbroken yet. *Dryden.*  
How broad his shoulders spread! by age unbroke! *Pope.*  
3. Not tamed.  
A lonely cow,  
Unworn with yokes, unbroke to the plow. *Addison.*

**UNBROTHERLIKE.** *adj.* Ill suiting with the character of a  
brother.  
Victor's unbrotherlike heat towards the eastern churches, fo-  
mented that difference about Easter into a schism. *Decay of Piety.*

**UNBRUISED.** *adj.* Not bruised; not hurt.  
On Dardan plains,  
The fresh, and yet unbruised Greeks do pitch  
Their brave pavilions. *Shakep.*  
Thou'st years upon thee, and thou art too full  
Of the war's furcits, to go rove with one  
That's yet unbruised. *Shakep. Coriolanus.*  
Care keeps his watch in ev'ry old man's eye:  
And where care lodgeth, sleep will never lie;  
But where unbruised youth, with unfift brain,  
Doth couch his limbs, there golden sleep doth reign. *Shakep.*



# U N C

To UNBUCKLE. *v. a.* To loose from buckles.  
We have been down together in my sleep,  
Unbuckling helms; sitting each other's throat,  
And wak'd half dead with nothing. *Shakefp. Coriolanus.*  
He that unbuckles this, till we do please  
To doff't for our purpose, shall hear a storm. *Shakefp.*  
His starry helm unbuckled, shew'd him prime  
In manhood, where youth ended. *Milton's Par. Lost.*  
Laid their bright arms along the fable shore.  
To UNBUILD. *v. a.* To raze; to destroy.  
This is the way to kindle, not to quench;  
To unbuild the city, and to lay all flat. *Shakefp.peare.*  
What will they then but unbuild  
His living temples, built by faith to stand;  
Their own faith, not another's? *Milton's Par. Lost.*  
UNBUILT. *adj.* Not yet erected.  
Built walls you thum, unbuilt you see. *Dryden.*  
UNBURIED. *adj.* Not interred; not honoured with the rites  
of funeral.  
Why suffer'st thou thy sons, unburi'd yet,  
To hover on the dreadful shore of Styx? *Shakefp.*  
The moss which groweth upon the skull of a dead man  
unburi'd, will staunch blood potentially. *Bacon.*  
The hardest ingredient to come by, is the moss upon the  
skull of a dead man unburi'd. *Bacon.*  
Him double cares attend,  
For his unburi'd soldiers, and his friend. *Dryden.*  
Breathless he lies; and his unburi'd ghost,  
Depriv'd of funeral rites, pollutes your host. *Dryden.*  
The wand'ring ghouls  
Of king's unburi'd on the wasted coasts. *Pope's Statius.*  
UNBURIED. *adj.*  
UNBURIED. *adj.*  
1. Not confin'd; not wasted; not injured by fire.  
Creon denies the rites of funeral fires to those,  
Whose breathless bodies yet he calls his foes;  
Unburi'd, unburi'd, on a heap they lie. *Dryden.*  
2. Not heated with fire.  
Burnt wine is more hard and astringent, than wine un-  
buri'd. *Bacon's Nat. Hist. N. 898.*  
UNBURIED. *adj.* Not confuming by heat.  
What we have said of the unburi'd fire called light,  
streaming from the flame of a candle, may easily be applied  
to all other light deprived of sensible heat. *Dryden.*  
To UNBURTHEN. *v. a.*  
1. To rid of a load.  
We'll shake all cares and business from our age,  
Conferring them on younger strengths; while we  
Unburden'd crawl toward death. *Shakefp. K. Lear.*  
2. To throw off.  
Sharp Buckingham unburi'd with his tongue  
The envious load that lies upon his heart. *Shakefp.*  
3. To disclose what lies heavy on the mind.  
From your love I have a warranty  
T' unburi'd all my plots and purposes,  
How to get clear of all the debts I owe. *Shakefp.*  
To UNBUTTON. *v. a.* To loose any thing buttoned.  
Thou art fat-witted with drinking old sack, and unbutton-  
ing thee after supper. *Shakefp. Hen. IV.*  
Many catch cold on the breast, by leaving their doublets  
unbuttoned. *Harvey on Consumption.*  
His silk waistcoat was unbuttoned in several places. *Addison.*  
UNCALCINATED. *adj.* Free from calcination.  
A saline substance, subtler than sal ammoniac, carried up  
with it, uncalcined gold in the form of subtle exhalations.  
UNCALLED. *adj.* Not summoned; not sent for; not demanded.  
Basilus had servants, who, though they came not un-  
called, yet at call were ready. *Sidney.*  
He, bolder now, uncall'd before her flood. *Milton.*  
Mild Lucina came uncall'd, and stood  
Beside the struggling boughs, and heard the groan,  
Then reach'd her midwife hand to speed the throes. *Dryden.*  
To UNCALM. *adj.* To disturb.  
What strange disquiet has uncalm'd your breast,  
Inhuman fair, to rob the dead of rest? *Dryden.*  
UNCANCELLED. *adj.* Not erased; not abrogated.  
I only mourn my yet uncancel'd score;  
You put me past the pow'r of paying more. *Dryden.*  
UNCANONICAL. *adj.* Not agreeable to the canons.  
UNCAPABLE. *adj.* [incapable, Fr. incapax, Lat.] Not capable;  
not susceptible.  
Thou art come to answer  
A stony adversary, an inhuman wretch,  
Uncapable of pity, void and empty  
From any dram of mercy. *Shakefp. Mer. of Venice.*  
He who believes himself incapable of pardon, goes on  
without any care of reforming. *Hammond.*  
This, whilst they are under the deceit of it, makes them  
incapable of conviction; and they applaud themselves as zealous

# U N C

lous champions for truth, when indeed they are contending  
for error. *Locke.*  
UNCARED for. *adj.* Not regarded; not attended to.  
Their kings, to better their worldly estate, left their own  
and their people's ghostly condition uncared for.  
UNCARNATE. *adj.* Not fleshly.  
Nor need we be afraid to ascribe that to the incarnate son,  
which sometimes is attributed unto the incarnate fa-  
ther. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*  
To UNCASE. *v. a.*  
1. To disengage from any covering.  
See Pompey is uncasing for the combat. *Shakefp.*  
Thou shalt be master, Tranio, in my stead.  
'Tis hatch'd, and shall be so: Tranio, at once  
Uncase thee; take my colour'd hat and cloak. *Shakefp.*  
Partly by his voice, and partly by his ears, was disco-  
ver'd; and consequently uncased, well laughed at, and well  
cudgell'd. *L'Estrange.*  
2. To flay.  
Uncase me, and do with me what you please. *Addison.*  
All men him uncased 'gan deride.  
UNCAUGHT. *adj.* Not yet caught. *Habber's Tale.*  
Let him fly far;  
Not in this land shall he remain uncought,  
And found dispatch'd. *Shakefp. K. Lear.*  
His bosom glows with treasures yet uncought. *Gay.*  
UNCAUSED. *adj.* Having no precedent cause.  
UNCAUTIOUS. *adj.* Not wary; heedless.  
Unforeseen, they say, is unprepared:  
Uncautious Arcite thought himself alone. *Dryden.*  
UNCELEBRATED. *adj.* Not solemnized.  
Thus was the first day, ev'n and morn;  
Nor pass'd uncelebrated, nor unsung  
By the celestial choirs. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. vii. l. 253.*  
UNCELSURED. *adj.* Exempt from public reproach.  
How difficult must it be for any ruler to live uncelesured,  
where every one of the community is thus qualified for mo-  
delling the constitution? *Addison's Freeholder.*  
Fear most to tax an honourable fool,  
Whose right it is uncelesured to be dull.  
To be uncelesured, and to be obfure, is the same  
thing. *Pope's Letters.*  
UNCERTAIN. *adj.* [incertain, Fr. incertain, Lat.]  
1. Doubtful; not certainly known.  
That sacred pile, so vast, so high,  
That whether 'tis a part of earth or sky,  
Uncertain seems; and may be thought a proud  
Aspiring mountain, or descending cloud. *Denham.*  
2. Doubtful; not having certain knowledge.  
Man, without the protection of a superior being, is secure  
of nothing that he enjoys, and uncertain of every thing that  
he hopes for. *Tillotson.*  
3. Not sure in the consequence.  
I must be married to my brother's daughter,  
Or else my kingdom stands on brittle gla's:  
Murder her brothers, and then marry her!  
Uncertain way of gain! *Shakefp. Richard III.*  
Africanus young, and eager of his game,  
Soon bent his bow, uncertain in his aim:  
But the dire fiend the fatal arrow guides,  
Which pierc'd his bowels through his panting sides. *Dryden.*  
In the bright air the fauchion shone,  
Or whistling flings dismiss'd th' uncertain stone. *Gay.*  
The search of our future being, is but a needless, anxious,  
and uncertain haste to be knowing, sooner than we can  
what, without all this solicitude, we shall know a little  
later. *Pope.*  
4. Unsettled; irregular.  
As the form of our public service is not voluntary, so  
neither are the parts thereof uncertain; but they are all set  
down in such order, and with such choice, as hath, in the  
wisdom of the church, seem'd best. *Hooker.*  
UNCERTAINED. *adj.* Made uncertain. A word not used.  
The diversity of seasons are not to uncertain'd by the sun  
and moon alone, who always keep one and the same course,  
but that the stars have also their working therein. *Rutledge.*  
UNCERTAINTY. *adv.* Not surely; not certainly.  
They that are past all hope of good, are past  
All fear of ill: and yet if he be dead,  
Speak softly, or uncertainly. *Denham's Rapt.*  
Go, mortals, now, and vex yourselves in vain  
For wealth, which for uncertainty must come:  
When was brought so far, and with such pain,  
Was only kept to lose it nearer home.  
Names must be of very unsteady meaning, if the ideas be  
referred to standards without us, that cannot be known at  
all, or but very imperfectly and uncertainly. *Locke.*  
UNCERTAINTY.

# U N C

UNCERTAINTY. *n. f.*  
1. Doubtfulness; want of knowledge.  
All great concerns must delays endure;  
Rashness and haste make all things unsecure;  
And if uncertain thy pretensions be,  
Stay till fit time wear out uncertainty. *Denham.*  
You common cry of curs, whose breath I hate,  
Here then remain with your uncertainty;  
Let ev'ry feeble rumour shake your hearts.  
That which makes doubtfulness and uncertainty in the sig-  
nification of some, more than other words, is the difference  
of ideas they stand for. *Locke.*  
2. Contingency; want of certainty.  
God's omniscience is a light shining into every dark cor-  
ner, steadfastly grasping the greatest and most slippery uncer-  
tainties. *South's Sermon.*  
3. Something unknown.  
Our shepherd's care is every man's care, that quits a moral  
certainty for an uncertainty, and leaps from the honest busi-  
ness he was brought up to, into a trade he has no  
skill in. *L'Estrange.*  
To UNCHAIN. *v. a.* To free from chains.  
Minerva thus to Perseus lent her shield,  
Secure of conquest, sent him to the field:  
The hero acted what the queen ordain'd;  
So was his fame complete, and Andromede unchain'd. *Prior.*  
UNCHANGEABLE. *adj.* Immutable; not subject to varia-  
tion.  
If the end for which a law provideth, be perpetually ne-  
cessary; and the way whereby it provideth perpetually also  
most apt, no doubt but that every such law ought for ever to  
remain unchangeable. *Hooker, b. iii. §. 10.*  
UNCHANGED. *adj.*  
1. Not altered.  
When our fortunes are violently changed, our spirits are  
unchanged. *Taylor's Rule of Holy Living.*  
More safe I sing with mortal voice; unchanged  
To hoarse, or mute. *Milton's Par. Lost.*  
2. Not alterable.  
Dismiss thy fear,  
And heav'n's unchang'd decrees attentive hear:  
More pow'ful gods have torn thee from my side. *Dryden.*  
Honour unchang'd, a principle profess,  
Fixt to one side, but mod'rate to the rest. *Pope.*  
UNCHANGABLENESS. *n. f.* Immutability.  
This unchangeableness of colour I am now to describe. *Newt.*  
UNCHANGABLY. *adv.* Immutably; without change.  
All truth is unchangeably the same; that proposition, which  
is true at any time, being so for ever. *South.*  
Her first order, disposition, frame,  
Must then subsist unchangeably the same. *Blackmore.*  
UNCHANGING. *adj.* Suffering no alteration.  
But that thy face is, vizor-like, unchanging,  
Made impudent with use of evil deeds,  
I would essay, proud queen, to make thee blush. *Shakefp.*  
True expression, like th' unchanging sun,  
Clears and improves whatever it shines upon:  
It gilds all objects, but it alters none. *Pope.*  
To UNCHARGE. *v. a.* To retract an accusation.  
Even his mother shall uncharge the practice,  
And call it accident. *Shakefp. Hamlet.*  
UNCHARGEABLE. *adj.* Contrary to charity; contrary to the  
universal love prescribed by christianity.  
All the rich mines of learning rank'd are  
To furnish ammunition for this war;  
Uncharitable zeal our reason whets,  
And double edges on our passion sets. *Denham.*  
This fills the minds of weak men with uncharitable in-  
terpretations of those actions of which they are not compe-  
tent judges. *Addison's Freeholder, N. 37.*  
UNCHARGEABLENESS. *n. f.* Want of charity.  
The penitence of the criminal may have number'd him  
among the saints, when our untractable uncharitableness  
may send us to unquenchable flames. *Govern. of the Tongue.*  
Heaven and hell are the proper regions of mercy and un-  
charitableness. *Atterbury.*  
UNCHARGEABLY. *adv.* In a manner contrary to cha-  
rity.  
I did not mean the cutting off all that nation with the  
sword; which, far be it from me that I should ever think so  
desperately, or with so uncharitably. *Spenser.*  
Urge neither charity nor shame to me;  
Uncharitably with me have you dealt,  
And shamefully my hopes by you are butcher'd. *Shakefp.*  
Men, imprudently and uncharitably 'tween, employ their  
zeal for persons. *Sprat.*  
UNCHARY. *adj.* Not wary; not cautious.  
I've said too much unto a heart of stone,  
And laid my honour too unchary out. *Shakefp.*  
UNCHASTE. *adj.* Lewd; libidinous; not continent; not  
chaste; not pure.

# U N C

One, that in divers places I had heard before blaz'd; as  
the most impudently unchaste woman of all Asia. *Sidney.*  
In my master's garments,  
Which he inforc'd from me, away he posts  
With unchaste purpose, to violate  
My lady's honour. *Shakefp. Cymbeline.*  
He hath given her his monumental ring, and thinks him-  
self made in the unchaste composition. *Shakefp.*  
Whoever is unchaste, cannot reverence himself; and the  
reverence of a man's self is, next religion, the chiefest bridle  
of all vices. *Bacon.*  
Lust, by unchaste looks,  
Lets in deilement to the inward parts. *Milton.*  
If she thinks to be separated by reason of her husband's  
unchaste life, then the man will be incurably ruined. *Taylor.*  
UNCHASTITY. *n. f.* Lewdness; incontinence.  
That generation was more particularly addicted to intem-  
perance, sensuality, and unchastity. *Woodward.*  
When the sun is among the horned signs, he may pro-  
duce such a spirit of unchastity, as is dangerous to the honour  
of your worths families. *Arbutnot.*  
UNCHASTEFULNESS. *n. f.* Melancholy; gloominess of temper.  
Many, by a natural uncheerfulness of heart, love to indulge  
this uncomfortable way of life. *Addison's Spectator.*  
UNCHECKED. *adj.* Unrestrained; not fluctuated.  
What news on the Ryalto?  
—Why, yet it lives there unchecked, that Anthonio hath  
a ship of rich lading wreck'd. *Shakefp. Mer. of Venice.*  
Apt the mind, or fancy, is to rove  
Unchecked, and of her roving is no end. *Milton.*  
Thee on the wing thy unchecked vigour bore,  
To wanton freely, or securely soar. *Smith to J. Phillips.*  
UNCHECKED. *adj.* Not masticated.  
He fills his famish'd maw, his mouth runs o'er  
With unchecked morsels, while he churns the gore. *Dryden.*  
To UNCHILD. *v. a.* To deprive of children.  
He hath widow'd and unchilded many a one,  
Which to this hour bewail the injury. *Shakefp.*  
UNCHRISTIAN. *adj.*  
1. Contrary to the laws of christianity.  
It's uncharitable, unchristian, and inhuman, to pass a pe-  
remptory sentence of condemnation upon a try'd friend,  
where there is any room left for a more favourable judg-  
ment. *L'Estrange.*  
These unchristian fishers of men, are fatally caught in  
their own nets. *South.*  
I could dispense with the unphilosophicalness of this their  
hypothesis, were it not unchristian. *Norris.*  
2. Unconverted; infidel.  
Whereupon grew a question, whether a christian soldier  
might herein do as the unchristian did, and wear as they  
wore. *Hooker.*  
UNCHRISTIANNESS. *adj.* Contrary to christianity.  
The unchristianness of those denials might arise from a  
displeasure to see me prefer my own divines before their mi-  
nisters. *K. Charles.*  
UNCIRCUMCISED. *adj.* Not circumcised; not a Jew.  
Th' uncircumcised smil'd grimly with disdain. *Cowley.*  
UNCIRCUMCISION. *n. f.* Omission of circumcision.  
God, that gives the law that a Jew shall be circumcised,  
thereby constitutes uncircumcision an obliquity; which, had  
he not given that law, had never been such. *Hammond.*  
UNCIRCUMSCRIBED. *adj.* Unbounded; unlimited.  
Though I, uncircumscib'd myself, retire,  
And put not forth my goodness. *Milton's Par. Lost.*  
An arbitrary prince is the master of a non-resisting peo-  
ple; for where the power is uncircumscibed, the obedience  
ought to be unlimited. *Addison.*  
The sovereign was flattered by a set of men into a per-  
suasion, that the regal authority was unlimited and un-  
circumscib'd. *Addison's Freeholder, N. 2.*  
UNCIRCUMSPECT. *adj.* Not cautious; not vigilant.  
Their uncircumspect simplicity had been used, especially in  
matters of religion. *Hayward.*  
UNCIRCUMSTANTIAL. *adj.* Unimportant. A bad word.  
The like particulars, although they seem uncircumstantial,  
are oft set down in holy scripture. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*  
UNCIVIL. *adj.* [incivil, Fr. incivilis, Lat.] Unpolite; not agree-  
able to rules of elegance, or complaisance.  
Your undutiful, uncivil, and uncharitable dealing in this  
your book, hath detected you. *Whitgift.*  
They love me well, yet I have much to do,  
To keep me from uncivil outrages. *Shakefp.*  
My friends are so unreasonable, that they would have me  
be uncivil to him. *Spectator, N. 475.*  
UNCIVILLY. *adv.* Unpolitely; not complaisantly.  
Somewhat in it he would not have done, or desired un-  
done, when he broke forth as desperately, as before he  
had done uncivilly. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*  
UNCIVILIZED. *adj.*  
1. Not reclaimed from barbarity.

But



# UNC

But we, brave Britons, foreign laws despis'd,  
And kept unconquer'd, and *unconquered*:  
Pierce for the liberties of wit, and bold,  
We still defy'd the Romans, as of old.  
*Pope.*

Several, who have been polished in France, make use of  
the most coarse, *unpolished* words in our language. *Addison.*

One ounce of whey *unclarified*, one ounce of oil of vi-  
triol, make no apparent alteration. *Bacon's Phys. Remarks.*

To UNCLASP. *v. a.* To open what is shut with clasps.  
Thou know'st no less, but all: I have unclasp'd  
To thee the book, ev'n of my secret soul. *Shaksp.*  
Prayer can unclasp the girdles of the north, saying to a  
mountain of ice, be thou removed hence, and cast into the  
sea. *Taylor's Worthy Communicant.*

UNCLASSTICK. Not classick.  
Angel of dulcets, sent to scatter round  
Her magic charms o'er all unclasp'd ground. *Pope.*

UNCLE. *n. f.* [*uncle*, Fr.] The father's or mother's brother.  
Hamlet punishes his uncle rather for his own death, than the  
murder of his father. *Shakspere's Illustrations.*

UNCLEAN. *n. f.*  
1. Foul; dirty; filthy.  
Charon,  
A forl'd god: down from his hoary chin  
A length of beard descends, uncomb'd, *unclean.* *Dryden.*  
Priests are patterns for the rest;  
The gold of heav'n, who bear the God impress'd:  
But when the precious coin is kept unclean,  
The sov'reign's image is no longer seen.  
If they be foul, on whom the people trust,  
Well may the bawls brass contract a rust. *Dryden.*

2. Not purified by ritual practices.  
Besides how vile, contemptible, ridiculous,  
What act more execrably unclean, profane?  
What agonies must he endure? What difficulties over-  
come, before he can cleanse himself from the pollutions of  
sin, and be a fit inhabitant of that holy place, where no  
unclean thing shall enter? *Rogers's Sermons.*

3. Foul with sin.  
Let them all encircle him about,  
And, fairy-like too, pinch the unclean knight,  
And ask him, why that hour of fairy revel,  
In their so sacred paths he dares to tread,  
In shape profane. *Shaksp. Merry Wives of Windsor.*  
Some tree, whose broad, smooth leaves together fow'd,  
And girded on our loins, may cover round  
Those middle parts; that this new comer, shame,  
There sit not, and reproach us as unclean. *Milton.*

UNCLEANLINESS. *n. f.* Want of cleanliness.  
This profane liberty and uncleanliness, the archbishop re-  
solv'd to reform. *Clarendon.*

UNCLEANLY. *adj.*  
1. Foul; filthy; nasty.  
Civet is of a baser birth than tar;  
The very uncleanly flux of a cat. *Shakspere.*

2. Indecent; unchaste.  
'Tis pity that these harmonious writers have ever indulg'd  
any thing uncleanly or impure to defile their paper. *Watts.*

UNCLEANNESS. *n. f.*  
1. Lewdness; incontinence.  
In St. Giles's I understood that most of the vilest and most  
miserable houses of uncleanness were. *Grant's Bills of Mortality.*

2. Want of cleanliness; nastiness.  
Be not curious nor careless in your habit; be not trouble-  
some to thyself, or to others, by unhandfomeness, or un-  
cleanliness. *Taylor's Guide to Devotion.*

3. Sin; wickedness.  
I will save you from all your uncleannesses. *Ez. xxxvi. 29.*

4. Want of ritual purity.  
UNCLEANSED. *adj.* Not cleansed.  
Pond caith is a good compost, if the pond have been long  
uncleansed: so the water be not too hungry. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

To UNCLEW. *v. a.* [from *clew*.] To undo.  
If I should pay you for't as 'tis extoll'd,  
It would unclaw me quite. *Shaksp. Timon of Athens.*

To UNCLEWCH. *v. a.* To open the closed hand.  
The hero to his enterprize recalls;  
His fist unclenches, and the weapon falls. *Garth.*

UNCLOTHED. *adj.* Whole; not cut.  
As soon as there began a diffinition between clipped and  
unclipped money, bullion arose. *Locke.*

To UNCLOSE. *v. a.* To strip; to make naked.  
The boughs and branches are never unclothed and left  
naked. *Ra'eigh's Hist. of the World.*

Poor orphans minds are left as uncloth'd and naked alto-  
gether, as their bodies. *Atterbury.*

Cover the couch over with thick woollen clothes, the  
warmth whereof will make it come presently; which once  
perceived, forthwith uncloth it. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

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To a distinct knowledge of things, we must unclash them  
of all these mixtures, that we may contemplate them naked,  
and in their own nature. *Watts's Logic.*

To UNCLOSE. *v. a.*  
1. To disencumber; to exonerate.  
Could I meet 'em  
But once a day, it would unclose my heart  
Of what lies heavy to't. *Shakspere.*

2. To set at liberty.  
Then air, because unclog'd in empty space,  
Flies after fire, and claims the second place. *Dryden.*

To UNCLOSESTER. *v. n.* To set at large.  
Why did I not, uncloister'd from the womb,  
Take my next lodging in a tomb? *Norris.*

To UNCLOUSE. *v. a.* To open.  
Soon as thy letters trembling I uncloset,  
That well-known name awakens all my woes. *Pope.*

UNCLOSED. *adj.* Not separated by inclosures.  
The king's army would, through those unclosed parts, have  
done them little harm. *Clarendon.*

UNCLOSED. *adj.* Free from clouds; clear from obscurity;  
not darkened.  
The father unfolding bright  
Tow'rd the right hand his glory on the son  
Blaz'd forth unclosed deity. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

True virtues, with unclosed light,  
All great, all royal, shine divinely bright.  
Blest with temper, whose unclosed ray,  
Can make to-morrow cheerful as to-day. *Pope.*

UNCLOSEDNESS. *n. f.* Openness; freedom from gloom.  
The love I would persuade, makes nothing more conduc-  
tive to it, than the greatest unclosedness of the eye, and the  
perfectest illustration of the object; which is such, that the  
clearest reason is the most advantageous light it can desire to  
be seen by. *Boyle.*

UNCLOUDY. *adj.* Free from a cloud.  
Now night in silent state begins to rise,  
And twinkling orbs bestrow th' uncloody skies;  
Her borrow'd lustre growing Cynthia lends.  
To UNCLUTCH. *v. a.* To open.  
If the terrors of the Lord could not melt his bowels, unclutch  
his gripping hand, or disfigure him of his prey; yet sure it must  
discourage him from grasping of heaven too. *Decay of Piety.*

To UNCOIL. *v. a.* To pull the cap off.  
Yonder are two apple-women scolding, and just ready to  
uncoil one another. *Arbutnot and Pope.*

To UNCOIL. *v. a.* [from *coil*.] To open from being coiled or  
wrapped one part upon another.  
The spiral air-vessels are like threads of cobweb, a little  
uncoiled. *Dorham's Physics-Theology.*

UNCOINED. *adj.* Not coined.  
While thou liv'st, Kate, take a fellow of plain, uncoined  
constancy. *Shakspere's Hen. V.*

An ounce of coined standard silver, must be of equal va-  
lue to an ounce of uncoined standard silver. *Locke.*

UNCOLLECTED. *adj.* Not collected; not recollected.  
Aham'd, confus'd, I started from my bed,  
And to my soul yet uncollected said;  
Into thyself, fond Solomon! return;  
Reflect again, and thou again shalt mourn. *Prior.*

UNCOLOURED. *adj.* Not stained with any colour, or die.  
Out of things uncoloured and transparent, we can represent  
unto you all several colours. *Bacon.*

Whether to deck with clouds the uncolour'd sky,  
Or wet the thirsty earth with falling show'rs;  
Rising, or falling, still advance his praise. *Milton.*

UNCOMBED. *adj.* Not parted or adjusted by the comb.  
They might perceive his head  
To be uncombed, and curled, uncombed hairs,  
Upstarting stiff. *Fairy Queen, b. 1. c. 9. ft. 22.*

Their locks are beds of uncombed snakes, that wind  
About their shady brows in wanton rings. *Croft.*

Thy locks uncombed, like a rough wood appear. *Dryden.*

UNCOMESTABLE. *adj.* Inaccessible; unattainable. A low,  
corrupt word.

UNCOMELINESS. *n. f.* Want of grace; want of beauty.  
The ruined churches are so unhandfomely patched, and  
thatched, that men do even shun the places, for the uncom-  
eliness thereof. *Speiser's Ireland.*

He prais'd women's modesty, and gave orderly, well-  
behaved reproof to all uncomeliness. *Shaksp.*

Those arches which the Tuscan writers call *di terzo*, and  
*di quarto acuto*, because they always concur in an acute angle,  
both for the natural imbecility of the angle itself, and like-  
wise for their very uncomeliness, ought to be excised from judi-  
cious eyes. *Watson's Architecture.*

Forgetting that duty of modest concealment which they  
owed to the father of their country, in case they had dis-  
covered any real uncomeliness. *K. Charles.*

The beauty or uncomeliness in good and ill breeding, will  
make deeper impressions on them, in the examples of others,  
than from any rules. *Locke.*

# UNC

UNCOMELY. *adj.* Not comely; wanting grace.  
Though he thought inquisitiveness an uncomely guest, he  
could not but ask who she was. *Sidney.*

Neither is the fame accounted an uncomely manner of rid-  
ing: for great warriors say, they never saw a more comely  
man than the Irishman, nor that cometh on more bravely in  
his charge. *Spenser's Ireland.*

Many, who troubled them most in their counsels, durst  
not go thither, for fear of uncomely affronts. *Clarendon.*

Uncomely courage, unbecoming skill. *Thomson's Autumn.*

UNCOMFORTABLE. *adj.*  
1. Affording no comfort; gloomy; dismal; miserable.  
He much complaineth of his own uncomfortable exile,  
wherein he sustained many most grievous indignities, and en-  
dured the want of sundry, both pleasures and honours, be-  
fore-enjoyed. *Hooker.*

Christmas is in the most dead, uncomfortable time of the  
year, when the poor people would suffer very much, if they  
had not good cheer to support them. *Addison.*

Ours is melancholy and uncomfortable portion here below!  
A place, where not a day passes, but we eat our bread with  
sorrow and cares: the present troubles us, the future amazes;  
and even the past fills us with grief and anguish. *Wake.*

The fun ne'er views th' uncomfortable seats,  
When radiant he advances or retreats. *Pope's Odyssey.*

2. Receiving no comfort; melancholy.

UNCOMFORTABLENESS. *n. f.* Want of cheerfulness.  
The want of just dispositions to the holy sacrament, may  
occasion this uncomfortableness. *Taylor's Worthy Communicant.*

UNCOMFORTABLY. *adv.* Without cheerfulness.

UNCOMMANDED. *adj.* Not commanded.  
It is easy to see what judgment is to be passed upon all  
those affected, uncommanded, absurd austerities of the Romish  
profession. *South.*

UNCOMMON. *adj.* Not frequent; not often found or known.  
Some of them are uncommon, but such as the reader must  
assent to, when he sees them explained. *Addison.*

UNCOMMONLY. *adv.* Not frequently; to an uncommon degree.

UNCOMMONNESS. *n. f.* Infrequency.

Our admiration of the antiquities about Naples and Rome,  
does not so much arise out of their greatness as uncom-  
monness. *Addison.*

UNCOMPACT. *adj.* Not compact; not closely cohering.  
These rivers were not streams of running matter; for  
how could a liquid, that lay hardening by degrees, settle in  
such a furrowed, uncompact surface? *Addison.*

UNCOMMUNICATED. *adj.* Not communicated.  
There is no such mutual infusion as really caught the same  
natural operations or properties to be made common unto  
both substances; but whatsoever is natural to deity, the same  
remaineth in Christ uncommunicated unto his manhood; and  
whatsoever natural to manhood, his deity thereof is unca-  
pable. *Hooker.*

UNCOMPANIED. *adj.* Having no companion.  
Thence she fled, unaccompanied, unfought. *Fairfax.*

UNCOMPASSIONATE. *adj.* Having no pity.  
Neither deep groans, nor silver-shedding tears,  
Could penetrate her uncompassionate fire. *Shaksp.*

Hero and Leander were drowned in the uncompassionate  
furies. *Sandys's Journey.*

If thou in strength all mortals dost exceed;  
In uncompassionate anger do not so. *Milton's Agonistes.*

UNCOMPELLED. *adj.* Free from compulsion.  
The amorous needle, once joined to the loadstone, would  
never, uncompeled, forsake the enchanting mineral. *Boyle.*

Keep my voyage from the royal ear,  
Nor, uncompeled, the dangerous truth betray,  
Till twice six times descends the lamp of day. *Pope.*

UNCOMPLAISANT. *adj.* Not civil; not obliging.  
A natural roughness makes a man uncomplaisant to others,  
so that he has no deference for their inclinations. *Locke.*

UNCOMPLETED. *adj.* Not perfect; not finished.  
Various incidents do not make different fables, but are  
only the uncompleted and unfinished parts of the same fable. *Pope.*

UNCOMPOUNDED. *adj.*  
1. Simple; not mixed.  
Hardness may be reckoned the property of all uncompounded  
matter. *Newton's Opticks.*

Your uncompounded atoms, you  
Figures in numbers infinite allow;  
From which, by various combination, springs  
This unconfined diversity of things. *Blackmore.*

2. Simple; not intricate.  
The substance of the faith was comprised in that uncom-  
pounded style, but was afterwards prudently enlarged, for the  
repelling heretical invaders. *Hammund's Fundamentals.*

UNCOMPREHENDED. *adj.* Free from comprehension.  
We might be furnished with a reply, by setting down the  
differing weight of our receiver, when emptied, and when  
full of uncompeled air. *Boyle.*

# UNC

UNCOMPREHENSIVE. *adj.*  
1. Unable to comprehend.  
2. In *Shakspere* it seems to signify *incomprehensible*.  
The providence, that's in a watchful state,  
Knows almost every grain of Pluto's gold;  
Finds bottom in th' incomprehensible deep. *Shaksp.*

UNCONCEIVABLE. *adj.* Not to be understood; not to be com-  
prehended by the mind.  
In the communication of motion by impulse, we can have  
no other conception, but of the passing of motion out of one  
body into another; which is as obscure and unconceivable, as  
how our minds move or stop our bodies by thought. *Locke.*

Those atoms wondrous small must be,  
Small to an unconceivable degree;  
Since though these radiant spoils dispers'd in air,  
Do ne'er return, and ne'er the sun repair. *Blackmore.*

UNCONCEIVABLENESS. *n. f.* Incomprehensibility.  
The unconceivableness of something they find in one, throws  
men violently into the contrary hypothesis, though altoge-  
ther as unintelligible. *Locke.*

UNCONCEIVED. *adj.* Not thought; not imagined.  
Vast is my theme, yet unconceived, and brings  
Untoward words, scarce loosen'd yet from things. *Creech.*

UNCONCE'RN. *n. f.* Negligence; want of interest; freedom  
from anxiety; freedom from perturbation.  
Such things had been charged upon us by the malice of  
enemies, the want of judgment in friends, and the unconcern  
of indifferent persons. *Swift.*

UNCONCERNED. *adj.*  
1. Having no interest.  
An idle person is like one that is dead, unconcerned in the  
changes and necessities of the world. *Taylor.*

The earth's motion is to be admitted, notwithstanding the  
seeming contrary evidence of unconcerned senses. *Clarville.*

It seems a principle in human nature, to incline one way  
more than another, even in matters where we are wholly  
unconcerned. *Swift.*

2. Not anxious; not disturbed; not affected.  
See the morn,  
All unconcern'd with our unrest, begins  
Her rosy progress smiling. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

You call'd me into all your joys, and gave me  
An equal share; and in this depth of misery  
Can I be unconcerned? *Denham's Sophy.*

The virgin from the ground  
Upstart fresh, already clos'd the wound;  
And unconcern'd for all she felt before,  
Precipitates her flight along the shore. *Dryden.*

Happy mortals, unconcern'd for more,  
Confin'd their wishes to their native shore. *Dryden.*

We shall be easy and unconcerned at all the accidents of  
the way, and regard only the event of the journey. *Rogers.*

UNCONCERNEDLY. *adv.* Without interest or affection; with-  
out anxiety; without perturbation.  
Not the most cruel of our conquering foes,  
So unconcern'dly can relate our woes,  
As not to lend a tear. *Denham.*

Death was denounc'd, that frightful sound,  
Which ev'n the best can hardly bear:  
He took the summons, void of fear,  
And unconcern'dly cast his eyes around,  
As if to find and dare the grieved challenger. *Dryden.*

Is heaven, with its pleasures for evermore, to be parted  
with so unconcernedly? Is an exceeding and eternal weight of  
glory too light in the balance against the hopeless death of the  
atheist, and utter extinction. *Bentley.*

UNCONCERNEDNESS. *n. f.* Freedom from anxiety, or pertur-  
bation.  
No man, having done a kindness to another, would think  
himself justly dealt with, in a total neglect, and unconcerned-  
ness of the person who had received that kindness. *South.*

UNCONCERNING. *adj.* Not interesting; not affecting; not be-  
longing to one.  
Things impossible in their nature, or unconcerning to us,  
cannot beget it. *Decay of Piety.*

The science of medals, which is charged with so many  
unconcerning parts of knowledge, and built on such mean ma-  
terials, appears ridiculous to those that have not exa-  
mined it. *Addison on Antient Medals.*

UNCONCERNMENT. *n. f.* The state of having no share.  
Being privileged by an happy unconcernment in those legal  
murders, you may take a sweeter relish of your own in-  
nocence. *South.*

UNCONCLO'DENT. } *adj.* Not decisive; inferring no plain or  
UNCONCLO'DING. } certain conclusion or consequence.  
Our arguments are inevident and unconcludent. *Hale.*

He makes his understanding only the warehouse of other  
mens false and unconcluding reasonings, rather than a repository  
of truth for his own use. *Locke.*

UNCONCLO'DINGNESS. *n. f.* Quality of being unconcluding.  
29 L *Either*



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Either may be much more probably maintained than hitherto, as against the unaccuracy and the unconvincingness of the analytical experiments vulgarly relied on. *Boyle.*

**UNCONCOCTED.** *adj.* Not digested; not matured. We swallow cherry-stones, but void them unconcocted. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

In theology, I put as great a difference between our new lights and ancient truths, as between the sun and an unconcocted, evanid meteor. *Glanville.*

Did she extend the gloomy clouds on high, Where all th' amazing fireworks of the sky, In unconcocted seeds fermenting lie. *Blackmore.*

**UNCONDEMNED.** *adj.* Not condemned. It was a familiar and uncondemned practice amongst the Greeks and Romans, to expose, without pity, their innocent infants. *Locke.*

**UNCONDITIONAL.** *adj.* Absolute; not limited by any terms. O pass not, Lord! an absolute decree, Or bind thy sentence unconditional; But in thy sentence our remorse foresee, And, in that foresight, this thy doom recal. *Dryden.*

Our Saviour left a power in his church to absolve men from their sins; but this was not an absolute and unconditional power vested in any, but founded upon repentance, and on the penitent's belief in him alone. *Ayliffe's Perversion.*

**UNCONFINED.** *adj.* Free from restraint. I wonder at it. That shews thou art unconfin'd. *Shakespeare.*

Chaucer has refined on Boccace, and has mended the stories he has borrowed: though prose allows more liberty of thought, and the expression is more easy when unconfin'd by numbers. Our countryman carries weight, and yet wins the race at disadvantage. *Dryden.*

Poets, a race long unconfin'd and free, Still fond and proud of savage liberty, Receiv'd his laws. *Pope's Essay on Criticism.*

2. Having no limits; unbounded. If that which men esteem their happiness, were, like the light, the same sufficient and unconfin'd good, whether ten thousand enjoy the benefit of it, or but one, we should see men's good will and kind endeavours would be as universal. *Spektator, N<sup>o</sup>. 601.*

Blest with a taste exact, yet unconfin'd; A knowledge both of books and human kind. *Pope.*

**UNCONFINABLE.** *adj.* Unbounded. You rogue! you stand upon your honour! why, thou unconfinable baleness, it is as much as I can do to keep mine honour. *Shakespeare's Merry Wives of Windsor.*

**UNCONFORMED.** *adj.* 1. Not fortified by resolution; not strengthened; raw; weak. The unexpected speech The king had made upon the new-raised force, In th' unconform'd troops, much fear did breed. *Daniel.*

2. Not strengthened by additional testimony. He would have resign'd To him his heav'nly office, nor was long His witness unconform'd. *Milton's Par. Regain'd.*

3. Not settled in the church by the rite of confirmation. **UNCONFORMABLE.** *adj.* Unlike; dissimilar; not analogous. Not conform to other shining globes. *Milton.*

**UNCONFORMABLE.** *adj.* Inconsistent; not conforming. Unto those general rules, they know we do not defend, that we may hold any thing unconformable. *Hooker.*

Moral good, is an action conformable to the rule of our duty. Moral evil, is an action unconformable to it, or a neglect to fulfil it. *Watts's Logic.*

**UNCONFORMITY.** *n. f.* Incongruity; inconsistency. The moral goodness or evil of men's actions, which consist in their conformity or unconformity to right reason, must be eternal, necessary, and unchangeable. *South.*

**UNCONFUSED.** *adj.* Distinct; free from confusion. It is more distinct and unconfused than the sensitive memory. If in having our ideas in the memory ready at hand, consists quickness of parts; in this of having them unconfused, and being able nicely to distinguish one thing from another, consists the exactness of judgment. *Locke.*

**UNCONFUSEDLY.** *adv.* Without confusion. Every one finds that he knows, when any idea is in his understanding, and that, when more than one are there, he knows them, distinctly and unconfusedly, from one another. *Locke.*

**UNCONFUTABLE.** *adj.* Irrefragable; not to be convicted of error. One political argument they boasted of as unconfutable, that from the marriages of ecclesiastics, would ensue poverty in many of the children, and thence a disgrace and burden to the church. *Sprat's Sermons.*

**UNCONGEALED.** *adj.* Not congealed by cold. By exposing wine, after four months digestion in horf-dung, unto the extremity of cold, the aqueous parts will

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freeze, but the spirit retire, and be found uncongealed in the center. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

**UNCONJUGAL.** *adj.* Not consistent with matrimonial faith; not befitting a wife or husband. My name To all posterity may stand defam'd; With malediction mention'd, and the blot Of falsehood most unconjugal traduc'd. *Milton's Agonists.*

**UNCONNECTED.** *adj.* Not coherent; not joined by proper transitions or dependence of parts; lax; loose; vague. Those who contemplate only the fragments broken off from any science, dispersed in short, unconnected discourses, can never survey an entire body of truth. *Watts.*

**UNCONQUERABLE.** *adj.* Not to be subdued; invincible. To that hideous place not to confin'd, By rigour unconquering; but that oft Leaving my delirious prison, I enjoy Large liberty, to round this globe of earth. *Milton.*

**UNCONQUERABLE.** *adj.* Not to be subdued; invincible. Louis was darting his thunder on the Alps, and causing his enemies to feel the force of his unconquerable arms. *Dryden.*

Spadillio, first unconquerable lord! Led off two captive trumps, and swept the board. *Pope.*

**UNCONQUERABLY.** *adv.* Invincibly; insuperably. The herds of Iphylus, detain'd in wrong; Wild, furious herds, unconquerably strong. *Pope.*

**UNCONQUERED.** *adj.* 1. Not subdued; not overcome. To die so tamely, O'ercome by passion and misfortune, And still unconquer'd by my foes, sounds ill. *Denham.*

Unconquer'd yet, in that forlorn estate, His manly courage overcame his fate. *Dryden.*

2. Insuperable; invincible. These brothers had a-while served the King of Pontus; and in all his affairs, especially of war, whereunto they were only apt, they had shewed as unconquered courage, so rude a faithfulness. *Sidney.*

What was that snaky-headed gorgon shield, That wife Minerva wore, unconquer'd virgin! Wherewith the free'd her foes to congeal'd stone, But rigid looks, and chaste austerity, And noble grace, that dash'd brute violence, With sudden adoration and blank awe! *Milton.*

Unconquer'd lord of pleasure and of pain. *Johnson.*

**UNCONSCIONABLE.** *adj.* 1. Exceeding the limits of any just claim or expectation. A man may oppose an unconscionable request for an unjustifiable reason. *L'Estrange.*

2. Forming unreasonable expectations. You cannot be so unconscionable as to charge me for not subscribing of my name, for that would reflect too grossly upon your own party, who never dare it. *Dryden.*

3. Enormous; vast. A low word. His giantship is gone somewhat crest-fall'n, Stalking with less unconscionable strides, And lower looks, but in a sultry chafe. *Milton's Agonists.*

4. Not guided or influenced by conscience. How infamous is the false, fraudulent, and unconscionable? hardly ever did any man of no conscience continue a man of any credit long. *South.*

**UNCONSCIONABLENESS.** *n. f.* Unreasonableness of hope or claim. **UNCONSCIONABLY.** *adv.* Unreasonably. Indeed 'tis pity you should miss Th' arrears of all your services; And for th' eternal obligation, Y' have laid upon th' ungrateful nation, Be us'd to unconscionably hard, As not to find a just reward. *Hudibras, p. ii. cant. 3.*

This is a common vice; though all things here Are fold, and fold unconscionably dear. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

**UNCONSCIOUS.** *adj.* Having no mental perception. Unconscious causes only still impart Their utmost skill, their utmost power exert; Those which can freely chuse, discern, and know, Can more or less of art and care bestow. *Blackmore.*

A yearling bullock to thy name shall smoke, Untam'd, unconscious of the galling yoke. *Pope.*

**UNCONSCIOUSLY.** *adv.* Not facted; not dedicated; not devoted. The sin of Israel had even unconscionably and profaned that sacred edifice, and robbed it of its only defence. *South.*

**UNCONSENTED.** *adj.* Not yielded. We should extend it even to the weaknesses of our natures, to our proneness to evil: for however these, unconscionably, will not be imputed to us, yet are they matter of sorrow. *Watts's Preparation for Death.*

**UNCONSIDERED.** *adj.* Not considered; not attended to. Love yourself; and in that love, Not unconconsidered leave your honour. *Shakespeare.*

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It will not be unconsidered, that we find no open track in this labyrinth. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

**UNCONSONANT.** *adj.* Incongruous; unfit; inconsistent. It seemeth a thing the Saviour, but him whom it honoureth as the creator of the world. *Hooker.*

**UNCONSTANT.** *adj.* [inconstant, Fr. *inconstans*, Lat.] Fickle; not steady; changeable; mutable. More unconstant than the wind; who woos Ev'n now the frozen bosom of the north; And, being anger'd, puffs away from thence, Turning his face to the dew-dropping fouth. *Shakespeare.*

Th' unconstant fikes Do change their course as few'l winds arise. *May's Vigil.*

**UNCONSTRAINED.** *adj.* Free from compulsion. Will you, with free and unconstrained soul, Give me your daughter? *Shakespeare.*

These be the miseries which our first parents brought upon all mankind, unto whom God, in his creation, gave a free and unconstrained will. *Raleigh's Hist. of the World.*

Made for his use, yet he has form'd us so, We unconstrain'd, what he commands us, do. *Dryden.*

His highness is return'd. And unconstrain'd? But with what change Of countenance did he receive the message? *Denham.*

**UNCONSTRAINEDLY.** *adv.* Without force suffered. Such a patron has frankly, generously, and unconstrainedly relieved me. *South's Sermons.*

**UNCONSTRAINT.** *n. f.* Freedom from constraint; ease. Mr. Dryden writ more like a scholar; and though the greatest master of poetry, he wanted that easiness, that air of freedom and unconstraint, which is more sensibly to be perceived, than described. *Felton on the Classics.*

**UNCONSU'LING.** *adj.* [inconsulius, Lat.] Heady; rash; imprudent; imprudent. It was the fair Zelmene, Plexitrus's daughter, whom unconsulting affection, unfortunately born to mewards, had made borrow too much of her natural modesty, as to leave her more decent rayments. *Sidney.*

**UNCONSU'LED.** *adj.* Certain; past dispute. **UNCONSUMED.** *adj.* Not wasted; not destroyed by any wasting power. Hope never comes, That comes to all, but torture without end Still urges, and a fiery deluge fed With ever-burning sulphur unconsum'd. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

Fixedness, or a power to remain in the fire unconsumed, is an idea that always accompanies our complex idea, signified by the word gold. *Locke.*

**UNCONSUMMATE.** *adj.* Not consummated. Acion came to the fight, Who left his spouse betroth'd, and unconsummatenight. *Dryden.*

**UNCONSUMED.** *adj.* Not despised. Which of the peers Have unconsum'd gone by him, or at least Stood not neglected? *Shakespeare. Hen. VIII.*

**UNCONTENTED.** *adj.* Not contented; not satisfied. Permit me, chief, To lead this unconsumed gift away. *Dryden.*

**UNCONTENTINGNESS.** *n. f.* Want of power to satisfy. The decreed uncontentingness of all other goods, is richly repaired by its being but an aptness to prove a rite to our love's settling in God. *Boyle.*

**UNCONTENTABLE.** *adj.* Indisputable; not controvertible. Where is the man that has uncontentable evidence of the truth of all that he holds, or of the falsehood of all he condemns. *Locke.*

**UNCONTENTED.** *adj.* Not disputed; evident. 'Tis by experience uncontented found, Bodies orbicular, when whirling round, Still shake off all things on their surface plac'd. *Blackmore.*

**UNCONTRITE.** *adj.* Not religiously penitent. The priest, by absolving an uncontrite sinner, cannot make him contrite. *Hammond's Practical Catechism.*

**UNCONVERTED.** *adj.* Not disputed; not liable to debate. One reason of the unconverted certainty of mathematical science is, because 'tis built upon clear and settled significations of names. *Glanville.*

**UNCONTR'OLABLE.** *adj.* 1. Refractory; powerful beyond opposition. Gaza mourns, And all that band them to resist His uncontr'olable intent. *Milton.*

2. Indisputable; irrefragable. The pension was granted, by reason of the king of England's uncontr'olable title to England. *Hayward.*

This makes appear the error of those, who think it an uncontr'olable maxim, that power is always safer lodged in many hands, than in one; those many are as capable of enslaving as a single person. *Swift.*

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**UNCONTR'OLABLY.** *adv.* 1. Without possibility of opposition. 2. Without danger of refutation. Since this light was to rest within them, and the judgment of it wholly to remain in themselves, they might safely and uncontr'olably pretend it greater or less. *South.*

Uncontr'olably, and under general consent, many opinions are passant, which, upon due examination, admit of doubt. *Brown's Vulg. Errors.*

**UNCONTR'OLED.** *adj.* 1. Unrefuted; unopposed; not to be overruled. Should I try the uncontr'oled worth Of this pure cause, 'twould kindle my rap'd spirits To such a flame of sacred vehemence, That dumb things would be mov'd to sympathize. *Milton.*

O'er barren mountains, o'er the flow'ry plain, Extends thy uncontr'ol'd and boundless reign. *Dryden.*

The British navy, uncontr'ol'd, Shall wave her double cross t' extremest clime Terrific, and return with odorous spoils. *Phillips.*

2. Not convinced; not refuted. That Julius Cæsar was so born, is an uncontr'oled report. *Hayward.*

**UNCONTR'OLEDLY.** *adv.* Without controul; without opposition. Mankind avert killing, and being killed; but when the phantasm honour has once possessed the mind, no reluctance of humanity is able to make head against it; but it commands uncontr'oledly. *Decay of Piety.*

**UNCONVERSABLE.** *adj.* Not suitable to conversation; not social. Faith and devotion are traduced and ridiculed, as morose, unconvertible qualities. *Rogers's Sermons.*

**UNCONVERTED.** *adj.* Not persuaded of the truth of christianity. Salvation belongeth unto none, but such as call upon the name of our Lord Jesus Christ: which nations, as yet unconverted, neither do, nor possibly can do, till they believe. *Hooker.*

The unconverted heathens, who were prelied by the many authorities that confirmed our Saviour's miracles, accounted for them after the same manner. *Addison on the Christ. Relig.*

The apostle reminds the Ephesians of the guilt and misery of their former unconverted estate, when aliens from the commonwealth of Israel. *Rogers's Sermons.*

**UNCONVINCED.** *adj.* Not convinced. A way not to be introduced into the seminaries of those, who are to propagate religion, or philosophy, amongst the ignorant and unconvinced. *Locke.*

**TO UNCORD.** *v. a.* To loose a thing bound with cords. **UNCORRECTED.** *adj.* Inaccurate; not polished to exactness. I have written this too hastily and too loosely: it comes out from the first draught, and uncorrected. *Dryden.*

**UNCORRUPT.** *adj.* Honest; upright; not tainted with wickedness; not influenced by iniquitous interest. The pleasures of sin, and this world's vanities, are censured with uncorrupt judgment. *Hooker.*

Men alledge they can ne'er can find Those beauties in a female mind, Which raise a flame that will endure, For ever uncorrupt and pure. *Swift.*

**UNCORRUPTED.** *adj.* Not vitiated; not depraved. Such a hero never springs, But from the uncorrupted blood of kings. *Rescommon.*

Man, yet new, No rule but uncorrupted reason knew, And with a native bent did good pursue. *Dryden.*

Nothing is more valuable than the records of antiquity: I wish we had more of them, and more uncorrupted. *Locke.*

**UNCORRUPTNESS.** *n. f.* Integrity; uprightness. In doctrine, these uncorruptness, gravity, sincerity. *Tit. ii. 7.*

**TO UNCOVER.** *v. a.* 1. To divest of a covering. After you are up, uncover your bed, and open the curtains to air it. *Harvey.*

Seeing an object several millions of leagues, the very instant it is uncovered, may be shewn to be a mistake in matter of fact. *Locke.*

2. To deprive of cloaths. Thou wert better in thy grave, than to answer, with thy uncovered body, this extremity of the skies. *Shakespeare. K. Lear.*

3. To strip of the roof. Porches and schools, Uncover'd, and with scaffolds cumber'd flood. *Prior.*

4. To shew openly; to strip of a veil, or concealment. He cover'd; but his robe Uncover'd more: so rose the Danite strong, Shorn of his strength. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

There will certainly come some day or other, to uncover every soul of us. *Pope's Letters.*

5. To bare the head, as in the presence of a superior. Rather let my head dance on a bloody pole, Than stand uncover'd to the vulgar groom. *Shakespeare.*

4. UNCOUN-



# UNC

**UNC'UNSELLABLE.** *adj.* Not to be advised.  
It would have been *unsellable* to have march'd to any distance, and have left such an enemy at their backs. *Clarendon.*

**UNCOUNTABLE.** *adj.* Innumerable.  
Those *uncountable*, glorious bodies, were not set in the firmament for no other end than to adorn it. *Raleigh.*

**UNCOUNTERFEIT.** *adj.* Genuine; not spurious.  
True zeal is not any one single affection of the soul, but a strong mixture of many holy affections, filling the heart with all pious intentions; all, not only *uncounterfeit*, but most fervent. *Sprat's Sermons.*

**TO UNC'UPLE.** *v. a.* To loose dogs from their couples.  
*Uncouple* in the western valley, go;  
Dispatch, I say, and find the forester. *Shaksp.*  
The hunt is up, the morn is bright and gray;  
The fields are fragrant, and the woods are green;  
*Uncouple* here, and let us make a bay. *Shaksp.*  
In which th' *uncoupled* hounds began the chase. *Dryden.*

**UNCOURTEOUS.** *adj.* Uncivil; unpolite.  
In behaviour some will say, ever sad, surely sober, and somewhat given to musing, but never *uncourteous*. *Sidney.*

**UNCOURTEOUSLY.** *adv.* Uncivily; unpolitely.  
Though somewhat merrily, yet *uncourteously* he railed upon England, objecting extreme beggary, and mere barbarousness unto it. *Afham's Schoolmaster.*

**UNCOURTLINESS.** *n. f.* Unfuitableness of manners to a court; inelegance.  
The quakers presented an address, which, notwithstanding the *uncourtliness* of their phrases, the sense was very honest. *Addison.*

**UNCOURTLY.** *adj.* Inelegant of manners; uncivil.  
The lord treasurer not entering into those refinements of paying the publick money upon private considerations, hath been so *uncourtly* as to stop it. *Swift.*

**UNCOUTH.** *adj.* [uncū, Saxon.] Odd; strange; unusual.  
A very *uncouth* fight was to behold,  
How he did fashion his untoward pace;  
For as he forward mov'd his footling old,  
So backward still was turn'd his wrinkled face. *Fairy Queen.*  
The lovers standing in this doleful wife,  
A warrior bold unwarlike approached near,  
*Uncouth* in arms yclad, and strange disguise. *Fairfax.*  
I am surprized with an *uncouth* fear;  
A chilling sweat o'erruns my trembling joints;  
My heart suspects more than mine eye can see. *Shaksp.*  
The trouble of thy thoughts this night  
Affects me equally; nor can I like  
This *uncouth* dream, of evil sprung, I fear. *Milton.*  
Say on;  
For I that day was absent, as befel,  
Bound on a voyage *uncouth*, and obfure,  
Far on excursion toward the gates of hell. *Milton.*  
It was so *uncouth* a fight, for a fox to appear without a tail,  
that the very thought made him weary of his life. *L'Estrange.*  
The secret ceremonies I conceal. *Dryden.*  
*Uncouth*, perhaps unlawful to reveal.  
I am more in danger to misunderstand his true meaning,  
than if I had come to him with a mind unpossessed by doctors of my sect, whose reasonings will of course make all chime that way, and make the genuine meaning of the author seem harsh, strained, and *uncouth* to me. *Locke.*  
He made that a pleasant study, which, in the hands of Bartolus and Baldus, was *uncouth* and rugged. *Baker.*

**UNCOUTHLY.** *adv.* Oddly; strangely.  
Venetians do not more *uncouthly* ride,  
Than did their lubber state mankind bestride. *Dryden.*

**UNCOUTHNESS.** *n. f.* Oddness; strangeness.  
To deny himself in the lesser instances, that so when the greater come, they may not have the disadvantage of *uncouthness*, and perfect strangeness, to enhance their difficulty, must be acknowledged reasonable. *Decay of Piety.*

**TO UNCREATE.** *v. a.* To annihilate; to reduce to nothing; to deprive of existence.  
Who created thee, lamenting learn;  
Who can *uncreate* thee thou shalt know. *Milton.*  
Light dies before her *uncreating* word.  
Thus at her felt approach, and secret might,  
Art after art goes out, and all is night. *Pope's Dunciad.*

**UNCREATED.** *adj.*  
1. Not yet created.  
How hast thou disturb'd  
Heav'n's blessed peace, and into nature brought  
Misery, *uncreated* till the crime  
Of thy rebellion? *Milton.*  
2. [Incrē, Fr.] Not produced by creation.  
What cause within, or what without is found,  
That can a being *uncreated* bound?  
The next paragraph proves, that the idea we have of God is God himself; it being something, as he says, *uncreated*. *Locke.*

# UNC

**UNCREDITABLENESS.** *n. f.* Want of reputation.  
To all other dissuaves, we may add this of the *uncreditableness*: the best that can be said is, that they use wit foolishly, whereof the one part devours the other. *Dec. of Piety.*

**UNCROPPED.** *adj.* Not cropped; not gathered.  
Thy abundance wants  
Partakers, and *uncropp'd* falls to the ground. *Milton.*

**UNCROPPED.** *adj.* Uncancelled.  
Such gain the cap of him, that makes them fine,  
Yet keeps his book *uncropp'd*. *Shaksp. Cymbeline.*

**UNCROPPED.** *adj.* Not straitened by want of room.  
An amphitheatre,  
On its publick shows, unpeopled Rome,  
And held *uncropp'd* nations in its womb. *Addison.*

**TO UNCRO'WN.** *v. a.* To deprive of a crown; to deprive of sovereignty.  
He hath done me wrong;  
And therefore I'll *uncrown* him ere't be long. *Shaksp.*  
Ye pow'rs!  
See a sacred king *uncrown'd*;  
See your offspring, Albion, bound. *Dryden's Albion.*

**UNCTION.** *n. f.* [unctio, Fr.]  
1. The act of anointing.  
The *unction* of the tabernacle, the table, the laver, the altar of God, with all the instruments appertaining thereto, made them for ever holy. *Hooker, b. v. f. 20.*  
2. Unguent; ointment.  
The king himself the sacred *unction* made;  
As king by office, and as priest by trade. *Dryden.*  
3. The act of anointing medically.  
Such as are of hot constitutions, should use bathing in hot water, rather than *unctions*. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*  
4. Any thing softening, or lenitive.  
Mother,  
Lay not that flattering *unction* to your soul,  
That not your trespas, but my madness speaks. *Shaksp.*

5. The rite of anointing in the last hours.  
Their extreme *unction*, administered as the dying man's viaticum, which St. James mentioned as the ceremony of his recovery, may be added. *Hammond's Fundamentals.*

6. Any thing that excites piety and devotion.  
**UNCTUOUS.** *n. f.* [from unctus, Lat.] Fatness; oiliness.  
Fulgurous exhalations contain an *unctuousity* in them, and arise from the matter of fuel. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

**UNCTUOUS.** *adj.* Fat; clammy; oily.  
Dry up thy barrow'd veins, and plough-torn leas,  
Whereof ingrateful man, with liquorish draughts,  
And morfels *unctuous*, greases his pure mind,  
That from it all consideration slips. *Shaksp.*  
A wand'ring fire,  
Compact of *unctuous* vapour, which the night  
Condenses, and the cold envious round,  
Kindled through agitation to a flame. *Milton's Par. Lost.*  
The trees were *unctuous* fit, and mountain ash. *Dryden.*  
Whether their *unctuous* exhalations are,  
Fir'd by the sun, or seeming to alone. *Dryden.*  
Th' infernal winds,  
Dilating, and with *unctuous* vapour fed,  
Disdain'd their narrow cells. *Philips.*  
Camphire, oil-olive, linseed-oil, spirit of turpentine, and amber, are fat, sulphureous, *unctuous* bodies. *Newton.*

**UNCTUOUSNESS.** *n. f.* Fatness; oiliness; clamminess; greasiness.  
A great degree of *unctuousness* is not necessary to the production of the like effects. *Boyle.*

**UNCULLED.** *adj.* Not gathered.  
A sweaty reaper from his tillage brought  
First fruits, the green ear, and the yellow sheaf,  
*Uncull'd*, as came to hand. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

**UNCULPABLE.** *adj.* Not blamable.  
Those canons do bind, as they are edicts of nature; which the Jews observing as yet unwritten, and thereby framing such church orders, as in their law were not prescribed, are notwithstanding in that respect *unculpable*. *Hooker.*

**UNCUCKLED.** *adj.* Not made a cuckold.  
As it is a heart-breaking to see a handsome man loose-wiv'd, so it is a deadly sorrow to behold a foul knave *uncuckolded*. *Shaksp. Ant. and Cleopatra.*

**UNCULTIVATED.** *adj.* [incultus, Lat.]  
1. Not cultivated; not improved by tillage.  
Our life, indeed, too fruitful was before;  
But all *uncultivated* lay,  
Out of the solar walk. *Dryden.*  
God gave the world to men in common; but since he gave it for their benefit, it cannot be supposed he meant it should always remain common and *uncultivated*. *Locke.*  
2. Not instructed; not civilized.  
The first tragedians found that serious stile  
Too grave for their *uncultivated* age. *Roscommon.*  
These are instances of nations, where *uncultivated* nature has been left to itself, without the help of letters. *Locke.*

**UNCUMBERED.** *adj.* Not burthened; not embarrassed.  
Lord of yourself, *uncumber'd* with a wife. *Dryden.*

# UND

**UNCURABLE.** *adj.* That cannot be curbed, or checked.  
So much *uncurable* her garboiles, Caesar,  
Made out of her impatience, which not wanted  
Shrewdness of policy. *Shaksp. Ant. and Cleopatra.*

**UNCURBED.** *adj.* Licentious; not restrained.  
With frank, and with *uncurbed* plainness,  
Tell us the Dauphin's mind. *Shaksp. Hen. V.*

**TO UNCURL.** *v. a.* To loose from ringlets, or convolutions.  
There stands a rock; the raging billows roar  
Above his head in forms; but when 'tis clear,  
Thence the lion's foe lies prostrate on the plain,  
He sheaths his paws, *uncurls* his angry mane;  
And, pleas'd with bloodless honours of the day,  
Walks over, and disdains th' inglorious prey. *Dryden.*  
The furies sink upon their iron beds,  
And snakes *uncurl'd* hang list'ning round their heads. *Pope.*

**TO UNCURL.** *v. n.* To fall from the ringlets.  
My fleece of woolly hair now *uncurls*,  
Even as an adder, when she doth unroll  
To do some fatal execution? *Shaksp. Titus Andronicus.*

**UNCURLED.** *adj.* Not collected into ringlets.  
Alike in feature both, and garb appear;  
With honest faces, though *uncurled* hair. *Dryden.*  
But since, alas! frail beauty must decay;  
Cur'd or *uncur'd*, since locks will turn to grey;  
What then remains, but well our pow'r to use,  
And keep good humour still, whate'er we lose? *Pope.*

**UNCURRENT.** *adj.* Not current; not passing in common payment.  
Your voice, like a piece of *uncurrent* gold, is not crack'd within the ring. *Shaksp. Hamlet.*  
I can no other answer make but thanks;  
And thanks, and ever thanks: and oft good turns  
Are shuff'd off with such *uncurrent* pay. *Shaksp.peare.*

**TO UNCURE.** *v. a.* To free from any excretion.  
*Uncure* their souls; their peace is made  
With head, and not with hands. *Shaksp. Richard II.*

**UNCURST.** *adj.* Not exorcised.  
Sir John Hotham unrepented, unthreatened, *uncurst* by any language or secret imprecation of mine, not long after pays his own and his eldest son's heads. *K. Charles.*  
Heav'n sure has kept this spot of earth *uncurs'd*,  
To show how all things were created first. *Waller.*

**UNCUT.** *adj.* Not cut.  
We must resign! heav'n his great soul doth claim,  
In forms as loud as his immortal fame:  
His dying groans, his last breath shake our isle,  
And trees *uncut* fall for his funeral pile. *Waller.*

**TO UNDA'VE.** *v. a.* To open; to free from the restraint of mounds.  
When the fiery funts too fiercely play,  
And shrivell'd herbs on with'ring stems decay;  
The wary ploughman on the mountain's brow,  
Undams his wauy stores. *Dryden's Georgicks.*

**UNDA'GED.** *adj.* Not made worse; not impaired.  
Plants will frequent changes try,  
Undamag'd, and their marriageable arms  
Conjoin with others. *Philips.*

**UNDAUNTED.** *adj.* Unfrighted by fear; not depressed.  
Bring forth men children only;  
For thy *undaunted* metal should compose  
Nothing but males. *Shaksp. Macbeth.*  
With him went  
Harman, who did the twice fir'd Harry save,  
And in his burning ship *undaunted* fought. *Dryden.*  
Mirror of ancient faith in early youth!  
*Undaunted* worth, inviolable truth!  
No foe unpunish'd in the fighting field,  
Shall dare thee. *Dryden.*

**UNDAUNTEDNESS.** *n. f.* Boldness; bravery; intrepidity.  
Luther took up a briske air of assurance, and shewed a particular *undauntedness* in the cause of truth, when it had so mighty an opposer. *Atterbury.*  
The art of war, which they admired in him, and his *undauntedness* under dangers, were such virtues as these islanders were not used to. *Pope.*

**UNDAUNTEDELY.** *adv.* Boldly; intrepidly; without fear.  
It shall bid his soul go out of his body *undauntedly*, and lift up its head with confidence, before saints and angels. *South.*

**UNDAZZLED.** *adj.* Not dimmed, or confuted by splendour.  
Here matter new to gaze the devil met  
Undazzled. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. iii. l. 614.*  
As undazzled and untroubled eyes, as eagles can be supposed to cast on glow-worms, when they have been newly gazing on the sun. *Boyle.*

**TO UNDEAF.** *v. a.* To free from deafness.  
Though Richard my life's counsel would not hear,  
My death's sad tale may yet *undeaf* his ear. *Shaksp.*

**UNDEFA'CHED.** *adj.* Not corrupted by debauchery.  
When the world was bucksome, fresh and young,  
Her sons were *undefauch'd*, and therefore strong. *Dryden.*

# UND

**UNDE'CAGON.** *n. f.* [from *undecim*, Lat. and *γώνια*, Gr.] A figure of eleven angles or sides.

**UNDECA'YING.** *adj.* Not suffering diminution or declension.  
The fragrant myrtle, and the juicy vine,  
Their parents *undecaying* strength declare,  
Which with fresh labour, and unweary'd care,  
Supplies new plants. *Blackmore on the Creation.*

**UNDECA'YED.** *adj.* Not liable to be diminished, or impaired.  
How fierce in fight, with courage *undecay'd*! *Dryden.*  
Judge if such warriors want immortal aid.  
If in the melancholy shades below,  
The flames of friends and lovers cease to glow;  
Yet mine shall sacred last; mine *undecay'd*. *Pope.*  
Burn on through life, and animate my shade.

**TO UNDECEIVE.** *v. a.* To set free from the influence of a fallacy.  
All men will try, and hope to write as well,  
And, not without much pains, be *undeciv'd*. *Roscommon.*  
My muse enraged, from her urn,  
Like ghosts of murder'd bodies does return  
To accuse the murderers, to right the stage,  
And *undecieve* the long-abused age. *Denham.*  
So far as truth gets ground in the world, so far sin loses it.  
Christ saves the world by *undecieving* it. *South.*  
Our coming judgments do in part *undecieve* us, and rectify the grosser errors. *Glanville.*

**UNDECEIVABLE.** *adj.* Not liable to deceive.  
It serves for more certain computation, by how much it is a larger and more comprehensive period, and under a more *undecivable* calculation. *Holder on Time.*

**UNDECEIVED.** *adj.* Not cheated; not imposed on.  
All of a tenour was their after life;  
No day discolour'd with domestick strife:  
No jealousy, but mutual truth believ'd;  
Secure repose, and kindness *undeciv'd*. *Dryden.*

**UNDECEIDED.** *adj.* Not determined; not settled.  
For one thing, which we have left to the order of the church, they had twenty which were *undecided* by the express word of God. *Hooker.*

**TO UNDECK.** *v. a.* To deprive of ornaments.  
I find myself a traitor;  
For I have given here my foul's consent,  
To *undec* the pompous body of a king. *Shaksp.peare.*

**UNDECKED.** *adj.* Not adorned; not embellished.  
Eye was *undec'd*, save with herself. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

**UNDECEIVE.** *adj.* Not decisive; not conclusive.  
Two nations differing about the antiquity of their language, made appeal to an *undecise* experiment, when they agreed upon the trial of a child brought up among the wild inhabitants of the desert. *Glanville.*

**UNDECLIN'D.** *adj.*  
1. Not grammatically varied by termination.  
2. Not deviating; not turned from the right way.  
In his track my wary feet have slept;  
His *undclin'd* ways precisely kept. *Sandy's Paraphrase.*

**UNDEDICATED.** *adj.*  
1. Not consecrated; not devoted.  
2. Not inscribed to a patron.  
I should let this book come forth *undedicated*, were it not that I look upon this dedication as a duty. *Boyle.*

**UNDEED.** *adj.* Not signalized by action.  
My sword, with an unbatter'd edge,  
I sheath again *undeeded*. *Shaksp. Macbeth.*

**UNDEFA'CED.** *adj.* Not deprived of its form; not disfigured.  
Those arms, which for nine centuries had brav'd  
The wrath of time on antick stone engrav'd;  
Now torn by mortars, stand yet *undefac'd*,  
On nobler trophies by thy valour rais'd. *Glanville.*

**UNDEFEASIBLE.** *adj.* Not defeasible; not to be vacated or annulled.  
*Undefied.* *adj.* Not polluted; not vitiated; not corrupted.  
Virtue weareth a crown for ever, having gotten the victory, striving for *undefied* rewards. *Wisd. iv. 3.*  
Whose bed is *undefil'd*, and chaste, pronounce'd, *Milton.*  
Her Arethufian stream remains unfoild;  
Unmix'd with foreign fish, and *undefil'd*;  
Her wit was more than many, her innocence a child. *Dryden.*

**UNDEFIN'D.** *adj.* Not circumscribed, or explained by a definition.  
There is no such way to give defence to absurd doctrines, as to guard them round with legions of obfure, doubtful, *undefin'd* words. *Locke.*

**UNDEFINABLE.** *adj.* Not to be marked out, or circumscribed by a definition.



# UND

That which is indefinite, though it hath bounds, as not being infinite, yet those bounds to us are *undefinable*. *Grew.*  
Why simple ideas are *undefinable* is, that the several terms of a definition, signifying several ideas, they can all, by no means, represent an idea, which has no composition at all. *Locke.*

**UNDEFORMED.** *adj.* Not deformed; not disfigured.  
The sight of so many gallant fellows, with all the pomp and glare of war, yet *undeform'd* by battles, may possibly invite your curiosity. *Pope.*  
**UNDEFIED.** *adj.* Not set at defiance; not challenged.  
False traitor, thou broken haif  
The law of arms, to strike foe *undefied*;  
But thou thy treason's fruit, I hope, shalt taste  
Right four, and feel the law, the which thou hast de-  
fac'd. *Fairy Queen, b. II. c. viii. ft. 31.*

**UNDELIBERATED.** *adj.* Not carefully considered.  
The prince's *undeliberated* throwing himself into that en-  
gagement, transported him with passion. *Clarendon.*  
**UNDELIGHTED.** *adj.* Not pleased; not touched with plea-  
sure.  
The fiend  
Saw *undelight'd* all delight; all kind  
Of living creatures, new to fight. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

**UNDELIGHTFUL.** *adj.* Not giving pleasure.  
He could not think of involving himself in the same *unde-  
lightful* condition of life. *Clarendon.*  
**UNDEMO'LISTED.** *adj.* Not razed; not thrown down.  
She *undenolish'd* flood, and ev'n 'till now  
Perhaps had flood. *Philips.*  
They flood by, and suffered Dunkirk to lie *unde-  
molish'd*. *Swift.*

**UNDEMONSTRABLE.** *adj.* Not capable of fuller evidence.  
Out of the precepts of the law of nature, as of certain,  
common, and *undenonstrable* principles, man's reason doth  
necessarily proceed unto certain more particular determina-  
tions: which particular determinations being found out ac-  
cording unto the reason of man, they have the names of hu-  
man laws. *Hooker.*

**UNDENYABLE.** *adj.* Such as cannot be gainfaid.  
That age which my grey hairs make seem more than it is,  
hath not diminished in me the power to protect an *undeniable*  
verity. *Sidney.*  
Of those of the second class, we have a plain and *unde-  
niable* certainty. *Woodward's Natural History.*  
**UNDENYABLY.** *adv.* So plainly, as to admit no contra-  
diction.  
This account was differently related by the antients; that  
is, *undeniably* rejected by the moderns. *Brown's Vulg. Errors.*  
I grant that nature all poets ought to study: but then this  
also *undeniably* follows, that those things which delight all  
ages, must have been an imitation of nature. *Dryden.*

**UNDEP'LORED.** *adj.* Not lamented.  
Rise, wretched widow! rise; nor *undeplo'r'd*  
Permit my ghost to pass the Stygian ford;  
But rise prepar'd to mourn thy peris'd lord. *Dryden.*  
**UNDEPR'VED.** *adj.* Not corrupted.  
Knowledge dwelt in our *undep'aved* natures, as light in  
the sun; it is now hidden in us like sparks in a flint. *Glanville.*

**UNDEPR'VED.** *adj.* Not divested by authority; not stripped  
of any possession.  
He, *undep'ri'd*, his benefice forsook. *Dryden.*  
**UNDER.** *prep.* [under, Gothick; unbey, Saxon; onder,  
Dutch.]  
1. In a state of subjection to.  
When good Saturn, banish'd from above,  
Was driven to hell, the world was *under* Jove. *Dryden.*  
Every man is put under a necessity, by his constitution, as  
an intelligent being, to be determined by his own judgment,  
what is best for him to do; else he would be *under* the de-  
termination of some other than himself, which is want of  
liberty. *Locke.*

2. In the state of pupillage to.  
To those that live  
Under thy care, good rules and patterns give. *Denham.*  
The princes respected Helim, and made such improvements  
*under* him, that they were instructed in learnings. *Guardian.*  
3. Beneath; so as to be covered, or hidden.  
Fruit put in bottles, and the bottles let down into wells  
*under* water, will keep long. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*  
If it flood always under this form, it would have been  
*under* fire, if it had not been *under* water. *Burnet.*  
Thy bees lodge *under* covert of the wind. *Dryden.*  
Many a good poetick vein is buried *under* a trade, and  
never produces any thing for want of improvement. *Locke.*

# UND

4. Below in place; not above. This is the sense of *under* fail;  
that is, *having the sails spread aloft*.  
As they went *under* fail by him, they held up their hands  
and made their prayers. *Sidney.*  
By that fire that burn'd the Carthage queen,  
When the false Trojan *under* fail was seen. *Shakespeare.*  
Missetoe hath been found to put forth *under* the boughs,  
and not only above the boughs; so it cannot be anything  
that falleth upon the bough. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*  
Be gather'd now, ye waters, *under* heav'n. *Milton.*

5. In a less degree than.  
Medicines take effect sometimes *under*, and sometimes  
above, the natural proportion of their virtue. *Hooker.*  
If you write in your strength, you stand revealed at first;  
and should you write *under* it, you cannot avoid some pecu-  
liar graces. *Dryden's Dedication to Juvenal.*  
6. For less than.  
We are thrifty enough not to part with any thing service-  
able to our bodies, *under* a good consideration; but make  
little account of what is most beneficial to our souls. *Kay.*

7. Less than; below.  
Man, once fallen, was nothing but a total pollution, and  
not to be reformed by any thing *under* a new creation. *South.*  
These men of forehead love to insure a cause, and seldom  
talk *under* certainty and demonstration. *Collier on Confidence.*  
There are several hundred parishes in England *under*  
twenty pounds a year, and many *under* ten. *Swift.*

8. By the flow of.  
That which spites me more than all the wants,  
He does it *under* name of perfect love. *Shakespeare.*  
'Tis hard to bind any syllogism so close upon the mind,  
as not to be evaded *under* some plausible distinction. *Baker.*  
9. With less than.  
Several young men could never leave the pulpit *under* half  
a dozen conceits. *Swift.*

10. In the state of inferiority to; noting rank or order of pre-  
cedence.  
It was too great an honour for any man *under* a  
duke. *Addison's Spectator, N<sup>o</sup>. 122.*  
11. In a state of being loaded with.  
He shall but bear them, as the ass bears gold,  
To groan and sweat *under* the business. *Shakespeare.*  
He holds the people  
Of no more soul, nor fitness for the world,  
Than camels in their war; who have their provender  
Only for bearing burthens, and fore blows  
For sinking under them. *Shakespeare, Coriolanus.*

12. In a state of oppression by, or subjection to.  
After all, they have not been able to give any considerable  
comfort to the mind, *under* any of the great pleasures of  
this life. *Tillotson's Sermons.*  
At any rate we desire to be rid of the present evil, which  
we are apt to think nothing absent can equal; because, *under*  
the present pain, we find not ourselves capable of any, the  
least degree of happiness. *Locke.*  
Women and children did not shew the least signs of com-  
plaint, *under* the extremity of torture. *Collier.*  
Illustrious parent! now some token give,  
That I may Clymene's proud boast believe,  
Nor longer *under* false reproaches grieve. *Addison.*

13. In a state in which one is seized or overborn.  
The prince and princess must be *under* no less amaze-  
ment. *Pope's Letters.*  
14. In a state of being liable to, or limited by.  
That which we move for our better instruction's sake,  
turneth unto choler in them; they answer fumingly. Yet  
in this their mood, they cast forth somewhat, wherewith,  
*under* pain of greater displeasure, we must rest contented. *Hooker.*  
The greater part of mankind is flow of apprehension; and  
therefore, in many cases, *under* a necessity of seeing with  
other men's eyes. *South's Sermons.*

A generation sprung up amongst us, that flattered princes  
that they have a divine right to absolute power, let the  
laws and conditions *under* which they enter upon their autho-  
rity, be what they will. *Locke.*  
It is not strange to find a country half unpeopled, where  
so great a proportion of both sexes is tied *under* such vows  
of chastity. *Addison's Remarks on Italy.*  
Things of another world are *under* the disadvantage of  
being distant, and therefore operate but faintly. *Albany.*

15. In a state of depression, or dejection by.  
There is none but he,  
Whose being I do fear; and, *under* him,  
My genius is rebuk'd, as Antony's was by Caesar. *Shakespeare.*  
16. In the state of bearing, or being known by.  
This faction, *under* the name of Puritan, became very  
turbulent, during the reign of Elizabeth. *Swift.*  
The raising of silver coin, has been only by coining it  
with less silver in it, *under* the same denomination. *Locke.*

17. In the state of.

# UND

If they can succeed without blood, as *under* the present  
disposition of things, it is very possible they may, it is to be  
hoped they will be satisfied. *Swift.*  
18. Not having reached or arrived to; noting time.  
Three sons he dying left *under* age;  
By means whereof, their uncle Vortigern  
Usurp'd the throne during their pupillage. *Fairy Queen.*

19. Represented by.  
Morpheus is represented by the antient statues *under* the  
figure of a boy asleep, with a bundle of poppy in his  
hand. *Addison.*  
20. In a state of protection.  
*Under* favour, there are other materials for a common-  
wealth, besides stark love and kindness. *Collier.*

21. With respect to.  
Mr. Duke may be mentioned *under* the double capacity of  
a poet and a divine. *Felton on the Clafficks.*  
22. Attested by.  
Cato major, who had with great reputation borne all the  
great offices of the commonwealth, has left us an evidence,  
*under* his own hand, how much he was versed in country  
affairs. *Locke on Education.*

23. Subjected to; being the subject of.  
To describe the revolutions of nature, will require a steady  
eye; especially to connect the parts, and present them all  
under one view. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*  
Memory is the storehouse of our ideas. For the narrow  
mind of man, not being capable of having many ideas *under*  
view at once, it was necessary to have a repository to lay  
them up. *Locke.*  
The thing *under* proof is not capable of demonstration,  
and must be submitted to the trial of probabilities. *Locke.*  
Distinct conceptions, that answer their verbal distinctions,  
serve to clear any thing in the subject *under* consideration. *Locke.*  
I rather suspect my own judgment, than believe a fault to  
be in that poem, which lay so long *under* Virgil's correction,  
and had his last hand put to it. *Addison.*

24. In the next stage of subordination.  
This is the only safe guard, *under* the spirit of God, that  
dictated these sacred writings, that can be relied on. *Locke.*  
25. In a state of relation that claims protection.  
**UNDER.** *adv.*  
1. In a state of subjection.  
Ye purpose to keep *under* the children of Judah for bond-  
men and bond-women. *2 Chron. xxviii. 10.*  
2. Less; opposed to over or more.  
He kept the main flock without alteration, *under* or  
over. *Addison's Spectator, N<sup>o</sup>. 264.*  
3. It has a signification resembling that of an adjective; infe-  
rior; subject; subordinate. But, perhaps, in this sense it  
should be considered as united to the following word.

I will fight  
Against my canker'd country with the spleen  
Of all the *under* fiends. *Shakespeare, Coriolanus.*  
4. It is much used in composition, in several senses, which the  
following examples will explain.  
**UNDERA'CTION.** *n. f.* Subordinate action; action not essen-  
tial to the main story.  
The least episodes, or *underactions*, interwoven in it, are  
parts necessary, or convenient to carry on the main design. *Dryden.*  
**TO UNDERBEAR.** *v. a.* [under and bear.]  
1. To support; to endure.  
What reverence he did throw away on slaves?  
Wooping poor craftsmen with the craft of smiles,  
And patient *underbearing* of his fortune. *Shakespeare.*

2. To line; to guard.  
The dutcheis of Milan's gown; not like your cloth of gold,  
set with pearls, down-sleeves, side-sleeves, and skirts round,  
*underborne* with a bluish tinsel. *Shakespeare, Much Ado about Nothing.*  
**UNDERBEARER.** *n. f.* [under and bearer.] In funerals, those  
that sustain the weight of the body, distinct from those who  
are bearers of ceremony, and only hold up the pall.  
**TO UNDERBID.** *v. a.* [under and bid.] To offer for any  
thing less than it is worth.

**UNDERCLERK.** *n. f.* [under and clerk.] A clerk subordinate  
to the principal clerk.  
Coley, one of his *under-swearers*, was tried for robbing  
the treasury, where he was an *underclerk*. *Swift.*  
**TO UNDERDO.** *v. n.* [under and do.]  
1. To act below ones abilities.  
You overact, when you should *underdo*;  
A little call yourself again, and think. *B. Johnson.*  
2. To do less than is requisite.  
Nature much oftener overdoes than *underdoes*: You shall  
find twenty eggs with two yolks, for one that hath none. *Grew.*

**UNDERFA'CTION.** *n. f.* [under and faction.] Subordinate fac-  
tion; subdivision of a faction.  
Christianity loses by contests of *underfactions*. *Decay of Piety.*  
**UNDERFELLOW.** *n. f.* [under and fellow.] A mean man; a  
sorry wretch.

# UND

They carried him to a house of a principal officer, who  
with no more civility, though with much more business than  
those *underfellows* had shewed, in capacious manner put inter-  
rogatories unto him. *Sidney.*  
**UNDERFILLING.** *n. f.* [under and fill] Lower part of an  
edifice.  
To found our habitation firmly, first examine the bed of  
earth upon which we will build, and then the *underfillings*,  
or substruction, as the antients called it. *Wotton's Architecture.*

**TO UNDERFO'NG.** *v. a.* [under and fangan, Saxon.] To take  
in hand.  
Thou, Menalcas, that by thy treachery  
Didst *underfang* my lady to wexe so light,  
Shouldst well be known for such thy villainy. *Spenser.*  
**TO UNDERFURNISH.** *v. a.* [under and furnish.] To supply  
with less than enough.  
Can we suppose God would *underfurnish* man for the state  
he designed him, and not afford him a soul large enough to  
pursue his happiness? *Collier on Kindness.*

**TO UNDERGIRD.** *v. a.* [under and gird.] To bind below; to  
round the bottom.  
When they had taken it up, they used helps, *undergirding*  
the ship. *Acts xxvii. 17.*  
**TO UNDERGO.** *v. a.* [under and go.]  
1. To suffer; to sustain; to endure evil.  
With mind averle, he rather *underwent*  
His people's will, than gave his own content. *Dryden.*  
2. To support; to hazard. Not in use.  
I have mov'd certain Romans,  
To *undergo* with me, an enterprize  
Of honourable, dang'rous consequence. *Shakespeare.*

Such they were, who might presume t' have done  
Much for the king, and honour of the state,  
Having the chiefest actions *undergone*. *Daniel's Civil War.*  
3. To sustain; to be the bearer of; to possess. Not in use.  
Their virtues else, be they as pure as grace;  
As infinite as man may *undergo*;  
Shall, in the general censure, take corruption  
From that particular fault. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

4. To sustain; to endure without fainting.  
It rais'd in me  
An *undergoing* stomach, to bear up  
Against what should ensue. *Shakespeare, Tempest.*  
5. To pass through.  
I carried on my enquiris to try whether this rising world,  
when finish'd, would continue always the same; or what  
changes it would successively *undergo*, by the continued  
action of the same causes. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*  
Bread put into the stomach of a dying man, will *undergo*  
the alteration that is merely the effect of heat. *Arbutnot.*

6. To be subject to.  
Claudio *undergoes* my challenge, and either I must shortly  
hear from him, or I will subscribe him a coward. *Shakespeare.*  
**UNDERGRO'UND.** *n. f.* [under and ground.] Subterraneous  
space.  
They have promised to shew your highness  
A spirit rais'd from depth of *underground*. *Shakespeare.*  
Wash'd by streams  
From *underground*, the liquid ore he drains  
Into fit molds prepared. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

**UNDERGROWTH.** *n. f.* [under and growth.] That which grows  
*under* the tall wood.  
So thick entwinn'd,  
As one continued brake, the *undergrowth*  
Of shrubs, and tangling bushes, had perplex'd  
All path of man, or beast, that pass'd that way. *Milton.*

**UNDERHAND.** *adv.* [under and hand.]  
1. By means not apparent; secretly.  
These multiplied petitions of worldly things in prayer,  
have, besides their direct use, a service, whereby the church  
*underhand*, through a kind of heavenly fraud, taketh there-  
with the souls of men, as with certain baits. *Hooker.*  
2. Clandestinely; with fraudulent secrecy.  
She *underhand* dealt with the principal men of that country,  
that they should persuade the king to make Plangus his  
associate. *Sidney.*

They, by their precedents of wits  
T' out-fast, out-loiter, and out-fit,  
Can order matters *underhand*,  
To put all business to a stand. *Hudibras.*  
It looks, as if I had desired him *underhand* to write so ill  
against me; but I have not brib'd him to do me this  
service. *Dryden.*  
Such mean revenge, committed *underhand*,  
Has ruin'd many an acre of good land. *Dryden.*  
Wood is still working *underhand* to force his halpence  
upon us. *Swift.*  
I'll hasten to my Roman soldiers,  
Inflame the mutiny, and *underhand*  
Blow up their discontents. *Addison's Cato.*

**UNDER-**



# UND

**UNDERHAND**. *adj.* Secret; clandestine; sly.  
I had notice of my brother's purpose, and have, by *underhand* means, laboured to dissuade him. *Shakespeare.*  
I should take it as a very great favour from some of my *underhand* detractors, if they would break all measures with me. *Addison's Spectator*, N<sup>o</sup>. 262.  
**UNDERLABOURER**. *n. f.* [under and labourer.] A subordinate workman.  
About the carriage of one stone for Amasis, the distance of twenty days journey, for three years were employed two thousand chosen men, governors, besides many *underlabourers*. *Wilkins's Mathematical Magick.*  
**UNDERLIVED**. *adj.* [from *derived*.] Not borrowed.  
The ideas it is busied about should be, sometimes at least, those more congenial ones, which it had in itself, *underlived* from the body. *Locke.*  
To **UNDERLAY**. *v. a.* [under and lay.] To strengthen by something laid under. *Locke.*  
**UNDERLEAF**. *n. f.* [under and leaf.] A species of apple. See *APPLE*.  
The *underleaf*, whose cyder is best at two years, is a plentiful bearer. *Mortimer's Art of Husbandry.*  
To **UNDERLINE**. *v. a.* [under and line.] To mark with lines below the words.  
By meer chance in appearance, though *underlined* with a providence, they had a full sight of the infants. *Wotton.*  
**UNDERLING**. *n. f.* [from *under*.] An inferior agent; a forry, mean fellow.  
The great men, by ambition never satisfied, grew factious; and the *underlings*, glad indeed to be *underlings* to them they hated least, to preserve them from such they hated most. *Sidney.*  
Hereby the heads of the Septs are made stronger, whom it should be a most special policy to weaken, and to set up and strengthen divers of their *underlings* against them. *Spenser.*  
The fault is not in our stars,  
But in ourselves, that we are *underlings*. *Shakespeare.*  
O'er all his brethren he shall reign as king,  
Yet every one shall make him *underling*. *Milton.*  
They may print this letter, if the *underlings* at the post-office take a copy of it. *Pope and Swift.*  
A sort of *underling* auxiliaries to the difficulty of a work, are commentators and critics, who frighten many by their number and bulk.  
To **UNDERMINE**. *v. a.* [under and mine.]  
1. To dig cavities under any thing, so that it may fall, or be blown up; to sap.  
Though the foundation on a rock were laid,  
The church was *undermin'd* and then betray'd. *Denham.*  
An injudicious endeavour to exalt Virgil, is much the same, as if one should think to raise the superstructure by *undermining* the foundation. *Pope's Preface to the Iliad.*  
2. To excavate under.  
A vast rock *undermin'd* from one end to the other, and a highway running through it, as long and as broad as the mall. *Addison's Remarks on Italy.*  
3. To injure by clandestine means.  
Making the king's sword strike whom they hated, the king's purse reward whom they loved; and, which is worth of all, making the royal countenance serve to *undermine* the royal sovereignty. *Sidney.*  
They, knowing Eleanor's aspiring humour,  
Have hir'd me to *undermine* the dutchess. *Shakespeare.*  
The father secure,  
Ventures his filial virtue,  
Against what'er may tempt, what'er seduce,  
Allure or terrify, or *undermine*. *Milton.*  
The *undermining* smile becomes habitual; and the drift of his plausible conversation, is only to flatter one, that he may betray another. *Dryden.*  
He should be warn'd who are like to *undermine* him, and who to serve him. *Locke on Education.*  
**UNDERMINER**. *n. f.* [from *undermine*.]  
1. He that saps; he that digs away the supports.  
The enemies and *underminers* thereof are Romish Catholics. *Bacon.*  
2. A clandestine enemy.  
When I perceiv'd all set on enmity,  
As on my enemies, where-ever chance'd,  
I us'd hostility, and took their spoil,  
To pay my *underminers* in their coin. *Milton's Agonistes.*  
The most experienced disturbers and *underminers* of government, have always laid their first train in contempt, endeavouring to blow it up in the judgment and esteem of the subject. *South's Sermons.*  
**UNDERMOST**. *adj.* [This is a kind of superlative, anomalously formed from *under*.]  
1. Lowest in place.  
Using oil of almonds, we drew up with the *undermost* stone a much greater weight. *Boyle.*  
2. Lowest in state or condition.  
It happens well for the party that is *undermost*, when a work

# UND

of this nature falls into the hands of those, who content themselves to attack their principles, without exposing their persons. *Addison's Freeholder*, N<sup>o</sup>. 19.  
This opinion, taken up by other sectaries, was to last no longer than they were *undermost*. *Atterbury.*  
**UNDERNEATH**. *adv.* [Compounded from *under* and *neath*; of which we still retain the comparative *neither*, but in adverbial sense use *beneath*.] In the lower place; below; under; beneath.  
Forthwith up to the clouds  
With him I flew, and *underneath* beheld  
The earth outstretch'd immense, a prospect wide. *Milton.*  
And as I awake, sweet musick breathe  
Above, about, or *underneath*;  
Sent by some spirit to mortals good. *Milton.*  
Or fullen Mole that runneth *underneath*;  
Or Severn swift, guilty of maidens death. *Milton.*  
The monster caught in open day,  
Inclos'd, and in despair to fly away,  
Howls horrible from *underneath*. *Dryden.*  
The state did not lie flat upon it, but left a free passage *underneath*. *Addison.*  
**UNDERNEATH**. *prep.* Under.  
Fellows in arms,  
Bruis'd *underneath* the yoke of tyranny,  
Thus far into the bowels of the land  
Have we march'd on. *Shakespeare.*  
Pray God, she prove not masculine ere long!  
If *underneath* the standard of the French  
She carry armour, as she hath begun. *Shakespeare's Hen. VI.*  
*Underneath* this stone doth lie,  
As much beauty as could die;  
Which in life did harbour give,  
To more virtue than could live. *B. Johnson.*  
What is, hath been; what hath been shall ensue;  
And nothing *underneath* the sun is new. *Sandys's Paraphrase.*  
The north and south, and each contending blast,  
Are *underneath* his wide dominion cast. *Dryden.*  
**UNDEROFFICER**. *n. f.* [under and officer.] An inferior officer; one in subordinate authority.  
This certificate of excommunication by bishops, of all others, is most in use; and would be more so, were it not for the manifold abuses about its execution committed by *underofficers*. *Ayliffe's Paragon.*  
To **UNDERPIN**. *v. a.* [under and pin.] To prop; to support.  
Victors, to secure themselves against disputes of that kind, *underpin* their conquest *jure belli*. *Hale's Common Law.*  
**UNDERROGATORY**. *adj.* Not derogatory.  
Of our happiness the apostle gives a negative description; and to create in us apprehensions *underrogatory* from what we shall possess, exalts them above all that we can fancy. *Boyle.*  
**UNDERPART**. *n. f.* [under and part.] Subordinate, or unessential part.  
The English will not bear a thorough tragedy, but are pleased that it should be lightened with *underparts* of mirth. *Dryden.*  
**UNDERPETTICOAT**. *n. f.* [under and petticoat.] The petticoat worn next the body.  
They go to bed as tired with doing nothing, as I after quilting a whole *under-petticoat*. *Spectator*, N<sup>o</sup>. 606.  
**UNDERPLOT**. *n. f.* [under and plot.]  
1. A series of events proceeding collaterally with the main story of a play, and subservient to it.  
In a tragi-comedy, there is to be but one main design; and though there be an *underplot*, yet it is subservient to the chief fable. *Dryden's Dedication to Juvenal.*  
2. A clandestine scheme.  
The husband is so misled by tricks, and so lost in a crooked intrigue, that he still suspects an *underplot*. *Addison.*  
To **UNDERPRAISE**. *v. a.* [under and praise.] To praise below desert.  
In *underpraising* thy deserts,  
Here find the first deficiency of our tongue. *Dryden.*  
To **UNDERPRIZE**. *v. a.* [under and prize.] To value at less than the worth.  
How far  
The substance of my praise doth wrong this shadow  
In *underprizing* it; so far this shadow  
Doth limp behind the substance. *Shakespeare.*  
To **UNDERPROP**. *v. a.* [under and prop.] To support; to sustain.  
Here am I left to *underprop* the land, *Shakespeare.*  
Who, weak with age, cannot support myself.  
There was made a shoring or *underproping* ad for the leviable nevolence; to make the fums not brought in, to be leviable by course of law. *Bacon's Hen. VII.*  
Thou that art us'd to attend the royal throne,  
And *underprop* the head that bears the crown. *Penton.*  
**UNDERPROPORTIONED**. *adj.* [under and proportion.] Having too little proportion.  
To be haughty, and to make scanty and *underproportioned* returns of civility, plainly tells people, they must be very mannerly. *Collier on Pride.*  
**UNDERPULLER**.

# UND

**UNDERPULLER**. *n. f.* [under and puller.] Inferiour or subordinate puller.  
The mystery of seconds and thirds is such a master-piece, that no description can reach. These *underpullers* in destruction are such implicit mortals as are not to be matched. *Collier.*  
To **UNDERRATE**. *v. a.* [under and rate.] To rate too low.  
**UNDERRATE**. *n. f.* [from the verb.] A price less than is usual.  
The useless brute is from Newmarket brought,  
And at an *underrate* in Smithfield bought, *Dryden.*  
To turn a mill.  
To **UNDERWAY**. *v. n.* [under and way.] To lay by way of derogation. Not in use.  
They say, they con to heaven the highway;  
But I dare *underway*.  
They never set foot on that same trode,  
But balke their right way, and strain abroad. *Spenser.*  
**UNDERSCRETARY**. *n. f.* [under and secretary.] An inferior or subordinate secretary.  
The Jews have a tradition, that Elias sits in heaven, and keeps a register of all men's actions, good or bad. He hath his *under-secretaries* for the several nations, that takes minutes of all that passes. *Bacon's Theory of the Earth.*  
To **UNDERSELL**. *v. a.* [under and sell.] To defeat, by selling for less; to sell cheaper than another.  
Their stock being rated at six in the hundred, they may, with great gain, *undersell* us, our stock being rated at ten. *Child's Discourse of Trade.*  
**UNDERSERVANT**. *n. f.* [under and servant.] A servant of the lower class.  
Besides the nerves, the bones, as *underservants*, with the muscles, are employed to raise him up. *Grew's Cosmology.*  
To **UNDERSET**. *v. a.* [under and set.] To prop; to support.  
The merchant-adventurers, being a strong company, and well *underset* with rich men, and good order, held out bravely. *Bacon's Hen. VII.*  
**UNDERTTER**. *n. f.* [from *under* and *set*.] Prop; pedestal; support.  
The four corners thereof had *undersetters*. *1 Kings vii. 30.*  
**UNDERTTING**. *n. f.* [from *under* and *set*.] Lower part; pedestal.  
Their *undersettings*, or pedestals, are, in height, a third part of the column. *Watson's Architecture.*  
**UNDERSHERIFF**. *n. f.* [under and sheriff.] The deputy of the sheriff.  
Since 'tis my doom, love's *undersheriff*,  
Why this reprieve?  
Why doth my the adownson fly? *Cleveland's Poems.*  
**UNDERSHERIFF**. *n. f.* [from *under* and *sheriff*.] The business, or office of an *undersheriff*.  
The cardinals of Rome call all temporal business, of wars and embassages, *undersheriffs*; as if they were but matters for *undersheriffs* and catchpoles; though many times those *undersheriffs* do more good than their high speculations. *Bacon.*  
**UNDERSHOOT**. *part. adj.* [under and shoot.] Moved by water passing under it.  
The imprisoned water payeth the ransom of driving an *undershoot* wheel for his enlargement. *Carew's Surv. of Cornwall.*  
**UNDERSONG**. *n. f.* [under and song.] Chorus; burthen of a song.  
So ended the; and all the rest around  
To her redoubled that her *undersong*. *Spenser.*  
The challenge to Dametas shall belong;  
Menalcas shall sustain his *undersong*;  
Each in his turn your tuneful numbers bring. *Dryden.*  
To **UNDERSTAND**. *v. a.* preterite *understood*. [unverbeyran, Saxon.]  
1. To comprehend fully; to have knowledge of.  
The Ulysses of Ovid upbraids his ignorance, that he *understood* not the shield for which he pleaded. *Dryden.*  
2. To conceive.  
His sin might have been greater in that respect: but that it was not so to be *understood*, appears by the opposition.  
The most learned interpreters *understood* the words of sin, and not of Abel. *Locke.*  
To **UNDERSTAND**. *v. n.*  
1. To have use of the intellectual faculties; to be an intelligent or conscious being.  
I have given thee a wife and *understanding* heart. *Chronicles.*  
2. To be informed.  
I *understood* of the evil Elias did.  
I *understand* by Sanga, you have been  
Solicited against the commonwealth  
By one Umbrenus. *B. Johnson's Cataline.*  
All my soul be  
Imparadis'd in you, in whom alone  
I *understand*, and grow, and see. *Donne.*  
**UNDERSTANDING**. *n. f.* [from *understand*.]  
1. Intellectual powers; faculties of the mind, especially those of knowledge and judgment.

# UND

I speak as my *understanding* instructs me, and as mine honesty puts it to utterance. *Shakespeare's Winter Tale.*  
Make him of quick *understanding* in the fear of the Lord. *Isaiah.*  
It maketh day-light *understanding*, out of darknets. *Bacon.*  
When the rates things, and moves from ground to ground,  
The name of reason she obtains by this:  
But when by reason she the truth hath found,  
And standeth fix'd, the *understanding* is. *Davies.*  
Life and sense,  
Fancy and *understanding*: whence the soul  
Reason receives, and reason is her being. *Milton.*  
God is to the *understanding* of man, as the light of the sun is to our eyes, its first and most glorious object. *Tillotson.*  
2. Skill.  
The *understandings* of a senate are often enslaved by three or four leaders. *Swift.*  
Right *understanding* consists in the perception of the visible or probable agreement or disagreement of ideas. *Locke.*  
Very mean people have raised their minds to a great sense and *understanding* of religion. *Locke.*  
3. Intelligence; terms of communication.  
He hoped the loyalty of his subjects would concur with him in the preserving of a good *understanding* between him and his people. *Clarendon.*  
We have got into some *understanding* with the enemy, by means of Don Diego. *Arbutnot.*  
**UNDERSTANDING**. *adj.* Knowing; skilful.  
The present physician is a very *understanding* man, and well read. *Addison's Remarks on Italy.*  
**UNDERSTANDINGLY**. *adv.* [from *understand*.] With knowledge.  
Sundays may be *understandingly* spent in theology. *Milton.*  
**UNDERSTOOD**. *pret. and part. passive of understand.*  
**UNDERSTRAPPER**. *n. f.* [under and strap.] A petty fellow; an inferior agent.  
Every *understrapper* perk'd up, and expected a regiment, or his son must be a major. *Swift.*  
To **UNDERTAKE**. *v. a.* preterite *undertook*; participle passive *undertaken*. [unverbeyran, German.]  
1. To attempt; to engage in.  
The talk he *undertakes*  
Is numbring sands, and drinking oceans dry. *Shakespeare.*  
Hence our generous emulation came;  
We *undertook*, and we perform'd the same. *Rowcommon.*  
Fiercer than cannon, and than rocks more hard,  
The English *undertake* th' unequal war. *Dryden.*  
Of dangers *undertaken*, fame achiev'd,  
They talk by turns. *Dryden.*  
2. To assume a character. Not in use.  
His name and credit shall you *undertake*,  
And in my house you shall be friendly lodg'd. *Shakespeare.*  
3. To engage with; to attack.  
It is not fit your lordship should *undertake* every companion, that you give offence to. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*  
You'll *undertake* her no more?  
4. To have the charge of.  
To th' water-side I must conduct your grace,  
Then give my charge up to Sir Nicholas Vaux,  
Who *undertakes* you to your end. *Shakespeare's Hen. VIII.*  
To **UNDERTAKE**. *v. n.*  
1. To assume any business or province.  
O Lord, I am oppress'd, *undertake* for me. *Isa. xxxviii. 34.*  
I *undertook* alone to wing th' abyss. *Adrian.*  
2. To venture; to hazard.  
It is the cowlish terror of his spirit,  
That dare not *undertake*. *Shakespeare's K. Lear.*  
3. To promise; to stand bound to some condition.  
If the curious search the hills after rains, I dare *undertake* they will not lose their labour. *Woodward's Nat. Hist.*  
**UNDERTAKEN**. *part. passive of undertake.*  
**UNDERTAKER**. *n. f.* [from *undertake*.]  
1. One who engages in projects and affairs.  
Antrim was naturally a great *undertaker*. *Clarendon.*  
*Undertakers* in Rome purchase the digging of fields, and arrive at great estates by it. *Addison.*  
This serves to free the enquiry from the perplexities that some *undertakers* have encumber'd it with. *Woodward.*  
Oblige thy fav'rite *undertakers*  
To throw me in but twenty acres. *Prior.*  
2. One who engages to build for another at a certain price.  
Should they build as fast as write,  
'Twould ruin *undertakers* quite. *Swift's Miscellany.*  
3. One who manages funerals.  
**UNDERTAKING**. *n. f.* [from *undertake*.] Attempt; enterprise; engagement.  
Mighty men they are called; which sheweth a strength surpassing others: and men of renown, that is, of great *undertaking* and adventurous actions. *Raleigh's Hist. of the World.*  
If this seem too great an *undertaking* for the humour of our age, then such a sum of money ought to be ready for taking off all such pieces of cloth as shall be brought in. *Temple.*  
29 N  
UNDER



# UND

**UNDERTE'NANT**, *n. f.* [under and tenant.] A secondary tenant; one who holds from him that holds from the owner.

Settle and secure the *undertenants*; to the end there may be a repose and establishment of every subject's estate, lord and tenant. *Davies's Hist. of Ireland.*

**UNDERTOO'K**, *part. pass.* of *undertake*.

**UNDervalUATION**, *n. f.* [under and value.] Rate not equal to the worth.

There is often failing by an *undervaluation*; for in divers children their ingenerate powers are of slow disclosure. *Wotton.*

**UNDervalUe**, *v. a.* [under and value.]

1. To rate low; to esteem lightly; to treat as of little worth. Her name is Portia, nothing *undervalue'd* To Cato's daughter. *Shakspeare, Merchant of Venice.*

My chief delight lay in discharging the duties of my station; so that in comparison of it, I *undervalue'd* all ensigns of authority. *Atterbury.*

2. To deprecate; to make low in estimation; to despise. I write not this with the least intention to *undervalue* the other parts of poetry. *Dryden.*

In a kingdom grown glorious by the reputation of a sovereign, multitudes lessen and *undervalue* it. *Addison.*

Schooling Luther is an *undervaluing* term, and would make one think that Erasmus had a mean opinion of him. *Atterbury.*

**UNDervalUe**, *n. f.* [from the verb.] Low rate; vile price.

The unskilfulness, carelessness, or knavery of the traders, added much to the *undervalue* and discredit of these commodities abroad. *Temple.*

**UNDervalUe**, *n. f.* [from *undervalue*.] One who esteems lightly.

An *undervalue* of money was Sir Henry Wotton. *Walton.*

**UNDERWENT**, *preterite* of *undergo*.

**UNDERWOOD**, *n. f.* [under and wood.] The low trees that grew among the timber.

When you fell *underwood*, fow haws and flocks. *Mortimer.*

**UNDERWORK**, *n. f.* [under and work.] Subordinate business; petty affairs.

Those that are proper for war, fill up the laborious part of life, and carry on the *underwork* of the nation. *Addison.*

**TO UNDERWOK**, *v. a.* *preterite* *underworked*, or *underwrought*; participle passive *underworked*, or *underwrought*.

1. To destroy by clandestine measures. Thou from loving England art so far, That thou hast *underwrought* its lawful king, To cut off the sequence of posterity. *Shakspeare.*

2. To labour less than enough. Apelles said of Protegenes, that he knew not when to give over. A work may be *underwrought* as well as *underwrought*. *Dryden.*

**UNDERWORKMEN**, *n. f.* [under and workman.] An inferior, or subordinate labourer.

*Underworkmen* are expert enough at making a single wheel in a clock, but are utterly ignorant how to adjust the several parts. *Swift.*

**TO UNDERWRITE**, *v. a.* [under and write.] To write under something else.

He began first with his pipe, and then with his voice, thus to challenge Dorus, and was by him answered in the *underwritten* sort. *Sidney.*

What addition and change I have made, I have here *underwritten*. *Sanderfon.*

**UNDERWRITER**, *n. f.* [from *underwrite*.] An insuror; so called from writing his name under the conditions.

**UNDESCRIBED**, *adj.* Not described.

They urge, that God left nothing in his word *undescribed*, whether it concerned the worship of God, or outward polity. *Hooker.*

This is such a singular practice, that I had rather leave it *undescribed*, than give it its proper character. *Collier on Pride.*

**UNDESCRIBED**, *adj.* Not seen; unseen; undiscovered.

**UNDESERVED**, *adj.*

1. Not merited; not obtained by merit. This victory, obtained with great and truly not *undeserved*, honour to the two-princes, the whole estates, with one consent, gave the crown to Musidorus. *Sidney, b. ii.*

2. Not incurred by fault. The same virtue which gave him a disregard of fame, made him impatient of an *undeserved* reproach. *Addison.*

**UNDESERVEDLY**, *adv.* [from *undeserved*.] Without desert, whether of good or ill.

Our desire is to yield them a just reason, even of the least things, wherein *undeservedly* they have but as much as dreamed that we do amiss. *Hooker, b. v. §. 7.*

He which speaketh no more than edifieth, is *undeservedly* reprehended for much speaking. *Hooker, b. v. §. 32.*

These oft as *undeservedly* intral His outward freedom. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

Science distinguishes a man of honour from one of those athletic brutes, whom *undeservedly* we call heroes. *Dryden.*

# UND

**UNDESERVER**, *n. f.* One of no merit.

You see how men of merit are fought after; the *undeserver* may sleep, when the man of action is called on. *Shakspeare.*

**UNDESERVING**, *adj.*

1. Not having merit; not having any worth. It exerts itself promiscuously towards the deserving and the *undeserving*, if it relieves alike the idle and the indigent. *Addison.*

Shall we repine at a little misplaced charity, when an all-wise being showers down every day his benefits on the unthankful and *undeserving*. *Atterbury.*

Who lose a length of *undeserving* days, Would you usurp the lover's dear-bought praise? *Pope.*

2. Not meriting any particular advantage or hurt. With of I was carried to mislike, then to hate; lastly to destroy this son *undeserving* destruction. *Sidney.*

My felicity is in retaining the good opinion of honest men, who think me not quite *undeserving* of it. *Pope.*

**UNDESIGNED**, *adj.* Not intended; not purposed.

Great effects by inconsiderable means are sometimes brought about; and those who wholly *undesigned* by such as are the immediate actors. *South.*

Where you conduct find, Use and convenience; will you not agree, That such effects could not be *undesigned*, Nor could proceed, but from a knowing mind? *Blackmore.*

**UNDESIGNED**, *adj.*

1. Not acting with any set purpose. Could atoms, which, with undirected flight, Roam'd through the void, and rang'd the realms of night, In order march, and to their posts advance, Led by no guide, but *undesigned* chance? *Blackmore.*

2. Having no artful or fraudulent schemes; sincere. He looks upon friendship, gratitude, and sense of honour, as terms to impose upon weak, *undesigned* minds. *South.*

**UNDESIRABLE**, *adj.* Not to be wished; not pleasing.

To add what wants In female sex, the more to draw his love, And render me more equal; and perhaps, A thing not *undesirable*, some time Superior; for inferior, who is free? *Milton's Par. Lost.*

**UNDESIRABLE**, *adj.* Not wished; not solicited.

O goddess-mother, give me back to fate; Your gift was *undesired*, and came too late. *Dryden.*

**UNDESIRING**, *adj.* Negligent; not wishing.

The baits of gifts and money to despise, And look on wealth with *undesiring* eyes: When thou canst truly call these virtues thine, Be wife, and free, by heav'n's consent and mine. *Dryden.*

**UNDESTROYABLE**, *adj.* Indestructible; not susceptible of destruction.

Common glass, once made, so far resists the violence of the fire, that most chymists think it a body more *undestroyable* than gold itself. *Boyle.*

**UNDESTROYED**, *adj.* Not destroyed.

The essences of those species are preserved whole and *undestroyed*, whatever changes happen to any, or all of the individuals. *Locke.*

**UNDETERMINABLE**, *adj.* Impossible to be decided.

On either side the fight was fierce, and surely *undeterminable* without the death of one of the chiefs. *Wotton.*

Rather an heir had no such right by divine institution, than that God should give such a right, but yet leave it doubtful and *undeterminable* who such heir is. *Locke.*

**UNDETERMINATE**, *adj.*

1. Not settled; not decided; contingent. Surely the Son of God could not die by chance, nor the greatest thing that ever came to pass in nature, be left to an *undeterminate* event. *South.*

2. Not fixed. Fluid, slippery, and *undeterminate* it is of itself. *More.*

**UNDETERMINATENESS**, *n. f.* [from *undeterminate*.]

**UNDETERMINATION**, *n. f.* [from *undeterminate*.]

1. Uncertainty; indecision. He is not left barely to the *undetermination*, uncertainty and unsteadiness of the operation of his faculties, without a certain, secret, predisposition of them to what is right. *Hale.*

2. The state of not being fixed, or invincibly directed. The idea of a free agent is *undeterminateness* to one part, before he has made choice. *More's Divine Dialogues.*

**UNDETERMINED**, *adj.*

1. Unsettled; undecided. He has left his succession as *undetermined*, as if he had said nothing about it. *Locke.*

Extended wide In circuit, *undetermined* square or round. *Milton.*

2. Not limited; not regulated. It is difficult to conceive that any such thing should be as matter, *undetermined* by something called form. *Hale.*

**UNDEVOTED**, *adj.* Not devoted.

The lords Say and Brooke, two popular men, and most *undevoted* to the church, positively refused to make any such protestation. *Clarendon, b. ii.*

# UND

**UNDIA'PHANOUS**, *adj.* Not pellucid; not transparent.

When the materials of glass melted, with calcined tin, have composed a mass *undiaphanous* and white, this white enamel is the basis of all concretes, that goldsmiths employ in enamelling. *Boyle on Colours.*

**UNDID**, *the preterite* of *undo*.

This *undid* all I had done before: I could attempt, and he endure no more. *Rescission.*

**UNDIGESTED**, *adj.* Not concocted.

Ambition, the disease of virtue, bred Like furests from an *undigested* fulness, Meets death in that which is the means of life. *Denham.*

The glaring sun breaks in at ev'ry chink; Yet plung'd in fumes he lies, and snore supine, As fill'd with fumes of *undigested* wine. *Dryden.*

Meat remaining in the stomach *undigested*, dejection of appetite, wind coming upwards, are signs of a phlegmatic constitution. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

**UNDIGNIFIED**, *adj.* Not becoming; not becoming to the rank or station.

From her fair head her fillets she *undignified*, And laid her stole aside. *Fairy Queen.*

**UNDIGNIFIED**, *adj.* Not impressed by a blow.

I must rid all the sea of pirates: this 'greed upon, To part with unhack'd edges, and bear back Our barge *undignified*. *Shakspeare, Ant. and Cleopatra.*

**UNDIMINISHED**, *adj.* Not impaired; not lessened.

I still accounted myself *undiminished* of my largest conceptions. *K. Charles.*

Think not, revolted spirit! thy shape the fame, Or *undiminished* brightness, to be known As when thou stood'st in heav'n, upright and pure. *Milton.*

Serious, who a bad cause bravely try'd, All of a piece, and *undiminished*, dy'd. *Dryden.*

The deathless muse, with *undiminished* rays, Through distant times the lovely dame conveys. *Addison.*

When sacrilegious hands had rased the church, even to the foundation, these charities they suffered to stand *undiminished*, untouched. *Atterbury.*

**UNDIPPED**, [un and dip.] Not dipped; not plunged.

I think thee Imperitibly good; but, like Achilles, Thou had'st a soft Egyptian heel *undipped*, And that has made thee mortal. *Dryden's Cleomenes.*

**UNDIRECTED**, *adj.* Not directed.

The realm was left, like a ship in a storm, amidst all the raging furies, unrul'd and *undirected* of any; for they to whom she was committed, fainter or forsook their charge. *Spenser.*

Could atoms, which, with *undirected* flight, Roam'd through the void, and rang'd the realms of night, Of reason destitute, without intent, In order march. *Blackmore on the Creation.*

**UNDISCOVERABLE**, *adj.* Not to be discerned; invisible.

I should be guiltier than my guilts, To think I should be *undiscoverable*, When I perceive your grace. *Shakspeare.*

The apostle knowing that the distinction of these characters was *undiscoverable* by men in this life, admonishes those, who had the most comfortable assurances of God's favour, to be nevertheless apprehensive. *Rogers's Sermons.*

**UNDISCOVERABLY**, *adv.* Invisibly; imperceptibly.

Many secret indispositions will *undiscoverably* steal upon the soul, and it will require time and close application to recover it to the spiritualities of religion. *South's Sermons.*

**UNDISCOVERED**, *adj.* Not observed; not discovered; not detected.

Our profession, though it leadeth us into many truths *undiscovered* by others, yet doth disturb their communications. *Browne's Vulg. Errours.*

Broken they break, and rallying they renew, In other forms, the military shew; At last in order *undiscover'd* they join, And march together in a friendly line. *Dryden.*

**UNDISCOVEREDLY**, *adv.* So as to be undiscovered.

Some associated particles of salt-petre, by lurking *undiscover'd* in the fixed nitre, had escap'd the analysing violence of the fire. *Boyle.*

**UNDISCRIMINATING**, *adj.* Injudicious; incapable of making due distinction.

*Undiscriminating* muse, which heart, which eyes, In this new couple dost thou prize? *Donne.*

His long experience informed him well of the state of England; but of foreign transactions, he was entirely *undiscriminating* and ignorant. *Clarendon.*

Thus her blind sister, fickle fortune, reigns, And *undiscriminating* scatters crowns and chains. *Pope.*

**UNDISCRIMINATING**, *adj.* Not discriminating; not jarring in music.

We on earth, with *undiscriminating* voice, May rightly answer that melodious noise; As once we did, till disproportion'd sin Jarr'd against nature's chime. *Milton.*

# UND

**UNDISCIPLINED**, *adj.*

1. Not subdued to regularity and order. To be *undisciplined* withal is an argument of natural infirmity, if it be necessary; but if it be not, it signifies an *undisciplined* and unmortified spirit. *Taylor's Rule of Holy Living.*

Divided from those climes where art prevails; *Undisciplin'd* by precepts of the wife; Our inborn passions will not brook controul; We follow nature. *Philips.*

2. Untaught; uninstructed. A gallant man had rather fight to great disadvantages in the field, in an orderly way, than skuffle with an *undisciplin'd* rabble. *K. Charles.*

Dry is a man of a clear head, but few words; and gains the same advantage over Puzzle, that a small body of regular troops would gain over a numberless, *undisciplin'd* militia. *Spektator, N. 477.*

**UNDISCOVERABLE**, *adj.* Not to be found out.

He was to make up his accounts, and by an easy, *undiscoverable* cheat, he could provide against the impending distress. *Rogers.*

**UNDISCOVERED**, *adj.* Not seen; not descried; not found out.

Coming into the falling of a way, which led us into a place, of each side whereof men might easily keep themselves *undiscovered*, I was encompassed suddenly by a great troop of enemies. *Sidney.*

When the griefs of Job were exceeding great, his words accordingly to open them were many: howbeit, still unto his seeming they were *undiscovered*. *Hooker.*

Time glides, with *undiscover'd* haste; The future but a length behind the past. *Dryden.*

By your counsels we are brought to view A rich and *undiscover'd* world in you. *Dryden.*

In such passages I discover'd some beauty yet *undiscover'd*. *Dryden.*

**UNDISCREET**, *adj.* Not wise; imprudent.

If thou be among the *undiscreet*, observe the time. *Eccles. xxvii.*

**UNDISGUISED**, *adj.* Open; artless; plain; exposed to view.

If thou art Venus, Disguis'd in habit, *undisguis'd* in shape; O help us, captives, from our chains t'scape. *Dryden.*

If once they can dare to appear openly and *undisguis'd*, when they can turn the ridicule upon seriousness and piety, the contagion spreads like a pestilence. *Rogers's Sermons.*

**UNDISHONOURED**, *adj.* Not dishonoured.

Keep then fair league and truce with thy true bed: I live distained, thou *undishonoured*. *Shakspeare.*

**UNDISMAYED**, *adj.* Not discouraged; not depressed with fear.

He in the midst thus *undismay'd* began. *Milton's P. Lost.*

He aim'd a blow against his *undismay'd* adversary. *Arbuth.*

Though oft repuls'd, again They rally *undismay'd*. *Philips.*

**UNDISOBLIGING**, *adj.* Inoffensive.

All this he would have expatiated upon, with connexions of the discourses, and the most easy, *undisobliging* transitions. *Broom's Notes on the Iliad.*

**UNDISPERSED**, *adj.* Not scattered.

We have all the redolence of the perfumes we burn upon his altars; the smoke doth vanish ere it can reach the sky; and whilst it is *undispersed*, it but clouds it. *Boyle.*

**UNDISPOSED**, *adj.* Not bestowed.

The employments were left *undisposed* of, to keep alive the hopes of impatient candidates. *Swift.*

**UNDISPUTED**, *adj.* Incontrovertible; evident.

You, by an *undisputed* title, are the king of poets. *Dryden.*

That virtue and vice tend to make these men happy, or miserable, who severally practise them, is a proposition of undoubted, and by me *undisputed*, truth. *Atterbury.*

**UNDISSEMBLED**, *adj.*

1. Openly declared. 2. Honest, not feigned. Ye are the sons of a clergy, whose *undissembled* and unlimited veneration for the holy scriptures, hath not hindered them from paying an inferior, but profound regard to the best interpreters of it, the primitive writers. *Atterbury.*

**UNDISSIPATED**, *adj.* Not scattered; not dispersed.

Such little primary masses as our proposition mentions, may remain *undissipated*. *Boyle.*

**UNDISSOLVING**, *adj.* Never melting.

Not cold Scythia's *undissolving* snows, Nor the parch'd Lybian sands thy husband bore, But mild Parthenope. *Addison's Remarks on Italy.*

**UNDISTEMPERED**, *adj.*

1. Free from disease. 2. Free from perturbation. Some such laws may be considered, in some parliament that shall be at leisure, from the urgency of more pressing affairs, and shall be cool and *undistemper'd*. *Temple.*



# UND

**UNDISTINGUISHABLE**. *adj.*  
1. Not to be distinctly seen.  
These things seem small and *undistinguishable*,  
Like far off mountains turned into clouds. *Shakespeare.*  
The quaint mazes in the wanton green,  
For lack of tread, are *undistinguishable*. *Shakespeare.*  
Its lineaments are destroy'd, and the materials mixt in an  
*undistinguishable* confusion. *Rogers.*  
2. Not to be known by any peculiar property.  
No idea can be *undistinguishable* from another, from which  
it ought to be different. *Locke.*  
**UNDISTINGUISHED**. *adj.*  
1. Not marked out by objects or intervals.  
'Tis longer since the creation of angels than of the world,  
by seven hundred years: whereby we would mark out so  
much of that *undistinguished* duration, as we suppose would  
have admitted seven hundred annual revolutions of the  
sun. *Locke.*  
2. Not seen, or not to be seen otherwise than confusedly; not  
separately and plainly discerned.  
'Tis like the milky way, all over bright;  
But frown so thick with stars, 'tis *undistinguished* light. *Dryden.*  
Wrinkles *undistinguished* pass,  
For I'm aham'd to use a glass. *Swift.*  
3. Admitting nothing between; having no intervenient space.  
Oh *undistinguished* space of woman's will! *Shakespeare.*  
The *undistinguished* seeds of good and ill,  
Heav'n, in his bosom, from our knowledge hides. *Dryden.*  
4. Not marked by any particular property.  
Sleep to those empty lids  
Is grown a stranger; and day and night,  
As *undistinguished* by my sleep, as light. *Denham.*  
5. Not treated with any particular respect.  
Sad chance of war! now destitute of aid,  
Falls *undistinguished* by the victor's spade. *Pope.*  
**UNDISTINGUISHING**. *adj.* Making no difference.  
The promiscuous and *undistinguishing* distribution of good  
and evil, which was necessary for carrying on the designs of  
providence in this life, will be rectified in another. *Addison.*  
*Undistinguishing* complaisance will vitiate the taste of the  
readers. *Garth.*  
2. Not to be plainly discerned.  
**UNDISTRACED**. *adj.* Not perplexed by contrariety of thoughts  
or desires.  
When Enoch had walked with God, he was so far from  
being tired with that lasting assiduity, that he admitted him  
to a more immediate, and more *undistracted* communion with  
himself. *Boyle.*  
**UNDISTRACEDLY**. *adv.* Without disturbance from contra-  
dictory sentiments.  
St. Paul tells us, that there is difference betwixt married  
and single persons; the affections of the latter being at liberty  
to devote themselves more *undistractedly* to God. *Boyle.*  
**UNDISTRACEDNESS**. *n. f.* Freedom from interruption by  
different thoughts.  
The strange confusions of this nation disturb that calmness  
of mind, and *undistractedness* of thoughts. *Boyle.*  
**UNDISTURBED**. *adj.*  
1. Free from perturbation; calm; tranquil.  
To our high-raised phantasy present  
That *undisturbed* song of pure content. *Milton.*  
The peaceful cities of th' Ausonian shore,  
Lull'd in their ease, and *undisturbed* before,  
Are all on fire. *Dryden.*  
A state, where our imitation of God shall end in the un-  
*disturbed* fruition of him to all eternity. *Atterbury.*  
To be *undisturbed* in danger, sedately to consider what is  
fittest to be done, and to execute it steadily, is a complex  
idea of an action, which may exist. But to be *undisturbed*  
in danger, without using one's reason, is as real an idea as  
the other. *Locke.*  
2. Not interrupted by any hindrance or molestation.  
Nature flints our appetite,  
And craves no more than *undisturbed* delight;  
Which minds, unmix'd with cares and fears, obtain;  
A foul serenity, a body void of pain. *Dryden.*  
Unvex'd with quarrels, *undisturbed* with noise,  
The country king his peaceful realm enjoys. *Dryden.*  
The English, *undisturbed*, submit obey. *Philips.*  
3. Not agitated.  
A good conscience is a port which is land-locked on every  
side, where no winds can possibly invade. There a man  
may not only see his own image, but that of his maker,  
clearly reflected from the *undisturbed* and silent waters. *Dryden.*  
**UNDISTURBEDLY**. *adv.* Calmly; peacefully.  
Our minds are so weak, that they have need of all the  
assurances can be procured, to lay before them *undisturbedly*  
the thread and coherence of any discourse. *Locke.*  
**UNDIVIDABLE**. *adj.* Not separable; not susceptible of division:  
The best actors in the world for tragedy, pastoral, scene  
*undividable*, or poem unlimited. *Shakespeare. Hamlet.*

# UND

How comes it, husband,  
That thou art thus estranged from thyself?  
Thyself, I call it, being strange to me;  
That *undividable*, incorporate,  
Am better than thy dear self's better part. *Shakespeare.*  
**UNDIVIDED**. *adj.* Unbroken; whole; not parted.  
Love is not divided between God and God's enemy: we  
must love God with all our heart; that is, give him a whole  
and *undivided* affection. *Taylor's Rule of Holy Living.*  
He extends through all extent;  
Spreads *undivided*, operates unpent. *Pope.*  
**UNDIVIDED**. *adj.* Secret; not promulgated.  
Let the great gods  
Find out their enemies now. Tremble, thou wretch,  
That hast within thee *undivided* crimes,  
Unwhipp'd of justice. *Shakespeare. K. Lear.*  
To *undivided*. *v. a.* preterite *undid*; participle passive *undone*.  
1. To ruin; to bring to destruction.  
As this immoderate favour of the multitude did him no  
good, so will it *undo* so many as shall trust unto it. *Hayward.*  
Subdued, *undone*, they did at last obey,  
And change their own for their invader's way. *Refcommon.*  
Where, with like haste, though several ways they run,  
Some to *undo*, and some to be *undone*. *Denham.*  
Hither ye come, dislike, and so *undo*  
The players, and disgrace the poet too. *Denham.*  
When I behold the charming maid,  
I'm ten times more *undone*; while hope and fear,  
With variety of pain distract me. *Addison's Cato.*  
2. To loose; to open what is shut or fastened; to unravel.  
They false and fearful do their hands *undo*;  
Brother, his brother; friend doth friend forsake. *Sidney.*  
Pray *undo* this button. *Shakespeare's K. Lear.*  
We implore thy powerful hand,  
To *undo* the charmed band  
Of true virgin here distress'd. *Milton.*  
Were men so dull, they could not see  
That Lyce painted, should they flee,  
Like simple birds, into a net,  
So grossly woven and ill-set;  
Her own teeth would *undo* the knot,  
And let all go that she had got. *Waller.*  
3. To change any thing done to its former state; to recall, or  
annul any action.  
They may know, that we are far from presuming to  
think that men can better any thing which God hath done,  
even as we are from thinking, that men should presume to  
*undo* some things of men, which God doth know they can-  
not better. *Hooker.*  
It was a torment  
To lay upon the damn'd, which Scyrox  
Could not again *undo*. *Shakespeare's Tempest.*  
We seem ambitious God's whole work *undo*;  
Of nothing he made us, and we strive too,  
To bring ourselves to nothing back. *Denham.*  
They make the Deity do *undo*, go forward and back-  
wards. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*  
By granting me so soon,  
He has the merit of the gift *undone*. *Dryden.*  
Without this our repentance is not real, because we have  
not done what we can to *undo* our fault. *Tillotson.*  
Now will this woman, with a single glance,  
*Undo* what I've been labouring all this while. *Addison.*  
When in time the martial maid  
Found out the trick that Venus play'd,  
She shakes her helm; she knits her brows,  
And, fir'd with indignation, vows,  
Tomorrow e'er the setting sun,  
She'd all *undo*, that she had done. *Swift.*  
**UNDOING**. *adj.* Ruining; destructive.  
The great and *undoing* mischief which befalls men, is by  
their being misrepresented. *Saunders.*  
**UNDOING**. *n. f.* Ruin; destruction; fatal mischief.  
To the utter *undoing* of some, many things by strictness of  
law may be done, which equity and honest meaning for-  
biddeth. *Hooker.*  
False lustre could dazzle my poor daughter to her un-  
doing. *Addison's Guardian.*  
Fools that we are, we know that ye deceive us;  
Yet act, as if the fraud was pleasing to us,  
And our *undoing* joy. *Rowe's Royal Convert.*  
**UNDOING**. *adj.* [from *undo*.] *undone*.  
1. Not done; not performed.  
Do you smell a fault?  
I cannot with the fault *undo*, the  
issue of it being so proper. *Shakespeare's K. Lear.*  
2. Ruined; brought to destruction.  
Already is the work begun;  
And we rest all *undone*, till all be done. *Daniel's Civ. War.*  
There

# UND

There was no opportunity to call either of these two great  
persons to account for what they had done; or what they had  
left *undone*. *Clarindon.*  
**UNDOUBTED**. *adj.* Indubitable; indisputable; unquestion-  
able.  
His fact, till now, came not to an *undoubted* proof. *Shakespeare.*  
Thou, spirit, who ledst this glorious eremite  
Into the desert, his victorious field,  
Against the spiritual foe, and brought'st him thence,  
By proof th' *undoubted* son of God, inspire. *Milton.*  
The relations of your trials may be received as *undoubted*  
records of certain events, and as securely be depended on, as  
the propositions of Euclid. *Glanville.*  
Made the world tremble with a num'rous host,  
And of *undoubted* victory did boast. *Waller.*  
Though none of these be strict demonstration, yet we have  
an *undoubted* assurance of them, when they are proved by the  
best arguments that the nature of the thing will bear. *Tillotson.*  
**UNDOUBTEDLY**. *adv.* Indubitably; without question; with-  
out doubt.  
Some fault *undoubtedly* there is in the very resemblance of  
idolaters. *Hooker.*  
This cardinal, *undoubtedly*  
Was fashion'd to much honour. *Shakespeare. Hen. VIII.*  
*Undoubtedly* God will relent, and turn  
From his displeasure. *Milton's Par. Lost.*  
The original is *undoubtedly* one of the greatest this age has  
produced. *Dryden.*  
He that believes the christian doctrine, if he adhere to it,  
and live accordingly, shall *undoubtedly* be saved. *Tillotson.*  
**UNDOUBTING**. *adj.* Admitting no doubt.  
They to whom all this is revealed, and received with an  
*undoubting* faith, if they do not presently set about so easy  
and to happy a task, must acknowledge themselves in the  
number of the blind. *Hammond.*  
**UNDRAWN**. *adj.* Not pulled by any external force.  
Forth rush'd  
The chariot of paternal deity *undrawn*,  
Flashing thick flames, wheel within wheel;  
Itself instinct with spirit, but convoy'd  
By four cherubick shapes. *Milton's Par. Lost.*  
**UNDREADED**. *adj.* Not feared.  
Better far,  
Than still at hell's dark threshold t'have fat watch,  
Unnam'd, *undreaded*, and thyself half starv'd. *Milton.*  
**UNDREAMED**. *adj.* Not thought on.  
A course more promising,  
Than a wild dedication of yourselves  
To unpath'd waters, *undream'd* shores; most certain  
To miseries enough. *Shakespeare. Winter Tale.*  
**UNDRESS**. *v. a.* [from *dress*.]  
1. To divest of cloaths; to strip.  
*Undress* you, and come now to bed. *Shakespeare.*  
All were sol'n afield,  
To counsel and *undress* the bride. *Suckling.*  
Her fellows press'd,  
And the reluctant nymph by force *undress'd*. *Addison's Ovid.*  
2. To divest of ornaments, or the attire of ostentation.  
*Undress'd* at evening, when she found  
Their odours lost, their colours past,  
She chang'd her look. *Prior.*  
**UNDRESS**. *n. f.* A loose or negligent dress.  
Reform her into ease,  
And put her in *undress* to make her please. *Dryden.*  
**UNDRESSED**. *adj.*  
1. Not regulated.  
Thy vineyard lies half prun'd, and half *undress'd*. *Dryden.*  
2. Not prepared for use.  
The common country people wore perones, shoes of *un-  
dressed* leather. *Arbutnot on Coins.*  
**UNDRIED**. *adj.* Not dried.  
Their titles in the field were try'd:  
Witness the fresh laments, and fun'ral tears *undry'd*. *Dryden.*  
Four pounds of *undried* hops, thorough ripe, will make  
one of dry. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*  
**UNDRIVEN**. *adj.* Not impelled either way.  
As wintry winds contending in the sky,  
With equal force of lungs their titles try;  
The doubtful rack of heav'n  
Stands without motion, and the tide *undriv'n*. *Dryden.*  
**UNDROSSY**. *adj.* Free from recreation.  
When a noontide sun, with summer beams  
Darts through a cloud, her watry skirts are edg'd  
With lucid amber, or *undrossy* gold. *Philips.*  
**UNDUBITABLE**. *adj.* Not admitting doubt; unquestionable.  
Let that principle, that all is matter, and that there is no-  
thing else, be received for certain and *undubitable*, and it will  
be easy to be seen, what consequences it will lead us  
into. *Locke.*  
**UNDUE**. *adj.* [from *indue*, Fr.]  
1. Not right; not legal.

# UNE

That proceeding being at that time tax'd for rigorous and  
*undue*, in matter and manner, makes it very probable there  
was some greater matter against her. *Bacon.*  
2. Not agreeable to duty.  
He will not prostitute his power to mean and *undue* ends,  
nor stoop to little and low arts of courting the people. *Atterb.*  
**UNDULARY**. *adj.* [from *undula*, Lat.] Playing like waves;  
playing with intermissions.  
The blasts and *undulary* breaths thereof maintain no cer-  
tainty in their course. *Browne's Vulgar Errors.*  
To *UNDULATE*. *v. a.* [from *undula*, Lat.] To drive back-  
ward and forward; to make to play as waves.  
Breath vocalized, i. e. vibrated and *undulated*, may in a  
different manner affect the lips, or tongue, or palate, and  
impress a swift, tremulous motion, which breath alone passing  
smooth doth not. *Holder's Elements of Speech.*  
To *UNDULATE*. *v. n.* To play as waves in curls.  
Through *undulating* air the sounds are sent,  
And spread o'er all the fluid element. *Pope.*  
**UNDULATION**. *n. f.* [from *undulate*.] Waving motion.  
Worms and leeches will move both ways; and so will  
most of those animals, whose bodies consist of round and an-  
nular fibres, and move by *undulation*, that is, like the  
waves of the sea. *Browne's Vulgar Errors.*  
All tuneable sounds are made by a regular vibration of the  
sonorous body, and *undulation* of the air, proportionable to  
the acuteness and gravity of the tone. *Holder.*  
Two parallel walls beat the sound back on each other, till  
the *undulation* is quite worn out. *Addison.*  
**UNDULATORY**. *adj.* [from *undulate*.] Moving in the manner  
of waves.  
A constant *undulatory* motion is perceived by looking through  
telescopes. *Arbutnot on Air.*  
**UNDULY**. *adv.* Not properly; not according to duty.  
Men *unduly* exercise their zeal against persons; not only  
against evil persons, but against those that are the most vene-  
rable. *Sprat's Sermons.*  
**UNDUTEOUS**. *adj.* Not performing duty; irreverent; disobe-  
dient.  
She and I, long since contracted,  
Are now so sure, that nothing can dissolve us.  
And this deceit loses the name of craft,  
Of disobedience, or *undutious* title. *Shakespeare.*  
In Latium safe he lay,  
From his *undutious* son, and his usurping sway. *Dryden.*  
**UNDUTIFUL**. *adj.* Not obedient; not reverent.  
England thinks it no good policy to have that realm planted  
with English, lest they should grow to *undutiful* as the Irish,  
and become more dangerous. *Spenser's Ireland.*  
No man's reason did ever dictate to him, that it is fit for  
a creature not to love God; to be *undutiful* to his great so-  
vereign, and ungrateful to his best benefactor. *Tillotson.*  
**UNDUTIFULLY**. *adv.* [from *undutiful*.] Not according to duty.  
The fifth had long in Cæsar's ponds been fed,  
And from its lord *undutifully* fled. *Dryden's Juvenal.*  
**UNDUTIFULNESS**. *n. f.* Want of respect; irreverence; dis-  
obedience.  
I would have thought they would rather have held in, and  
staid all the other from *undutifulness*; than need to be forced  
thereunto themselves. *Spenser's Ireland.*  
Forbidding *undutifulness* to superiors, sedition and rebel-  
lion against magistracy. *Tillotson.*  
**UNDYING**. *adj.* Not destroyed; not perishing.  
Driven down  
To chains of darkness, and th' *undying* worm. *Milton.*  
**UNEARNED**. *adj.* Not obtained by labour or merit.  
As I am honest Puck,  
If we have *unearned* luck;  
Now to 'scape the serpent's tongue,  
We will make amends ere long. *Shakespeare.*  
Our work is brought to little, though begun  
Early, and th' hour of supper comes *unearn'd*. *Milton.*  
Wilt thou rather chuse  
To lie supinely, hoping heav'n will bless  
Thy slighted fruits, and give thee bread *unearn'd*? *Philips.*  
**UNEARTHED**. *adj.* Driven from the hold.  
The mighty robber of the fold;  
Is from his craggy, winding haunts *unearth'd*. *Thomson.*  
**UNEARTHLY**. *adj.* Not terrestrial.  
The sacrifice  
How ceremonious, solemn, and *unearthly*  
It was it th' offering! *Shakespeare. Winter Tale.*  
**UNEASILY**. *adv.* Not without pain.  
He lives *uneasily* under the burden.  
They make mankind their enemy by their unjust actions,  
and consequently live more *uneasily* in the world than other  
men. *Tillotson.*  
**UNEASINESS**. *n. f.* Trouble; perplexity; state of disquiet.  
Not a subject  
Sits in heart-grief and *uneasiness*,  
Under the sweet shade of your government. *Shakespeare.*  
The



# UNE

The same *uneasiness* which every thing Gives to our nature, life must also bring. *Denham*.  
We may be said to live like those who have their hope in another life, if we bear the *uneasiness* that befall us here with constancy. *Atterbury*.  
Men are dissatisfied with their station, and create to themselves all the *uneasiness* of want. They fancy themselves poor, and under this persuasion feel all the disquiet of real poverty. *Rogers's Sermons*.  
His Majesty will maintain his just authority over them; and whatever *uneasiness* they may give themselves, they can create none in him. *Addison's Freeholder*.  
The libels against his grandfather, that fly about his very court, give him *uneasiness*. *Swift*.  
*UNEASINESS*. *adj.*  
1. Painful; giving disturbance.  
The wisest of the Gentiles forbade any libations to be made for dead infants, as believing they passed into happiness through the way of mortality, and for a few months wore an *uneasy* garment. *Taylor's Rule of Holy Living*.  
On a tottering pinnacle the standing is *uneasy*, and the fall deadly. *Decay of Piety*.  
His present thoughts are *uneasy*, because his present state does not please him. *L'Estrange*.  
*Uneasy* life to me,  
Still watch'd and importun'd, but worse for thee. *Dryden*.  
2. Disturbed; not at ease.  
Happy low! lie down;  
*Uneasy* lies the head that wears a crown. *Shakespeare*.  
*Uneasy* justice upward flew,  
And both the sisters to the stars withdrew. *Dryden*.  
The passion and ill language proceeded from a gall'd and *uneasy* mind. *Tillotson*.  
It is such a pleasure as makes a man restless and *uneasy*, exciting fresh desires. *Addison*.  
One would wonder how any person should desire to be king of a country, in which the established religion is directly opposite to that he professes. Were it possible for such a one to accomplish his designs, his own reason might tell him, there could not be a more *uneasy* prince, nor a more unhappy people. *Addison's Freeholder*.  
If we imagine ourselves intitled to any thing we have not, we shall be *uneasy* in the want of it; and that *uneasiness* will expose us to all the evil persuasions of poverty. *Rogers*.  
The soul, *uneasy* and confin'd from home,  
Rests and expatiates in a life to come. *Pope*.  
3. Constraining; cramping.  
Some fervile imitators  
Prescribe at first such strict, *uneasy* rules,  
As they must ever slavishly observe. *Roscommon*.  
4. Not unconstrained; not disengaged.  
In conversation, a solicitous watchfulness about one's behaviour, instead of being mended, will be constrained, *uneasy*, and ungraceful. *Locke*.  
5. Peevish; difficult to please.  
A four, untractable nature, makes him *uneasy* to those who approach him. *Addison's Spectator*, N<sup>o</sup>. 469.  
6. Difficult. Out of use.  
We will, not appearing what we are, have some question with the shepherd: from his simplicity, I think it not *uneasy* to get the cause of my son's resort thither. *Shakespeare*.  
This swift business  
I must *uneasy* make; left too light winning  
Make the prize light. *Shakespeare's Tempest*.  
Divers things, knowable by the bare light of nature, are yet so *uneasy* to be satisfactorily understood, that, let them be delivered in the clearest expressions, the notions themselves will appear obscure. *Boyle*.  
*UNEATEN*. *adj.* Not devoured.  
Though they had but two horses left *uneaten*, they had never suffered a summons to be sent to them. *Clarendon*.  
*UNEATH*. *adv.* [from *earth*, *eað*, Saxon; *easy*.]  
1. Not easily. Out of use.  
*Uneath* may she endure the flinty street,  
To tread them with her tender feeling feet: *Shakespeare*.  
2. It seems in *Spenser* to signify the same as *beneath*. Under; below.  
A roaring, hideous sound,  
That all the air with terror filled wide,  
And seem'd *uneath* to shake the steadfast ground. *Fairy Queen*.  
*UNEDEFINING*. *adj.* Not improving in good life.  
Our practical divinity is as sound and affecting, as that of our popish neighbours is flat and *undefining*. *Atterbury*.  
*UNELECTED*. *adj.* Not chosen.  
Putting him to rage,  
You should have ta'en th' advantage of his cholera,  
And pass'd him *unelected*. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus*.  
*UNELEGIBLE*. *adj.* Not worthy to be chosen.  
Both extremes, above or below the proportion of our character, are dangerous; and 'tis hard to determine which is most *unelegible*. *Rogers's Sermons*.

# UNE

*UNEMPLOYED*. *adj.*  
1. Not busy; at leisure; idle.  
Other creatures, all day long  
Rove idle, *unemploy'd*, and less need rest. *Milton's Par. Lost*.  
Wilt thou then serve Philistines with that gift,  
Which was expressly given thee to annoy them?  
Better at home lie bedrid, not only idle,  
Inglorious, *unemploy'd*, with age out-worn. *Milton*.  
Our wife creator has annexed to several objects, and to the ideas we receive of them, as also, to several of our thoughts, a concomitant pleasure, that those faculties which we are endowed with, might not remain idle and *unemployed*. *Locke*.  
2. Not engaged in any particular work.  
Fales unhonour'd, Ceres *unemploy'd*,  
Were all forgot. *Dryden*.  
Men, foured with poverty, and *unemploy'd*, easily give into any prospect of change. *Addison*.  
*UNEPTABLE*. *adj.* Not to be emptied; inexhaustible.  
Whatever men or angels know, it is as a drop of that *unemptiable* fountain of wisdom, which hath diversly imparted her treasures. *Hooker*.  
*UNENDOWED*. *adj.* Not invested; not graced.  
A man rather unadorned with any parts of quickness, and unendowed with any notable virtues, than notorious for any defect of understanding. *Clarendon*.  
Aspiring, factious, fierce and loud,  
With grace and learning *unendow'd*. *Swift*.  
*UNENGAGED*. *adj.* Not engaged; not appropriated.  
When we have sunk the only *unengaged* revenues left, our incumbrances must remain perpetual. *Swift*.  
*UNENJOYED*. *adj.* Not obtained; not possessed.  
Each day's a mistress, *unenjoy'd* before;  
Like travellers, we're pleas'd with seeing more. *Dryden*.  
*UNENJOYING*. *adj.* Not using; having no fruition.  
The more we have, the meaner is our store;  
Th' *unenjoying*, craving wretch is poor. *Craich*.  
*UNENLIGHTENED*. *adj.* Not illuminated.  
Moral virtue natural reason, *unenlightened* by revelation, prescribes. *Atterbury*.  
*UNENLARGED*. *adj.* Not enlarged; narrow, contracted.  
*Unenlarged* souls are disgusted with the wonders which the microscope has discovered concerning the shape of little animals, which equal not a pepper-corn. *Watts*.  
*UNENSLAVED*. *adj.* Free; not enthrall'd.  
By thee  
She sits a foreign, *unenslav'd* and free. *Addison*.  
*UNENTERTAINING*. *adj.* Giving no delight; giving no entertainment.  
It was not *unentertaining* to observe by what degrees I ceased to be a witty writer. *Pope*.  
*UNENVIED*. *adj.* Exempt from envy.  
The fortune, which no body fees, makes a man happy and *unenvied*. *Bacon*.  
This loss  
Thus far at least recover'd, hath much more  
Establish'd in a safe, *unenvied* throne,  
Yielded with full content. *Milton's Par. Lost*.  
These *unenvied* stand;  
Since what they act, transcends what they command. *Denham*.  
What health promotes, and gives *unenvy'd* peace,  
Is all expenceless, and procur'd with ease. *Blackmore*.  
Beneath our humble cottage let us haste,  
And here, *unenvy'd*, rural dainties taste. *Pope's Odyssey*.  
*UNENTOMBED*. *adj.* Unburied; uninterred.  
Think't thou *unentomb'd* to cross the floods? *Dryden*.  
*UNEQUABLE*. *adj.* Different from itself; diverse.  
March and September, the two equinoxes, are the most unsettled and *unequable* of seasons. *Bentley's Sermons*.  
*UNEQUAL*. *adj.* [Inequality, Lat.]  
1. Not even.  
There fits deformity to mock my body;  
To shape my legs of an *unequal* size. *Shakespeare*.  
You have here more than one example of Chaucer's *unequal* numbers. *Dryden*.  
2. Not equal; inferior.  
Among *unequals*, what society?  
To bliss unknown my lofty soul aspires;  
My lot *unequal* to my vast desires. *Arbutnot*.  
3. Partial; not bestowing on both the same advantages.  
When to conditions of *unequal* peace,  
He shall submit, then may he not possess  
Kingdom nor life. *Denham*.  
4. [Inequality, Fr.] Disproportionate; ill matched.  
*Unequal* work we find,  
Against *unequal* arms to fight in pain.  
From his strong arm I saw his rival run,  
And in a crowd th' *unequal* combat shun.  
Fierce Belinda on the baron flies,  
Nor fear'd the chief th' *unequal* fight to try. *Pope*.  
5. Not regular; not uniform.  
So strong, yet so *unequal* pulses beat. *Dryden*.  
So strong, yet so *unequal* pulses beat. *Us*.

# UNE

*UNEQUALABLE*. *adj.* Not to be equalled; not to be paralleled.  
Christ's love to God is filial and *unequalable*. *Boyle*.  
*UNEQUALLED*. *adj.* Unparalleled; unrivalled in excellence.  
By those *unequalled* and invaluable blessings, he manifested how much he hated sin, and how much he loved sinners. *Boyle*.  
Dorinda came, divested of the scorn,  
Which the *unequal'd* maid so long had worn. *Roscommon*.  
*UNEQUALLY*. *adv.* In different degrees; in disproportion one to the other.  
When we view some well-proportion'd dome,  
No single parts *unequally* surprize;  
All comes united to th' admiring eyes. *Pope*.  
*UNEQUALNESS*. *n. f.* Inequality; state of being unequal.  
*UNEQUITABLE*. *adj.* Not impartial; not just.  
We force him to stand to those measures which we think too *unequitable* to press upon a murderer. *Decay of Piety*.  
*UNEQUITVOCAL*. *adj.* Not equivocal.  
This conceit is erroneous, making putrefactive generations correspondent to seminal productions, and conceiving *unequivocal* effects, and univocal conformity unto the efficient. *Brown's Vulgar Errors*.  
*UNEQUIVOCALNESS*. *n. f.* Incapacity of error.  
How much more than possible that has been, the many innovations of that church witness; and consequently the danger of presuming upon the *unerrableness* of a guide. *Decay of Piety*.  
*UNERRING*. *adj.* [Inerrans, Lat.]  
1. Committing no mistake.  
The irresistible infirmities of our nature, make a perfect and *unerring* obedience impossible. *Rogers's Sermons*.  
Fast in chains constrain the various God;  
Who bound obedient to superior force,  
Unerring will prescribe your destin'd course. *Pope*.  
His javelin threw,  
Hissing in air th' *unerring* weapon flew. *Dryden*.  
2. Incapable of failure; certain.  
The king a mortal shaft lets fly  
From his *unerring* hand. *Denham*.  
Is this th' *unerring* power? the ghost reply'd;  
Nor Phœbus flatter'd; nor his answers ly'd.  
Lovers of truth, for truth's sake; there is this one *unerring* mark, the not entertaining any proposition, with greater assurance than the proofs it is built upon will warrant. *Locke*.  
*UNERRINGLY*. *adv.* Without mistake.  
What those figures are, that should be mechanically adapted, to fall so *unerringly* into regular compositions, is beyond our faculties to conceive. *Glaville*.  
*UNESCHEWABLE*. *adj.* Inevitable; unavoidable; not to be escaped.  
He gave the mayor sufficient warning to shift for safety, if an *uneschevable* destiny had not halted him. *Carew*.  
*UNESPIED*. *adj.* Not seen; undiscovered; undeferred.  
Treachery, guile, and deceit, are things which may for a while, but do not long go *unespied*. *Hooker*.  
From living eyes her open shame to hide,  
And live in rocks and caves long *unespy'd*. *Fairy Queen*.  
Nearer to view his prey, and *unespy'd*  
To mark what of their state he more might learn. *Milton*.  
The second shaft came swift and *unespy'd*;  
And pierc'd his hand, and nail'd it to his side. *Dryden*.  
*UNESSENTIAL*. *adj.*  
1. Not being of the last importance; not constituting offence.  
Tillotson was moved rather with pity, than indignation, towards the persons of those who differed from him in the *unessential* parts of christianity. *Addison's Freeholder*.  
2. Void of real being.  
The void profound  
Of *unessential* night receives him next. *Milton*.  
*UNESTABLISHED*. *adj.* Not established.  
From plain principles, doubt may be fairly solved, and not clapped up from petitionary foundations *unestablished*. *Brown*.  
*UNEVEN*. *adj.*  
1. Not even; not level.  
These high wild hills, and rough, *uneven* ways,  
Draw out our miles, and make them wearisome. *Shakespeare*.  
Some said it was best to fight with the Turks in that *uneven*, mountain country, where the Turks chief strength consisting in the multitude of his horsemen, should stand him in small stead. *Kneller's Hist. of the Turks*.  
They made the ground *uneven* about their nest, inasmuch that the fate did not lie flat. *Addison*.  
2. Not fitting each other; not equal.  
The Hebrew verse consists of *uneven* feet. *Peacock*.  
*UNEVENNESS*. *n. f.*  
1. Surface not level; inequality of surface.  
This unevenness of the foot, which yields to the ruggedness and *unevenness* of the roads, renders the feet less capable of being worn, than if they were more solid. *Ray on the Creation*.  
That motion which can continue long in one and the same part of the body, can be propagated a long way from one part to another, supposing the body homogenous; so that the

# UNE

motion may not be reflected, refracted, interrupted or disordered by any *unevenness* of the body. *Newton*.  
2. Turbulence; changeable state.  
Edward II. though an unfortunate prince, and by reason of the troubles and *unevenness* of his reign, the very law itself had many interruptions; yet it held its current in that state his father had left it in. *Hale*.  
3. Not smoothness.  
Notwithstanding any such *unevenness* or indistinctness in the style of those places, concerning the origin and form of the earth. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth*.  
*UNEVITABLE*. *adj.* [Inevitabilis, Lat. inevitable, Fr.] Inevitable; not to be escaped.  
So jealous is she of my love to her daughter, that I never yet begin to open my mouth to the *unevitable* Philoclea, but that her unwished presence gave my tale a conclusion, before it had a beginning. *Sidney*.  
*UNEVICTED*. *adj.* Not exacted; not taken by force.  
All was common, and the fruitful earth  
Was free, to give her *unevicted* birth. *Dryden*.  
*UNEVICTED*. *adj.* Not enquired; not tried; not discussed.  
Yet within these five hours Hastings liv'd  
Untainted, *unevict'd*, free at liberty. *Shakespeare*.  
They utter all they think, with a violence and indisposition, *unevict'd*, without relation to person, place, or fitness. *E. Johnson*.  
The most pompous seeming knowledge, that is built on the *unevict'd* prejudices of sense, stands not. *Glaville*.  
*UNEVICTED*. *adj.* Not known by any precedent or example.  
Charles returned with *unevict'd* love from Algiers. *Raleigh*.  
O *unevict'd* love!  
Love no where to be found less than divine. *Milton*.  
God vouchsaf'd Enoch an *unevict'd* exemption from death. *Boyle*.  
Your twice-conquer'd vassals,  
First, by your courage, then your clemency,  
Here humbly vow to sacrifice their lives,  
The gift of this your *unevict'd* mercy,  
To your command. *Denham's Soly*.  
I tune my pipe afresh, each night and day,  
Thy *unevict'd* goodness to extoll. *Philips*.  
*UNEVECTIONABLE*. *adj.* Not liable to any objection.  
Personal prejudices should not hinder us from pursuing, with joint hands and hearts, the *unevectionable* design of this pious institution. *Atterbury*.  
*UNEVECTIONABLE*. *adj.* Not to be found out.  
Wherein can man resemble his *unevectionable* power and perfectness. *Raleigh's Hist. of the World*.  
*UNEVECTED*. *adj.* Not performed; not done.  
Leave *unevected* your own renowned knowledge. *Shakespeare*.  
*UNEVECTED*. *adj.* Not subject to the payment of excise.  
*UNEVECTED*. *adj.* Not made known by instance or example.  
Those wonders a generation returned with so *unevected* an ingratitude, that it is not the least of his wonders, that he would vouchsafe to work any of them. *Boyle*.  
For this being a new, *unevected* kind of policy, must pass for the wisdom of this particular age, scorning the examples of all former ages. *South*.  
*UNEVECTED*. *adj.* Not practised; not experienced.  
Messias, with his ardour, warms  
A heartless train, *unevected* in arms. *Dryden*.  
Abstract ideas are not so obvious to the yet *unevected* mind, as particular ones. *Locke*.  
*UNEVECTED*. *adj.* Not free by peculiar privilege.  
You invert the cov'nants of her trust,  
And harshly deal like an ill borrower,  
With that which you receiv'd on other terms,  
Scorning the *unevected* condition  
By which all mortal frailty must subsist. *Milton*.  
*UNEVECTED*. *adj.* [Inexhaustus, Lat.] Not spent; not drained to the bottom.  
What avail her *unevected* stores?  
While proud oppression in her vallies reigns. *Addison*.  
*UNEVECTED*. *adj.* Not spread out.  
Every fetus bears a secret hoard;  
With sleeping, *unevected* issue stor'd. *Blackmore*.  
*UNEVECTED*. *adj.* Not thought on; sudden; not provided against.  
Have wisdom to provide always beforehand, that those evils overtake us not, which death *unevected* doth use to bring upon careless men; and although it be sudden in itself, nevertheless, in regard of our prepared minds, it may not be sudden. *Hooker*, b. v. §. 46.  
Sith evils, great and *unevected*, do cause oftentimes even them to think upon divine power with fearfullist suspicions, which have been otherwise the most sacred adorners thereof; how should we look for any constant resolution of mind in such cases, saving only where unfeigned affection to God, hath bred the most assured confidence to be assisted by his hand? *Hooker*, b. v. §. 1.



# UNE

O unexpected stroke! worse than death!  
Must I thus leave thee, paradise? *Milton's Par. Lost.*  
Them unexpected joy surpriz'd,  
When the great enigm of Messiah blaz'd. *Milton.*  
Their unexpected loss and plaints out-breath'd. *Milton.*  
Some amazement;  
But such as sprung from wonder, not from fear,  
It was to unexpected. *Denham's Sophy.*  
To the pale foes they suddenly draw near,  
And summon them to unexpected fight. *Dryden.*  
Deep was the wound; he stagger'd with the blow,  
And turn'd him to his unexpected foe. *Dryden.*  
When Barcelona was taken by a most unexpected accident  
of a bomb lighting on the magazine, then the Catalonians  
revolted. *Swift.*  
UNEXPECTEDLY. *adv.* Suddenly; at a time unthought of.  
Oft he seems to hide his face,  
But unexpectedly returns. *Milton's Agonistes.*  
A most bountiful present, when I was most in want of it,  
came most seasonably and unexpectedly to my relief. *Dryden.*  
If the concernment be poured in unexpectedly upon us, it  
overflows us. *Dryden.*  
You have fairer warning than others, who are unexpectedly  
cut off. *Wake.*  
My heart was filled with a deep melancholy, to see several  
dropping unexpectedly in the midst of mirth. *Addison.*  
Though you went away to unexpectedly, yet we have inform-  
ed ourselves of every thing that hath happened to you. *Gay.*  
UNEXPECTEDNESS. *n. f.* Suddenness; unthought of time or  
manner.  
He describes the unexpectedness of his appearance. *Watts.*  
UNEXPERIENCED. *adj.* Not versed; not acquainted by trial  
or practice.  
The wisest, unexperienc'd, will be ever  
Timorous and loth, with novice modesty,  
Irresolute, unhardy, unadvent'rous. *Milton.*  
Long use may strengthen men against many such incon-  
veniences, which, to unexperienc'd persons, may prove very  
hazardous. *Wilkins's Math. Magic.*  
The pow'rs of Troy;  
Not a raw and unexperienc'd train,  
But a firm body of embattl'd men. *Dryden.*  
These reproaches are the extravagant speeches of those un-  
experienc'd young men, if unwarned, take one thing  
for another. *Locke.*  
The smallest accident intervening, often produces such  
changes, that a wife man is just as much in doubt of events,  
as the most ignorant and unexperienc'd. *Swift.*  
UNEXPERIENT. *adj.* Inconvenient; not fit.  
The like would not be unexpedient after meat, to assist and  
cherish nature in her first concoction, and send their minds  
back to study in good tune. *Milton on Education.*  
UNEXPERT. *adj.* [unexpertus, Lat.] Wanting skill or knowledge.  
Receive the partner of my inmost soul:  
Him you will find in letters, and in laws  
Not unexpert. *Prior.*  
UNEXPLORED. *adj.*  
1. Not searched out.  
Oh! say what stranger cause, yet unexplor'd,  
Could make a gentle belle reject a lord? *Pope.*  
2. Not tried; not known.  
Under thy friendly conduct will I fly,  
To regions unexplor'd. *Dryden.*  
UNEXPRESSED. *adj.* Not laid open to censure.  
They will endeavour to diminish the honour of the best  
treatise, rather than suffer the little mistakes of the author  
to pass unexpress'd. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*  
UNEXPRESSIBLE. *adj.* Ineffable; not to be uttered.  
What unexpressible comfort does overflow the pious soul,  
from a conscience of its own innocence. *Tillotson.*  
UNEXPRESSIVE. *adj.*  
1. Not having the power of uttering or expressing. This is the  
natural and analogical signification.  
2. Inexpressible; unutterable; ineffable; not to be expressed.  
Improper, and out of use.  
Run, run, Orlando, carve on every tree  
The fair, the chaste, and inexpressive the. *Shakespeare.*  
With nectar pure his ozy locks he laves,  
And hears the unexpressive, nuptial song,  
In the blest kingdoms, meek, of joy and love. *Milton.*  
The helmed cherubim,  
And sworded seraphim,  
Are seen in glitt'ring ranks, with wings display'd,  
Harping in loud and solemn quire,  
With inexpressive notes to heaven's new-born heir. *Milton.*  
UNEXTENDED. *adj.* Occupying no assignable space; having  
no dimensions.  
How inconceivable is it, that a spiritual, i. e. an unextended  
substance, should represent to the mind an extended one, as a  
triangle? *Locke.*

# UNF

UNEXTINGUISHABLE. *adj.* [inextinguible, Fr.] Unquenchable;  
not to be put out.  
Pain of unextinguishable fire  
Must exercise us, without hope of end. *Milton.*  
What native, unextinguishable beauty must be impressed  
through the whole, which the defecation of so many parts,  
by a bad printer, and a worse editor, could not hinder from  
shining forth? *Bentley.*  
UNEXTINGUISHED. *adj.* [inextinctus, Lat.]  
1. Not quenched; not put out.  
The souls, whom that unhappy flame invades,  
Make endless moans, and, pining with desire,  
Lament too late their unextinguish'd fire. *Dryden.*  
Ev'n o'er your cold, your ever-fac'd urn,  
His constant flame, shall unextinguish'd burn. *Lyttleton.*  
2. Not extinguishable.  
An ardent thirst of honour; a soul unsatisfied with all it  
has done, and an unextinguish'd desire of doing more. *Dryden.*  
UNFADED. *adj.* Not withered.  
A lovely flower,  
Unfaded yet, but yet unfed below,  
No more to mother earth, or the green stem shall owe. *Dryden.*  
UNFADING. *adj.* Not liable to wither.  
For her th' unfading rose of Eden blooms,  
And wings of seraphs shed divine perfumes. *Pope.*  
UNFAILING. *adj.* Certain; not missing.  
Nothing the united voice of all history proclaims so loud,  
as the certain, unfailing curse, that has punished and overtook  
sacrilege. *South's Sermons.*  
Thou, secure of my unfailing word,  
Compose thy swelling soul, and sheath the sword. *Dryden.*  
UNFAIR. *adj.* Disingenuous; seditious; not honest.  
You come, like an unfair merchant, to charge me with  
being in your debt. *Swift.*  
UNFAITHFUL. *adj.*  
1. Perfidious; treacherous.  
If you break one jot of your promise, I will think you  
the most atheistical break-promise, and the most unworthy,  
that may be chosen out of the gross band of the un-  
faithful. *Shakespeare.*  
My feet, through wine, unfaithful to their weight,  
Betray'd me tumbling from a tow'ry height. *Pope.*  
2. Impious; infidel.  
Thence shall come  
To judge th' unfaithful dead; but to reward  
His faithful, and receive them into bliss. *Milton's Par. Lost.*  
UNFAITHFULLY. *adv.* Treacherously; perfidiously.  
There is danger of being unfaithfully counselled; and more  
for the good of them that counsel, than for him that is  
counselled. *Bacon.*  
UNFAITHFULNESS. *n. f.* Treachery; perfidiousness.  
As the obscurity of what some writers deliver, makes it  
very difficult to be understood; so the unfaithfulness of too  
many others, makes it unfit to be relied on. *Boyle.*  
UNFAILOWED. *adj.* Not fallowed.  
Th' unfallow'd glebe  
Yearly o'ercomes the granaries with stores  
Of golden wheat. *Phillips.*  
UNFAMILIAR. *adj.* Unaccustomed; such as is not com-  
mon.  
The matters which we handle, seem, by reason of new-  
ness, dark, intricate, unfamiliar. *Hooker, b. i.*  
Chaucer's uncouth, or rather unfamiliar, language, deters  
many readers. *Warton's Spenser.*  
UNFASHIONABLE. *adj.* Not modish; not according to the  
reigning custom.  
A man writes good sense, but he has not a happy manner  
of expression. Perhaps he uses obsolete and unfashionable  
language. *Watts's Logic.*  
UNFASHIONABLENESS. *n. f.* Deviation from the mode.  
Natural unfashionableness is much better than apish, affected  
postures. *Locke.*  
UNFASHIONED. *adj.*  
1. Not modified by art.  
Mark but how terribly his eyes appear;  
And yet there is something roughly noble there;  
Which, in unfashion'd nature, looks divine,  
And, like a gem, does in the quarry shine. *Dryden.*  
2. Having no regular form.  
A lifeless lump, unfashion'd and unfram'd,  
Of jarring seeds, and justly chaos nam'd. *Dryden.*  
UNFASHIONABLY. *adv.* [from unfashionable.]  
1. Not according to the fashion.  
2. Unartfully.  
Deform'd, unfinish'd, sent before my time  
Into this breathing world, scarce half made up;  
And that so lamely and unfashionably,  
That dogs bark at me. *Shakespeare's Rich. III.*  
TO UNFASTEN. *v. a.* To loose; to unfix.  
He had no sooner unfastened his hold, but that a wave  
forcibly spoiled his weaker hand of hold. *Sidney, b. ii.*

# UNF

His foes are so enrooted with his friends,  
That plucking to unfix an enemy,  
He doth unfasten so, and shake a friend. *Shakespeare.*  
Then in the key-hole turns  
Th' intricate wards, and every bolt and bar  
Of massy iron, or solid rock, with ease  
Unfastens. *Milton's Par. Lost. b. ii. l. 876.*  
UNFATHERED. *adj.* Fatherless; having no father.  
They do observe  
Unfather'd heirs, and loathly births of nature. *Shakespeare.*  
UNFATHOMABLE. *n. f.*  
1. Not to be fathomed by a line.  
In the midst of the plain a beautiful lake, which the in-  
habitants thereabouts pretend is unfathomable. *Addison.*  
Beneath unfathomable depths they faint,  
And secret in their gloomy caverns pant. *Addison's Ovid.*  
2. That of which the end or extent cannot be found.  
A thousand parts of our bodies may be diversified in all  
the dimensions of solid bodies; which overwhelms the fancy  
in a new abyss of unfathomable number. *Bentley's Sermons.*  
UNFATHOMABLY. *adv.* So as not to be founded.  
Cover'd pits, unfathomably deep. *Thomson.*  
UNFATHOMED. *adj.* Not to be founded.  
The Titan race  
He sing'd with light'ning, rowl within the unfathom'd space. *Dryden.*  
UNFATIGUED. *adj.* Unwearied; untired.  
Over dank, and dry,  
They journey toilsome, unfatig'd with length  
Of march. *Phillips.*  
UNFAVOURABLY. *adv.*  
1. Unkindly; unpropitiously.  
2. So as not to countenance, or support.  
Bacon speaks not unfavourably of this. *Glanville.*  
UNFAVOUR. *n.*  
1. Not affrighted; intrepid; not terrified.  
Just men  
Though heaven should speak with all his wrath at once,  
That with his breath the hinges of the world  
Did crack, we should stand upright and unfear'd. *B. Johnson.*  
2. Not dreaded; not regarded with terror.  
UNFEASIBLE. *adj.* Impracticable.  
UNFEATHERED. *adj.* Implumous; naked of feathers.  
The mother nightingale laments alone;  
Whose nest some prying churl had found, and thence  
By stealth convey'd th' unfather'd innocence. *Dryden.*  
UNFEATURED. *adj.* Deformed; wanting regularity of fea-  
tures.  
Village rough,  
Deform'd, unfatur'd, and a skin of buff. *Dryden.*  
UNFED. *adj.* Not supplied with food.  
Each bone might through his body well be read,  
And every sinew seen through his long fast;  
For ought he car'd, his carcass long unfed. *Fairy Queen.*  
A grilly foaming wolf his ears, long unfed. *Reverend.*  
UNFEED. *adj.* Unpaid.  
It is like the breath of an unfeed lawyer; you gave me no-  
thing for't. *Shakespeare's K. Lear.*  
UNFEELING. *adj.* Insensible; void of mental sensibility.  
Dull, unfeeling, barren ignorance,  
Is made my goaler to attend on me. *Shakespeare. Rich. II.*  
Unlucky Vellied! thy unfeeling master,  
The more thou ticklest, gripes his fit the faster. *Pope.*  
UNFEIGNED. *adj.* Not counterfeited; not hypocritical; real;  
sincere.  
Here I take the like unfeigned oath,  
Never to marry her. *Shakespeare. Taming of the Shrew.*  
Thousand decencies that daily flow  
From all her words and actions, mix'd with love,  
And sweet compliance, which declare unfeigned  
Union of mind. *Milton's Par. Lost.*  
Sorrow unfeign'd, and humiliation meek. *Milton.*  
Employ it in unfeigned piety towards God. *Sprat.*  
UNFEIGNEDLY. *adv.* Really; sincerely; without hypocrisy.  
He pardoneth all them that truly repent, and unfeignedly  
believe his holy gospel. *Common Prayer.*  
How should they be unfeignedly just, whom religion doth  
not cause to be such; or they religious, which are not found  
such by the proof of their just actions? *Hooker.*  
Prince dauphin, can you love this lady? —  
— I love her most unfeignedly. *Shakespeare. K. John.*  
Thou hast brought me and my people unfeignedly to repent  
of the sins we have committed. *K. Charles.*  
UNFEELT. *adj.* Not felt; not perceived.  
All my treasury  
Is but yet unfelt thanks, which, more enrich'd,  
Shall be your love and labour's recompence. *Shakespeare.*  
Her looks, from that time infus'd  
Sweetness into my heart, unfelt before. *Milton's Par. Lost.*  
'Tis pleasant, safely to behold from shore  
The rowling ships, and hear the tempest roar;

# UNF

Not that another's pain is our delight,  
But pains unfelt produce the pleasing sight. *Dryden.*  
UNFENCED. *adj.*  
1. Naked of fortification.  
I'd play incessantly upon these jades;  
Even till unfenced desolation  
Leave them as naked as the vulgar air. *Shakespeare.*  
2. Not furrounded by any inclosure.  
UNFERMENTED. *adj.* Not fermented.  
All such vegetables must be unferrmented; for fermenta-  
tion changes their nature. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*  
UNFERTILE. *adj.* Not fruitful; not prolific.  
Peace is not such a dry tree, such a tasteless, infertile thing,  
but that it might fructify and increase. *Deacy of Piety.*  
TO UNFETTER. *v. a.* To unchain; to free from shackles.  
Unfetter me with speed, *Dryden.*  
I see you troubled that I bleed.  
This most useful principle may be unfetter'd, and restored  
to its native freedom of exercise. *Addison's Spectator.*  
The soul in these instances is not entirely loose and un-  
fetter'd from the body. *Addison's Spectator.*  
Th' unfetter'd mind by thee sublim'd. *Thomson.*  
UNFIGURED. *adj.* Representing no animal form.  
In unfigured paintings the noblest is the imitation of mar-  
bles, and of architecture, as arches, freezes. *Wotton.*  
UNFILLED. *adj.* Not filled; not supplied.  
Come not to table, but when thy need invites thee; and  
if thou best in health, leave something of thy appetite un-  
filled. *Taylor's Rule of Living Holy.*  
The air did not precisely fill up the vacuities of the vessel,  
since it left so many unfilled. *Boyle.*  
The throne of my forefathers  
Still stands unfill'd. *Addison's Cato.*  
UNFIRM. *adj.*  
1. Weak; feeble.  
Our fancies are more giddy and unfirm  
Than women's are. *Shakespeare. Twelfth Night.*  
So is the unfirm king.  
In three divided; and his coffers found  
With hollow poverty and emptiness. *Shakespeare.*  
2. Not stable.  
Take the time, while stag'ring yet they stand,  
With feet unfirm, and prepossess the strand. *Dryden.*  
UNFULFILL. *adj.* Unfulfillable to a son.  
You offer him a wrong,  
Something unfulfill. *Shakespeare.*  
Teach the people, that to hope for heaven is a mercenary,  
legal, and therefore unfulfill, affection. *Boyle.*  
UNFINISHED. *adj.* Incomplete; not brought to an end; not  
brought to perfection; imperfect; wanting the last hand.  
It is for that such outward ornament  
Was lavish'd on their sex, that inward gifts  
Were left for haste unfinish'd. *Milton.*  
I dedicate to you a very unfinished piece. *Dryden.*  
His hasty hand left his pictures to unfinished, that the beauty  
in the picture faded sooner than in the person after whom it  
was drawn. *Spectator, N<sup>o</sup>. 83.*  
This collection contains not only such pieces as come under  
our review, but many others, even unfinished. *Swift.*  
UNFIT. *adj.*  
1. Improper; unsuitable.  
They easily perceive how unfit that were for the present,  
which was for the first age convenient enough. *Hooker.*  
Neither can I think you would impose upon me an unfit  
and over-ponderous argument. *Milton on Education.*  
2. Unqualified.  
Unfit he was for any worldly thing,  
And eke unable once to stir or go. *Spenser.*  
Old as I am, for ladies love unfit,  
The pow'r of beauty I remember yet. *Dryden.*  
A genius that can hardly take in the connection of three  
propositions, is utterly unfit for speculative studies. *Watts.*  
TO UNFIT. *v. a.* To disqualify.  
Those excellencies, as they qualified him for dominion,  
so they unfitted him for a satisfaction or acquiescence in  
his vassals. *Government of the Tongue.*  
UNFITTING. *adj.* Not proper.  
Although monosyllables, so fit in our tongue, are unfitting  
for verses, yet are they the most fit for expressing briefly the  
first conceits of the mind. *Camden.*  
UNFITLY. *adv.* Not properly; not suitably.  
Others, reading to the church those books which the apostles  
wrote, are neither untruly nor unfitly said to preach. *Hooker.*  
The kingdom of France may be not unfitly compared to a  
body that hath all its blood drawn up into the arms, breast  
and back. *Howel.*  
UNFITNESS. *n. f.*  
1. Want of qualifications.  
In setting down the form of common prayer, there was  
no need that the book should mention either the learning  
of a fit, or the unfitness of an ignorant minister. *Hooker.*



# UNF

It is looked upon as a great weakness, and *unfix'd* for business, for a man to be so open, as really to think not only what he says, but what he swears. *South.*  
 2. Want of propriety.  
 To UNFIX. *v. a.*  
 1. To loosen; to make less fast.  
 Plucking to *unfix* an enemy,  
 He doth unfasten a friend. *Shakespeare's Hen. IV.*  
 Who can impress the forest, bid the tree  
*Unfix* his earth-bound root? *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*  
 2. To make fluid.  
 Stiff with eternal ice, and hid in snow,  
 The mountain stands; nor can the rising sun  
*Unfix* her frosts, and teach them how to run. *Dryden.*  
 UNFIXED. *adj.*  
 1. Wandering; erratic; inconstant; vagrant.  
 So vast the noise, as if not fleets did join;  
 But lands *unfix'd*, and flaming nations strove. *Dryden.*  
 Her lovely looks a sprightly mind disclose,  
 Quick as her eyes, and as *unfix'd* as those. *Pope.*  
 2. Not determined.  
 Irresolute on which she should rely:  
 At last *unfix'd* in all, is only fix'd to die. *Dryden.*  
 UNFLESHED. *adj.* That has not yet the full furniture of feathers; young; not completed by time; not having attained full growth.  
 The friends thou hast, and their adoption try'd,  
 Grapple them to thy soul with hooks of steel;  
 But do not dull thy palm with entertainment  
 Of each new-hatch'd, *unflesh'd* comrade. *Shakespeare.*  
 In those *unflesh'd* days was my wife a girl. *Shakespeare.*  
*Unflesh'd* actors learn to laugh and cry. *Dryden.*  
 UNFLESHED. *adj.* Not fleshed; not seasoned to blood; raw.  
 Nature his limbs only for war made fit;  
 With some less foe thy *unflesh'd* valour try. *Cowley.*  
 As a generous, *unflesh'd* hound, that bears  
 From far the hunter's horn and cheerful cry.  
 So will I hark. *Dryden's Cleomenes.*  
 UNFOILED. *adj.* Unfolded; not put to the work.  
 The uterine powers thought themselves secure in the  
 strength of an *unfoiled* army of sixty thousand men, and in a  
 revenue proportionable. *Temple.*  
 To UNFOIL. *v. a.*  
 1. To expand; to spread; to open.  
 I saw on him rising  
 Out of the water, heav'n above the clouds  
 Unfold her crystal doors; thence on his head  
 A perfect dove descend. *Paradise Regain'd.*  
 Invade his hissing throat, and winding spires,  
 'Till stretch'd in length th' *unfolding* foe retires. *Dryden.*  
 Ah, what avail!  
 The vivid green his shining plumes unfold. *Pope.*  
 Sloth *unfolds* her arms, and wakes;  
 Lifting envy drops her snakes. *Pope's St. Cecilia.*  
 2. To tell; to declare.  
 What tidings with our cousin Buckingham?  
 —Such as my heart doth tremble to unfold. *Shakespeare.*  
 Unfold to me why you are heavy. *Shakespeare.*  
 Unfold the passion of my love;  
 Surprise her with discourse of my dear faith. *Shakespeare.*  
 Helen, to you our minds we will unfold. *Shakespeare.*  
 How comes it thus? *Unfold*, celestial guide! *Milton.*  
 Things of deep sense we may in prose unfold;  
 But they move more, in lofty numbers told. *Roscommon.*  
 3. To discover; to reveal.  
 Time shall unfold what plaited cunning hides,  
 Who covers faults, at last with shame derides. *Shakespeare.*  
 If the object be seen through two or more such convex or  
 concave glasses, every glass shall make a new image, and the  
 object shall appear in the place, and of the bigness of the last  
 image; which consideration *unfolds* the theory of microscopes  
 and telescopes. *Newton's Opticks.*  
 4. To display; to set to view.  
 We are the inhabitants of the earth, and endowed with  
 understanding; doth it then properly belong to us, to exa-  
 mine and *unfold* the works of God? *Burnet.*  
 UNFOLDING. *adj.* Directing to unfold.  
 The *unfolding* star calls up the shepherd. *Shakespeare.*  
 To UNFOOL. *v. a.* To restore from folly.  
 Have you any way to *unfool* me again? *Shakespeare.*  
 UNFORBID. *adj.* Not prohibited.  
 UNFORBIDDEN. *adj.* Not prohibited.  
 If *unforbid* thou may'st unfold  
 What we, not to explore the secrets, ask  
 Of his eternal empire. *Milton's Par. Lost.*  
 These are the *unforbidden* trees; and here we may let  
 loose the reins, and indulge our thoughts. *Norris.*  
 A good man not only forbears those gratifications, which  
 are forbidden by reason and religion, but even refrains  
 himself in *unforbidden* instances. *Atterbury.*

# UNF

UNFORBIDDENNESS. *n. f.* The state of being unforbidden.  
 The bravery you are so severe to, is no where expressly  
 prohibited in scripture; and this *unforbiddenness* they think  
 sufficient to evince, that the sumptuousness you condemn is  
 not in its own nature sinful. *Boyle.*  
 UNFORCED. *adj.*  
 1. Not compelled; not constrained.  
 His gentle and *unforc'd* accord of Hamlet  
 Sits smiling to my heart. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*  
*Unforc'd* by punishment, unaw'd by fear;  
 His words were simple, and his soul sincere. *Dryden.*  
 2. Not impelled.  
 No more can impure man retain and move  
 In that pure region of a worthy love,  
 Than earthly substance can, *unforc'd*, aspire,  
 And leave his nature to converse with fire. *Dante.*  
 3. Not feigned.  
 Upon these tidings they broke forth into such *unforced* and  
 unfeigned passions, as it plainly appeared that good-nature did  
 work in them. *Hayward.*  
 4. Not violent.  
 Windfor the next above the valley swells  
 Into my eye, and doth itself present  
 With such an easy and *unforc'd* ascent,  
 That no stupendous precipice denies  
 Access, no horror turns away our eyes. *Denham.*  
 5. Not contrary to sense.  
 If one arm is stretched out, the body must be somewhat  
 bow'd on the opposite side, in a situation which is *unforc'd*. *Dryden.*  
 UNFORCIBLE. *adj.* Wanting strength.  
 The same reason which causeth to yield that they are of  
 some force in the one, will constrain to acknowledge, that  
 they are not in the other altogether *unforcible*. *Hooker.*  
 UNFOREBODING. *adj.* Giving no omens.  
 Unnumbered birds glide through th' aerial way,  
 Vagrants of air, and *unforeboding* stray. *Pope's Odyssey.*  
 UNFOREKNOWN. *adj.* Not foreseen by preference.  
 Which had no less prov'd certain, *unforeknown*. *Milton.*  
 UNFORSEEN. *adj.* Circumcised.  
 Won by a Philistine from the *unforseen* race. *Milton.*  
 UNFORESEEN. *adj.* Not known before it happened.  
*Unforeseen*, they say, is unprepared. *Dryden.*  
 UNFORFEITED. *adj.* Not forfeited.  
 This was the antient, and is yet the *unforfeited* glory of  
 our religion. *Rogers's Sermon.*  
 UNFORGOTTEN. *adj.* Not lost to memory.  
 The thankful remembrance of so great a benefit received,  
 shall for ever remain *unforgotten*. *Kassler's Hist. of the Turks.*  
 UNFORGIVING. *adj.* Relentless; implacable.  
 The fow with her broad snout for rooting up  
 Th' intrusted seed, was judg'd to spoil the crop;  
 The covetous churl, of *unforgiving* kind,  
 Th' offender to the bloody priest resign'd. *Dryden.*  
 UNFORMED. *adj.* Not modified into regular shape.  
 All putrefaction being a dissolution of the first form, is a  
 mere confusion, and *unformed* mixture of the parts. *Bacon.*  
 The same boldness discovers itself in the several adventures  
 he meets with during his passage through the regions of *un-*  
*formed* matter. *Spektator, N<sup>o</sup>. 309.*  
 UNFORSAKEN. *adj.* Not deserted.  
 They extend no farther to any sort of sins continued in or  
*unforsaken*, than as they are reconcilable with sincere endeavours  
 to forsake them. *Hammond's Fundamentals.*  
 UNFORTIFIED. *adj.*  
 1. Not secured by walls or bulwarks.  
 Their weak heads, like towns *unfortify'd*,  
 'Twixt sense and nonsense daily change their side. *Pope.*  
 2. Not strengthened; infirm; weak; feeble.  
 It shews a will most incorrect to heav'n;  
 A heart *unfortify'd*, a mind impatient;  
 An understanding simple, and unchool'd. *Shakespeare.*  
 3. Wanting securities.  
 They will not restrain a secret mischief, which, consider-  
 ing the *unfortify'd* state of mankind, is a great defect. *Collier.*  
 UNFORTUNATE. *adj.* Not successful; unprosperous; want-  
 ing luck; unhappy.  
 All things religiously taken in hand, are prosperously ended;  
 because whether men in the end have that which religion did  
 allow to desire, or that which it teacheth them contentedly  
 to suffer, they are in neither event *unfortunate*. *Hooker.*  
 Whosoever will live altogether out of himself, and study  
 other men's humours, shall never be *unfortunate*. *Raleigh.*  
 Vindictive persons live the life of witches, who, as they  
 are mischievous, end *unfortunate*. *Bacon.*  
 He that would hunt a hare with an elephant, is not *un-*  
*fortunate* for missing the mark, but foolish for chusing such an  
 unapt instrument. *Taylor.*  
 The virgins shall on festival days  
 Visit his tomb with flowers, only bewailing  
 His lot *unfortunate* in nuptial choice,  
 From whence captivity and loss of eyes. *Milton's Agonistes.*  
 UN-

# UNF

UNFORTUNATELY. *adv.* Unhappily; without good luck.  
 Unconsulting affection *unfortunately* born to mewards,  
 made Zelmene borrow so much of her natural modesty, as  
 to leave her more decent raiments. *Sidney.*  
 Most of these artists *unfortunately* miscarry'd, by falling  
 down and breaking their arms. *Wilkins.*  
 She kept her countenance when the lid remov'd,  
 Disclos'd the heart, *unfortunately* lov'd. *Dryden.*  
 UNFORTUNATENESS. *adj.* [from *unfortunate*.] Ill luck. Not  
 in use.  
 O me, the only subject of the destinies displeasure, whose  
 greatest fortunateness is more unfortunate, than my sister's  
 greatest *unfortunateness*. *Sidney.*  
 UNFOUGHT. *adj.* [un and *fought*.] Not fought.  
 They used such diligence in taking the passages, that it  
 was not possible they should escape *unfought* with. *Krollen.*  
 UNFOUL'D. *adj.* Unpolluted; uncorrupted; not soiled.  
 The humour and tunics are purely transparent, to let  
 in light *unfoul'd* and unobscured by any inward tincture. *Mare.*  
 UNFOU'ND. *adj.* Not found; not met with.  
 Somewhat in her excelling all her kind,  
 Excited a desire till then unknown;  
 Somewhat *unfound*, or found in her alone. *Dryden.*  
 UNFRA'GABLE. *adj.* Not to be moulded.  
 The cause of their disposition for *unframable* unto societies,  
 wherein they live, is for that they discern not aright what  
 force these laws ought to have. *Hooker.*  
 UNFRA'GED. *adj.* Not formed; not fashioned.  
 A lifeless lump, unfashion'd and *unfram'd*,  
 Of jarring seeds, and justly chaos nam'd. *Dryden.*  
 UNFREQUENT. *adj.* Uncommon; not happening often.  
 Part thereof is visible unto any situation; but being only  
 discoverable in the night, and when the air is clear, it be-  
 comes *unfrequent*. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*  
 To UNFREQUENT. *v. a.* To leave; to cease to frequent. A  
 bad word.  
 Glad to shun his hostile gripe,  
 They quit their thefts, and *unfrequent* the fields. *Philips.*  
 UNFREQUENTED. *adj.* Rarely visited; rarely entered.  
 Many *unfrequent* plots there are,  
 Fitted by kind for rape and villainy. *Shakespeare.*  
 Retiring from the pop'lar noise, I seek  
 This *unfrequent* place to find some ease. *Milton.*  
 How well your cool and *unfrequent* shade  
 Suits with the chaste retirements of a maid?  
 Can he not pass an astronomick line,  
 Nor farther yet in liquid æther roll,  
 'Till he has gain'd some *unfrequent* place?  
 With what caution does the hen provide herself a nest in  
 places *unfrequent*, and free from noise. *Addison.*  
 UNFREQUENTLY. *adv.* Not commonly.  
 They, like Judas, desire death, and not *unfrequently* pur-  
 sue it. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*  
 UNFRIENDED. *adj.* Wanting friends; uncountenanced; un-  
 supported.  
 These parts to a stranger,  
 Unguided and *unfriended*, often prove  
 Rough and unhelpable. *Shakespeare, Twelfth Night.*  
 Great acts require great means of enterprise;  
 Thou art unknown, *unfriended*, low of birth. *Milton.*  
 O God!  
 Who me *unfriended* brought'st, by wondrous ways,  
 The kingdom of my fathers to possess. *Dryden.*  
 UNFRIENDLINESS. *n. f.* [from *unfriendly*.] Want of kind-  
 ness; want of favour.  
 You might be apt to look upon such disappointments as  
 the effects of an *unfriendliness* in nature or fortune to your  
 particular attempts. *Boyle.*  
 UNFRIENDLY. *adj.* Not benevolent; not kind.  
 What signifies an *unfriendly* parent or brother? 'Tis friend-  
 ship only that is the cement which effectively combines man-  
 kind. *Government of the Tongue.*  
 This fear is not that servile dread, which flies from God  
 as an hostile, *unfriendly* being, delighting in the misery of his  
 creatures. *Rogers's Sermons.*  
 UNFROZEN. *adj.* Not congealed to ice.  
 Though the more aqueous parts will, by the loss of their  
 motion, be turned into ice, yet the more subtle parts re-  
 main *unfrozen*. *Boyle.*  
 UNFRUITFUL. *adj.*  
 1. Not prolific.  
 Ah! hopeless, lasting flames! like those that burn  
 To light the dead, and warm th' *unfruitful* urn. *Pope.*  
 2. Not fructiferous.  
 The naked rocks are not *unfruitful* there;  
 Their barren tops with luscious food abound. *Waller.*  
 3. Not fertile.  
 Lay down some general rules for the knowing of fruitful  
 and *unfruitful* soils. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*  
 4. Not producing good effects.

# UNG

UNFULFILLED. *adj.* Not fulfilled.  
 Fierce desire,  
 Still *unfulfilled* with pain of longing, pines. *Milton.*  
 To UNFUL. *v. a.* To expand; to unfold; to open.  
 The next motion is that of *unfurling* the fan, in which  
 are several little flirts and vibrations. *Addison.*  
 Her ships anchor'd, and her sails *unfur'd*  
 In either Indies. *Prior.*  
 His sails by Cupid's hand *unfur'd*,  
 To keep the fair, he gave the world. *Prior.*  
 To UNFURNISH. *v. a.*  
 1. To deprive; to strip; to divest.  
 Thy speeches  
 Will bring me to consider that which may  
*Unfurnish* me of reason. *Shakespeare's Winter Tale.*  
 2. To leave naked.  
 The Scot on his *unfurnish'd* kingdom  
 Came pouring like a tide into a breach. *Shakespeare.*  
 UNFURNISHED. *adj.*  
 1. Not accommodated with utensils, or decorated with orna-  
 ments.  
 It derogates not more from the goodness of God, that he  
 has given us minds *unfurnish'd* with those ideas of himself,  
 than that he hath sent us into the world with bodies un-  
 clothed. *Locke.*  
 I live in the corner of a vast *unfurnish'd* house. *Swift.*  
 2. Unsupplied.  
 UNGA'IN. *adj.* [ungetz, Saxon.] Aukward; uncouth.  
 UNGA'INLY. *adj.* An *ungainly* strut in their walk. *Swift.*  
 UNGA'ILED. *adj.* Unhurt; un wounded.  
 Let the stricken deer go weep,  
 The hart *ungalled* play;  
 For some must watch, while some must sleep;  
 So runs the world away. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*  
 UNGA'RTERED. *adj.* Being without garters.  
 You chid at Sir Proteus, for going *ungartered*. *Shakespeare.*  
 UNGA'THERED. *adj.* Not cropped; not picked.  
 We wonder'd why she kept her fruit so long;  
 For whom so late the *ungather'd* apples hung. *Dryden.*  
 UNGENERATED. *adj.* Unbegotten; having no beginning.  
 Millions of souls must have been *ungenerated*, and have  
 had no being. *Raleigh's Hist. of the World.*  
 UNGENERATIVE. *adj.* Begetting nothing.  
 He is a motion *ungenerative*, that's infallible. *Shakespeare.*  
 UNGENEROUS. *adj.*  
 1. Not noble; not ingenuous; not liberal.  
 To look into letters already opened or dropped, is held  
 an *ungenerous* act. *Pope.*  
 2. Ignominious.  
 The victor never will impose on Cato  
*Ungenerous* terms. His enemies confess  
 The virtues of humanity are Cæsar's. *Addison.*  
 UNGENIAL. *adj.* Not kind or favourable to nature.  
 The northern shires have a more cloudy, *ungenial* air,  
 than any part of Ireland. *Swift to Pope.*  
 Sullen seas wash th' *ungenial* pole. *Thomson.*  
 UNGENTLE. *adj.* Harsh; rude; rugged.  
 Smile, gentle heav'n! or strike, *ungentle* death!  
 For this world frowns, and Edward's sun is clouded. *Shakespeare.*  
 He is  
 Vicious, *ungentle*, foolishly blunt, unkind. *Shakespeare.*  
 Love, to thee I sacrifice  
 All my *ungentle* thoughts. *Denham's Sephy.*  
 UNGENTLEMANLY. *adj.* Illiberal; not becoming a gentle-  
 man.  
 The demeanor of those under Waller, was much more *un-*  
*gentlemanly* and barbarous. *Clarendon, b. viii.*  
 This he contradicts in the almanack published for the pre-  
 sent year, and in an *ungentlemanly* manner. *Swift.*  
 UNGENTLENESS. *n. f.* Harshness; rudeness; severity.  
 Reward not thy sheepe, when ye take off his cote,  
 With twitches and patches as broad as a goat:  
 Let not such *ungentleness* happen to thine. *Tusser.*  
 UNGENTLY. *adv.* Harshly; rudely.  
 You've *ungently*, Brutus,  
 Stole from my bed. *Shakespeare's Julius Cæsar.*  
 Why speaks my father so *ungently*? *Shakespeare, Tempest.*  
 Nor was it *ungently* received by Lindamira. *Arbutnot and Pope.*  
 UNGENTLENESS. *n. f.* Unkindness; incivility.  
 You have done me much *ungentleness*  
 To shew the letter that I writ to you. *Shakespeare.*  
 UNGEOMETRICAL. *adj.* Not agreeable to the laws of geo-  
 metry.  
 All the attempts before Sir Isaac Newton, to explain the  
 regular appearances of nature, were *ungeometrical*, and all of  
 them inconsistent and unintelligible. *Chyene.*  
 UNGOLDEN. *adj.* Not overlaid with gold.  
 You, who each day can theatres behold,  
 Like Nero's palace, shining all with gold,  
 Our mean, *ungilded* stage will scorn. *Dryden.*



# UNG

To UNG'RD. *v. a.* To loose any thing bound with a girdle.  
The man *ungirded* his camels, and gave them straw and provender. *Gen. xxiv. 32.*

The blest parent  
Ungirt her spacious bosom, and discharg'd  
The pond'rous birth. *Prior.*

UNG'RT. *adj.* Loosely dressed.  
One tender foot was bare, the other shod;  
Her robe *ungirt*. *Waller.*

Mulciber assigns the proper place  
For Carians, and th' *ungirt* Numidian race. *Dryden.*  
UNGLO'RIED. *adj.* Not honoured; not exalted with praise and adoration.

Left God should be any way *unglorified*, the greatest part  
of our daily service consisteth, according to the blessed apo-  
stle's own precise rule, in much variety of palms and hymns;  
that out of so plentiful a treasure, there might be for every  
man's heart to chuse out for his own sacrifice. *Hooker.*

UNGLO'VED. *adj.* Having the hand naked.  
When we were come near to his chair, he stood up, hold-  
ing forth his hand *ungloved*, and in posture of blessing. *Bacon.*

UNG'VING. *adj.* Not bringing gifts.  
In vain at shrines th' *ungiving* suppliant stands:  
This 'tis to make a vow with empty hands. *Dryden.*

To UNG'VE. *v. a.* To loose any thing cemented.  
Small rains relax and *unglue* the earth, to give vent to in-  
flamed atoms. *Harvey on the Plague.*

She stretches, gapes, *unglues* her eyes,  
And asks if it be time to rise. *Swift.*

To UNGO'D. *v. a.* To divest of divinity.  
Were we wak'ned by this tyranny,  
T' *ungod* this child again, it could not be  
I should love her, who loves not me. *Donne.*

Thus men *ungodded* may to places rise,  
And sects may be prefer'd without disguise. *Dryden.*

UNGOD'LILY. *adv.* Impiously; wickedly.  
'Tis but an ill essay of that godly fear, to use that very  
gospel to irreverently and *ungodlily*. *Government of the Tongue.*

UNGOD'LINESS. *n. f.* Impiety; wickedness; neglect of God.  
How grossly do many of us contradict the plain precepts of  
the gospel by our *ungodliness* and worldly lusts? *Tillotson.*

UNGODLY. *adj.*  
1. Wicked; negligent of God and his laws.  
His just, avenging ire,  
Had driven out th' *ungodly* from his sight,  
And the habitations of the just. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

The finner here intended is the *ungodly* finner: he who for-  
gets or defies his God. *Rogers.*  
2. Polluted by wickedness.

Let not the hours of this *ungodly* day  
Wear out in peace. *Shakespeare.*

UNGOD'ED. *adj.* Unwounded; unhurt.  
I stand aloof, and will no reconciliation;  
'Till by some elder masters of known honour,  
I have a voice and precedent of peace,  
To keep my name *ungod'd*. *Shakespeare. Hamlet.*

UNGOD'GED. *adj.* Not filled; not fated.  
The hell-hounds, as *ungorged* with flesh and blood,  
Pursue their prey. *Dryden.*

Oh *ungor'd* appetite! Oh ravenous thirst  
Of a son's blood. *Smith's Phœdra and Hippolytus.*

UNGOVERNABLE. *adj.*  
1. Not to be ruled; not to be restrained.  
They'll judge every thing by models of their own; and  
thus are rendered unmanageable by any authority, and *un-  
governable* by other laws, but those of the sword. *Glanville.*

2. Licentious; wild; unbridled.  
So wild and *ungovernable* a poet, cannot be translated lite-  
rally; his genius is too strong to bear a chain. *Dryden.*

He was free from any rough, *ungovernable* passions, which  
hurry men on to say and do very offensive things. *Aiterbury.*

UNGVERNED. *adj.*  
1. Being without government.  
The estate is yet *ungovern'd*. *Shakespeare. Rich. III.*

It pleaseth God above,  
And all good men of this *ungovern'd* isle. *Shakespeare.*

2. Not regulated; unbridled; licentious.  
Seek for him,  
Left his *ungovern'd* rage dissolve the life  
That wants the means to lead it. *Shakespeare. K. Lear.*

Themselves they vilify'd  
To serve *ungovern'd* appetite. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

Nor what to bid, or what forbid, he knows;  
Th' *ungovern'd* tempest to such fury grows.  
From her own back the burthen would remove,  
And lays the load on his *ungovern'd* love. *Dryden.*

UNG'OT. *adj.*  
1. Not gained; not acquired.  
He is as free from touch or foil with her,  
As she from one *ungot*. *Shakespeare. Measure for Measure.*

His loins yet full of *ungot* princes; all  
His glory in the bud. *Waller.*

UNGRA'CEFUL. *adj.* Wanting elegance; wanting beauty.  
Raphael answer'd heav'n,  
Nor are thy lips *ungraceful*, fire of men. *Milton.*

A solicitous watchfulness about one's behaviour, instead of  
being mended, it will be constrained, uneasy, and *ungrace-  
ful*. *Locke.*

He enjoyed the greatest strength of good sense, and the  
most exquisite taste of politeness. Without the first learning is  
but an incumbrance; and without the last is *ungraceful*. *Addison.*

UNGRA'CEFULNESS. *n. f.* Inelegance; awkwardness.  
To attempt the putting another genius upon him, will  
be labour in vain; and what is so plaitered on, will have al-  
ways hanging to it the *ungracefulness* of constraint. *Locke.*

UNGRA'CIOUS. *adj.*  
1. Wicked; odious; hateful.  
He, catching hold of her *ungracious* tongue,  
Thereon an iron lock did fasten firm and strong. *Spenser.*

I'll in the mature time,  
With this *ungracious* paper strike the fight.  
Of the death-practis'd duke. *Shakespeare. K. Lear.*

Do not, as some *ungracious* pastors do,  
Shew me the steep and thorny way to heav'n;  
Whilft he, a puffed and reckless libertine,  
Himself the primrose path of dalliance treads,  
And reck's not his own rede. *Shakespeare. Hamlet.*

To the gods alone  
Our future offspring, and our wives are known;  
Th' audacious trumpet, and *ungracious* son. *Dryden.*

2. Offensive; unpleasing.  
Show me no parts which are *ungracious* to the sight, as all  
pre-shortenings usually are. *Dryden.*

3. Unacceptable; not favoured.  
They did not except against the persons of any, though  
several were most *ungracious* to them. *Clarendon.*

Anything of grace towards the Irish rebels, was as *ungrace-  
ous* at Oxford, as at London. *Clarendon.*

Neither is it rare to observe among excellent and learned  
divines, a certain *ungracious* manner, or an unhappy tone  
of voice, which they never have been able to shake off. *Swift.*

UNGRA'NTED. *adj.* Not given; not yielded; not bestowed.  
This only from your goodness let me gain,  
And this *ungranted*, all rewards are vain. *Dryden.*

UNGRA'TEFUL. *adj.*  
1. Making no returns, or making ill returns for kindness.  
No person is remarkably *ungrateful*, who was not also in-  
sufferably proud. *South.*

2. Making no returns for culture.  
Most when driv'n by winds, the flaming storm  
Of the long files destroys the beauteous form;  
Nor will the wither'd stock be green again;  
But the wild olive shoots, and shades th' *ungrateful* plain. *Dryden.*

3. Unpleasing; unacceptable.  
It cannot be *ungrateful*, or without some pleasure to poste-  
rity, to see the most exact relation of an action so full of  
danger. *Clarendon.*

What is in itself harsh and *ungrateful*, must make harsh  
and *ungrateful* impressions upon us. *Aiterbury.*

UNGRA'TEFULLY. *adv.*  
1. With ingratitude.  
When call'd to distant war,  
His vanquish'd heart remain'd a victim here:  
Orian's eyes that glorious conquest made;  
Nor was his love *ungratefully* repaid. *Glanville.*

We often receive the benefit of our prayers, when yet we  
*ungratefully* charge heaven with denying our petitions. *Wake.*

2. Unacceptably; unpleasing.  
UNGRA'TEFULNESS. *n. f.*

1. Ingratitude; ill return for good.  
Can I, without the detestable stain of *ungratefulness*, ab-  
stain from loving him, who, far exceeding the beautifulness  
of his shape with the beautifulness of his mind, is content so to  
abate himself as to become Dametas's servant for my sake. *Sidney.*

2. Unacceptableness; unpleasing quality.  
UNGRA'VELY. *adv.* Without seriousness.

His present portance  
Gibingly, and *ungravelly*, he did fashion. *Shakespeare.*

UNGRO'UNDED. *adj.* Having no foundation.  
Ignorance, with an indifference for truth, is nearer to it  
than opinion with *ungrounded* inclination, which is the great  
source of error. *Locke.*

This is a confidence the most *ungrounded* and irrational.  
For upon what ground can a man promise himself a future  
repentance, who cannot promise himself a futurity? *South.*

UNGRO'DINGLY. *adv.* Without ill will; willingly; heartily;  
cheerfully.

If, when all his art and time is spent,  
He lay 'twill ne'er be found, yet be content;  
Receive from him the doom *ungrudgingly*,  
Because he is the mouth of destiny. *Donne.*

UNGUA'RD. *adj.*

1. Undefended.  
Proud art thou met? Thy hope was to have reach'd  
The throne of God *unguarded*, and his side  
Abandon'd. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. vi. l. 133.*

All through th' *unguarded* gates with joy resort,  
To see the slighted camp, the vacant port. *Denham.*

No door there was th' *unguarded* house to keep,  
On creaking hinges turn'd, to break his sleep. *Dryden.*

2. Careless; negligent.  
All the evils that proceed from an untied tongue, and an  
*unguarded*, unlimited will, we put upon the accounts of  
drunkenness. *Taylor.*

The spy, which does this treasure keep,  
Does the ne'er say her prayers, nor sleep?  
Or have not gold and flattery pow'r,  
To purchase one *unguarded* hour? *Prior.*

With an *unguarded* look the now devour'd  
My nearer face; and now recall'd her eye,  
And heav'd, and strove to hide a sudden sigh. *Prior.*

It was intended only to divert a few young ladies, of good  
sense and good humour enough to laugh not only at their sex's  
little *unguarded* follies, but at their own. *Pope.*

Are we not encompassed by multitudes, who watch every  
careless word, every *unguarded* action of our lives? *Rogers.*

UNGU'RD. *adj.* Not directed; not regulated.  
The blood weeps from my heart, when I do shape,  
In forms imaginary, th' *unguided* days,  
And rotten times that you shall look upon,  
When I am sleeping with my ancestors. *Shakespeare.*

Can *unguided* matter keep itself to such exact conformi-  
ties, as not in the least spot to vary from the species? *Glanville.*

They resolve all into the accidental, *unguided* motions of  
blind matter. *Locke.*

Nature, void of choice,  
Does by *unguided* motion things produce,  
Regardless of their order. *Blackmore on the Creation.*

UNGUENT. *n. f.* [unguentum, Lat.] Ointment.  
Pre-occupation of mind ever requirerh preface of speech,  
like a fomentation to make the *unguent* enter. *Bacon.*

There is an intercourse between the magnetick *unguent* and  
the vulnerated body. *Glanville.*

With *unguents* smooth, the lucid marble shone.  
UNGU'ESSED. *adj.* Not attained by conjecture.

He me sent, for cause to me *unguess'd*. *Fairy Queen.*

UNGHA'BITABLE. *adj.* [inhabitable, Fr. inhabitable, Lat.] Not  
capable to support inhabitants; uninhabitable.

The night and day was always a natural day of twenty-four  
hours, in all places remote from the *unhabitable* poles of the  
world, and winter and summer always measured a year. *Holder.*

Though the course of the sun be curbed between the trop-  
icks, yet are not those parts directly subject to his perpendi-  
cular beams, *unhabitable*, or extremely hot. *Ray.*

UNGHA'CKED. *adj.* Not cut; not hewn; not notched with  
cuts.

With a blessed, and unwe'd retire,  
With *unhack'd* swords, and helmets all unbruise'd,  
We will bear home that lusty blood again. *Shakespeare.*

Part with *unhack'd* edges, and bear back  
Our targe undented. *Shakespeare. Ant. and Cleopatra.*

To UNGHA'LOW. *v. a.* To deprive of holiness; to profane;  
to defecate.

Perhaps the fact  
Is not so heinous now, foretasted fruit;  
Profan'd first by the serpent; by him first  
Made common, and *unhallow'd*, ere our taste. *Milton.*

The vanity *unhallow'd* the virtue. *L'Estrange.*

This one use left such an indelible sacredness upon them,  
that the impiety of the design could be no sufficient reason to  
*unhallow* and degrade them to common use. *South.*

UNGHA'LOWED. *adj.* Unholy; profane.  
Thy curish spirit  
Govern'd a wolf, who hang'd for human slaughter:  
Ev'n from the gallows did his fell soul fleet;  
And while thou lay'st in thy *unhallow'd* dam  
Infus'd itself in thee. *Shakespeare. Merchant of Venice.*

I had not unlock'd my lips  
In this *unhallow'd* air, but that this jugler  
Would think to charm my judgment, as mine eyes,  
Obtruding false rules, pranck'd in reason's garb. *Milton.*

Nor shall presume to violate these bands,  
Or touch thy person with *unhallow'd* hands. *Dryden.*

Here cease thy flight, nor with *unhallow'd* lays  
Touch the fair fame of Albion's golden days. *Pope.*

To UNGHA'ND. *v. a.* To loose from the hand.  
Still am I call'd. *Unhand* me, gentlemen. *Shakespeare.*

Unhand me, traitors. *Denham's Sephy.*

UNGHA'NDLED. *adj.* Not handled; not touched.  
A race of youthful and *unhanded* colts,  
Fetching mad bounds. *Shakespeare. Merch. of Venice.*

# UNH

# UNH

Cardinal Campeius  
Hath left the cause o' th' king *unhanded*. *Shakespeare. Hen. VIII.*

UNHANDSOME. *n. f.*  
1. Ungraceful; not beautiful.  
I was glad I had done so good a deed for a gentlewoman  
not *unhandsome*, whom before I had in like sort helped. *Sidney.*

She that so far the rest out-shin'd;  
Silvia the fair, while she was kind,  
Seems only not *unhandsome* now. *Waller.*

As I cannot admit that there is any thing *unhandsome* or ir-  
regular; so much less can I grant that there is any thing in-  
commodious in the globe. *Woodward.*

2. Illiberal; dissingenuous.  
UNHANDSOMELY. *adv.* [from *unhandsome*.]

1. Inelegantly; ungracefully.  
The ruined churches are so *unhandsomely* patched and  
thatched, that men do, even shun the places for the uncomeli-  
ness thereof. *Spenser.*

2. Dissingenuously; illiberally.  
He raves, Sir, and to cover my disdain,  
*Unhandsomely* would his denial feign. *Dryden.*

UNHANDSOMENESS. *n. f.* [from *unhandsome*.]

1. Want of beauty.  
The sweetness of her countenance did give such a grace  
to what she did, that it did make handsome the *unhandsomeness*  
of it; and make the eye force the mind to believe, that there  
was a praise in that unkindness. *Sidney, b. ii.*

2. Want of elegance.  
Be not troublesome to thyself, or to others, by *unhandsome-  
ness* or uncleanness. *Taylor.*

3. Illiberalness; dissingenuity.  
UNHANDY. *adj.* Awkward; not dexterous.

UNHANG'ED. *adj.* Not put to death by the gallows.  
There live not three good men *unhang'd* in England. *Shakespeare.*

UNHA'P. *n. f.* Misluck; ill fortune.  
She visited that place, where first she was so happy as to  
see the cause of her *unhap*. *Sidney.*

UNHA'PIED. [This word seems a participle from *unhappy*,  
which yet is never used as a verb.] Made unhappy.  
You have mislead a prince,

A happy gentleman in blood and lineament,  
By you *unhappied*, and disfigur'd clean. *Shakespeare.*

UNHA'PILY. *adv.* [from *unhappy*.] Miserably; unfortunately;  
wretchedly; calamitously.

You hold a fair assembly: you do well, lord:  
You are a churchman, or I'll tell you, cardinal,  
I should judge now most *unhappily*. *Shakespeare.*

He was *unhappily* too much used as a check upon the lord  
Coventry. *Clarendon.*

I unweeting have offended,  
*Unhappily* deceiv'd! *Milton's Par. Lost.*

There is a day a coming, when all these witty fools shall  
be *unhappily* undeceived. *Tillotson's Sermons.*

UNHA'PPINESS. *n. f.*  
1. Misery; infelicity.

If ever he have child, abortive be it,  
Prodigious, and untimely brought to light,  
And that be heir to his *unhappiness*. *Shakespeare.*

The real foundation of our *unhappiness* would be laid in our  
reason, and we should be more miserable than the beasts, by  
how much we have a quicker apprehension. *Tillotson.*

It is our great *unhappiness*, when any calamities fall upon  
us, that we are uneasy, and dissatisfied. *Wake.*

2. Calamity; distress.  
She hath often dream'd of *unhappiness*, and wak'd herself  
with laughing. *Shakespeare. Much Ado about Nothing.*

3. Misfortune; ill luck.  
St. Austin hath laid down a rule to this purpose, though  
he had the *unhappiness* not to follow it always himself. *Burnet.*

UNHA'PPY. *adj.* Wretched; miserable; unfortunate; cala-  
mitous; distressed.

Desire of wand'ring this *unhappy* morn.  
You know not, while you here attend,  
Th' unworthy fate of your *unhappy* friend:  
Breathless he lies, and his unbury'd ghost  
Depriv'd of funeral rites. *Dryden.*

To UNGHA'BOUR. *v. a.* To drive from shelter.  
UNGHA'BOURED. *adj.* Affording no shelter.

'Tis chastity:  
She that has that is clad in complete steel;  
And, like a quiver'd nymph, with arrows keen,  
May trace huge forests, and *unhallow'd* heaths,  
Infamous hills, and sandy perilous wilds. *Milton.*

UNGHA'DENED. *adj.* Not confirmed; not made hard.  
Messengers  
Of strong prevailment in *unharden'd* youth. *Shakespeare.*

UNGHA'RDY. *adj.* Feeble; tender; timorous.  
The wisest, unexperienc'd, will be ever  
Tim'rous and loth, with novice modesty;  
Irresolute, *unhardy*, undaunt'rous. *Milton.*

29 Q



# UNH

**UNHARMED.** *adj.* Unhurt; not injured.  
In strong proof of chastity well armed,  
From love's weak, childish bow the lives *unharm'd*. *Shakesp.*  
Though great light be insufferable to our eyes; yet  
the highest degree of darkness does not diseafe them, for  
causing no disorderly motion, it leaves that curious organ *un-*  
*harm'd*. *Locke.*  
The Syrens once deluded, vainly charm'd;  
Ty'd to the mast, Ulysses sail'd *unharm'd*. *Granville.*  
**UNHARMFUL.** *adj.* Innoxious; innocent.  
Themselves *unharmful*, let them live unharm'd;  
Their jaws disabled, and their claws difarm'd. *Dryden.*  
**UNHARMONIOUS.** *adj.*  
1. Not symmetrical; disproportionate.  
Those pure, immortal elements, that know  
No gross, no *unharmonious* mixture foul,  
Eject him, tainted now, and purge him off. *Milton.*  
2. Unmusical; ill-sounding.  
His thoughts are improper to his subject, his expressions  
unworthy of his thoughts, or the turn of both is *unharmo-*  
*nious*. *Dryden.*  
That barbarous custom of abbreviating words, to fit them  
to the measure of verses, has formed harsh, *unharmonious*  
sounds. *Swift.*  
**TO UNHARMNESS.** *v. a.*  
1. To loose from the traces.  
The sweating steers *unharmess'd* from the yoke,  
Bring back the crooked plough. *Dryden.*  
The mules *unharmess'd* range beside the main.  
If there were six horses, the postillion always *unharmess'd*  
four, and placed them on a table. *Pope.*  
2. To disarm; to divest of armour.  
**UNHARMED.** *adj.* Not adventured; not put in danger.  
Here I shoud still enjoy thee day and night  
Whole to myself, *unharm'd* abroad,  
Fearless at home. *Milton's Agonistes, l. 807.*  
**UNHATCHED.** *adj.*  
1. Not disclosed from the eggs.  
2. Not brought to light.  
Some *unhatch'd* practice  
Hath puddled his clear spirit. *Shakespeare.*  
**UNHEALTHFUL.** *adj.* Morbid; unwholesome.  
The diseases which make years *unhealthy*, are spotted  
fevers; and the *unhealthy* season is the autumn. *Graunt.*  
At every sentence set his life at stake,  
Though the discourse were of no weightier things,  
Than sultry fummers, or *unhealthy* springs. *Dryden.*  
**UNHEALTHY.** *adj.* Sickly; wanting health.  
No body would have a child cram'd at breakfast, who  
would not have him dull and *unhealthy*. *Locke on Education.*  
He, intent on somewhat that may ease  
*Unhealthy* mortals, and with curious search  
Examines all the properties of herbs. *Philips.*  
**TO UNHEART.** *v. a.* To discourage; to depreess.  
To bite his lip,  
And hum at good Cominius, much *unhearts* me. *Shakesp.*  
**UNHEARD.** *adj.*  
1. Not perceived by the ear.  
For the noise of drums and timbrels loud,  
Their childrens cries *unheard*. *Milton's Par. Lost.*  
2. Not vouchsafed an audience.  
What pangs I feel, unpitied and *unheard*! *Dryden.*  
3. Unknown in celebration.  
Nor was his name *unheard*, or unador'd. *Milton.*  
4. **UNHEARD OF.** Obscure; not known by fame.  
Free from hopes or fears, in humble ease,  
*Unheard of* may I live and die in peace. *Granville.*  
5. **UNHEARD OF.** Unprecedented.  
There is a foundation laid for the most *unheard of* confusion  
that ever was introduced into a nation. *Swift.*  
**UNHEATED.** *adj.* Not made hot.  
Neither salts, nor the distilled spirits of them can penetrate  
the narrow pores of *unheated* glass. *Boyle.*  
**UNHEEDDED.** *adj.* Disregarded; not thought worthy of no-  
tice.  
True experiments may, by reason of the easy mistake of  
some *unheeded* circumstance, be unsuccessfully tried. *Boyle.*  
He of his fatal gulle gave proof *unheeded*. *Milton.*  
Her hair  
In a simple knot was ty'd above;  
Sweet negligence! *unheeded* bait of love. *Dryden.*  
The triumph ceas'd—tears gush'd from ev'ry eye,  
The world's great victor pass'd *unheeded* by. *Pope.*  
**UNHEEDING.** *adj.* Negligent; careless.  
I have not often seen him; if I did,  
He pass'd unmark'd by my *unheeding* eyes. *Dryden.*  
**UNHEEDY.** *adj.* Precipitate; sudden.  
Learning his ship from those white rocks to save,  
Which all along the southern sea-coast lay,  
Threat'ning *unheedy* wreck, and rash decay,  
He nam'd Albion. *Fairy Queen, b. ii. c. 1.*

# UNI

Nor hath love's mind of any judgment taste;  
Wings and no eyes, figure *unbely* halte. *Shakesp.*  
So have I seen some tender slip,  
Sav'd with care from winter's nip;  
The pride of her carnation train  
Pluck'd up by some *unbely* twain. *Milton.*  
**TO UNBELIE.** *v. a.* To uncover; to expose to view. *Spenser.*  
**UNBELIED.** *adj.* Unaffixed; having no auxiliary; unsupported.  
*Unbely'd* I am, who pity'd the distress'd,  
And none oppressing, am by all oppress'd. *Dryden.*  
**UNBELIEFUL.** *adj.* Giving no assistance.  
I bewail good Gloster's case  
With sad, *unbelyful* tears. *Shakesp. Hen. VII.*  
**UNBELI'VN.** *part. adj.* Not hewn.  
In occasions of merriment, this rough-cast, *unbely* poetry,  
was instead of stage plays. *Dryden's Dedication to Juvenal.*  
**UNBELI'VE.** *adj.* Lax of maw; capacious.  
Though pteuxous, all too little seems  
To stuff this maw, this vast, *unbely* corp. *Milton.*  
**TO UNBINGE.** *v. a.*  
1. To throw from the hinges.  
2. To displace by violence.  
For want of cement, ribs of rock disjoin'd  
Without an earthquake, from their base would part,  
And hills *unbinge'd*, from their deep roots depart. *Blackmore.*  
3. To disorder; to confuse.  
Rather than not accomplish my revenge,  
Just or unjust, I would the world *unbinge*. *Waller.*  
If God's providence did not order it, cheats would not  
only juggle private men out of their rights, but *unbinge* states,  
and run all into confusion. *Ray on the Creation.*  
**UNBINGE.** *n. f.* Impiety; profaneness; wickedness.  
Too foul and manifest was the *unbinge* of obtruding upon  
men remission of sins for money. *Raleigh.*  
**UNBINGE.** *adj.*  
1. Profane; not hallowed.  
Doth it follow that all things now in the church are *unbinge*,  
which the Lord hath not himself precisely instituted? *Hooker.*  
2. Impious; wicked.  
We think not ourselves the holier, because we use it; so  
neither should they with whom no such thing is in use, think  
us therefore *unbinge*, because we submit ourselves unto that,  
which, in a matter so indifferent, the wisdom of authority  
and law have thought comely. *Hooker.*  
From the paradise of God,  
Without remorse, drive out the sinful pair,  
From hallow'd ground th' *unbinge*. *Milton's Par. Lost.*  
Far other dreams my erring foul employ;  
Far other raptures of *unbinge* joy. *Pope.*  
**UNBINGED.** *adj.*  
1. Not regarded with veneration; not celebrated.  
*Unbinge'd* though I am, at least, said she,  
Not unreveng'd that impious act shall be. *Dryden.*  
Pales *unbinge'd*, Ceres unemployed,  
Were all forgot. *Dryden.*  
2. Not treated with respect.  
Grieved that a visitant so long shoud wait,  
Unmark'd, *unbinge'd*, at a monarch's gate. *Pope.*  
**TO UNBOD.** *v. a.* To divest of hoops.  
*Unbode* the fair sex, and cure this fashionable tympany got  
among them. *Addison's Spectator, No. 127.*  
**UNBOD.** *adj.* Not expected; greater than hope had  
*UNBOD* for. } promised.  
With *unbode'd* success  
Th' embassadors return with promis'd peace. *Dryden.*  
Heav'n has inspir'd with a sudden thought,  
Whence your *unbode'd* safety may be wrought. *Dryden.*  
**UNBODFUL.** *adj.* Such as leaves no room to hope.  
Benedict is not the *unbodefullest* husband that I know; thus  
far I can praise him; he is of approved valour. *Shakesp.*  
I thought the routing style I wrote in, might prove no *un-*  
*bodeful* way to procure somewhat considerable from those  
great masters of chymical arcana. *Boyle.*  
**TO UNBODSE.** *v. a.* To beat from an horse; to throw from  
the saddle.  
He would *unbode* the lustiest challenger. *Shakespeare.*  
The emperor rescued a noble gentleman, whom, *unboded*  
and fore wounded, the enemy was ready to have slain. *Knaples.*  
On a fourth he flies, and him *unbodes* too. *Daniel.*  
They are forc'd  
To quit their boats, and fare like men *unbode'd*. *Waller.*  
The knights *unbode'd* may rise from off the plain,  
And fight on foot, their honour to regain. *Dryden.*  
**UNBODSITABLE.** *adj.* [unbodsitatis, Lat.] Affording no kindness  
or entertainment to strangers; cruel; barbarous.  
The cruel nation, covetous of prey,  
Stain'd with my blood th' *unbodsitable* coast. *Dryden.*  
**UNBODSTILE.** *adj.* Not belonging to an enemy.  
The high-prancing steeds  
Spurn their dismounted riders; they expire  
Indignant, by *unbode* wounds destroy'd. *Philips.*  
To

# UNI

**TO UNBODSE.** *v. a.* To drive from the habitation.  
Seek true religion: O where? Mirreus!  
Thinking her *unbode'd* here; and fled from us, *Donne.*  
Seek her at Rome.  
Death unawares with his cold, kind embrace,  
*Unbode'd* thy virgin soul from her fair biding place. *Milton.*  
**UNBODSED.** *adj.*  
1. Homeless; wanting a house.  
Call the creatures,  
Whose naked natures live in all the spight  
Of wreakful heav'n; whose bare, *unboded* trunks,  
To the conflicting elements expos'd,  
Answer meet nature. *Shakesp. Timon of Athens.*  
2. Having no settled habitation.  
But that I love the gentle Desdemona,  
I would not my *unboded*, free condition  
Put into circumscription and confine. *Shakesp. Othello.*  
Hear this,  
You *unbode'd*, lawless, rambling libertines. *Southern.*  
**UNBODS'ELLED.** *adj.* Having not the sacrament.  
Thus was I sleeping, by a brother's hand,  
Of life, of crown, of queen at once dispatch'd;  
Cut off even in the blossoms of my fin,  
*Unbode'd*, unanointed, unanell'd. *Shakesp. Hamlet.*  
**UNBODS'ELLED.** *adj.* Not humbled; not touched with shame  
or confusion.  
Should I of these the liberty regard,  
Who, freed as to their ancient patrimony,  
*Unboded*, unrepented, unreformed,  
Headlong would follow. *Milton's Par. Regain'd.*  
**UNBODRT.** *adj.* Free from harm.  
Of fifteen hundred, eight hundred were slain in the field;  
and of the remaining seven hundred, two men only came off  
*unbort*. *Bacon's War with Spain.*  
I tread more lightly on the ground;  
My nimble feet from *unbort* flow's rebound;  
I walk in air. *Dryden's State of Innocence.*  
Supported by thy care,  
Through burning climes I pass'd *unbort*,  
And breath'd in tainted air. *Addison's Spectator.*  
The stars shall fade away;  
But thou shalt flourish in immortal youth,  
*Unbort*, amidst the war of elements,  
The wrecks of matter, and the crush of worlds. *Addison.*  
**UNBORTFUL.** *adj.* Innoxious; harmless; doing no harm.  
You hope the duke will return no more, or  
You imagine me too *unbortful* an opposit. *Shakespeare.*  
Flames *unbortful*, hovering, dance in air. *Blackmore.*  
**UNBORTFULLY.** *adv.* Without harm; innocently.  
We laugh at others as innocently and as *unbortfully*, as  
at ourselves. *Pope to Swift.*  
**UNBORN.** *n. f.* [unbornis, unus and cornu, Lat.]  
1. A beast, whether real or fabulous, that has only one horn.  
Went thou the *unicorn*, pride and wrath would confound  
thee. *Shakespeare's Timon of Athens.*  
*Unicorn* may be betray'd with trees,  
Bears with glasses, men with flatterers. *Shakespeare.*  
Nature in conigerous animals hath placed the horns in-  
verted upwards, as in the rhinoceros, Indian ass, and *unicorn*  
beetles. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*  
It is not of consequence, that because Diocorides hath  
made no mention of *unicorns* horn, there is therefore no such  
thing in nature. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*  
Some *unicorns* we will allow even among insects, as those  
naïssimous beetles described by Muffetus. *Brown.*  
Will the fierce *unicorn* thy voice obey,  
Stand at the crib, and feed upon the hay? *Sandys.*  
2. A bird.  
Of the *unicorn* bird, the principal marks are these; headed  
and footed like the dunghill cock, tailed like a goose, horned  
on his forehead, with some likeness, as the *unicorn* is pictured;  
spur'd on his wings, bigger than a swan. *Grew.*  
**UNIFORM.** *adj.* [unus and forma.]  
1. Keeping its tenour; similar to itself.  
Though when confusedly mingled, as in this stratum, it  
may put on a face never so *uniform* and alike, yet it is in  
reality very different. *Woodward.*  
2. Conforming to one rule; acting in the same manner; agree-  
ing with each other.  
The only doubt is about the manner of their unity, how  
far churches are bound to be *uniform* in their ceremonies,  
and what way they ought to take for that purpose. *Hooker.*  
Creatures of what condition soever, though each in dif-  
ferent manner, yet all with *uniform* consent, admire her, as  
the mother of their peace and joy. *Hooker.*  
Numbers, being neither *uniform* in their designs, nor direct  
in their views, neither could manage nor maintain the power  
they got. *Swift.*  
**UNIFORMITY.** *n. f.* [uniformitè, Fr.]  
1. Resemblance to itself; even tenour.  
There is no *uniformity* in the design of Spenser; he aims  
at the accomplishment of no one action. *Dryden.*

# UNI

Queen Elizabeth was remarkable for that steadiness and  
*uniformity* which ran through all her actions. *Addison.*  
2. Conformity to one pattern; resemblance of one to another.  
The unity of that visible body and church of Christ, con-  
sisteth in that *uniformity*, which all the several persons there-  
unto belonging have, by reason of that one Lord, whose  
servants they all profess themselves; that one faith which they  
all acknowledge; that one baptism wherewith they are all  
initiated. *Hooker, b. iii.*  
**UNIFORMLY.** *adv.* [from *uniform*.]  
1. Without variation; in an even tenour.  
That faith received from the apostles, the church, though  
dispersed throughout the world, doth notwithstanding keep  
as safe, as if it dwelt within the walls of some one house,  
and as *uniformly* hold, as if it had but one only heart and  
soul. *Hooker, b. v.*  
The capillamenta of the nerves are each of them solid  
and uniform; and the vibrating motion of the aethereal me-  
dium may be propagated along them from one end to the  
other *uniformly*, and without interruption. *Newton's Opticks.*  
2. Without diversity of one from another.  
**UNIMAGINABLE.** *adj.* Not to be imagined by the fancy;  
not to be conceived.  
Things to their thought  
So *unimaginable*, as hate in heav'n. *Milton's Par. Lost.*  
The skilful organist plies his grave-fancied decant in lofty  
fugues, or the whole symphony, with artful and *unimaginable*  
touches, adorns and graces the well-studied chords of some  
choice composer. *Milton on Education.*  
An infinite succession of the generations of men, without  
any permanent foundation, is utterly *unimaginable*. *Tilleyson.*  
**UNIMAGINABLY.** *adv.* To a degree not to be imagined.  
Little commissures, where they adhere, may not be porous  
enough to be pervious to the *unimaginably* subtle corpuscles,  
that make up the beams of light. *Boyle.*  
**UNIMITABLE.** *adj.* [inimitabilis, Fr. inimitabilis, Lat.] Not to  
be imitated.  
Both these are *unimitable*. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*  
**UNIMORTAL.** *adj.* Not immortal; mortal.  
They betook them several ways,  
Both to destroy, or *unimmortal* make  
All kinds. *Milton.*  
**UNIMPAIRABLE.** *adv.* Not liable to waste or diminution.  
If the superior be *unimpairable*, it is a strong presumption,  
that the inferiors are likewise unimpaired. *Hakewill.*  
**UNIMPAIRED.** *adj.* Not diminished; not worn out.  
Yet *unimpair'd* with labours, or with time,  
Your age but seems to a new youth to climb. *Dryden.*  
If our silver and gold diminishes, our publick credit con-  
tinues *unimpaired*. *Addison on the State of the War.*  
**UNIMPROVED.** *adj.* Not solicited.  
If answerable stile I can obtain  
Of my celestial patroness, who deigns  
Her nightly visitation *unimpro'd*. *Milton's Par. Lost.*  
**UNIMPROV'NT.** *adj.* Assuming no airs of dignity.  
A free, *unimpro'nt*, natural, easy manner; diverting others  
just as we diverted ourselves. *Pope to Swift.*  
**UNIMPROV'NT.** *adj.* Net solicited; not teased to com-  
pliance.  
Who ever ran  
To danger *unimpro'nt*, he was then  
No better than a sanguine, virtuous man. *Denne.*  
**UNIMPROVABLE.** *adj.* Incapable of melioration.  
**UNIMPROVABLENESS.** *n. f.* [from *unimprovable*.] Quality of  
not being improvable.  
This must be imputed to their ignorance and *unimprovable-*  
*ness* in knowledge, being generally without literature. *Ham.*  
**UNIMPROVED.** *adj.*  
1. Not made more knowing.  
Not a mask went *unimpro'd* away. *Pope.*  
2. Not taught; not meliorated by instruction.  
Young Fortinbras,  
Of *unimproved* mettle hot and full. *Shakespeare. Hamlet.*  
Shallow, *unimproved* intellects, are confident pretenders to  
certainty. *Granville.*  
**UNINCREASABLE.** *adj.* Admitting no increase.  
That love, which ought to be appropriated to God, re-  
sults chiefly from an altogether, or almost *unincreasable* eleva-  
tion and vastness of affection. *Boyle.*  
**UNINDIFFERENT.** *adj.* Partial; leaning to a side.  
His opinion touching the catholic church was as *unindiffe-*  
*rent*, as, touching our church, the opinion of them that fa-  
vour this pretended reformation is. *Hooker, b. iv.*  
**UNINDUSTRIOUS.** *adj.* Not diligent; not laborious.  
Pride we cannot think to fluggish or *unindustrious* an agent,  
as not to find out expedients for its purpose. *Decay of Picty.*  
**UNINFLAMMABLE.** *adj.* Not capable of being set on fire.  
The *uninflammable* spirit of such concretcs, may be pretend-  
ed to be but a mixture of phlegm and salt. *Boyle.*  
**UNINFLAMMED.** *adj.* Not set on fire.  
When weak bodies come to be inflamed, they gather a  
much greater heat than others have *uninflamed*. *Bacon.*  
Un-



## UNI

UNINFORMED, *adj.*

1. Untaught; uninstructed.

Not *uniform*.Of nuptial sanctity, and marriage rites. *Milton's P. Lost.*No *uninformed* minds can represent virtue so noble to us,that we necessarily add splendour to her. *Pope.*

2. Unanimated; not enlivened.

UNINGENOUS, *adj.* Illiberal; disingenuous.

Did men know how to distinguish between reports and

certainties, this stratagem would be as unskillful, as it is *uningenous*. *Decay of Piety.*UNINHABITABLE, *adj.* Unfit to be inhabited.

If there be any place upon earth of that nature that para-

dise had, the same must be found within that supposed *un-**inhabitable* burnt zone, or within the tropics. *Raleigh.*

Had not the deep been form'd, that might contain

All the collected treasures of the main;

The earth had still o'erwhelm'd with water flood,

To man an *uninhabitable* flood. *Blackmore.*UNINHABITABLENESS, *n. f.* Incapacity of being inhabited.Divers radicated opinions, such as that of the *uninhabitable-*

ness of the torrid zone, of the solidity of the celestial part

of the world, are generally grown out of request. *Boyle.*UNINHABITED, *adj.* Having no dwellers.The whole island is now *uninhabited*. *Sandys.**Uninhabited*, until'd, unfownIt lies, and breeds the bleating goat alone. *Pope.*

I cast anchor on the lee-side of the island, which seemed

to be *uninhabited*. *Gulliver's Travels.*UNINJURED, *adj.* Unhurt; suffering no harm.You may as well spread out the *uninjur'd* heaps

Of misers treasure by an outlaw's den,

And tell me it is safe; as bid me hope

Danger will let a helpless maiden pass,

*Uninjur'd* in this wild, surrounding waste. *Milton.*

Then in full age, and hoary holiness

Retire, great teacher! to thy promis'd bliss:

Untouch'd thy tomb, *uninjur'd* be thy dust,As thy own fame among the future just. *Prior.*UNINSCRIPTION, *adj.* Having no inscription.

Make sacred Charles's tomb for ever known;

Obscure the place, and *uninscript'd* the stone.Oh fact accurs! *Pope.*UNINSPIRED, *adj.* Not having received any supernatural in-

struction or illumination.

Thus all the truths that men, *uninspired*, are enlightenedwith, came into their minds. *Locke.*

My pastoral muse her humble tribute brings,

And yet not wholly *uninspir'd* she sings. *Dryden.*UNINSTRUCTED, *adj.* Not taught; not helped by institution.

That fool intrudes, raw in this great affair,

And *uninstructed* how to stem the tide. *Dryden.*

It is a prejudice to none but widows and orphans,

and others *uninstructed* in the arts and management of moreskillful men. *Locke.*

It is an unspeakable blessing to be born in those parts

where wisdom flourishes; though there are even in these

parts, several poor, *uninstructed* persons. *Addison.*

Though we find few amongst us, who profess themselves

Anthropomorphites, yet we may find, amongst the ignorant

and *uninstructed* christians, many of that opinion. *Locke.*UNINSTRUCTIVE, *adj.* Not conferring any improvement.

Were not men of abilities thus communicative, their wis-

dom would be in a great measure useless, and their experience

*uninstructive*. *Addison.*UNINTELLIGENT, *adj.* Not knowing; not skilful; not hav-

ing any consciousness.

We will give you sleepy drinks, that your senses may be

*unintelligent* of our insufficiency. *Shakespeare's Winter Tale.*

The visible creation is far otherwise apprehended by the

philosophical enquirer, than the *unintelligent* vulgar. *Glanville.*

This conclusion, if men allow'd of, they would not de-

stroy ill-formed productions. Ay, but these monsters. Let

them be so; what will your drivelling, *unintelligent*, untract-able changeling be? *Locke.*

Why then to works of nature is assign'd

An author *unintelligent* and blind;When others proceed from choice? *Blackmore.*The obvious products of *unintelligent* nature. *Bentl.*UNINTELLIGIBILITY, *n. f.* Quality of not being intelligible.Credit the *unintelligibility* of this union and monon. *Glanville.*If we have truly proved the *unintelligibility* of it in all otherways, this argumentation is undeniable. *Burnet.*UNINTELLIGIBLE, *adj.* [unintelligible, Fr.] Not such as can

be understood.

The Latin, three hundred years before Tully, was as *un-**intelligible* in his time, as the English and French of the sameperiod are now. *Swift.*

Did Thetis

These arms thus labour'd for her son prepare;

For that dull soul to stare with stupid eyes,

On the learn'd *unintelligible* prize! *Dryden.*

2

## UNI

This notion must be despised as harmless, *unintelligible* en-thusiasm. *Rogers's Sermon.*UNINTELLIGIBLE, *adj.* In a manner not to be under-

stood.

Sound is not *unintelligibly* explained by a vibrating motioncommunicated to the medium. *Locke.*

To talk of specific differences in nature, without refer-

ence to general ideas, is to talk *unintelligibly*. *Locke.*UNINTENTIONAL, *adj.* Not designed; happening without de-

sign.

Besides the *unintentional* deficiencies of my style, I have

purposely transgressed the laws of oratory, in making my pe-

riods over-long. *Boyle.*UNINTERESTED, *adj.* Not having interest.UNINTERESTED, *adj.* Not having interest.The greatest part of an audience is always *uninterested*,though seldom knowing. *Dryden.*UNINTERMITTED, *adj.* Continued; not interrupted.

This motion of the heavenly bodies seems to be partly con-

tinued and *uninterrupted*, as that motion of the first moveablepartly interpolated and interrupted. *Hale's Origin.*UNINTERMIXED, *adj.* Not mingled.*Unintermix'd* with fictitious fantasies,I verify the truth, not posture. *Daniel's Civil War.*UNINTERRUPTED, *adj.* Not broken; not interrupted.

Thy constant quiet fills my peaceful breast

With unmix'd joy, *uninterrupted* rest. *Rafsonman.*

Governments so divided among themselves in matters of

religion, maintain *uninterrupted* union and correspondence,that no one of them is for invading the rights of another. *Addison.*The hills rise insensibly, and leave the eye a vast, *uninter-**rupted* prospect. *Addison.*The *uninterrupted* sitch in superficial wounds, is re-jected. *Sharp's Surgery.*UNINTERRUPTEDLY, *adv.* Without interruption.

The will thus determined, never lets the understanding

lay by the object; but all the thoughts of the mind, and

powers of the body are *uninterruptedly* employ'd. *Locke.*UNINTRENCHED, *adj.* Not entrenched.

It had been cowardice in the Trojans, not to have at-

tempted any thing against an army that lay unfortified and *un-**intrenched*. *Pope.*UNINVESTIGABLE, *adj.* Not to be searched out.The number of the works of this visible world being *un-**investigable* by us, afford us a demonstrative proof of the un-limited extent of the creator's skill. *Key.*UNINVIATED, *adj.* Not asked.

His honest friends, at thirty hour of dusk,

Come *uninvited*. *Philips.*UNJOINTED, *adj.*

1. Disjoined; separated.

I hear the sound of words; their sense the air

Dissolves *unjointed* ere it reach my ear. *Milton's Agonist.*

2. Having no articulation.

They are all three immovable or *unjointed*, of the thick-ness of a little pin. *Greut's Majest.*UNION, *n. f.* [unio, Lat.]

1. The act of joining two or more, so as to make them

one.

Adam, from whose dear side I boast me sprung,

And gladly of our *union* hear thee speak,One heart, one soul in both! *Milton's Par. Lost.*One kingdom, joy, and *union* without end. *Milton.*

2. Concord; conjunction of mind or interests.

The experience of those profitable emanations from God,

most commonly are the first motive of our love; but when

we once have tasted his goodness, we love the spring for its

own excellency, passing from considering ourselves, to an

*union* with God. *Taylor's Rule of Living Holy.*

3. A pearl. Not in use.

The king shall drink to Hamlet's better breath;

And in the cup an *union* shall he throw,

Richer than that which four successive kings

In Denmark's crown have worn. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*4. [In law.] *Union* is a combining or consolidation of two churches

in one, which is done by the consent of the bishop, the patron,

and incumbent. And this is properly called an *union*; but

there are two other sorts, as when one church is made sub-

ject to the other, and when one man is made prelate of both,

and when a conventual is made cathedral. Touching *union*

in the first signification, there was a statute, an. 37 Hen.

VIII. chap. 21. that it should be lawful in two churches,

whereof the value of the one is not above six pounds in the

king's books, of the first fruits, and not above one mile

distant from the other. *Union* in this signification is perpe-

tual, and that is for the life of the incumbent; or real, that

is, perpetual, who ever is incumbent. *Caval.*UNIFORM, *adj.* [unus and paria, Lat.] Bringing one at a

birth.

Others make good the paucity of their breed with the du-

ration of their days, whereof there want not examples in

animals *uniform*. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

UNISON.

## UNI

UNISON, *adj.* [unus and sonus, Lat.] Sounding alone.

Sounds intermix'd with voice

Choral, or *unison*. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. vii.*UNISON, *n. f.*

1. A string that has the same sound with another.

When moved matter meets with any thing like that, from

which it received its primary impress, it will in like manner

move it, as in musical strings tuned *unisons*. *Glanville.*

2. A single unvaried note.

Lost was the nation's sense, nor could be found,

While a long, solemn *unison* went round. *Dunciad, b. iv.*UNITE, *n. f.* [unus, unitus, Lat.] One; the least number;

or the root of numbers.

If any atom should be moved mechanically, without attrac-

tion, 'tis above a hundred million millions odds to an *unit*,

that it would not strike upon any other atom, but glide

through an empty interval without contact. *Bentley's Sermons.**Units* are the integral parts of any large number. *Watts.*To UNITE, *v. a.* [unitus, Lat.]

1. To join two or more into one.

The force which went in two to be dispersed,

In one alone right hand he now *unites*. *Fairy Queen.*

Whatever truths

Redeem'd from error, or from ignorance,

Thin in their authors, like rich veins of ore,

Your works *unite*, and still discover more. *Dryden.*A proposition for *uniting* both kingdoms was begun. *Swift.*

2. To make to agree.

The king proposed nothing more than to *unite* his king-dom in one form of worship. *Clarendon.*

3. To make to adhere.

The peritonaeum, which is a dry body, may be *united*with the muscular flesh. *Wifeman's Surgery.*

4. To join.

In the lawful name of marrying,

To give our hearts *united* ceremony. *Shakespeare.*Let the ground of the picture be well *united* with coloursof a friendly nature. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

5. To join in interest.

Unto their assembly, mine honour be not thou *united*. *Genesis.*To UNITE, *v. n.*

1. To join in an act; to concur; to act in concert.

If you will now *unite* in your complaints,

And force them with a constancy, the cardinal

Cannot stand under them. *Shakespeare's Hen. VIII.*

2. To coalesce; to be cemented; to be consolidated.

3. To grow into one.

UNITE, *adv.* With union; so as to join.

The eyes, which are of a watry nature, ought to be

much painted, and *unitely* on their lower parts; but boldlytouch'd above by the light and shadows. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*UNITER, *n. f.* The person or thing that unites.Suppose an *uniter* of a middle constitution, that should par-take of some of the qualities of both. *Glanville's Sept.*UNITION, *n. f.* [unio, Fr. from unite.] The act or power

of uniting; conjunction; coalition. A word proper, but

little used.

As long as any different substance keeps off the *union*,hope not to cure a wound. *Wifeman's Surgery.*UNITIVE, *adj.* [from unite.] Having the power of unit-

ing.

That can be nothing else but the *unitive* way of reli-

gion, which consists of the contemplation and love of

God. *Norris.*UNITY, *n. f.* [unitas, Lat.]

1. The state of being one.

Those hereticks introduced a plurality of Gods; and so

made the profession of the *unity* part of the symbolum, thatshould discriminate the orthodox from them. *Hammond.*

The production of one being the destruction of another,

although they generate, they increase not; and must not be

said to multiply, who do not transcend an *unity*. *Brown.*

Man is to beget

Like of his like; his image multiply'd:

In *unity* defective; which requiresCollateral love, and dearest amity. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

Whatever we can consider as one thing, suggests to the

understanding the idea of *unity*. *Locke.*

2. Concord; conjunction.

That which you hear, you'll swear

You see, there is such *unity* in the proofs. *Shakespeare.*We, of all christians, ought to promote *unity* among our-selves and others. *Sprat's Sermons.*

3. Agreement; uniformity.

To the avoiding of dissension, it availeth much, that

there be amongst them an *unity*, as well in ceremonies as indoctrine. *Hosker, b. iv.*

4. Principle of dramatick writings, by which the tenour of the

story, and propriety of representation is preserved.

The *unities* of time, place, and action, are exactly ob-

s



# UNK

ture: very being itself does not predicate *univocally* touching God, and any created being, and intellect, and will, as we attribute them to him. *Hale.*

2. In one tenour.

All creatures are generated *univocally* by parents of their own kind; there is no such thing as spontaneous generation. *Ray.*

UNJO'YOUS. *adj.* Not gay; not cheerful.

Morn late rising o'er the drooping world,  
Lifts her pale eye *unjoyous*. *Thomson's Winter.*

UNJO'ST. *adj.* [*injuste*, Fr. *injustus*, Lat.] Iniquitous; contrary to equity; contrary to justice. It is used both of persons and things.

I should forge  
Quarrels *unjust* against the good and loyal,  
Destroying them for wealth. *Shakesp. Macbeth.*

The Pteries

Finding his usurpation most *unjust*,  
Endavour'd my advancement to the throne. *Shakesp.*

He that is *unjust* in the least, is *unjust* also in much. *Luke xvi.*

Succeeding kings just recovery of their right, from *unjust* usurpations and extortions, shall never be prejudiced by any act of mine. *K. Charles.*

Th' *unjust* the just hath slain.  
He who was so *unjust* as to do his brother an injury, will scarce be so just to condemn himself for it. *Locke.*

UNJUSTIFIABLE. *adj.* Not to be defended; not to be justified.

If these reproaches, which aim only at ostentation of wit, be so *unjustifiable*, what shall we say to those that are drawn, that are founded in malice? *Government of the Tongue.*

In a just and honourable war we engaged; not out of ambition, or any other *unjustifiable* motive, but for the defence of all that was dear to us. *Atterbury.*

If we could look into effects, we might pronounce boldly: but for a man to give his opinion of what he sees but in part, is an *unjustifiable* piece of rashness. *Addison.*

UNJUSTIFIABLENESS. *n. s.* The quality of not being justifiable.

He wished them to consider of the illegality of all those commissions, and of the *unjustifiableness* of all the proceedings which had been by virtue of them. *Clarendon.*

UNJUSTIFIABLY. *adv.* In a manner not to be defended.

UNJUSTLY. *adj.* In a manner contrary to right.

If aught against my life  
Thy country fought of thee, it fought *unjustly*. *Milton.*

Whom, but for voting peace, the Greeks pursue,  
Accus'd *unjustly*, then *unjustly* flew. *Denham.*

Your choler does *unjustly* rise,  
To see your friends pursue your enemies. *Dryden.*

Moderation the one side very justly disowns, and the other as *unjustly* pretends to. *Swift.*

UNKE'PT. *adj.* Not combed. Obsolete.

Thenot, to that I chose thou dost me tempt;  
But ah! too well I wot my humble vaine,  
And how my rhimes been rugged and *unkept*. *Spenser.*

To UNKE'NEL. *v. a.*

1. To drive from his hole.

Search, seek, find out. I warrant we'll *unkenel* the fox.  
Let me stop this way first. So, now uncape. *Shakesp.*

I warrant you, colonel, we'll *unkenel* him. *Dryden.*

2. To rouse from its secrecy, or retreat.

If his occult guilt  
Do not itself *unkenel* in one speech,  
It is a damned ghost that we have seen. *Shakesp.*

UNKE'NT. *adj.* [*un* and *ken*, to know.] Unknown. Obsolete.

Go, little book, thyself present,  
As child whose parent is *unke'nt*,  
To him, that is the president  
Of nobleness and chivalrie. *Spenser.*

UNKE'PT. *adj.*

1. Not kept; not retained.

2. Unobserved; unobeyed.

Many things kept generally heretofore, are now in like sort generally *unkept*, and abolished, every where. *Hooker.*

UNKIND. *adj.* Not favourable; not benevolent.

In nature there's no blemish but the mind;  
None can be call'd deform'd, but the *unkind*. *Shakesp.*

To the noble mind  
Rich gifts wax poor, when givers prove *unkind*. *Shakesp.*

To Nimrod our author seems a little *unkind*; and says, that he, against right, enlarged his empire. *Locke.*

A real joy I never knew,  
Till I believ'd thy passion true;  
A real grief I ne'er can find,  
Till thou prov'st perjur'd or *unkind*. *Prior.*

UNKINDLY. *adj.* [*un* and *kind*.]

1. Unnatural; contrary to nature.

They, with their filthiness,  
Polluted this same gentle soil long time,  
That their own mother loath'd their beastliness,  
And 'gan abhor her brood's *unkind* crime,  
All were they born of her own native flime. *Fairy Queen.*

# UNK

All works of nature,  
Abortive, monstrous, or *unkindly* mix'd. *Milton.*

2. Malignant; unfavourable.

The goddess, that in rural shrine,  
Dwell'd here with Pan, or Sylvan, by blest song  
Forbidding every bleak, *unkindly* fog,  
To touch the prosperous growth of this tall wood. *Milton.*

UNKINDLY. *adv.* Without kindness; without affection.

The herd, *unkindly* wife,  
Or chases him from thence, or from him flies. *Denham.*

If we *unkindly* part,  
Will not the poor fond creature break her heart. *Dryden.*

UNKINDNESS. *n. s.* [*from unkind*.] Malignity; ill-will; want of affection.

Take no *unkindness* of his hasty words. *Shakesp.*

His *unkindness*, that in all reason should have quench'd her love, hath, like an impediment in the current, made it more violent and unruly. *Shakesp. Measure for Measure.*

After their return, the duke executed the same authority in conferring all favours, and in revenging himself upon those who had manifested any *unkindness* towards him. *Clarendon.*

Eve--As one who loves, and some *unkindness* meets,  
With sweet, austere composure, thus reply'd. *Milton.*

Christ, who was the only person to have retained this *unkindness*, finds an extenuation of it. *South's Sermons.*

She sigh'd, the wept, the low'd; 'twas all the could;  
And with *unkindness* seem'd to tax the God. *Dryden.*

To UNKING. *v. a.* To deprive of royalty.

God gave king Henry, *unking'd* Richard says,  
And send him many years of sunshine days.  
It takes the force of law: how then, my lord!  
If as they would *unking* my father now,  
To make you way. *Southern.*

UNKISS'D. *adj.* Not kiss'd.

Foul words are but foul wind, and foul wind is but foul breath, and foul breath is noisome; therefore I will depart *unkiss'd*. *Shakesp. Much Ado about Nothing.*

UNKNIGHTLY. *adj.* Unbecoming a knight.

With six hours hard riding through wild places, I overgot them a little before night, near an old ill-favoured castle, the place where I perceived they meant to perform their *unknightly* errand. *Sidney, b. ii.*

To UNKNIT. *v. a.*

1. To unweave; to separate.

Would he had continued to his country  
As he began, and not *unknit* himself  
The noble knot he made. *Shakesp. Coriolanus.*

2. To open.

*Unknit* that threat'ning, *unknit* brow,  
And dart not scornful glances from those eyes. *Shakesp.*

UNKLE. *v. a.* [*uncle*, French.] The brother of a father or mother. See UNCLE.

The English power is near, led on by Malcolm,  
His uncle Siward, and the good Macduff. *Shakesp.*

Give me good fame, ye pow'rs! and make me just:  
Thus much the rogue to publick ears will trust:  
In private then--when wilt thou, mighty Jove!  
My wealthy *uncle* from this world remove? *Dryden.*

To UNKNOW. *v. a.* To cease to know.

It's already known;  
Oh! can you keep it from yourselves, *unknow* it? *Smith.*

UNKNOWABLE. *adj.* Not to be known.

Distinguish well between knowables and *unknowables*. *Watts.*

UNKNOWING. *adj.*

1. Ignorant; not knowing.

Let me speak to th' yet *unknowing* world,  
How these things came about. *Shakesp. Hamlet.*

Though *unknowing* persons may accuse others, yet can they never the more absolve themselves. *Decay of Piety.*

*Unknowing* I prepar'd thy bridal bed;  
With empty hopes of happy issue fed. *Dryden.*

*Unknowing* he requires it; and when known,  
He thinks it his; and values it, 'tis gone. *Dryden.*

His hounds, *unknowing* of his change, pursue  
The chase, and their mistaken master flew. *Dryden.*

Proteus, mounting from the hoary deep,  
Surveys his charge, *unknowing* of deceit. *Pope.*

2. Not practised; not qualified.

So Libyan huntmen, on some sandy plain,  
From shady coverts rous'd, the lion chase:  
The kingly beast roars out with loud disdain,  
And slowly moves, *unknowing* the furies steel'd,  
These were they, whose souls the furies steel'd,  
And curs'd, with hearts *unknowing* how to yield. *Pope.*

UNKNOWINGLY. *adv.* Ignorantly; without knowledge.

The beauty I behold has struck me dead:  
*Unknowingly* the strikes, and kills by chance. *Dryden.*

They are like the Syrians, who were first smitten with blindness, and *unknowingly* led out of their way, into the capital of their enemy's country. *Addison's Freibolder.*

# UNL

UNKNO'WN. *adj.*

1. Not known.

'Tis not *unknow'n* to you,  
How much I have disabled my estate.  
Many are the trees of God, that grow  
In paradise, and various, yet *unknow'n*. *Shakesp.*

To us. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

Here may I always on this downy grass,  
*Unknow'n*, unseen, my easy minutes pass. *Rowe.*

If any chance has hither brought the name  
Of Palamedes, not *unknow'n* to fame,  
Accus'd and sentenc'd for pretended crimes. *Dryden.*

Though incest is indeed a deadly crime,  
You are not guilty, since *unknow'n* 'twas done,  
And known, had been abhor'd. *Dryden's Don Sebastian.*

At fear of death, that saddens all  
With terrors round, can reason hold her throne?  
Despite the known, nor tremble at th' *unknow'n*. *Pope.*

2. Greater than is imagined.

The planting of hemp and flax would be an *unknow'n* advantage to the kingdom. *Bacon.*

3. Not having cohabitation.

I am yet  
*Unknow'n* to woman; never was forsworn. *Shakesp.*

4. Without communication.

We stopp'd at a little inn, where the man of the house, formerly a servant in the knight's family, to do honour to his old master, had, *unknow'n* to Sir Roger, put him up in a sign-post. *Addison's Spectator, N<sup>o</sup>. 122.*

UNLABOUR'D. *adj.*

1. Not produced by labour.

*Unlabour'd* harvests shall the fields adorn,  
And cluster'd grapes shall blush on ev'ry thorn. *Dryden.*

2. Not cultivated by labour.

Not eastern monarchs on their nuptial day,  
In dazzling gold and purple thine to gay,  
As the bright natives of th' *unlabour'd* field,  
Unvers'd in spinning, and in looms unskill'd. *Blackmore.*

3. Spontaneous; voluntary.

Their charms, if charms they have, the truth supplies,  
And from the theme *unlabour'd* beauties rise. *Tickell.*

To UNLACE. *v. a.*

1. To loose any thing fastened with strings.

He could not endure so cruel caresses,  
But thought his arms to leave, and helmet to *unlace*. *Spenser.*

A little river roll'd,  
By which there sat a knight with helm *unlaced*,  
Himself refreshing with the liquid cold. *Fairy Queen, b. i.*

The helmet from my brow *unlaced*. *Pope's Odyssey.*

2. To loose a lady's dress.

Can I forget, when they in prison placing her,  
With swelling heart, in spite, and due disdainfulness,  
She lay for dead, till I help'd with *unlacing* her. *Sidney.*

*Unlace* yourself, for that harmonious chime  
Tells me from you that now it is bed-time. *Donne.*

3. To make loose; to put in danger of being lost. Not in use.

You *unlace* your reputation,  
And spend your rich opinion for the name of a night-brawler. *Shakesp.*

To UNLACE. *v. a.*

1. To remove from the vessel which carries.

He's a foolish seaman,  
That, when his ship is sinking, will not  
*Unlace* his hopes into another bottom. *Denham.*

2. To exonerate that which carries.

The vent'rous merchant, who design'd for far,  
And touches on our hospitable shores,  
Charm'd with the splendour of this northern star,  
Shall here *unlace* him, and depart no more. *Dryden.*

3. To put out. Ufed of a vessel.

We landed at Tyre; for there the ship was to *unlace* her burden. *Acts xxi. 3.*

UNLAC'D. *adj.*

1. Not placed; not fixed.

Whatever we do behold now in this present world, it was unwrapped within the bowels of divine mercy, written in the book of eternal wisdom, and held in the hands of omnipotent power, the first foundations of the world being as yet *unlaced*. *Hooker, b. v.*

2. Not pacified; not stilled.

No evil thing that walks by night,  
Blue, meagre hag, or stubborn *unlaced* ghost,  
Hath hurtful pow'r o'er true virginity. *Milton.*

UNLAMENTED. *adj.* Not deplored.

After six years spent in outward opulency, and inward murmur that it was not greater, he died *unlamented* by any. *Clarendon.*

Thus *unlamented* pass the proud away,  
The pride of fools, and pageant of a day. *Pope.*

# UNL

To UNLATCH. *v. a.* To open by lifting up the latch.

My worthy wife  
The door *unlatch'd*; and, with repeated calls,  
Invites her former lord within my walls. *Dryden.*

UNLAWFUL. *adj.* Contrary to law; not permitted by the law.

Before I be convict by course of law,  
To threaten me with death is most *unlawful*. *Shakesp.*

It is an *unlawful* thing for a Jew to come unto one of another nation. *Acts x. 28.*

Shew me when it is our duty, and when *unlawful* to take these courses, by some general rule of a perpetual, never-failing truth. *South.*

The secret ceremonies I conceal;  
Uncouth, perhaps, *unlawful* to reveal. *Dryden.*

UNLAWFULLY. *adv.*

1. In a manner contrary to law or right.

He that gains all that he can lawfully this year, next year will be tempted to gain something *unlawfully*. *Taylor.*

2. Illegitimately; not by marriage.

I had rather my brother die by the law, than my son should be *unlawfully* born. *Shakesp.*

Give me your opinion, what part I, being *unlawfully* born, may claim of the man's affection; who begot me. *Addison.*

UNLAWFULNESS. *n. s.* Contrariety to law; state of being not permitted.

If those alledged testimonies of scripture did indeed concern the matter to such effect as was pretended, that which they should infer were *unlawfulness*. *Hooker.*

The original reason of the *unlawfulness* of lying is, that it carries with it an act of injustice, and a violation of the right of him, to whom we were obliged to signify our minds. *South's Sermons.*

To UNLEARN. *v. a.* To forget, or disuse what has been learned.

Antisthenes, being asked of one, what learning was most necessary for man's life? answered, to *unlearn* that which is naught. *Bacon.*

This were to imply, that all books in being should be destroyed; and that all the age should take new pains to *unlearn* those habits which have cost them so much labour. *Holder.*

The government of the tongue is a piece of morality which sober nature dictates, which yet our greatest scholars have *unlearn'd*. *Decay of Piety.*

Some cyders have by art, or age, *unlearn'd*  
Their genuine relish, and of sundry wines  
Affum'd the flavour. *Philips.*

What they thus learned from him in one way, they did not *unlearn* again in another. *Atterbury.*

A wicked man is not only obliged to learn to do well, but *unlearn* his former life. *Rogers's Sermons.*

UNLEARNED. *adj.*

1. Ignorant; not informed; not instructed.

This selected piece, which you translate,  
Foretells your studies may communicate;  
From darker dialect of a strange land,  
Wisdom that here th' *unlearn'd* shall understand. *D'avenant.*

And by succession of *unlearned* times,  
As bards began, so monks rung on the chimes. *Rowe.*

Some at the bar, with subtilty defend  
The cause of an *unlearn'd*, noble friend. *Dryden.*

Though *unlearned* men well enough understood the words white and black, yet there were philosophers found, who had subtilty enough to prove that white was black. *Locke.*

2. Not gained by study; not known.

Mere words, or such things chiefly as were better *unlearned*. *Milton on Education.*

3. Not suitable to a learned man.

I will prove those verses to be very *unlearned*, neither favouring of poetry, wit, or invention. *Shakesp.*

UNLEARNEDLY. *adv.* Ignorantly; grossly.

He, in his epistle, plainly affirmeth, they think *unlearnedly*, who are of another belief. *Brown's Vulg. Errors.*

UNLEAVENED. *adj.* Not fermented; not mixed with fermenting matter.

They baked *unleavened* cakes of the dough, for it was not leavened. *Exod. ii. 39.*

Purge out therefore the old leaven, that ye may be a new lump, as ye are *unleavened*. *1 Cor. v. 7.*

UNLEISUREDNESS. *n. s.* Business; want of time; want of leisure. Not in use.

My essay touching the scripture having been written partly in England, partly in another kingdom, it were strange if there did not appear much unevenness, and if it did not betray the *unleisuredness* of the wandering author. *Boyle.*

UNLESS. *conjunct.* Except; if not; supposing that not.

Let us not say, we keep the commandments of the one, when we break the commandments of the other: for, *unless* we observe both, we obey neither. *Hooker.*

*Unless* I look on Sylvia in the day,  
There is no day for me to look upon. *Shakesp.*

What



# U N L

What hidden strength,  
*Unless* the strength of heav'n, if you mean that. *Milton.*  
 For sure I am, *unless* I win in arms,  
 To stand excluded from Emilia's charms;  
 Nor can my strength avail, *unless* by thee,  
 Endu'd with force, I gain the victory. *Dryden.*  
 The commendation of adversaries is the greatest triumph  
 of a writer, because it never comes *unless* extorted. *Dryden.*  
 No poet ever sweetly sung,  
*Unless* he were, like Phœbus, young;  
 Nor ever nymph inspir'd to rhyme,  
*Unless*, like Venus, in her prime. *Swift.*  
*UNLESSONED*, *adj.* Not taught.  
 The full fun of me  
 Is an *unlesson'd* girl, unchool'd, unpractis'd;  
 Happy in this, she is not yet so old  
 But she may learn. *Shakespeare.*  
*UNLETTERED*, *adj.* Unlearned; untaught.  
 When the apostles of our Lord were ordained to alter the  
 laws of heathenish religion, St. Paul excepted, the rest were  
 unlettered and *unlettered* men. *Hooker, b. iv.*  
 Such as the jocund flute, or gamefome pipe  
 Stirs up among the loose, *unletter'd* hinds,  
 Who thank the gods amifs. *Milton.*  
*UNLEVELED*, *adj.* Not cut even.  
 Plods on to heav'n, and ne'er is at a loss. *Dryden.*  
*UNLIBIDINOUS*, *adj.* Not lustful.  
 In those hearts  
 Love *unlibidinous* reign'd; nor jealousy  
 Was understood, the injur'd lover's hell. *Milton.*  
*UNLICENSED*, *adj.* Having no regular permission.  
 Ask what boldness brought him hither  
*Unlicensed*. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. iv.*  
 Warn the thoughtless, self-confiding train,  
 No more, *unlicensed*, thus to brave the main. *Pope.*  
*UNLICKED*, *adj.* Shapeless; not formed: from the opinion that  
 the bear licks her young to shape.  
 Shape my legs of an unequal size,  
 To disproportion me in every part,  
 Like to a chaos, or *unlick'd* bear-whelp. *Shakespeare.*  
 Those *unlick'd* bear-whelps. *Donne.*  
 The bloody bear, an independent beast,  
*Unlick'd* to form, in groans her hate exprest. *Dryden.*  
*UNLIGHTED*, *adj.* Not kindled; not set on fire.  
 There lay a log *unlighted* on the earth:  
 For th' unborn chief the fatal fifters came,  
 And rais'd it up, and tofs'd it on the flame. *Dryden.*  
 The sacred wood, which on the altar lays,  
 Untouch'd, *unlighted* glows. *Prior.*  
*UNLIGHTSOME*, *adj.* Dark; gloomy; wanting light.  
 First the sun,  
 A mighty sphere! he fram'd, *unlightsome* first;  
 Though of æthereal mould. *Milton's Par. Lost.*  
*UNLIKE*, *adj.*  
 1. Dissimilar; having no resemblance.  
 Where cates are to *unlike* as theirs and ours, I see not how  
 that which they did, should induce, much less inforce us to  
 the same practice. *Hooker, b. v.*  
 So the twins humours, in our Terence, are  
*Unlike*; this harsh and rude, that smooth and fair. *Denham.*  
 Unlike the niceness of our modern dames;  
 Affected nymphs, with new affected names. *Dryden.*  
 Our ideas, whilst we are awake, succeed one another, not  
 much *unlike* the images in the inside of a lantern. *Locke.*  
 Some she disgrac'd, and some with honours crown'd;  
*Unlike* successes equal merits found. *Pope.*  
 2. Improbable; unlikely; not likely.  
 Make not impossible that which but seems *unlikely*. *Shakespeare.*  
 What befel the empire of Almaine were not *unlikely*  
 to befall to Spain, if it should break. *Bacon.*  
*UNLIKELIHOOD*, { [from *unlikely*.] Improbability.  
*UNLIKELINESS*, {  
 The work was carried on, amidst all the *unlikelihooods* and  
 discouraging circumstances imaginable; the builders holding  
 the sword in one hand, to defend the trowel working with  
 the other. *Saunders's Sermons.*  
 There are degrees herein, from the very neighbourhood  
 of demonstration, quite down to improbability and *unlikeliness*,  
 even to the confines of impossibility. *Locke.*  
*UNLIKELY*, *adj.*  
 1. Improbable; not such as can be reasonably expected.  
 Suspicion Mopla; for a very *unlikely* envy the hath stum-  
 bled upon. *Sidney.*  
 2. Not promising any particular event.  
 My advice and actions both have met  
 Success in things *unlikely*. *Denham's Sophy.*  
 This collection we thought not only *unlikely* to reach the  
 future, but unworthy of the present age. *Swift.*  
 Effects are miraculous and strange, when they grow by *un-*  
 likely means. *Hooker.*

# U N L

*UNLIKELY*, *adv.* Improbably.  
 The pleasures we are to enjoy in that conversation, not  
 unlikely may proceed from the discoveries each shall communi-  
 cate to another, of God and nature. *Pope.*  
*UNLIKENESS*, *n. f.* Dissimilitude; want of resemblance.  
 Imitation pleases, because it affords matter for enquiring  
 into the truth or fallhood of imitation, by comparing its like-  
 ness, or *unlikeness* with the original. *Dryden.*  
*UNLIMITABLE*, *adj.* Admitting no bounds.  
 He tells us 'tis unlimited and *unlimited*. *Locke.*  
*UNLIMITED*, *adj.*  
 1. Having no bounds; having no limits.  
 So *unlimited* is our impotence to recompence or repay  
 God's dilection, that it fetters our very wishes. *Boyle.*  
 It is some pleasure to a finite understanding, to view *un-*  
 limited excellencies, which have no bounds, though it cannot  
 comprehend them. *Tillotson.*  
 2. Undefined; not bounded by proper exceptions.  
 With gross and popular capacities, nothing doth more pre-  
 vail than *unlimited* generalities, because of their plainness at  
 the first sight; nothing less, with men of exact judgment,  
 because such rules are not safe to be trusted over far. *Hooker.*  
 3. Unconfined; not restrained.  
 All the evils that can proceed from an united tongue, and  
 an unguarded, *unlimited* will, we put upon the accounts of  
 drunkenness. *Taylor.*  
 Ascribe not unto God such an *unlimited* exercise of mercy,  
 as may destroy his justice. *Rogers's Sermons.*  
 Husbands are counselled not to trust too much to their  
 wives owning the doctrine of *unlimited* conjugal fidelity. *Abb.*  
*UNLIMITEDLY*, *adv.* Boundlessly; without bounds.  
 Many ascribe too *unlimitedly* to the force of a good mean-  
 ing, to think that it is able to bear the stress of whatsoever  
 commissions they shall lay upon it. *Decay of Piety.*  
*UNLINEAL*, *adj.* Not coming in the order of succession.  
 They put a barren scepter in my gripe,  
 Thence to be wrench'd with an *unlineal* hand,  
 No son of mine succeeding. *Shakespeare, Macbeth.*  
 To *UNLINEAL*, *v. a.* To untwist; to open.  
 About his neck  
 A green and gilded snake had wreath'd itself;  
 Who with her head, nimble in threats, approach'd  
 The opening of his mouth; but suddenly  
 Seeing Orlando, it *unwind'd* itself. *Shakespeare.*  
*UNLIQUIFIED*, *adj.* Unmelted; undissolved.  
 These huge, unwieldy lumps remained in the melted mat-  
 ter, rigid and *unliquified*, floating in it like cakes of ice  
 in a river. *Addison's Remarks on Italy.*  
 To *UNLOAD*, *v. a.*  
 1. To disburden; to exonerate.  
 Like an ass, whole back with ingots bows,  
 Thou bear'st thy heavy riches but a journey,  
 And death *unloads* thee. *Shakespeare, Meas. for Meas.*  
 Vain man forbear, of cares *unload* thy mind;  
 Forget thy hopes, and give thy fears to wind. *Greene.*  
 Some to *unload* the fertile branches run. *Pope.*  
 2. To put off any thing burdensome.  
 To you duke Humphry must *unload* his grief. *Shakespeare.*  
 Nor can my tongue *unload* my heart's great burthen, *Shak.*  
 To *UNLOCK*, *v. a.*  
 1. To open what is shut with a lock.  
 I have seen her *unlock* her closet, take forth paper. *Shakespeare.*  
 She springs a light,  
*Unlocks* the doors, and cutting out of breath,  
 The dying saw, and instruments of death. *Dryden.*  
 2. To open in general.  
 My purges, my person, my extremest means,  
 Lie all *unlock'd* to your occasions. *Shakespeare, Mer. of Venice.*  
 I had not thought to have *unlock'd* my lips  
 In this unallow'd air, but that this jugler  
 Would think to charm my judgment, as mine eyes,  
 Obtruding false rules, pranc'd in in reason's garb. *Milton.*  
 I yielded, and *unlock'd* her all my heart,  
 Who with a grain of manhood well resolv'd,  
 Might easily have shook off all her snares. *Milton.*  
 Sand is an advantage to cold clays, in that it warns them,  
 and *unlocks* their binding qualities. *Mortimer's History.*  
 A luxivium of quick-lime *unlocks* the salts that are entangled  
 in the viscid juices of some scorbuteck persons. *Arbutnot.*  
 Thy forests, Windsor! and thy green retreats  
 Invite my lays. Be present, sylvan maids!  
*Unlock* your springs, and open all your shades. *Pope.*  
*UNLOCKED*, *adj.* Not fastened with a lock.  
*UNLOCKED*, { *adj.* Unexpected; not foreseen.  
*UNLOCKED*, {  
 Yet perhaps had their number prevail'd, if the king of  
 Pontus had not come *unlock'd* for to their succour. *Sidney.*  
 How much *unlock'd* for is this expedition! *Shakespeare.*  
 God, I pray him  
 That none of you may live your natural age,  
 But by some *unlock'd* accident cut off. *Shakespeare.*  
 Whatsoever

# U N L

Whatsoever is new is *unlooked for*; and ever it mends some,  
 and pares others. *Bacon.*  
 From that high hope, to what relapse  
*Unlook'd for* are we fall'n. *Paradise Regain'd.*  
 Your affairs I have recommended to the king, but with *un-*  
*look'd* success. *Denham.*  
 Nor fame I slight, nor for her favours call;  
 She comes *unlook'd for*, if she comes at all. *Pope.*  
*UNLOOKABLE*, *adj.* [A word rarely used.] Not to be looked.  
 Whatever may be said of the *unlookable* mobility of atoms,  
 yet divers parts of matter may compose bodies, that need no  
 other cement to unite them, than the juxta-position, and  
 resting together of their parts, whereby the air, and other  
 fluids that might dissipate them, are excluded. *Boyle.*  
 To *UNLOOKABLE*, *v. a.* To lose. A word perhaps barbarous  
 and ungrammatical, the particle prefixed implying negation;  
 so that to *unlook*, is properly to bind.  
 York, *unlook* your long imprison'd thoughts,  
 And let thy tongue be equal with thy heart. *Shakespeare.*  
 The weak, wanton Cupid,  
 Shall from your neck *unlook* his am'rous fold;  
 And, like a dew-drop from the lion's mane,  
 Be shock to air. *Shakespeare, Troilus and Cressida.*  
 Turn him to any cause of policy;  
 The gordian knot of it he will *unlook*,  
 Familiar as his garter. *Shakespeare, Hen. V.*  
 If rested in you,  
 'T' *unlook* this tied-up justice, when you pleas'd. *Shakespeare.*  
 The latchet of his shoes I am not worthy to stoop down  
 and *unlook*. *Mark i. 7.*  
 He that should spend all his time in tying intricate  
 knots, only to baffle the industry of those that should attempt  
 to *unlook* them, would be thought not much to have served  
 his generation. *Decay of Piety.*  
 To *UNLOOKABLE*, *v. n.* To fall in pieces; to lose all union and  
 connexion.  
 Without this virtue, the publick union must *unlook*; the  
 strength decay; and the pleasure grow faint. *Collier.*  
*UNLOVED*, *adj.* Not loved.  
 As love does not always reflect itself, Zelmane, though  
 reason there was to love Palladius, yet could not ever persuade  
 her heart to yield with that pain to Palladius, as they feel,  
 that feel *unloved* love. *Sidney, b. ii.*  
 What though I be not fortunate;  
 But miserable most to love *unloved*!  
 He was generally *unloved*, as a proud and supercilious  
 person. *Clarendon, b. viii.*  
*UNLOVELINESS*, *n. f.* Unamiableness; inability to create love.  
 The old man, growing only in age and affection, follow-  
 ed his suit with all means of unhoneft servants, large pro-  
 mises, and each thing else that might help to countervail his  
 own *unloveliness*. *Sidney, b. ii.*  
*UNLOVELY*, *adj.* That cannot excite love. There seems by  
 this word generally more intended than barely negation. See  
*UNLOVELINESS*.  
*UNLOVING*, *adj.* Unkind; not fond.  
 Thou, blest with a goodly son,  
 Didst yield consent to disinherit him;  
 Which argu'd thee a most *unloving* father. *Shakespeare.*  
*UNLUCKY*, *adv.* Unfortunately; by ill luck.  
 Things have fallen out to *unluckily*,  
 That we have had no time to move our daughter. *Shakespeare.*  
 An ant dropt *unluckily* into the water. *L'Estrange.*  
 A fox *unluckily* crossing the road, drew off a considerable  
 detachment. *Addison's Freeholder, N° 3.*  
*UNLUCKY*, *adj.*  
 1. Unfortunate; producing unhappiness. This word is gene-  
 rally used of accidents slightly vexatious.  
 You may make an experiment often, without meeting with  
 any of those *unlucky* accidents which make such experiments  
 misfary. *Boyle.*  
 2. Unhappy; miserable; subject to frequent misfortunes.  
 Then shall I you recount a rueful case,  
 Said he; the which with this *unlucky* eye  
 I late beheld. *Fairy Queen, b. i.*  
 3. Slightly mischievous; mischievously waggish.  
 His friendship is counterfeit, seldom to trust;  
 His doings *unlucky*, and ever unjust. *Tusser.*  
 Why, cries an *unlucky* wag, a less bag might have  
 served. *L'Estrange.*  
 A lad, th' *unluckiest* of his crew,  
 Was still contriving something bad, but new. *King.*  
 4. Ill-omen'd; inauspicious.  
 When I appear, see you avoid the place,  
 And haunt me not with that *unlucky* face. *Dryden.*  
*UNLUSTRIOUS*, *adj.* Wanting splendour; wanting lustre.  
 Should I join gapes with hands  
 Made hard with hourly fallhood, as with labour;  
 Then glad myself with peeping in an eye,  
 Bate and *unlustrous* as the smoaky light  
 That's fed with stinking tallow. *Shakespeare.*

# U N M

To *UNLU'VE*, *v. a.* To separate vessels closed with chymical  
 cement.  
 Our antimony thus handled, affordeth us an ounce of ful-  
 phur, of so sulphureous a smell, that upon the *unluting* the  
 vessels, it infected the room with a scarce supportable  
 stink. *Boyle.*  
*UNMA'DE*, *adj.*  
 1. Not yet formed; not created.  
 Thou wast begot in Demogorgon's hall,  
 And saw'st the secrets of the world *unmade*. *Fairy Queen.*  
 Then might'st thou tear thy hair,  
 And fall upon the ground as I do now,  
 Taking the measure of an *unmade* grave. *Shakespeare.*  
 2. Deprived of form or qualities.  
 The first earth was perfectly *unmade* again, taken all to  
 pieces, and framed a-new. *Woodward's Nat. Hist.*  
 3. Omitted to be made.  
 You may the world of more defects upbraid,  
 That other works by nature are *unmade*;  
 That she did never at her own expence  
 A palace rear. *Blackmore.*  
*UNMA'IMED*, *adj.* Not deprived of any essential part.  
 An interpreter should give his author entire and *unmaimed*;  
 the diction and the verification only are his proper pro-  
 vince. *Pope's Preface to the Iliad.*  
*UNMA'KABLE*, *adj.* Not possible to be made.  
 If the principles of bodies are unalterable, they are also  
*unmakable* by any but a divine power. *Grew's Cosmology.*  
 To *UNMAKE*, *v. a.* To deprive of former qualities before  
 possessed. To deprive of form or being.  
 They've made themselves, and their fitness now  
 Does *unmake* you. *Shakespeare, Macbeth.*  
 God does not make or *unmake* things, to try experi-  
 ments. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*  
 Empire! thou poor and despicable thing,  
 When such as these make, or *unmake* a king. *Dryden.*  
 Bring this guide of the light within to the trial. God,  
 when he makes the prophet, does not *unmake* the man. *Locke.*  
 To *UNMAN*, *v. a.*  
 1. To deprive of the constituent qualities of a human being, as  
 reason.  
 What, quite *unmann'd* in folly? *Shakespeare, Macbeth.*  
 Gross errors *unman*, and strip them of the very principles of  
 reason, and sober discourse. *Saunders's Sermons.*  
 2. To emasculate.  
 3. To break into irresolution; to deject.  
 Her clamours pierce the Trojans ears,  
*Unman* their courage, and augment their fears. *Dryden.*  
 Ulysses veil'd his pensive head;  
 Again *unman'd*, a shower of sorrows shed. *Pope.*  
*UNMANAGEABLE*, *adj.*  
 1. Not manageable; not easily governed.  
 They'll judge every thing by models of their own, and  
 thus are rendered *unmanageable* by any authority but that of  
 absolute dominion. *Glanville.*  
 None can be concluded *unmanageable* by the milder me-  
 thods of government, till they have been thoroughly tried  
 upon him; and if they will not prevail, we make no excuses  
 for the obstinate. *Locke.*  
 2. Not easily wielded.  
*UNMANAGED*, *adj.*  
 1. Not broken by horsemanship.  
 Like colts, or *unmanaged* horses, we start at dead bones  
 and lifeless blocks. *Taylor's Rule of Living Holy.*  
 2. Not tutored; not educated.  
 Savage princes flash out sometimes into an irregular greatness  
 of thought, and betray, in their actions, an unguided force,  
 and *unmanaged* virtue. *Pelton on the Classics.*  
*UNMANLIKE*, { *adj.*  
*UNMANLY*, {  
 1. Unbecoming a human being.  
 It is strange to see the *unmanlike* cruelty of mankind, who,  
 not content with their tyrannous ambition, to have brought  
 the others virtuous patience under them, think their master-  
 hood nothing, without doing injury to them. *Sidney.*  
 Where the act is *unmanly*, or the expectation contradictory  
 to the attributes of God, our hopes we ought never to en-  
 tertain. *Collier against Despair.*  
 2. Unfitable to a man; effeminate.  
 By the greatness of the cry, it was the voice of man;  
 though it were a very *unmanlike* voice, so to cry. *Sidney.*  
 New customs,  
 Though never so ridiculous,  
 Nay, let them be *unmanly*, yet are follow'd. *Shakespeare.*  
 This is in thee a nature but affected;  
 A poor *unmanly* melancholy, sprung  
 From change of fortune. *Shakespeare, Timon of Athens.*  
 My servitude, ignoble, *unmanly*, ignominious, infamous. *Milton's Agonistes.*  
 Think not thy friend can ever feel the soft  
*Unmanly* warmth, and tenderness of love. *Addison.*  
 Unmanly



# U N M

*Unmanly* dread invades the French astony'd,  
And straight their useless arms they quit. *Philips.*  
*UNMANNERED.* *adj.* Rude; brutal; uncivil.  
You have a slanderous, beastly, unwash'd tongue,  
In your rude mouth, and favouring yourself,  
*Unmanner'd* lord. *B. Johnson's Catiline.*  
If your barking dog disturb her ease,  
Th' *unmanner'd* malefactor is arraign'd. *Dryden's Juvenal.*  
*UNMANNERLINESS.* *n. s.* Breach of civility; ill behaviour.  
A sort of *unmannerliness* is apt to grow up with young people,  
if not early restrain'd; and that is a forwardness to interrupt others speaking. *Locke on Education.*  
*UNMANNERLY.* *adj.* Ill bred; not civil; not complaisant.  
Sweetheart,  
I were *unmannerly* to take you out,  
And not to kiss you. *Shakespeare. Hen. VIII.*  
He call'd them untaught knaves, *unmannerly*,  
To bring a slovenly, unhandsome coarse  
Betwixt the wind and his nobility. *Shakespeare. Hen. IV.*  
He will prove the weeping philosopher, when he grows old,  
being so full of *unmannerly* sadness in his youth. *Shakespeare.*  
Bare-faced ribaldry is both *unmannerly* in itself, and fulsome to the reader. *Dryden.*  
A divine dares hardly shew his person among fine gentlemen;  
or, if he fall into such company, he is in continual apprehension  
that some pert man of pleasure should break an *unmannerly* jest,  
and render him ridiculous. *Swift.*  
*UNMANNERLY.* *adv.* Uncivilly.  
Forgive me,  
If I have us'd myself *unmannerly*. *Shakespeare.*  
*UNMANUR'D.* *adj.* Not cultivated.  
The land,  
In antique times was savage wilderness;  
Unpeopled, *unmanur'd*, unprov'd, unprais'd. *Fairy Queen.*  
*UNMARKED.* *adj.* Not observed; not regarded.  
I got a time, *unmarked* by any, to steal away, I cared not  
whither, so I might escape them. *Sidney.*  
This place *unmark'd*, though oft I walk'd the green,  
In all my progress I had never seen. *Dryden.*  
Entering at the gate, conceal'd in clouds,  
He mix'd, *unmark'd*, among the busy throngs,  
Borne by the tide, and pass'd unseen along. *Dryden.*  
*Unmark'd*, unhonour'd at a monarch's gate. *Pope.*  
*UNMARKED.* *adj.* Having no husband, or no wife.  
*Unmarried* men are best friends, best masters, best servants,  
but not always best subjects, for they are light to run away. *Bacon.*  
Husbands and wives, boys and *unmarried* maids. *Dryden.*  
*TO UNMARR.* *v. a.*  
1. To strip of a mark.  
2. To strip of any disguise.  
With full cups they had *unmarr'd* his soul. *Rowson.*  
Though in Greek or Latin they amuse us, yet a translation  
*unmarrs* them, whereby the cheat is transparent. *Glanville.*  
*TO UNMARR.* *v. n.* To put off the mark.  
My husband bids me; now I will *unmarr*.  
This is that face was worth the looking on. *Shakespeare.*  
*UNMARR'D.* *adj.* Naked; open to the view.  
O I am yet to learn a statesman's art;  
My kindness, and my hate *unmarr'd* I wear,  
For friends to trust, and enemies to fear. *Dryden.*  
*UNMARRABLE.* *adj.* Unconquerable; not to be subdued.  
The factor is *unmarrable* by the natural heat of man; not  
to be dulcified by concoction, beyond unfavourable condition.  
*Brown's Vulgar Errors.*  
*UNMARRABLE.* *adj.*  
1. Not subdued.  
2. Not conquerable.  
Weigh what loss your honour may sustain, if you  
Or lose your heart, or your chaste treasure open  
To his *unmarr'd* importunity. *Shakespeare. Hamlet.*  
He cannot his *unmarr'd* grief sustain.  
But yields to rage, to madness and disdain. *Dryden.*  
*UNMATCHABLE.* *adj.* Unparalleled; unequalled.  
The soul of Christ, that saw in this life the face of God,  
was, through so visible presence of Deity, filled with all  
manner of graces and virtues in that *unmatchable* degree of  
perfection; for which, of him we read it written, that God  
with the oil of gladness anointed him. *Hooker, b. v.*  
Most radiant, exquisite, and *unmatchable* beauty, tell me,  
if this be the lady of the house. *Shakespeare.*  
England breeds very valiant creatures; their matiffs are  
of *unmatchable* courage. *Shakespeare. Hen. V.*  
*UNMATCHED.* *adj.* Matchless; having no match, or equal.  
That glorious day, which two such navies saw,  
As each, *unmatch'd*, might to the world give law;  
Neptune, yet doubtful whom he should obey,  
Held to them both the trident of the sea. *Dryden.*  
*UNMEANING.* *adj.* Expressing no meaning,  
With round, *unmeaning* face. *Pope.*

# U N M

*UNMEANT.* *adj.* Not intended.  
The flying spear was after Ius sent:  
But Rhæus happen'd on a death *unmeant*. *Dryden.*  
*UNMEASURABLE.* *adj.* Boundless; unbounded.  
Common mother! thou  
Whose womb *unmeasurable*, and infinite breast  
Teems and feeds all. *Shakespeare. Timon of Athens.*  
You preserved the lustre of that noble family, which the  
*unmeasurable* profusion of ancestors had eclipsed. *Swift.*  
*UNMEASURED.* *adj.*  
1. Immense; infinite.  
Does the sun dread th' imaginary sign,  
Nor farther yet in liquid æther roll,  
'Till he has gain'd some unfrequented place,  
Lost to the world, in vast, *unmeasured* space. *Blackmore.*  
2. Not measured; plentiful.  
From him all perfect good, *unmeasured* out, descends. *Milton.*  
*UNMEASURED.* *adj.* Not formed by previous thought.  
Neither various style,  
Nor holy rapture, wanted they, to praise  
Their maker, in fit strains pronounced, or sung  
*Unmeasured*. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. v.*  
*UNMEASURED.* *adj.* Not touched; not altered.  
The flood-gate is opened and closed for six days, continuing  
other ten days *unmeasured*. *Carew.*  
*UNMEE T.* *adj.* Not fit; not proper; not worthy.  
Madam was young, *unmeet* the rule of sway. *Spenser.*  
I am *unmeet*;  
For I cannot flatter thee in pride.  
O my father!  
Prove you that any man with me convers'd  
At hours *unmeet*, refuse me, hate me. *Shakespeare.*  
Alack! my hand is sworn  
Ne'er to pluck thee from thy thorn;  
Vow, alack! for youth *unmeet*,  
Youth so apt to pluck a sweet. *Shakespeare.*  
Its fellowship *unmeet* for thee,  
Good reason was thou freely should'st dislike. *Milton.*  
That muse desires the last, the lowest place,  
Who, though *unmeet*, yet touch'd the trembling string  
For the fair fame of Anne. *Prior.*  
*UNMELLOWED.* *adj.* Not fully ripened.  
His years but young, but his experience old;  
His head *unmellow'd*, but his judgment ripe. *Shakespeare.*  
*UNMELTED.* *adj.* Undissolved by heat.  
Snow on Ætna does *unmelt* lie,  
Whence rowling flames, and scatter'd cinders fly. *Waller.*  
*UNMENTIONED.* *adj.* Not told; not named.  
They left not any error in government *unmentioned* or unpressed,  
with the sharpest and most pathetic expressions. *Clar.*  
Oh let me here sink down  
Into my grave, *unmentioned* and unmourn'd! *Southern.*  
*UNMERCHANTABLE.* *adj.* Unsaleable; not vendible.  
They feed on salt, *unmerchantable* pichard. *Carew.*  
*UNMERCIFUL.* *adj.*  
1. Cruel; severe; inclement.  
For the humbling of this *unmerciful* pride in the eagle,  
providence has found out a way. *L'Estrange.*  
The pleasant lustre of flame delights children at first; but  
when experience has convinced them, by the exquisite pain it  
has put them to, how cruel and *unmerciful* it is, they are  
afraid to touch it. *Locke.*  
Whatsoever doctrine represents God as unjust and *unmerciful*,  
cannot be from God, because it subverts the very foundation  
of religion. *Rogers's Sermons.*  
2. Unconscionable; exorbitant.  
Not only the peace of the honest, unwriting subject was  
daily molested, but *unmerciful* demands were made of his applaus.  
*Pope.*  
*UNMERCIFULLY.* *adv.* Without mercy; without tenderness.  
A little warm fellow fell most *unmercifully* upon his Gallic  
majesty. *Addison.*  
*UNMERCIFULNESS.* *n. s.* Inclemency; cruelty; want of tenderness.  
Consider the rules of friendship, left justice turn into *unmercifulness*.  
*Taylor's Rule of Living Holy.*  
*UNMERITED.* *adj.* Not deserved; not obtained otherwise  
than by favour.  
This day, in whom all nations shall be blest,  
Favour *unmerited* by me, who sought  
Forbidden knowledge by forbidden means. *Milton.*  
A tottering pinnacle *unmerited* greatness is. *Gov. Tongue.*  
*UNMERTABLE.* *adj.* Having no desert. Not in use.  
Your love deserves my thanks; but my desert  
*Unmerited*, shuns your high request. *Shakespeare.*  
*UNMERITEDNESS.* *n. s.* State of being undeserved.  
As to the freeness or *unmeritedness* of God's love; we  
need but consider, that we so little could at first deserve his  
love, that he loved us even before we had a being. *Boyle.*  
*UNMILKED.* *adj.* Not milked.  
The ewes still folded, with distended thighs,  
*Unmilk'd*, lay bleating in distressful cries. *Pope.*

# U N M

*UNMINDED.* *adj.* Not heeded; not regarded.  
He was  
A poor, *unminded* outlaw, sneaking home;  
My father gave him welcome to the shore. *Shakespeare.*  
He, after Eve seduc'd, *unminded*, slunk  
Into the wood. *Milton.*  
*UNMINDFUL.* *adj.* Not heedful; not regardful; negligent;  
inattentive.  
Worldly wights in place  
Leave off their work, *unmindful* of this law,  
To gaze on them. *Fairy Queen.*  
I shall let you see, that I am not *unmindful* of the things  
you would have me remember. *Boyle.*  
Who now enjoys thee, credulous, all gold;  
Who always vacant, in always amiable,  
Hopes thee; of flattering gales. *Milton.*  
*Unmindful.*  
*Unmindful* of the crown that virtue gives,  
After this mortal change, to her true servants,  
Amongst the enthroned gods on faintest seats. *Milton.*  
He, not *unmindful* of his usual art,  
First in dissembled fire attempts to part;  
Then roaring beats he tries. *Dryden's Virgil.*  
When those who dislike the constitution, are so very zealous  
in their offers for the service of their country, they are  
not wholly *unmindful* of their party, or themselves. *Swift.*  
*TO UNMINGLE.* *v. a.* To separate things mixed.  
It will *unmingle* the wine from the water; the wine ascend,  
ing, and the water descending. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*  
*UNMINGLED.* *adj.* Pure; not vitiated by any thing mingled.  
As easy may'st thou fall  
A drop of water in the breaking gulph,  
And take *unmingled* thence your drop again,  
Without addition or diminishing. *Shakespeare. Bacon.*  
Springs on high hills, are pure and *unmingled*. *Taylor.*  
His cup is full of pure and *unmingled* sorrow.  
Vessels of *unmingled* wine,  
Mellifluous, undecaying, and divine. *Pope.*  
*UNMINGLEABLE.* *adj.* Not susceptible of mixture. Not used.  
The sulphur of the concrete loses by the fermentation, the  
property of oil being *unmingleable* with water. *Boyle.*  
The *unmingleable* liquors retain their distinct surfaces. *Boyle.*  
*UNMIXED.* *adj.* Not fouled with dirt.  
Pais, with false, *unmixed* feet,  
Where the rais'd pavement leads athwart the street. *Gay.*  
*UNMIXED.* *adj.* Not softened.  
With public accusation, uncovered slander, *unmixed*  
rancour. *Shakespeare's Much Ado about Nothing.*  
*UNMIXED.* *adj.* Not mingled with any thing; pure; not  
corrupted by additions.  
Thy commandment all alone shall live  
Within the book and volume of my brain,  
*Unmixed* with baser matter. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*  
It exhibits a mixture of new conceits and old; whereas  
the instauration gives the new, *unmixed* otherwise than with  
some little asperion of the old. *Bacon.*  
Thy constant quiet fills my peaceful breast,  
With *unmixed* joy, uninterrupted rest. *Rowson.*  
What is glory but the blaze of fame,  
The people's praise, if always praise *unmixed*? *Milton.*  
Thy Ærethusan stream remains unfoild;  
*Unmixed* with foreign filth, and *undefild*. *Dryden.*  
Together out they fly,  
Inseparable now, the truth and lie:  
And this or that *unmixed*, no mortal ear shall find. *Pope.*  
*UNMIXED.* *adj.* Not lamented.  
Fatherless distress was left *unmixed*;  
Your widow dolours likewise be unwept. *Shakespeare.*  
*UNMIXED.* *adj.* Not wet.  
Volatile Hermes, fluid and *unmixed*,  
Mounts on the wings of air. *Philips.*  
*UNMIXED.* *adj.* Not made wet.  
The incident light that meets with a grosser liquor, will  
have its beams more or less interruptedly reflected, than they  
would be if the body had been *unmixed*. *Boyle.*  
*UNMIXED.* *adj.* Free from disturbance; free from external  
troubles.  
The fowls of the air, and the beasts of the field, are supplied  
with every thing, *unmixed* by hopes or fears. *Rogers.*  
Cleopatra was read o'er,  
While Scot, and Wake, and twenty more,  
That teach one to deny one's self,  
Stood *unmixed* on the shelf. *Prior.*  
Safe on my shore each *unmixed* swain,  
Shall tend the flocks, or reap the bearded grain. *Pope.*  
*TO UNMOOR.* *v. a.*  
1. To loose from land, by taking up the anchors.  
We with the rising moon our ships *unmoor'd*,  
And brought our captives, and our stores aboard. *Pope.*

# U N N

2. Prior seems to have taken it for casting anchor.  
Soon as the British ships *unmoor*,  
And jolly long-boat rows to shore. *Prior.*  
*UNMORALIZED.* *adj.* Untutored by morality.  
This is censured as the mark of a dissolute and *unmoralized*  
temper. *Norris.*  
*UNMORTGAGED.* *adj.* Not mortgaged.  
Is there one God unworn to my destruction?  
The least, *unmortgag'd* hope? for, if there be,  
Methinks I cannot fall. *Dryden's All for Love.*  
This he has repeated so often, that at present there is scarce  
a single gabel *unmortgaged*. *Addison's Remarks on Italy.*  
*UNMORTIFIED.* *adj.* Not subdued by sorrow and severities.  
If our conscience reproach us with *unmortified* sin, our hope  
is the hope of an hypocrite. *Rogers's Sermons.*  
*UNMOVABLE.* *adj.* Such as cannot be removed or altered.  
Wherein consists the precise and *unmovable* boundaries of  
that species. *Locke.*  
*UNMOVED.* *adj.*  
1. Not put out of one place into another.  
Vipers that do fly  
The light, oft under *unmov'd* stalls do lie. *May's Virgil.*  
Nor winds, nor winter's rage o'erthrows  
His bulky body, but *unmov'd* he grows. *Dryden.*  
Chess-men, standing on the same squares of the chess-board,  
we say they are all in the same place, or *unmoved*;  
though, perhaps, the chess-board hath been carried out of  
one room into another. *Locke.*  
2. Not changed in resolution.  
Among innumerable false, *unmov'd*,  
Unshaken, uneduc'd. *Milton.*  
3. Not affected; not touched with any passion.  
Cæsar, the world's great master and his own,  
*Unmov'd*, superior still in ev'ry state,  
And scarce detested in his country's fate. *Pope.*  
4. Unaltered by passion.  
I meant to meet  
My fate with face *unmov'd*, and eyes unwet. *Dryden.*  
*UNMOVING.* *adj.*  
1. Having no motion.  
The celestial bodies, without impulse, had continued *un-*  
active, *unmoving* heaps of matter. *Cheyne's Phil. Prin.*  
2. Having no power to raise the passions; unaffecting.  
*TO UNMOLD.* *v. a.* To change as to the form.  
Its pleasing poison  
The visage quite transforms of him that drinks,  
And the inglorious likeness of a beast  
Fixes instead, *unmoulding* reason's mintage,  
Character'd in the face. *Milton.*  
*UNMOURNED.* *adj.* Not lamented; not deplored.  
O let me here sink down  
Into my grave *unmention'd* and *unmourn'd*. *Southern.*  
*TO UNMUZZLE.* *v. a.* To loose from a muzzle.  
Now *unmuzzle* your wildom.  
Have you not set mine honour at the stake,  
And baited it with all th' *unmuzzel'd* thoughts  
Thy tyrannous heart can think? *Shakespeare. Twelfth Night.*  
*TO UNMUFFLE.* *v. a.* To put off a covering from the face.  
*Unmuffle*, ye faint stars! and thou, fair moon,  
That won't to love the traveller's benizon,  
Stoop thy pale visage through an amber cloud,  
And disinherit chaos, that reigns here  
In double night, of darkness and of shades. *Milton.*  
*UNMUSICAL.* *adj.* Not harmonious; not pleasing by sound.  
Let argument bear no *unmusical* sound,  
Nor jars interpose, sacred friendship to grieve. *B. Johnson.*  
One man's ambition wants satisfaction, another's avarice,  
a third's spleen; and this discord makes up the very *unmusical*  
harmony of our murmurs. *Decay of Piety.*  
*UNNAMED.* *adj.* Not mentioned.  
Author of evil, unknown till thy revolt,  
*Unnam'd* in heav'n. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. vi.*  
*UNNATURAL.* *adj.*  
1. Contrary to the laws of nature; contrary to the common  
instincts.  
Her offence  
Must be of such *unnatural* degree,  
That monsters it. *Shakespeare. K. Lear.*  
People of weak heads on the one hand, and vile affections  
on the other, have made an *unnatural* divorce between being  
wife and good. *Glanville's Scipio.*  
'Tis irreverent and *unnatural*, to scoff at the infirmities of  
old age. *L'Estrange.*  
2. Acting without the affections implanted by nature.  
Rome, whole gratitude  
Tow'rd her deserving children, is enroll'd  
In Jove's own book, like an *unnatural* dam,  
Should now eat up her own. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*  
If the tyrant were, to a son so noble, so *unnatural*,  
What will be to us? *Denham's Scipio.*  
3. Forced;



## UNN

3. Forced; not agreeable to the real state of persons or things.

They admire only glittering trifles, that in a serious poem are nauseous, because they are *unnatural*. Would any man, who is ready to die for love, describe his passion like Narcissus? *Dryden*.

In an heroic poem, two kinds of thoughts are carefully to be avoided; the first, are such as are affected and *unnatural*; the second, such as are mean and vulgar. *Addison*.

UNNATURALNESS. *n. f.* Contrariety to nature. *Addison*.  
The God, which is the God of nature, doth never teach *unnaturalness*. *Sidney*.

UNNATURALLY. *adv.* In opposition to nature. *Addison*.  
All the world have been frightened with an apparition of their own fancy, or they have most *unnaturally* conspired to cozen themselves. *Tillotson*.

UNNAVIGABLE. *adj.* Not to be passed by vessels; not to be navigated.

Pindar's *unnavigable* fong.

Like a swift stream from mountains pours along. *Cowley*.

Some who the depths of eloquence have found,

In that *unnavigable* stream were drown'd. *Dryden*.

Let wit her sails, her oars let wisdom lend;

The helm let pollicuck experience guide:

Yet cease to hope thy short-liv'd bark shall ride

Down spreading fate's *unnavigable* tide. *Prior*.

The Indian seas were believ'd to be *unnavigable*. *Arbutnot*.

UNNECESSARILY. *adv.* Without necessity; without need; needlessly.

To abrogate, without constraint of manifest harm thereby

arising, had been to alter *unnecessarily*, in their judgment,

the ancient, received custom of the whole church. *Hooker*.

'Tis highly imprudent in the greatest of men, *unnecessarily*

to provoke the meanest. *L'Estrange*.

These words come in without any connexion with the

story, and consequently *unnecessarily*. *Broome*.

UNNECESSARINESS. *n. f.* Needlessness.

These are such extremes as afford no middle for industry to

exist, hope being equally out-dated by the desperateness or

*unnecessariness* of an undertaking. *Decay of Piety*.

UNNECESSARY. *adj.* Needless; not wanted; useless.

The doing of things *unnecessary*, is many times the cause

why the most necessary are not done. *Hooker, b. v.*

Thou whereof zed; thou *unnecessary* letter. *Shakespeare*.

Let brave spirits, fitted for command by sea or land, not

be laid by, as persons *unnecessary* for the time. *Bacon*.

Lay that *unnecessary* fear aside;

Mine be the care new people to provide. *Dryden*.

*Unnecessary* coinage, as well as *unnecessary* revival of words,

runs into affectation; a fault to be avoided on either

hand. *Dryden*.

They did not only shun persecution, but affirmed, that

it was *unnecessary* for their followers to bear their religion

through such fiery trials. *Addison*.

The reader can easily discover how the plot will be unrav-

elled at last; but the *unnecessary* intricacies in unravelling it,

still remain to be accounted for. *Shakespeare, Illustrated*.

UNNEIGHBOURLY. *adj.* Not kind; not suitable to the duties

of a neighbour.

Parnassus is but a barren mountain, and its inhabitants

make it more so, by their *unneighbourly* deportment. *Garrick*.

UNNEIGHBOURLY. *adv.* In a manner not suitable to a neigh-

bour; with malevolence; with mutual mischief.

These two christian armies might combine

The blood of malice in a vein of league,

And not to spend it so *unneighbourly*. *Shakespeare*.

UNNEURVATE. *adj.* Weak; feeble. A bad word.

Scaliger calls them fine and lively in Museus; but abject,

*unneurved*, and unharmonious in Homer. *Broome*.

TO UNNEURVE. *v. a.* To weaken; to enfeeble.

The precepts are often so minute and full of circumstances,

that they weaken and *unneurve* his verse. *Addison*.

UNNEURVED. *adj.* Weak; feeble.

Pyrrhus at Priam drives, in rage strikes wide;

But with the whiff and wind of his fell sword,

Th' *unneurved* father falls. *Shakespeare's Hamlet*.

UNNEURVED. *adv.* [This is from un and ead, Saxon, easy; and

UNNEURVED. } ought therefore to be written *uneath*.] Scarce-

ly; hardly; not without difficulty. *Obsolete*.

Diggon, I am so stiff and itanke,

That *unneeth* I may stand any more;

And how the western wind bloweth fore,

Beating the wither'd leaf from the tree. *Spenser*.

A shepherd's boy,

When winter's wasteful spight was almost spent,

Led forth his flocke, that had been long ypent;

So faint they waxe, and feeble in the fold,

That now *unneeth* their feet could 'em uphold. *Spenser*.

UNO'BLE. *adj.* Mean; ignominious; ignoble.

I have offended reputation;

A most *unoble* swerving. *Shakespeare, Ant. and Cleopatra*.

## UNO

UNO'TED. *adj.* Not observed; not regarded; not heeded; not celebrated.

They may jest,

'Till their own scorn return to them *unoted*. *Shakespeare*.

He drew his seat familiar to her side,

Far from the sutor train, a brutal crowd;

Where the free guest *unoted* might relate,

If haply conscious of his father's fate. *Pope*.

A shameful fate now hides my hopeless head,

Unwept, *unoted*, and for ever dead. *Pope's Odyssey*.

UNNUMBERED. *adj.* Innumerable.

The skies are painted with *unnumber'd* sparks;

They are all fire, and every one doth shine. *Shakespeare*.

Our bodies are but the anvils of pain and diseases, and our

minds the whives of *unnumbered* cares and passions. *Raleigh*.

Of various forms, *unnumber'd* spectres, more

Centaur, and double shapes, besiege the door. *Dryden*.

Pitchy and dark the night sometimes appears;

Our joy and wonder sometimes the excites,

With stars *unnumber'd*. *Prior*.

UNOBSE'QUIOUSNESS. *n. f.* Incompliance; disobedience.

They make one man's particular failings, confining laws

to others; and convey them, as such, to their successors,

who are bold to misname all *unobsequiousness* to their inco-

gnitancy, presumption. *Brown's Vulgar Errors*.

UNOBEYED. *adj.* Not obeyed.

Not leave

Unworship'd, *unobey'd*, the throne supreme. *Milton*.

UNOBEY'CED. *adj.* Not charged as a fault, or contrary argu-

ment.

What will he leave *unobey'd* to Luther, when he makes

it his crime that he defied the devil. *Atterbury*.

UNOBNOXIOUS. *adj.* Not liable; not exposed to any hurt.

So *unobnoxious* now, she hath buried both;

For none to death fins, that to fin is loth. *Dome*.

In fight they stood

Unwearied, *unobnoxious* to be pain'd. *Milton's Par. Lost*.

UNOBSERVABLE. *adj.* Not to be observed; not discover-

able.

A piece of glass reduced to powder, the same which, when

entire, freely transmitted the beams of light, acquiring by

confusion, a multitude of minute surfaces, reflects, in a con-

fused manner, little and singly *unobservable* images of the

lucid body, that from a diaphanous, it degenerates into a

white body. *Boyle on Colours*.

UNOBSERVANT. *adj.*

1. Not obsequious.

2. Not attentive.

The *unobservant* multitude may have some general, con-

fused apprehensions of a beauty, that gilds the outside frame

of the universe. *Glennville*.

UNOBSERVED. *adj.* Not regarded; not attended to; not heed-

ed; not minded.

The motion in the minute parts of any solid body, which

is the principal cause of violent motion, though *unobserved*,

passeth without found. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

They the son of God, our Saviour meek,

Sung victor; and from heav'nly seat refresh'd,

Brought on his way with joy; he, *unobserved*,

Home to his mother's house private return'd. *Milton*.

Every unwonted meteor is portentous, and the appearance

of any *unobserved* star, some divine prognostick. *Glennville*.

Such was the Boyne, a poor, inglorious stream,

That in Hibernian vales obscurely stay'd,

And, *unobserved*, in wild meanders play'd. *Addison*.

Had I err'd in this case, it had been a well-meant mistake,

and might have pass'd *unobserved*. *Atterbury*.

UNOBSERVING. *adj.* Inattentive; not heedful.

His similitudes are not placed, as our *unobserving* critics

tell us, in the heat of any action; but commonly in its de-

clining. *Dryden*.

UNOBS'TRUCTED. *adj.* Not hindered; not stopped.

*Unobstructed* matter flies away,

Ranges the void, and knows not where to stay. *Blackmore*.

UNOBS'TRUCTIVE. *adj.* Not raising any obstacle.

Why should he halt at either station? why

Not forward run in *unobstructive* way? *Blackmore*.

UNOBTAINED. *adj.* Not gained; not acquired.

As the will doth now work upon that object by desire,

which is motion towards the end, as yet *unobtained*: so like-

wise upon the same heretofore received, it shall work also by

love. *Hooker*.

UNO'VIOUS. *adj.* Not readily occurring.

Of all the metals, not any so constantly discolours its un-

obvious colour, as copper. *Boyle on Colours*.

UNOCCUPIED. *adj.* Unpossessed.

If we shall discover further to the north pole, we shall find

all that tract not to be vain, useless, or *unoccupied*. *Ray*.

The fancy hath power to create them in the senses, then

*unoccupied* by external impressions. *Green's Cosmology*.

UNO-

## UNP

UNOFFERED. *adj.* Not proposed to acceptance.  
For the sad business of Ireland, he could not express a  
greater sense, there being nothing left on his part *unoffered* or  
undone. *Clarendon*.

UNOFFENDING. *adj.*

1. Harmless; innocent.

Thy *unoffending* life I could not save; *Dryden*.

2. Sinless; pure from fault.

If those holy and *unoffending* spirits, the angels, veil their

faces before the throne of his majesty; with what awe should

we, sinful dust and ashes, approach that infinite power we

have so grievously offended. *Rogers's Sermons*.

To UNOIL. *v. a.* To free from oil.

A tight maid, ere he for wine can ask,

Gustles his meaning, and *unails* the flask. *Dryden*.

UNOPENING. *adj.* Not opening.

Benighted wanderers, the forest o'er,

Curse the fav'd candle, and *unopening* door. *Pope*.

UNOPERATIVE. *adj.* Producing no effects.

The wishing of a thing is not properly the willing of it;

but an imperfect velocity, and imports no more than an idle,

*unoperative* complacency in the end, with a direct abhorrence

of the means. *South's Sermons*.

UNOPPOSE'D. *adj.* Not encountered by any hostility or ob-

struction.

Proud, art thou met? thy hope was to have reach'd

The height of thy aspiring *unoppos'd*,

The throne of God unguarded. *Milton's Par. Lost*.

To every nobler portion of the town,

The curling billows roll their restless tide:

In parties now they struggle up and down,

As armies, *unoppos'd*, for prey divide. *Dryden*.

The people, like a headlong torrent go,

And ev'ry dam they break or overflow:

But *unoppos'd* they either lose their force,

Or wind in volumes to their former course. *Dryden*.

UNORDERLY. *Disordered; irregular.*

Since some ceremonies must be used, every man would

have his own fashion; whereof what other would be the

issue, but infinite distraction, and *unorderly* confusion in the

church. *Sanderfon*.

UNORDINARY. *adj.* Uncommon; unusual.

I do not know how they can be excused from murder, who

kill monstrous births, because of an *unordinary* shape, with-

out knowing whether they have a rational soul or no. *Lectre*.

UNORGANIZED. *adj.* Having no parts instrumental to the

nourishment of the rest.

It is impossible for any organ to regulate itself: much less

may we refer this regulation to the animal spirits, an *un-*

organized fluid. *Green's Cosmology*.

UNORIGINAL. *adj.* Having no birth; ungenerated.

UNORIGINAL. *adj.* Having no birth; ungenerated.

I toil'd out my uncouth passage, forc'd to ride

Th' untractable abyss, plung'd in the womb

Of *unoriginal* night, and chaos wild. *Milton's Par. Lost*.

In scripture, Jehovah signifies, that God is undervied,

unoriginated, and self-existent. *Stephens's Sermons*.

UNORTHODOX. *adj.* Not holding pure doctrine.

A fat benefice became a crime against its incumbent; and

he was sure to be *unorthodox*, that was worth the plun-

dering. *Decay of Piety*.

UNOWNED. *adj.* Having no owner.

England now is left

To tug and scramble, and to part by th' teeth

The *unowned* interest of proud, swelling state. *Shakespeare*.

UNOWNED. *adj.*

1. Having no owner.



## UNP

**UNPASSABLE**. *adj.* Admitting no passage.  
Every country, which shall not do according to these things, shall be made not only *unpassable* for men, but most hateful to wild beasts. *Esth. xvi. 24.*  
They are vast and *unpassable* mountains, which the labour and curiosity of no mortal has ever yet known. *Temple.*  
Making a new standard for money, must make all money which is lighter than that standard, *unpassable*. *Locke.*  
You swell yourself as though you were a man of learning already; you are thereby building a most *unpassable* barrier against all improvement. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*  
**UNPASSIONATE**. *adj.* Free from passion; calm; impassioned. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*  
**UNPASSIONATED**. *adj.* Free from passion; calm; impassioned. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*  
He attended the king into Scotland, and was sworn a counsellor in that kingdom; where, as I have been instructed by *unpassionate* men, he did carry himself with singular sweetness. *Wotton's Buckingham.*  
More sober heads have a set of misconceits, which are as absurd to an *unpassionate* reason, as those to our unbiassed senses. *Glanville's Scipio. c. 13.*  
The rebukes, which their faults will make hardly to be avoided, should not only be in sober, grave, and *unpassionate* words, but also alone and in private. *Locke on Education.*  
**UNPASSIONATELY**. *adv.* Without passion.  
Make us *unpassionately* to see the light of reason and religion. *K. Charles.*  
**UNPATHE**. *adj.* Untracked; unmarked by passage.  
A course more promising,  
Than a wild dedication of yourselves  
To *unpath'd* waters, undream'd shores; most certain  
To miseries enough. *Shakespeare's Winter Tale.*  
**UNPAWNED**. *adj.* Not given to pledge.  
He roll'd his eyes, that witness'd huge dismay,  
Where yet, *unpaw'd*, much learned lumber lay. *Pope.*  
To **UNPAY**. *v. a.* To undo. A low ludicrous word.  
Pay her the debt you owe her, and *unpay* the villainy you have done her: the one you may do with sterling money, and the other with current repentance. *Shakespeare.*  
**UNPEACEABLE**. *adj.* Quarrelsome; inclined to disturb the tranquillity of others.  
Lord, purge out of all hearts those *unpeaceable*, rebellious, mutinous, and tyrannizing, cruel spirits; those prides and haughtinesses, judging and condemning, and despising of others. *Hammond's Fundamentals.*  
The design is to restrain men from things, which make them miserable to themselves, *unpeaceable* and troublesome to the world. *Tillotson.*  
To **UNPEG**. *v. a.* To open any thing closed with a peg.  
*Unpeg* the basket on the house's top;  
Let the birds fly. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*  
**UNPENSIONED**. *adj.* Not kept in dependance by a pension.  
Could pension'd Boileau lash in honest strain  
Flat'ers and bigots, ev'n in Louis' reign;  
And I not stir the gilding off a knave,  
Unplac'd, *unpension'd*, no man's heir or slave? *Pope.*  
To **UNPEOPLE**. *v. a.* To depopulate; to deprive of inhabitants.  
The land  
In antique times was savage wilderness,  
*Unpeop'd*, unmanur'd. *Fairy Queen.*  
Shall war *unpeople* this my realm?  
To few unknown *Shakespeare.*  
Long after; now *unpeop'd*, and untrod. *Milton.*  
The lofty mountains feed the savage race,  
Yet few, and strangers in th' *unpeop'd* place. *Dryden.*  
He must be thirty-five years old, a doctor of the faculty, and eminent for his religion and honesty; that his rashness and ignorance may not *unpeople* the commonwealth. *Addison.*  
**UNPERCEIVED**. *adj.* Not observed; not heeded; not sensibly discovered; not known.  
The ashes, wind *unperceived* shakes off; *Bacon.*  
He alone  
To find where Adam shelter'd, took his way,  
Not *unperceiv'd* of Adam. *Milton's Par. Lost.*  
Thus daily changing, by degrees I'd waste,  
Still quitting ground, by *unperceiv'd* decay,  
And steal myself from life, and melt away. *Dryden.*  
*Unperceiv'd* the heav'ns with stars were hung.  
Oft in pleasing tasks we wear the day,  
While summer suns roll *unperceiv'd* away. *Pope.*  
**UNPERCEIVEDLY**. *adv.* So as not to be perceived.  
Some oleaginous particles, *unperceivedly*, associated themselves to it. *Boyle.*  
**UNPERFECT**. *adj.* [impe-fait, Fr. imperfectus, Lat.] Incomplete.  
Apelles' picture of Alexander at Ephesus, and his Venus, which he left at his death *unperfected* in Chios, were the chiefest. *Peachment on Drawing.*  
**UNPERFECTNESS**. *n. f.* Imperfection; incompleteness.  
Virgil and Horace spying the *unperfectness* in Ennius and Plautus, by true imitation of Homer and Euripides, brought poetry to perfectness. *Afchan's Schoolmaster.*

## UNP

**UNPERFORMED**. *adj.* Undone; not done.  
A good law without execution, is like an *unperformed* promise. *Taylor's Rule of Holy Living.*  
**UNPERISHABLE**. *adj.* Lasting to perpetuity; exempt from decay.  
We are secured to reap in another world everlasting, *unperishable* felicities. *Hammond's Fundamentals.*  
**UNPERJURED**. *adj.* Free from perjury.  
Beware of death; thou can't not die *unperjur'd*,  
And leave an unaccomplish'd love behind.  
Thy vows are mine. *Dryden.*  
**UNPERPLEXED**. *adj.* Disentangled; not embarrassed.  
In learning, little should be proposed to the mind at once; and that being fully mastered, proceed to the next adjoining part, yet unknown, simple, *unperplexed* proposition. *Locke.*  
**UNPERSPIRABLE**. *adj.* Not to be emitted through the pores of the skin.  
Bile is the most *unperspirable* of animal fluids. *Arbuthnot.*  
**UNPERSUADABLE**. *adj.* Inexorable; not to be persuaded.  
He, finding his filter's *unpersuadable* melancholy, through the love of Amphialus, had for a time left her court. *Silvery.*  
**UNPERTURBED**. *adj.* Not turned to stone.  
In many concreted plants, some parts remain *unperturb'd*; that is, the quick and livelier parts remain as words, and were never yet converted. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*  
**UNPHILOSOPHICAL**. *adj.* Unfuitable to the rules of philosophy, or right reason.  
Your conceptions are *unphilosophical*. You forget that the brain has a great many small fibres in its texture; which, according to the different strokes they receive from the animal spirits, awaken a correspondent idea. *Collier.*  
It became him who created them, to set them in order; and if he did so, it is *unphilosophical* to seek for any other origin of the world, or to pretend that it might arise out of a chaos by the mere laws of nature. *Newton's Opticks.*  
**UNPHILOSOPHICALLY**. *adv.* In a manner contrary to the rules of right reason.  
They forget that he is the first cause of all things, and discourse most *unphilosophically*, absurdly, and unfavourably to the nature of an infinite being; whose influence must set the first wheel a-going. *South's Sermons.*  
**UNPHILOSOPHICALNESS**. *n. f.* Incongruity with philosophy.  
I could dispense with the *unphilosophicalness* of this their hypothesis, were it not unchristian. *Norris.*  
To **UNPHILOSOPHIZE**. *v. a.* To degrade from the character of a philosopher. A word made by *Pope.*  
Our passions, our interests flow in upon us, and *unphilosophize* us into mere mortals. *Pope.*  
**UNPIERCED**. *adj.* Not penetrated; not pierced.  
Th' *unpierced* shade imbrown'd the noontide bow's. *Mit.*  
True Witney broad-cloth, with its flag uniform,  
*Unpierced*, is in the lasting tempest worn. *Goy.*  
**UNPIERCED**. *adj.* Divested of pillars.  
See the cirque falls! th' *unpill'd* temple nods!  
Streets pav'd with heroes! Tiber choak'd with gods! *Pope.*  
**UNPILOWED**. *adj.* Wanting a pillow.  
Perhaps some cold bank is her bolster now,  
Or gambit the rugged bark of some broad elm,  
Leans her *unpillow'd* head, fraught with sad fears. *Mit.*  
To **UNPIN**. *v. a.* To open what is shut, or fastened with a pin.  
My love doth so approve him,  
That even his stubbornness, his checks and frowns,  
(Pr'ythee *unpin* me) have grace and favour in them. *Shakespeare.*  
*Unpin* that spangled breast-plate which you wear,  
That th' eyes of busy fools may be stop'd there. *Deane.*  
Who is the honest man?  
He that doth still and strongly good pursue,  
To God, his neighbour, and himself most true:  
Whom neither force, nor fawning can  
*Unpin*, or wrench from giving all their due. *Herbert.*  
**UNPINNED**. *adj.* Not marked with eyelid holes.  
Gabriel's pumps were all *unpinn'd* if th' heel. *Shakespeare.*  
**UNPITIED**. *adj.* Not compassionated; not regarded with sympathetic sorrow.  
Richard yet lives; but at hand, at hand  
Insues his piteous and *unpitied* end. *Shakespeare's Rich. III.*  
Rich in the world's opinion, and men's praise,  
And full in all we could desire, but days:  
He that is warn'd of this, and shall forbear  
To vent a sigh for him, or shed a tear;  
May he live long scorn'd, and *unpitied* fall,  
And want a mourner at his funeral. *Bp. Corbet.*  
But he whose words and fortunes disagree,  
Absurd, *unpitied*, grows a publick jest.  
He that does not secure himself of a flock of reputation in his greatness, shall most certainly fall *unpitied* in his adversity. *L'Estrange.*  
As the greatest curse that I can give,  
*Unpitied* be depos'd, and after live. *Dryden's Aurengzeb.*  
As

## UNP

As some sad turtle his lost love deplores;  
Thus, far from Delia, to the winds I mourn;  
Alike unheard, *unpitied*, and forlorn. *Pope.*  
Passion *unpitied*, and successful love,  
Plant daggers in my heart, and aggravate  
My other griefs. *Addison's Cato.*  
**UNPITIFULLY**. *adv.* Unmercifully; without mercy.  
He beat him most pitifully.  
—Nay, that he did not; he beat him most *unpitifully*. *Shakespeare.*  
**UNPITYING**. *adj.* Having no compassion.  
To shame, to chains, or to a certain grave,  
Lead on, *unpitying* guides, behold your slave. *Granville.*  
**UNPLACED**. *adj.* Having no place of dependance.  
Could pension'd Boileau lash in honest strain  
Flat'ers and bigots, ev'n in Louis' reign;  
And I not stir the gilding off a knave,  
Unplac'd, *unpension'd*? *Pope.*  
**UNPLACED**. *adj.* Not tormented.  
Ladies, that have your feet  
*Unplac'd* with corns, we'll have a bout with you. *Shakespeare.*  
**UNPLANTED**. *adj.* Not planted; spontaneous.  
Figs there *unplanted* through the fields do grow,  
Such as fierce Cato did the Romans show. *Waller.*  
**UNPLAUSIBLE**. *adj.* Not plausible; not such as has a fair appearance.  
There was a mention of granting five subsidies; and that meeting being, upon very *unplausible*, and *unplausible* reasons, immediately dissolved, those five subsidies were exacted, as if an act had passed to that purpose. *Clarendon.*  
I, under fair pretence of friendly ends,  
And well-plac'd words of glowing courtesy,  
Baited with reasons not *unplausible*,  
Win me into the easy-hearted man,  
And hug him into snares. *Milton.*  
**UNPLAUSIVELY**. *adv.* Not approving.  
'Tis like he'll question me,  
Why such *unplausible* eyes are bent on him. *Shakespeare.*  
**UNPLEASANT**. *adj.* Not delighting; troublesome; uneasy.  
Their skilful ears perceive certain harsh and *unpleasant* discords in the sound of our common prayer, such as the rules of divine harmony, such as the laws of God cannot bear. *Hooker.*  
O sweet Portia!  
Here are a few of the *unpleasant* words  
That ever blotted paper. *Shakespeare's Merch. of Venice.*  
Wildom is very *unpleasant* to the unlearned. *Eichsf. v. 20.*  
Upon Adam's disobedience, God chafed him out of paradise, the most delicious part of the earth, into some other, the most barren and *unpleasant*. *Woodward's Nat. Hist.*  
**UNPLEASANTLY**. *adv.* Not delightfully; uneasily.  
We cannot boast of good-breeding, and the art of life; but yet we don't live *unpleasantly* in primitive simplicity and good humour. *Pope.*  
**UNPLEASANTNESS**. *n. f.* Want of qualities to give delight.  
As for *unpleasantness* of sound, if it doth happen the good of men's souls doth deceive our ears, that we note it not, or aim them with patience to endure it. *Hooker.*  
Many people cannot at all endure the air of London, not only for its *unpleasantness*, but for the suffocations which it causes. *Grant's Bills of Mortality.*  
All men are willing to skulk out of such company; the sober for the hazards, and the jovial for the *unpleasantness* of it. *Government of the Tongue.*  
**UNPLEASSED**. *adj.* Not pleased; not delighted.  
Me rather had, my heart might feel your love,  
Than my *unpleas'd* eye feel your courtesy. *Shakespeare.*  
Condemn'd to live with subjects ever mute,  
A salvage prince, *unpleas'd*, though absolute. *Dryden.*  
**UNPLEASING**. *adj.* Offensive; disgusting; giving no delight.  
Set to dress this garden:  
How darest thy tongue found this *unpleasing* news? *Shakespeare.*  
Hence the many mistakes, which have made learning so *unpleasing* and so unsuccessful. *Milton.*  
If all those great painters, who have left us such fair platforms, had rigorously observed it in their figures, they had made things more regularly true, but withal very *unpleasing*. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*  
Howe'er *unpleasing* be the news you bring,  
I blame not you, but your imperious king. *Dryden.*  
**UNPLIANT**. *adj.* Not easily bent; not conforming to the will.  
The chisel hath more glory than the pencil; that being so hard an instrument, and working upon so *unpliant* stuff, can yet leave strokes of so gentle appearance. *Wotton.*  
**UNPLIANT**. *adj.* Not plowed.  
Good sound land, that hath lain long *unplowed*. *Mortimer.*  
To **UNPLUME**. *adj.* To strip of plumes; to degrade.  
In the most ordinary phenomena in nature, we shall find enough to shame confidence, and *unplume* dogmatizing. *Glanville.*  
**UNPOETICAL**. *adj.* Not such as becomes a poet.  
Nor for an epithet that fails,  
Bite off your *unpoetical* nails.

## UNP

Unjust! why you shou'd in such veins  
Reward your fingers for your brains? *Bp. Corbet.*  
**UNPOLISHED**. *adj.*  
1. Not smoothed; not brightened by attrition.  
Palladio, having noted in an old arch at Verona, some part of the materials cut in fine forms, and some *unpolished*, doth conclude, that the ancients did leave the outward face of their marbles, or free-stone, without any sculpture, till they were laid in the body of the building. *Wotton.*  
He affirms it to have been the ancient custom of all the Greeks, to set up *unpolished* stones instead of images, to the honour of the gods. *Stillingfleet.*  
2. Not civilized; not refined.  
Finding new words,  
Such as of old wife bards employ'd to make  
*Unpolish'd* men their wild retreats forsake. *Waller.*  
Those first *unpolish'd* matrons, big and bold,  
Gave suck to infants of gigantic mould. *Dryden.*  
**UNPOLITE**. *adj.* [impoli, Fr. impolitus, Lat.] Not elegant; not refined; not civil.  
Discourses for the pulpit should be cast into a plain method, and the reasons ranged under the words, first, secondly, and thirdly; however they may be now fancied to sound *unpolite*, or unfashionable. *Watts's Improv. of the Mind.*  
**UNPOLLUTED**. *adj.* [impollutus, Lat.] Not corrupted; not defiled.  
Lay her i' th' earth;  
And from her fair and *unpolluted* flesh  
May violets spring! *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*  
'Till oft converse with heav'nly habitants  
Begin to cast a beam on th' outward shape,  
The *unpolluted* temple of the mind,  
And turns it by degrees to the soul's essence,  
'Till all be made immortal. *Milton.*  
Though *unpolluted* yet with actual ill,  
She half commits, who sins but in her will. *Dryden.*  
**UNPOPULAR**. *adj.* Not fitted to please the people.  
The practices of these men, under the covert of feigned zeal, made the appearance of sincere devotion ridiculous and *unpopular*. *Addison's Freeholder, N<sup>o</sup> 37.*  
**UNPORTABLE**. *adj.* [im and portabile.] Not to be carried.  
Had their cables of iron chains had any great length, they had been *unportable*; and being short, the ships must have sunk at an anchor in any stream of weather or counter-tide. *Raleigh.*  
**UNPOSSESS'D**. *adj.* Not had; not obtained.  
He claims the crown.—  
—Is the chair empty? is the sword *unpossew'd*?  
Is the king dead? the empire *unpossew'd*? *Shakespeare.*  
Such vast room in nature *unpossew'd*  
By living soul, desert, and desolate,  
Only to shine, yet scarce to contribute  
Each orb a glimpse of light. *Milton.*  
The cruel something *unpossew'd*,  
Corrodes and leavens all the rest. *Prior.*  
**UNPOSSESSING**. *adj.* Having no possession.  
Thou *unpossew'd* ballard, dost thou think,  
That I would stand against thee? *Shakespeare.*  
**UNPRACTICABLE**. *adj.* Not feasible.  
I try'd such of the things that came into my thoughts, as were not in that place and time *unpracticable*. *Boyle.*  
**UNPRACTISED**. *adj.* Not skilful by use and experience; raw; being in the state of a novice.  
The full sum of me  
Is an uncleson'd girl, unschool'd, *unpractis'd*. *Shakespeare.*  
*Unpractis'd*, unprepar'd, and still to seek. *Milton.*  
I am young, a novice in the trade;  
The fool of love, *unpractis'd* to persuade,  
And want the soothing arts. *Dryden.*  
His tender eye, by too direct a ray,  
Wounded, and flying from *unpractis'd* day. *Prior.*  
**UNPRAISED**. *adj.* Not celebrated; not praised.  
The land,  
In antique times was salvage wilderness;  
*Unpeop'd*, unmanur'd, unprov'd, *unprais'd*. *Fairy Queen.*  
If all the world  
Sould in a pet of temperance feed on pulse,  
Drink the clear stream, and nothing wear but frieze,  
Th' all-giver would be unthank'd, wou'd be *unprais'd*. *Mit.*  
If young African for fame  
His wasted country freed from Punick rage,  
The deed becomes *unprais'd*, the man at least,  
And loses, though but verbal, his reward. *Milton.*  
Nor pass *unprais'd* the vest and veil divine,  
Which wand'ring foliage, and rich flow'rs entwine. *Dryden.*  
**UNPRECEDENTED**. *adj.* Not dependent on another.  
The stars, which grace the high expansion bright,  
By their own beams, and *unprecious* light,  
At a vast distance from each other lie. *Blackmore.*  
**UNPRECEDENTED**. *adj.* Not justifiable by any example.  
The secret of all this *unprecedented* proceeding in their masters, they must not impute to freedom. *Swift.*



# UNP

To UNPREDICT. *v. a.* To retract prediction.  
Means I must use, thou say'st prediction else  
Will unpredic't, and fail me of the throne. *Milton.*  
UNPREFERRED. *adj.* Not advanced.  
To make a scholar, keep him under, while he is young, or  
unpreferred. *Collier on Pride.*  
UNPREGNANT. *adj.* Not prolific.  
This deed unshapes me quite, makes me unpregnant,  
And dull to all proceedings. *Shakespeare.*  
UNPREJUDICATE. *adj.* Not prepossessed by any settled notions.  
A pure mind in a chaste body, is the mother of wisdom,  
sincere principles, and unprejudicate understanding. *Taylor.*  
UNPREJUDICED. *adj.* Free from prejudice; free from pre-  
possession; not pre-occupied by opinion; void of precon-  
ceived notions.  
The meaning of them may be so plain, as that any  
unprejudiced and reasonable man may certainly understand  
them. *Tilghen.*  
Several, when they had informed themselves of our Sa-  
viour's history, and examined, with unprejudiced minds, the  
doctrines and manners of his disciples, were so struck, that  
they professed themselves of that sect. *Addison.*  
UNPREL'ATIOUS. Unsuitable to a prelate.  
The archbishop of York, by such unprelatical, ignominious  
arguments, in plain terms advised him to pass that act. *Claren.*  
UNPREMEDITATED. *adj.* Not prepared in the mind before-  
hand.  
Ask me what question thou canst possible,  
And I will answer unpremeditated. *Shakespeare. Hen. VI.*  
He dictates to me slumbering; or inspires  
Easy my unpremeditated verse. *Milton's Par. Lost.*  
The flow of speech make unpremeditated harangues, or  
converse readily in languages that they are but little acquaint-  
ed with. *Addison.*  
UNPREPARED. *adj.*  
1. Not fitted by previous measures.  
Unpractis'd, unprepar'd, and still to seek. *Milton.*  
To come unprepar'd before him, is an argument that we  
do not esteem God. *Dryden's Rules for Devotion.*  
Fields are full of eyes, and woods have ears;  
For this the wife are ever on their guard,  
For, unforeseen, they say, is unprepar'd. *Dryden.*  
2. Not made fit for the dreadful moment of departure.  
I would not kill thy unprepared spirit;  
No; heavens forefend. *Shakespeare. Othello.*  
My unprepar'd, and unrepenting breath,  
Was snatch'd away by the swift hand of death. *Rescommon.*  
UNPREPAREDNESS. *n. f.* State of being unprepared.  
I believe my innocence and unpreparedness to assert my  
rights and honour, make me the most guilty in their esteem;  
who would not so easily have declared a war against me, if  
I had first assaulted them. *K. Charles.*  
UNPREPOSSESED. Not prepossessed; not pre-occupied by  
notions.  
The unprepossessed on the one hand, and the well-disposed  
on the other, are affected with a due fear of these things. *South.*  
It finds the mind naked and unprepossessed with any former  
notions, and so easily and insensibly gains upon the affections. *South.*  
UNPREPRESSED. *adj.*  
1. Not pressed.  
Have I my pillow left unpress'd in Rome? *Shakespeare.*  
In these soft shades, unpress'd by human feet,  
Thy happy Phoenix keeps his balmy seat. *Tickell.*  
2. Not enforced.  
They left not any error in government unmentioned, or  
unpressed, with the sharpest and most pathetic expres-  
sions. *Clarendon.*  
UNPRETENDING. *adj.* Not claiming any distinctions.  
Bad writers are not ridiculed, because ridicule ought to  
be a pleasure; but to undecieve and vindicate the honest and  
unpretending part of mankind from imposition. *Pope.*  
UNPREVAILING. *adj.* Being of no force.  
Throw to earth this unprevailing woe. *Shakespeare. Hamlet.*  
UNPREVENTED. *adj.*  
1. Not previously hindered.  
A pack of sorrows, which wou'd press you down,  
If unprevent'd, to your timeless grave. *Shakespeare.*  
2. Not preceded by any thing.  
Thy grace  
Comes unprevent'd, unimplo'd, unsought. *Milton.*  
UNPRINCIPALLY. *adj.* Unsuitable to a prince.  
I could not have given my enemies greater advantages,  
than by so unprincipally an inconstancy. *K. Charles.*  
UNPRINTED. *adj.* Not printed.  
Defer it, till you have finished these that are yet un-  
printed. *Pope.*  
UNPRINCIPLED. *adj.* Not settled in tenets or opinions.  
I do not think my sister so to seek,  
Or so unprincipled in virtue's book,  
As that the single want of light and noise  
Could stir the constant mood of her calm thoughts. *Milton.*  
Others betake them to state affairs, with souls so unprinci-

# UNP

pled in virtue, and true generous breeding, that flatter, and  
court shifts, and tyrannous aphorisms, appear to them the  
highest points of wisdom. *Milton on Education.*  
UNPROMISING. *adj.* Not valued; not of estimation.  
A baubling vessel was he captain of,  
For shallow draught and bulk unprofitable. *Shakespeare.*  
UNPROCLAIMED. *adj.* Not notified by a publick declaration.  
The Syrian king, who to surprize  
One man, assassin-like, had levy'd war,  
War unproclaim'd. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. xi.*  
UNPROFITABLE. *adj.* Useless; serving no purpose.  
The church being eased of unprofitable labours, needful  
offices may the better be attended. *Hooker.*  
Should he reason with unprofitable talk?  
My son Onesimus I have begotten in my bonds; which in  
time past was to thee unprofitable, but now profitable to thee  
and me. *Philemon 11.*  
They receive alimnt sufficient, and yet no more than they  
can well digest; and withal sweat out the coarsest and unpro-  
fitablest juice. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*  
It is better to fall honourably, than to survive in an un-  
profitable and unglorious life. *L'Estrange.*  
Then they who brothers better claim disown,  
Defraud their clients, and to lucre sold,  
Sit brooding on unprofitable gold. *Dryden.*  
With shame and sorrow fill'd,  
For plotting an unprofitable crime. *Dryden.*  
An ox that waits the coming blow,  
Old and unprofitable to the plough. *Dryden.*  
With tears to tender,  
As any heart, but only hers, could move;  
Trembling before her bolted doors he flood,  
And there pour'd out th' unprofitable blood. *Dryden.*  
UNPROS'ONED. *adj.* Set free from confinement,  
Several desires led parts away,  
Water declin'd with earth, the air did fly;  
Fire rose, and each from other but unt'y'd,  
Themselves unpross'on'd were, and purify'd. *Donne.*  
UNPRIZED. *adj.* Not valued.  
Not all the dukes of wat'rish Burgundy,  
Can buy this unpriz'd, precious maid of me. *Shakespeare.*  
UNPROFANED. *adj.* Not violated.  
Unspoil'd shall be her arms, and unpross'on'd  
Her holy limbs with any human hand;  
And in a marble tomb laid in her native land. *Dryden.*  
UNPROFITABLENESS. *n. f.* Uselessness.  
We are so persuaded of the unprofitableness of your science,  
that you can but leave us where you find us; but if you suc-  
ceed, you increase the number of your party. *Addison.*  
UNPROFITABLY. *adv.* Uselessly; without advantage.  
I shou'd not now unprofitably spend  
Myself in words, or catch at empty hope,  
By airy ways, for solid certainties. *B. Johnson.*  
Our country's cause,  
That drew our swords, now wreaths 'em from our hands,  
And bids us not delight in Roman blood  
Unprofitably shed. *Addison's Cato.*  
UNPROFITED. *adj.* Having no gain.  
Be clamorous, and leap all civil bounds,  
Rather than make unprofit'd return. *Shakespeare.*  
UNPROFITICK. *adj.* Barren; not productive.  
Great rains drown many insects, and render their eggs  
unprofitick, or destroy them. *Hale.*  
UNPROMISING. *adj.* Giving no promise of excellence; hav-  
ing no appearance of value.  
If he be naturally listless and dreaming, this unpromising  
disposition is none of the easiest to be dealt with. *Locke.*  
An attempt as difficult and unpromising of success, as if he  
should make the essay, to produce some new kinds of animals  
out of such senseless materials. *Bentley.*  
UNPROSOUNCED. *adj.* Not uttered; not spoken.  
Mad fit imperfect words, with childish trips,  
Half-pronounc'd, slide through my infant lips. *Milton.*  
UNPROPER. *adj.* Not peculiar.  
Millions nightly lie in those unproper beds,  
Which they dare swear peculiar. *Shakespeare. Othello.*  
UNPROPERLY. *adv.* Contrarily to propriety; improperly.  
I kneel before thee, and unproperly  
Shew duty as mistaken all the while  
Between the child and parent. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*  
UNPROPTIOUS. *adj.* Not favourable; unpropitious.  
'Twas when the dog-star's unpropitious ray  
Smote ev'ry brain, and wither'd ev'ry day,  
Sick was the sun. *Pope.*  
UNPROPORTIONED. *adj.* Not suited to something else.  
Give thy thoughts no tongue,  
Nor any unproportion'd thought's act. *Shakespeare.*  
UNPROPEED. *adj.* Not supported; not upheld.  
He lives at random, carelessly diffus'd,  
With languish'd head unprop'd,  
As one past hope, abandon'd,  
And by himself given over. *Milton's Agonistes.*

# UNP

The fatal fang drove deep within his thigh,  
And cut the nerves; the nerves no more sustain  
The bulk; the bulk, unprop'd, falls headlong on the plain.  
*Dryden.*  
UNPROPOSED. *adj.* Not proposed.  
The means are unprop'd. *Dryden.*  
UNPROSPEROUS. *adj.* [improsper, Lat.] Unfortunate; not pro-  
perous.  
The winter had been very unprosperous and unsuccessful to  
the king. *Clarendon.*  
Nought unprosperous shall thy ways attend,  
Born with good omens, and with heav'n thy friend. *Pope.*  
UNPROSPEROUSLY. *adv.* Unsuccessfully.  
When a prince fights justly, and yet unprosperously, if he  
could see all those reasons for which God hath so ordered it,  
he would think it the most reasonable thing in the world. *Taylor.*  
UNPROTECTED. *adj.* Not protected; not supported.  
By woeful experience, thy both did learn, that to forsake  
the true God of heaven, is to fall into all such evils upon the  
face of the earth, as men, either destitute of grace divine,  
may commit, or unprotected from above, endure. *Hooker.*  
UNPROVED. *adj.* Not evinced by arguments.  
The land,  
In antique times was savage wilderness,  
Unpeopled, unmanur'd, unprov'd, unprais'd. *Spenser.*  
There I found a fresh, unprov'd knight,  
Whose many hands, imbrui'd in guilty blood,  
Had never been. *Fairy Queen, b. i.*  
There is much of what should be demonstrated, left un-  
prov'd by those chymical experiments. *Boyle.*  
TO UNPROVIDE. *v. a.* To divest of resolution or qualifications.  
I'll not expostulate with her, lest  
Her beauty unprovide my mind again. *Shakespeare. Othello.*  
Prosperity inviting every sense,  
With various arts to unprovide my mind;  
What but a Spartan spirit can sustain  
The shock of such temptations? *Southern.*  
UNPROVIDED. *adj.*  
1. Not secured or qualified by previous measures.  
Where shall I find one that can steal well? O, for a fine  
thief of two and twenty, or thereabout; I am heinously un-  
provided. *Shakespeare. Hen. IV.*  
With his prepared sword he charges home  
My unprovided body, land'd my arm. *Shakespeare.*  
Tears, for a stroke foreseen, afford relief;  
But unprovided for a sudden blow,  
Like Niobe we marble grow,  
And petrify with grief. *Dryden.*  
2. Not furnished.  
Those unprovided of tackling and victual, are forced to  
sea. *K. Charles.*  
The seditions had neither weapons, order, nor counsel; but  
being in all things unprovided, were slain like beasts. *Hayward.*  
Th' ambitious empress with her son is join'd,  
And, in his brother's absence, has design'd  
Th' unprovided town to take. *Dryden.*  
True zeal is not a solitary, melancholy grace, as if only  
fit to dwell in mean minds; such are utterly unprovided of  
all other natural, moral, or spiritual abilities. *Sprat.*  
Courts are seldom unprovided of persons under this char-  
acter, on whom most employments naturally fall. *Swift.*  
UNPROVOKED. *adj.* Not provoked.  
The teeming earth, yet guiltless of the plough,  
And unprovok'd, did fruitful stores allow. *Dryden.*  
Let them forbear all open and secret methods of encou-  
raging a rebellion to destructive, and so unprovoked. *Addison.*  
UNPROV'D. *adj.* Not cut; not lopped.  
The whole land is full of weeds;  
Her fruit trees all unprov'd. *Shakespeare.*  
UNPUNISHED. *adj.* [unpunis, Lat.] Not punished; suffered to  
continue in impunity.  
Bind not one sin upon another, for in one thou shalt not  
be unpunished. *Ecclesi viii. 8.*  
Divine justice will not let oppression go unpunished. *L'Estr.*  
The vent'rous victor, march'd unpunish'd hence,  
And seem'd to boast his fortunate offence. *Dryden.*  
UNPURCHASED. *adj.* Unbought.  
Unpurchas'd plenty our full tables loads,  
And part of what they lent, return t'our gods. *Denham.*  
UNPURGED. *adj.* Not purged.  
Is Brutus sick?  
And will he steal out of his wholesome bed,  
To tempt the rheumy and unpurg'd air,  
To add unto his sickness? *Shakespeare. Julius Caesar.*  
UNPURPOSED. *adj.* Not designed.  
Do it  
Or thy precedent services are all  
But accidents unpurpos'd. *Shakespeare. Ant. and Cleopatra.*  
UNPUNLICK. *adj.* Private; not generally known.  
Virginius must be retired and unpublish'd; for all freedom of  
society is a violence done to virginity, not in its natural, but  
in its moral capacity; that is, it loses part of its severity and

# UNQ

strictness, by publishing that person, whose work is religious,  
whose thoughts must dwell in heaven. *Taylor.*  
UNPUBLISHED. *adj.*  
1. Secret; unknown.  
All blest secrets;  
All you unpublish'd virtues of the earth,  
Spring with my tears. *Shakespeare. K. Lear.*  
2. Not given to the publick.  
Apply your care wholly to those which are unpublish'd. *Pope.*  
UNPURGED. *adj.* Not purged; unpurified.  
In her visage round those spots, unpurg'd  
Vapours not yet into her substance turn'd. *Milton.*  
UNPURIFIED. *adj.*  
1. Not freed from recreation.  
2. Not cleansed from sin.  
Our sinful nation having been long in the furnace, is now  
come out, but unpurified. *Decay of Piety.*  
UNPURSUED. *adj.* Not pursued.  
All night the dreadful angel unpurs'd  
Through heav'n's wide champain held his way. *Milton.*  
UNPUTRIFIED. *adj.* Not corrupted by rottenness.  
Meat and drink last longer unpurified, or unlowered,  
in winter than in summer. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*  
No animal unpurified, being burnt, yields any alkaline salt,  
but putrified, yields a volatile alkali. *Arbutnot.*  
UNQUALIFIED. *adj.* Not fit.  
Till he has denuded himself of all these incumbrances,  
he is utterly unqualified for these agonies. *Decay of Piety.*  
All the writers against christianity, since the revolution,  
have been of the lowest rank in regard to literature, wit,  
and sense; and upon that account wholly unqualified to pro-  
pagate heresies, unless among a people already abandoned. *Sw.*  
Tories are more hated by the zealous whigs, than the  
very papists, and as much unqualified for the smallest offices. *Sw.*  
TO UNQUALIFY. *v. a.* To disqualify; to divest of quali-  
fication.  
Arbitrary power so diminishes the basis of the female fi-  
gure, as to unqualify a woman for an evening walk. *Addison.*  
Our private misfortunes may unqualify us for charity: but  
reflect, whether they may not have been inflicted by God, as  
a just punishment of our former unmercifulness. *Atterbury.*  
Deafness unqualifies me for all company. *Swift.*  
UNQUALIFIABLE. *adj.* Such as cannot be impugned.  
There arise unto the examination such satisfactory and un-  
qualifiable reasons, as may confirm the causes generally re-  
ceived. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*  
TO UNQUEEN. *v. a.* To divest of the dignity of queen.  
Embaln me,  
Then lay me forth; although unqueen'd, yet like  
A queen, and daughter to a king, inter me. *Shakespeare.*  
UNQUEENCHABLE. *adj.* Unextinguishable.  
Were present wildfires burning in water and unquenchable. *Bac.*  
The people on their holidays,  
Impetuous, insolent, unquenchable. *Milton's Agonistes.*  
The criminal's penitence may have number'd him among  
the faints, when our unretreated uncharitableness may send us  
to unquenchable flames. *Government of the Tongue.*  
Our love of God, our unquenchable desires to promote our  
well-grounded hopes to enjoy his glory, should take the chief  
place in our zeal. *Sprat's Sermons.*  
UNQUENCHED. *adj.*  
1. Not extinguished.  
We have heats of dungs, and of lime unquenched. *Bacon.*  
2. Not extinguishable.  
Sadness, or great joy, equally dissipate the spirits, and im-  
moderate exercise in hot air, with unquenched thirst. *Arbut.*  
UNQUENCHABLENESS. *n. f.* Unextinguishableness.  
I was amazed to see the unquenchableness of this fire. *Flakewill.*  
UNQUESTIONABLE. *adj.*  
1. Indubitable; not to be doubted.  
The duke's carriage was surely noble throughout; of un-  
questionable courage in himself, and rather fearful of fame  
than danger. *Wotton.*  
One reason that mathematical demonstrations are uncon-  
troverted, is because interest hath no place in those unques-  
tionable verities. *Glanville's Scept.*  
There is an unquestionable magnificence in every part of  
Paradise Lost. *Addison.*  
2. Such as cannot bear to be questioned without impatience;  
this seems to be the meaning here.  
What were his marks?  
—A lean cheek, which you have not; an unquestionable  
spirit, which you have not. *Shakespeare.*  
UNQUESTIONABLY. *adv.* Indubitably; without doubt.  
If the fathers were unquestionably of the household of faith,  
and all to do good to them; then certainly their children can-  
not be strangers in this household. *Sprat.*  
St. Austin was unquestionably a man of parts, but in-  
terposing in a controversy where his talent did not lie,  
shewed his zeal against the antipodes to very ill purpose. *Barnet.*  
UNQUESTIONED. *adj.*  
1. Not doubted; passed without doubt.



# U N R

Other relations in good authors, though we do not positively deny, yet have they not been *unquestioned* by some. *Brown.*  
 2. Indisputable; not to be opposed.  
 It did not please the gods, who instruct the people;  
 And their *unquestion'd* pleasures must be serv'd. *B. Johnson.*  
 3. Not interrogated; not examined.  
 Muttering pray'rs as holy rites she meant,  
 Through the divided crowd *unquestion'd* went. *Dryden.*  
*UNQUI'CK.* *adj.* Motionless.  
 His senses droop, his steady eyes *unquick*;  
 And much he ails, and yet he is not sick. *Daniel's Civ. War.*  
*UNQUICKENED.* *adj.* Not animated; not ripened to vitality.  
 Every fetus bears a secret hoard,  
 With sleeping, unexpanded issue stor'd;  
 Which num'rous, but *unquicken'd* progeny,  
 Clasp'd, and enwrap'd, within each other lie. *Blackmore.*  
*UNQUI'ET.* *adj.* [inquiet, Fr. inquietus, Lat.]  
 1. Moved with perpetual agitation; not calm; not still.  
 From grammatic flats and shallows, they are on the sudden transported to be tossed and turmoiled with their unballasted wits, in fathomless and *unquiet* depths of controversy. *Milton.*  
 2. Disturbed; full of perturbation; not at peace.  
 Go with me to church, and call me wife,  
 And then away to Venice to your friend;  
 For never shall you lie by Portia's side  
 With an *unquiet* soul. *Shakefp. Mer. of Venice.*  
 Thy love hopeful to regain,  
 From thee I will not hide  
 What thoughts in my *unquiet* breast are ris'n. *Milton.*  
 3. Restless; unsatisfied.  
 She glares in balls, front boxes, and the ring;  
 A vain, *unquiet*, glit'ring, wretched thing.  
 Mirth from company is but a fluttering, *unquiet* motion,  
 that beats about the breast for a few moments, and after leaves it empty. *Pope.*  
*UNQUIETLY.* *adv.* Without rest.  
 Who's there besides foul weather?—  
 —One minded like the weather, most  
*Unquietly.* *Shakefp. K. Lear.*  
*UNQUIETNESS.* *n. f.*  
 1. Want of tranquillity.  
 Thou, like a violent noise, cam'st rushing in,  
 And mak'st them wake and start to new *unquietness*. *Denham.*  
 2. Want of peace.  
 It is most enemy to war, and most hateth *unquietness*. *Spens.*  
 3. Restlessness; turbulence.  
 What pleasure can there be in that estate,  
 Which your *unquietness* has made me hate? *Dryden.*  
 4. Perturbation; uneasiness.  
 Is my lord angry?—  
 —He went hence but now,  
 And certainly in strange *unquietness*. *Shakefp. Othello.*  
 From inordinate love, and vain fear, comes all *unquietness*  
 of spirit, and distraction of our senses. *Taylor.*  
*UNRA'CKED.* *adj.* Not poured from the lees.  
 Rack the one vessel from the lees, and pour the lees of the  
 racked vessel into the *unracked* vessel. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*  
*UNRA'KED.* *adj.* Not thrown together and covered. Used  
 only of fires.  
 Cricket, to Windfor chimnies shalt thou leap:  
 Where fires thou find'st *unrak'd*, and hearths unswept,  
 There pinch the maids. *Shakefp. Merry Wives of Windsor.*  
*UNRA'NSACKED.* *adj.* Not pillaged.  
 He gave that rich city for a prey unto his soldiers, who left  
 neither house, nor corner thereof *unransacked*. *Knolles.*  
*UNRA'NSOMED.* *adj.* Not set free by payment for liberty.  
 Unransom'd here receive the spotless fair,  
 Accept the hecatomb the Greeks prepare. *Pope's Iliad.*  
 To UNRA'VEL. *v. a.*  
 1. To disentangle; to extricate; to clear.  
 There unravell all  
 This dark design, this mystery of fate. *Addison's Cato.*  
 With Machinavelian sagacity thou unravell'st intrigues of  
 state. *Arbutnot.*  
 2. To disorder; to throw out of the present constitution.  
 How can any thing succeed well with people that are to be  
 pleased with nothing, unless the ball of the universe may be  
 unravell'd, and the laws of providence reversed. *L'Estrange.*  
 O the traitor's name!  
 I'll know it; I will: art thou be conjur'd for it,  
 And nature all unravell'd. *Dryden and Lee's Oedipus.*  
 So prophane and sceptical an age, takes a pride in unravelling  
 all the received principles of reason and religion. *Tillotson.*  
 3. To clear up the intrigue of a play.  
 The solution, or unravelling of the intrigue, commences,  
 when the reader begins to see the doubts cleared up. *Pope.*  
 Thus supernaturally is the plot brought to perfection;  
 nor is the unravelling of it less happily imagined. *Shakefp. Illust.*  
*UNRA'ZED.* *adj.* Unhewn.  
 As smooth as Hebe's their unravaz'd lips. *Milton.*

# U N R

*UNRE'ACHED.* *adj.* Not attained.  
 Labour with unequal force to climb  
 That lofty hill, *unreach'd* by former time. *Dryden.*  
*UNRE'AD.* *adj.*  
 1. Not read; not publicly pronounced.  
 These books are safer and better to be left publicly un-  
 read. *Hooker, b. v.*  
 His muse had starv'd, had not a piece *unread*,  
 And by a player bought, supply'd her bread. *Dryden.*  
 2. Untaught; not learned in books.  
 Uncertain whose the narrower span,  
 The clown *unread*, or half-read gentleman. *Dryden.*  
*UNRE'ADINESS.* *n. f.*  
 1. Want of readiness; want of promptness.  
 This imprecation and *unreadiness*, when they find in us,  
 then turn it to the soothing up of themselves in that accursed  
 fancy. *Hooker, b. v.*  
 2. Want of preparation.  
 Nothing is so great an enemy to tranquillity, and a con-  
 tented spirit, as the amazement and confusions of *unreadiness*  
 and inconsideration. *Taylor's Rule of Living Holy.*  
*UNRE'ADV.* *adj.*  
 1. Not prepared; not fit.  
 The fairy knight  
 Departed thence, albe his wounds wide,  
 Not thoroughly heal'd, *unready* were to ride. *Fairy Queen.*  
 How now, my lords? what all *unready* to? *Shakefp.*  
 2. Not prompt; not quick.  
 From a temperate inactivity, we are *unready* to put in ex-  
 ecution the suggestions of reason; or by a content in every  
 species of truth, we embrace the shadow thereof. *Brown.*  
 3. Awkward; ungain.  
 Young men, in the conduct of actions, use extreme reme-  
 dies at first, and that which doubleth all errors, will not  
 acknowledge or retract them; like an *unready* horse, that  
 will neither stop nor turn. *Bacon.*  
*UNREAL.* *adj.* Unsubstantial.  
 Hence, terrible shadow!  
 Unreal mock'ry, hence!  
 I with pain *Shakefp. Macbeth.*  
 Voyag'd th' *unreal*, vast, unbounded deep  
 Of horrible confusion. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. x.*  
*UNRE'ASONABLE.* *adj.*  
 1. Exorbitant; claiming, or insisting on more than is fit.  
 Since every language is so full of its own proprieties, that  
 what is beautiful in one, is often barbarous in another, it  
 would be *unreasonable* to limit a translator to the narrow com-  
 pacts of his author's words. *Dryden's Pref. to Ovid.*  
 My intention in prefixing your name, is not to desire your  
 protection of the following papers, which I take to be a very  
*unreasonable* request; since, by being inscribed to you, you  
 cannot recommend them without some suspicion of partial-  
 ity. *Swift's Project for the Advancement of Religion.*  
 2. Not agreeable to reason.  
 No reason known to us; but that there is no reason there-  
 of, I judge most *unreasonable* to imagine. *Hooker, b. i.*  
 It is *unreasonable* for men to be judges in their own cases;  
 self-love will make men partial to themselves and their  
 friends. *Lake.*  
 She entertained many *unreasonable* prejudices against him,  
 before she was acquainted with his personal worth. *Addison.*  
 3. Greater than is fit; immoderate.  
 Those that place their hope in another world, have, in a  
 great measure, conquer'd dread of death, and *unreasonable* love  
 of life. *Atterbury.*  
*UNRE'ASONABLENESS.* *n. f.*  
 1. Exorbitance; excessive demand.  
 The *unreasonableness* of propositions is not more evident,  
 than that they are not the joint desires of their major  
 number. *K. Charles.*  
 A young university disputant was complaining of the *unrea-  
 sonableness* of a lady, with whom he was engaged in a point  
 of controversy. *Addison's Freeholders, N<sup>o</sup> 32.*  
 2. Inconsistency with reason.  
 The *unreasonableness* and presumption of those that thus pro-  
 ject, have not so much as a thought, all their lives long, to  
 advance so far as attrition. *Hammond.*  
*UNRE'ASONABLY.* *adv.*  
 1. In a manner contrary to reason.  
 I'll not over the threshold, till my lord return from the  
 wars. *Shakefp.*  
 —Fye! you confine yourself most *unreasonably*. *Shakefp.*  
 To UNRE'AVE. *v. a.* [now unravel; from un and reave, or  
 ravel; perhaps the same with rive, to tear, or break asunder.]  
 To unwind; to disentangle.  
 Penelope, for her Ulysses' fake,  
 Devis'd a web her woe to deceive;  
 In which the work that the all day did make,  
 The same at night she did *unrave*. *Spenser.*  
 UN-

# U N R

*UNREPA'TED.* *adj.* Not blunted.  
 A number of fencers try it out with *unrepa'ted* swords. *Hakew.*  
*UNREPU'KEABLE.* *adj.* Obnoxious to no censure.  
 Keep this commandment without spot, *unrepukeable*, until  
 the appearing of Christ. *1 Tim. vi. 14.*  
*UNRECEIVED.* *adj.* Not received.  
 Where the signs and sacraments of his grace are not,  
 through contempt, *unreceived*, or received with contempt, they  
 really give what they promise, and are what they signify. *Hooker.*  
*UNRECLA'IMED.* *adj.*  
 1. Not turned.  
 A savageness of *unreclaimed* blood,  
 Of general assault. *Shakefp. Hamlet.*  
 2. Not reformed.  
 This is the most favourable treatment a sinner can hope  
 for, who continues *unreclaimed* by the goodness of God. *Rogers.*  
*UNRECON'ILEABLE.* *adj.*  
 1. Not to be appeased; implacable.  
 He had many infirmities and sins, *unreconcilable* with per-  
 fect righteousness. *Hammond's Pract. Catechism.*  
 2. Not to be made consistent with.  
 Let me lament,  
 That our stars, *unreconcilable*, should have divided  
 Our equalness to this. *Shakefp. Ant. and Cleop.*  
*UNRE'CONCILED.* *adj.* Not reconciled.  
 If you bethink yourself of any crime  
*Unreconcil'd* as yet to heav'n and grace,  
 Solicit for it straight. *Shakefp. Othello.*  
*UNRECO'RDED.* *adj.* Not kept in remembrance by publick mo-  
 numents.  
 Unrecorded left through many an age,  
 Worthy 'have not remain'd so long unsung. *Milton.*  
 The great Anticlus' a name  
 Not *unrecorded* in the rolls of fame. *Pope's Odyssey.*  
*UNRECO'UNTED.* *adj.* Not told; not related.  
 This is yet but young, and may be left  
 To some ears *unrecounted*. *Shakefp. Hen. VIII.*  
*UNRECU'ITABLE.* *adj.* Incapable of repairing the deficiencies  
 of an army.  
 Empty and *unrecruitable* colonels of twenty men in a com-  
 pany. *Milton on Education.*  
*UNRECU'RING.* *adj.* Irremediable.  
 I found her straying in the park,  
 Seeking to hide herself; as doth the deer,  
 That hath received some *unrecuring* wound. *Shakefp.*  
*UNREDUC'ED.* *adj.* Not reduced.  
 The earl divided all the rest of the Irish countries *unreduced*,  
 into shires. *Davies's Ireland.*  
*UNREFO'RMA'BLE.* *adj.* Not to be put into a new form.  
 The rule of faith is alone unmoveable and *unreformable*;  
 to wit, of believing in one only God omnipotent, creator of  
 the world, and in his son Jesus Christ, born of the virgin  
 Mary. *Hammond's Fundamentals.*  
*UNREFORMED.* *adj.*  
 1. Not amended; not corrected.  
 This general revolt, when overcome, produced a general  
 reformation of the Irish, which ever before had been *unre-  
 formed*. *Davies's Ireland.*  
 We retain the Julian constitution of the year, *unreformed*,  
 without consideration of the defective minutes. *Holder.*  
 2. Not brought to newness of life.  
 If he may believe that Christ died for him, as now he is, an  
*unreformed* Christian, then what needs his reformation? *Hammi.*  
 Unhumbled, unrepentant, *unreform'd*. *Milton.*  
*UNREFRA'CTED.* *adj.* Not refracted.  
 The sun's circular image is made by an *unrefracted* beam  
 of light. *Newton's Opticks.*  
*UNREFRE'SHED.* *adj.* Not cheered; not relieved.  
 Its symptoms are a spontaneous lassitude, being *unrefreshed*  
 by sleep. *Arbutnot.*  
*UNREGAR'DED.* *adj.* Not heeded; not respected; neglected.  
 We, ever by his might,  
 Had thrown to ground the *unregard'd* night. *Fairy Queen.*  
 Do'st see, how *unregarded* now  
 That piece of beauty passes?  
 There was a time when I did vow  
 To that alone;  
 But mark the fate of faces.  
 On the cold earth lies th' *unregarded* king;  
 A headless carcass, and a nameless thing.  
 Me you have often counsell'd to remove  
 My vain pursuit of *unregarded* love. *Suckling.*  
 Laws against immorality have not been executed, and pro-  
 clamations to enforce them, are wholly *unregard'd*. *Denham.*  
*UNREGIST'ERED.* *adj.* Not recorded.  
 Hotter hours,  
 Unregist'ed in vulgar fame, you have  
 Luxuriously pick'd out. *Dryden.*  
*UNREGENERATE.* *adj.* Not brought to a new life.  
 This is not to be understood promiscuously of all men,  
 unregenerate persons, as well as regenerate. *Shakefp. Ant. and Cleopatra.*  
 Swift.

# U N R

*UNRE'INED.* *adj.* Not restrained by the bridle.  
 Left from thy flying steed *unrein'd*, as once  
 Bellerophon, though from a lower clime  
 Dismounted, on th' Aelian field I fall. *Milton.*  
*UNRELE'NTING.* *adj.* Hard; cruel; feeling no pity.  
 By many hands your father was subdu'd;  
 But only slaughter'd by the cruel arm  
 Of *unrelenting* Clifford. *Shakefp. Hen. VI.*  
 Place pitchy barrels on the fatal stake,  
 That so her torture may be shortened.  
 Will nothing turn your *unrelenting* hearts?  
 These are the realms of *unrelenting* fate;  
 And awful Rhadamanthus rules the state. *Dryden.*  
 False tears shall wet his *unrelenting* eyes,  
 And his glad heart with artful sighs shall heave. *Smith.*  
*UNRELIE'VABLE.* *adj.* Admitting no succour.  
 As no degree of distress is *unrelievable* by his power, so no  
 extremity of it is inconsistent with his compassion. *Boyle.*  
*UNREL'EVED.* *adj.*  
 1. Not succoured.  
 The goddess griev'd,  
 Her favour'd host thou'd perish *unreliev'd*. *Dryden.*  
 2. Not eased.  
 The uneasiness of *unrelieved* thirst is not lessened by conti-  
 nuance, but grows the more unupportable. *Boyle.*  
*UNREMA'RKABLE.* *adj.*  
 1. Not capable of being observed.  
 Our understanding, to make a complete notion, must add  
 something else to this fleeting and *unremarkable* superficies,  
 that may bring it to our acquaintance. *Digby.*  
 2. Not worthy of notice.  
*UNREME'DIABLE.* *adj.* Admitting no remedy.  
 He so handled it, that it rather seem'd he had more come  
 into a defence of an *unremediable* mischief already committed,  
 than that they had done it at first by his consent. *Sidney.*  
*UNREME'MBERING.* *adj.* Having no memory.  
 That *unremem'ring* of its former pain,  
 The soul may suffer mortal flesh again. *Dryden.*  
*UNREME'MBERED.* *adj.* Not retained in the mind; not recol-  
 lected.  
 I cannot pass *unremembered*, their manner of disguising the  
 shafts of chimnies in various fashions, whereof the noblest is  
 the pyramidal. *Watson's Architecture.*  
*UNREME'MBRANCE.* *n. f.* Forgetfulness; want of remem-  
 brance.  
 Some words are negative in their original language, but  
 seem positive, because the negation is unknown; as amnesty,  
 an *unremembrance*, or general pardon. *Watts's Logic.*  
*UNREMO'VEABLE.* *adj.* Not to be taken away.  
 Never was there any woman, that with more *unremovable*  
 determination gave herself to love, after the had once set before  
 her mind the worthiness of Amphialus. *Sidney, b. ii.*  
 You know the fiery quality of the duke,  
 How *unremovable* and fixt he is  
 In his own course. *Shakefp.*  
*UNREMO'VED.* *adj.*  
 1. Not taken away.  
 It is impossible, where this opinion is imbibed and *unre-  
 moved*, to found any convincing argument. *Hammond.*  
 We could have had no certain prospect of his happiness,  
 while the last obstacle was *unremoved*. *Dryden's Virgil.*  
 2. Not capable of being removed.  
 Like Teneriff or Atlas *unremov'd*. *Milton.*  
*UNREMO'VEABLY.* *adv.* In a manner that admits no re-  
 moval.  
 His discontents are *unremovably* coupled to his nature. *Sha.*  
*UNREPA'ID.* *adj.* Not recompensed; not compensated.  
 Hadst thou full pow'r  
 To measure out his torments by thy will;  
 Yet what could'st thou, tormentor, hope to gain?  
 Thy lois continues, *unrepaid* by pain. *Dryden.*  
*UNREPE'AL'D.* *adj.* Not revoked; not abrogated.  
 When you are pinched with any *unrepeal'd* act of parlia-  
 ment, you declare you will not be obliged by it. *Dryden.*  
 Nature's law, and *unrepeal'd* command,  
 That gives to lighter things the greatest height. *Blackmore.*  
*UNREPE'NTED.* *adj.* Not regarded with penitential sorrow.  
 They are no supplicants to seek his mercy in the behalf  
 of others, whose own *unrepented* sins provoked his just indig-  
 nation. *Hooker, b. v.*  
 If I, vent'ring to displease  
 God for the fear of man, and man prefer,  
 Set God behind: which in his jealousy  
 Shall never, *unrepented*, find forgiveness. *Milton's Agonistes.*  
 As in *unrepented* sin the dy'd,  
 Doom'd to the same bad place, is punish'd for her pride. *Dryden.*  
 With what confusion will he hear all his *unrepented* sins  
 produced before men and angels? *Rogers's Sermons.*  
*UNREPE'NTING.* *adj.* Not repenting; not penitent; not  
 UNREPE'NTANT. } sorrowful for sin.  
 Should



Should I of these the liberty regard,  
Who freed, as to their ancient patrimony,  
Unhumb'd, *unrepentant*, uninform'd,  
Headlong would follow. *Milton's Par. Regain'd.*  
My unrepaid, and *unrepenting* breath,  
Was snatch'd away by the swift hand of death. *Roscommon.*  
All his arts reveal,  
From the first moment of his vital breath,  
To his last hour of *unrepenting* death. *Dryden.*  
Nor tyrants fierce, that *unrepenting* die,  
E'er felt such rage as thou. *Pope's Rape of the Lock.*  
*UNREP'NING. adj.* Not peevishly complaining.  
Barefoot as the trod the flinty pavement,  
Her footsteps all along were mark'd with blood;  
Yet silent on the pass'd, and *unrepining*. *Rowe.*  
*UNREPLE'NISHED. adj.* Not filled.  
Some air retreated thither, kept the mercury out of the  
*unreplenish'd* space. *Boyle.*  
*UNREPRI'EABLE. adj.* Not to be repited from penal death.  
Within me is a hell; and there the poison  
Is, as a fiend, confin'd, to tyrannize  
In *unretrievable* condemned blood. *Shaksp. K. John.*  
*UNREPRO'ACHED. adj.* Not upbraided; not censured.  
Sir John Hotham, *unreproach'd*, uncurs'd by any imprecation  
of mine, pays his head. *K. Charles.*  
*UNREPRO'VEABLE. adj.* Not liable to blame.  
You bath he reconciled, to present you holy, unblameable,  
and *unreprovable* in his fight. *Col. i. 22.*  
*UNREPRO'VED. adj.*  
1. Not censured.  
Christians have their churches, and *unreproved* exercise of  
religion. *Sandys's Journey.*  
2. Not liable to censure.  
The antique world, in his first flow'ring youth,  
With gladome thanks, and *unreproved* truth,  
The gifts of foreign bounty did embrace. *Fairy Queen.*  
If I give thee honour due,  
Mirth, admit me of thy crew,  
To live with her, and live with thee,  
In *unreproved* pleasures free. *Milton.*  
*UNREPU'GNANT. adj.* Not opposite.  
When scripture doth yield us natural laws, what particular  
order is thereunto most agreeable; when positive, which way  
to make laws *unrepugnant* unto them. *Hooker, b. iii.*  
*UNREPUTABLE. adj.* Not creditable.  
When we see wife men examples of duty, we are convinced  
that piety is no *unreputable* qualification, and that we  
are not to be ashamed of our virtue. *Rogers.*  
*UNREQUESTED. adj.* Not asked.  
With what security can our ambassadors go, *unrequested* of  
the Turkish emperor, without his safe conduct? *Knolles.*  
*UNREQUITABLE. adj.* Not to be retaliated.  
Some will have it that all mediocrity of folly is foolish, and  
because an *unrequitable* evil may ensue, an indifferent convenience  
must be omitted. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*  
So *unrequitable* is God's love, and so insolvent are we,  
that that love vastly improves the benefit, by which alone we  
might have pretended to some ability of retribution. *Boyle.*  
*UNRESENTED. adj.* Not regarded with anger.  
The failings of these holy persons, passed not *unresented* by  
God; and the same scripture which informs us of the sin,  
records the punishment. *Rogers.*  
*UNRESERVED. adj.*  
1. Not limited by any private convenience.  
The piety our heavenly father will accept, must consist in  
an entire, *unreserved* obedience to his commands; since whosoever  
offends in one precept, is guilty of the whole law. *Rogers.*  
2. Open; frank; concealing nothing.  
*UNRESERVEDNESS. n. f.* Unlimitedness; frankness; largeness.  
The tenderness and *unreservedness* of his love, made him  
think those his friends or enemies, that were so to God. *Boyle.*  
*UNRESERVEDLY. adv.*  
1. Without limitations.  
I am not to embrace absolutely and *unreservedly* the opinion  
of Aristotle. *Boyle.*  
2. Without concealment; openly.  
I know your friendship to me is extensive; and it is what I  
owe to that friendship, to open my mind *unreservedly* to you. *Pope.*  
*UNRESE'RVEDNESS. n. f.* Openness; frankness.  
I write with more *unreservedness* than ever man wrote. *Pope.*  
*UNRESISTED. adj.*  
1. Not opposed.  
The æthereal spaces are perfectly fluid; they neither assist,  
nor retard, the planets, which roll through as free and *unresisted*,  
as if they moved in a vacuum. *Bentley's Sermons.*  
2. Resistless; such as cannot be opposed.  
Those gods! whose *unresisted* might  
Have sent me to these regions void of light. *Dryden.*  
What wonder then, thy hairs should feel  
The conquering force of *unresisted* steel? *Pope.*

*UNRESISTING. adj.* Not opposing; not making resistance.  
What noise? that spirit's posses'd with haste,  
That wounds th' *unresisting* postern with these strokes. *Shaksp.*  
The sheep was sacrific'd on no pretence,  
But meek and *unresisting* innocence:  
A patient, useful creature. *Dryden.*  
Since the planets move horizontally through the liquid and  
*unresisting* spaces of the heav'ns, where no bodies at all, or  
inconsiderable ones, occur, they may preserve the same velocity  
which the first impulse impress'd. *Bentley's Sermons.*  
*UNRESOLVABLE. adj.* Not to be solved; insoluble.  
For a man to run headlong, while his ruin stares him in  
the face; still to press on to the embraces of sin, is a problem  
*unresolvable* upon any other ground, but that sin insinuates  
before it destroys. *South's Sermons.*  
*UNRESOLV'D. adj.*  
1. Not determined; having made no resolution.  
On the western coast  
Rideth a puissant navy: to our shores  
Throng many doubtful, hollow-hearted friends,  
Unarm'd, and *unresolv'd* to beat them back. *Shaksp.*  
Turns, *unresolv'd* of fight,  
Moves tardy back, and just recedes from fight. *Dryden.*  
2. Not solved; not cleared.  
I do not so magnify this method, to think it will perfectly  
clear every hard place, and leave no doubt *unresolv'd*. *Locke.*  
*UNRESOLV'ING. adj.* Not resolving.  
She her aims about her *unresolving* husband threw. *Dryden.*  
*UNRESPE'CTIVE. adj.* Inattentive; taking little notice.  
I will converse with iron-witted fools,  
And *unrespective* boys; none are for me  
That look into me with confid'rate eyes. *Shaksp.*  
*UNREST. n. f.* Disquiet; want of tranquillity; inquietness.  
Wife behest, those creeping flames by reason to subdue,  
Before their rage grew to so great *unrest*. *Fairy Queen.*  
Repose, sweet gold, for their *unrest*,  
That have their aims out of the emper's chest. *Shaksp.*  
Dismay'd confusion all posses'd;  
Th' afflicted troop, hearing their plot deceiv'd:  
Then runs amaz'd distress, with sad *unrest*.  
To this, to that; to fly, to stand, to hide. *Daniel.*  
Silence, in truth, would speak my sorrows best;  
For deep wounds, can least their feelings tell;  
Yet, let me borrow from mine own *unrest*,  
But time to bid him, whom I lov'd, farewell. *Wilton.*  
Up they rose,  
As from *unrest*; and each the other viewing,  
Soon found their eyes how open'd, and their minds  
How darken'd! *Milton's Par. Lost, b. ix.*  
*UNRESTOR'D. adj.*  
1. Not restored.  
2. Not cleared from an attainder.  
The son of an *unrestored* traitor has no pretences to the  
quality of his ancestors. *Collier on Duelling.*  
*UNRESTRAINED. adj.*  
1. Not confined; not hindered.  
My tender age, in luxury was train'd,  
With idle ease, and pageants entertain'd,  
My hours my own, my pleasures *unrestrain'd*. *Dryden.*  
2. Licentious; loose.  
The taverns he daily doth frequent,  
With *unrestrained*, loose companions. *Shaksp.*  
3. Not limited.  
Were there in this aphorism an *unrestrained* truth, yet were  
it not reasonable to infer from a caution, a non-usage, or  
abolition. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*  
*UNRETRAC'TED. adj.* Not revoked; not recalled.  
The penitence of the criminal may have numbered him  
amongst the saints, when our *unretracted* uncharitableness  
may lend us to unquenchable flames. *Govern. of the Tongue.*  
Nothing but plain malevolence can justify disunion. Malevolence  
shewn in a single, outward act, *unretracted*, or in  
habitual ill-nature. *Collier on Friendship.*  
*UNREVE'ALED. adj.* Not told; not discovered.  
Had ye once seen these her celestial treasures,  
And *unrevealed* pleasures,  
Then would ye wonder, and her praises sing. *Spenser.*  
"Dear, fatal name! rest ever *unrevealed*;  
Nor pass these lips, in holy silence seal'd." *Pope.*  
*UNREVENGED. adj.* Not revenged.  
So might we die, not envying them that live;  
So would we die, not *unrevenge'd* all. *Paisan.*  
Unhonour'd though I am,  
Not *unrevenge'd* that impious act shall be. *Dryden.*  
Great Pompey's shade complains that we are slow,  
And Scipio's ghost walks *unrevenge'd* amongst us. *Addison.*  
*UNREVEREND. adj.* Irreverent; disrespectful.  
See not your bride in these *unreverend* robes. *Shaksp.*  
Fie! *unreverend* tongue! to call her bad,  
Whose sov'reignty so oft thou hast prefer'd,  
With twenty thousand soul-confining oaths. *Shaksp.*  
*UNREVERENTLY. adv.* Disrespectfully.  
I did *unreverently* blame the gods,  
Who wake for thee, though thou snore for thyself. *B. Johns.*  
*UNREVERSED. adj.* Not revoked; not repealed.  
She hath offer'd to the doom,  
Which *unreversed* stands in effectual force,  
A sea of melting tears. *Shaksp.*  
*UNREVO'KED. adj.* Not recalled.  
Hear my decree, which *unrevok'd* shall stand. *Milton.*  
*UNREWARD'ED. adj.* Not rewarded; not recompensed.  
Providence takes care that good offices may not pass *unrewarded*.  
Since for common good I yield the fair,  
My private loss let grateful Greece repair;  
Not *unrewarded* let your prince complain,  
That he alone has fought and bled in vain. *Pope.*  
*TO UNRID'DLE. v. a.* To solve an enigma; to explain a problem.  
Some kind power *unriddle* where it lies,  
Whether my heart be faulty, or her eyes! *Suckling.*  
The Platonic principles will not *unriddle* the doubt. *Glavin.*  
A reverse often clears up the passage of an old poet, as the  
poet often serves to *unriddle* the reverse. *Addison.*  
*UNRID'ICULOUS. adj.* Not ridiculous.  
If an indifferent and *unridiculous* object could draw this au-  
stereous unto a smile, he hardly could with perpetuity resist  
proper motives thereof. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*  
*TO UNRIG. v. a.* To strip of the tackle.  
Rhodes is the sovereign of the sea no more;  
Their ships *unrigg'd*, and spent their naval store. *Dryden.*  
*UNRIG'HT. Wrong.* In *Spenser*, this word should perhaps  
be *unright*.  
What in most English writers useth to be loose, and as it  
were *unright*, in this author is well grounded, timely framed,  
and strongly trussed up together. *Glossary to Spenser's Kal.*  
Shew that thy judgment is not *unright*. *Wisd. xii.*  
*UNRIG'HTOUS. adj.* Unjust; wicked; sinful; bad.  
Octavius here leapt into his room,  
And it usurp'd by *unrighteous* doom;  
But he this title justifi'd by might. *Fairy Queen, b. ii.*  
Within a month!  
Ere yet the salt of most *unrighteous* tears,  
Had left the flushing in her galled eyes,  
She married.—Oh most wicked speed!  
Let the wicked man forsake his way, and the *unrighteous*  
man his thoughts, and let him return unto the Lord. *I. a. lv.*  
*UNRIG'HTOUSLY. adv.* Unjustly; wickedly; sinfully.  
For them  
Their foes a deadly Shibboleth devise:  
By which *unrightously* it was decreed,  
That none to trust, or profit should succeed,  
Who would not swallow first a poi'sonous wicked weed. *Dryden.*  
A man may fall undeserv'dly under publick disgrace, or is  
*unrightously* oppressed. *Collier on Pride.*  
*UNRIG'HTOUSNESS. n. f.* Wickedness; injustice.  
Our Romanists can no more abide this proposition  
converted, than themselves. All sin, say they, is a trans-  
gression of the law; but every transgression of the law is not  
sin. The apostle, therefore, turns it for us: all *unrighteous-*  
*ness*, says he, is sin; but every transgression of the law is *un-*  
*righteousness*, faith Austin upon this place. *Hall.*  
Some things have a natural deformity in them, as perjury,  
perfidiousness, *unrighteousness*, and ingratitude. *Tillotson.*  
*UNRIG'HTUL. adj.* Not right; not just.  
Thou, which know'st the way  
To plant *unrightful* kings, wilt know again  
To pluck him headlong from th' usurp'd throne. *Shaksp.*  
*TO UNRIG. v. a.* To deprive of a ring.  
Be forc'd to impeach a broken hedge,  
And pigs *unring'd* at vil. franc. pledge. *Hudibras.*  
*TO UNRIPE. v. a.* [This word is improper; there being no  
difference between *ripe* and *unripe*; and the negative particle  
is therefore of no force; yet it is well authorized.] To cut  
open.  
Like a traitor  
Didst break that vow, and, with thy treach'rous blade,  
*Unrip'd* the bowels of thy sov'reign's son. *Shaksp.*  
He could not now, with his honour, so *unripe*, and put a  
lie upon all that he had said and done before, as to deliver  
him up. *Bacon's Hen. VII.*  
We are angry with searchers, when they break open  
trunks, and *unripe* packs, and open sealed letters. *Taylor.*  
Cato well observes, that friendship ought not to be *un-*  
*ripped*, but unfringed. *Collier.*  
*UNRIPE. n. f.*  
1. Immature; not fully concocted.  
Purpose of is violent birth, but poor validity;  
Which now, like fruits *unripe*, sticks on the tree,  
But fall unshaken when they mellow be. *Shaksp.*  
In this northern tract our hoarse throats,  
Utter *unripe*, and ill-constrained notes. *Waller.*

He fix'd his *unripe* vengeance to defer,  
Sought not the garden, but retir'd unseen,  
To brood in secret on his gather'd spleen. *Dryden.*  
2. Too early.  
Who hath not heard of the valiant, wife, and just Doris-  
laus, whose *unripe* death doth yet, so many years since, draw  
tears from virtuous eyes? *Sidney, b. ii.*  
*UNRIPE'NED. adj.* Not matured.  
Were you with these, you'd soon forget  
The pale, *unripe* beauties of the north. *Addison's Cato.*  
*UNRIPE'NESS. n. f.* Immaturity; want of ripeness.  
The ripeness, or *unripeness*, of the occasion, must ever be  
well weighed; and generally it is good to commit the begin-  
nings of all great actions to Argus, with his hundred eyes;  
and the ends to Briareus, with his hundred hands. *Bacon.*  
*UNRI'VALED. adj.*  
1. Having no competitor.  
Honour forbid! at whose *unrivall'd* shrine,  
Ease, pleasure, virtue, all our sex resign. *Pope.*  
2. Having no peer or equal.  
*TO UNRO'L. v. a.* To open what is rolled or convolved.  
O honor!  
The queen of nations, from her antient seat,  
Is sunk for ever in the dark abyss;  
Time has *unroll'd* her glories to the last,  
And now clos'd up the volume. *Dryden's Ann. for 1700.*  
*UNROMANTICK. adj.* Contrary to romance.  
It is a base, *unromantick* spirit not to wait on you. *Swift.*  
*TO UNROOF. v. a.* To strip off the roof or covering of  
houses.  
The rabble should have first *unroof'd* the city,  
Ere to prevail'd with me. *Shaksp. Coriolanus.*  
*UNROO'STED. adj.* Driven from the roof.  
Thou dotard! thou art woman-tir'd, *unroosted*,  
By thy old dame Parlet here. *Shaksp. Winter Tale.*  
*UNROUGH. adj.* Smooth.  
Siward's son,  
And many *unrough* youths, that even now  
Protect their first of manhood. *Shaksp. Macbeth.*  
*TO UNROO'T. v. a.* To tear from the roots; to extirpate; to  
eradicate.  
Since you've made the days and nights as one,  
To wear your gentle limbs in my affairs,  
Be bold; you do so grow in my requital,  
That nothing can *unroot* you. *Shaksp.*  
*Unroot* the forest oaks, and bear away  
Flocks, folds, and trees, an undistinguish'd prey. *Dryden.*  
*UNRO'UNDED. adj.* Not shaped, not cut to a round,  
Those unsh'd pistolets,  
That more than cannon-shot avails or lets;  
Which, negligently left *unrounded*, look  
Like many-angled figures in the book  
Of some dread conjurer. *Dornes.*  
*UNRO'YAL. adj.* Unprincipally; not royal.  
By the advice of his envious counsellors, he sent them with  
*unroyal* reproaches to Mufidorus and Pyrocles, as if they had  
done traitorously. *Sidney.*  
*TO UNRU'FFLE. v. n.* To cease from commotion, or agitation.  
Where'er he guides his finny courtiers,  
The waves *unruffle*, and the sea subsides. *Dryden.*  
*UNRU'FFLED. adj.* Calm; tranquil; not tumultuous.  
Vent all thy passion, and I'll stand its shock,  
Calm and *unruffled* as a summer's tea,  
When not a breath of wind flies o'er its surface. *Addison.*  
*UNRU'LED. adj.* Not directed by any superiour power.  
The realm was left, like a ship in a storm, amidst all the  
raging furies, *unruled* and undirected of any; for they to  
whom the was committed, faint in their labour, or forsook  
their charge. *Spenser.*  
*UNRU'LINESS. n. f.* [from *unruly*.] Turbulence; tumultuous-  
ness; licentiousness.  
By the negligence of some who were hardly to be com-  
manded, and by the *unruliness* of others, who without leave were  
gone a-shore, so fair an occasion of victory was neglected. *Knol.*  
No care was had to curb the *unruliness* of anger, or the  
exorbitance of desire. Amongst all their sacrifices, they  
never sacrificed so much as one lust. *South's Sermons.*  
*UNRU'LY. adj.* Turbulent; ungovernable; licentious; tu-  
multuous.  
In sacred bands of wedlock ty'd  
To Thetis, a loose *unruly* swain;  
Who had more joy to range the forest wide,  
And chase the savage beast with bulky pain. *Fairy Queen.*  
Wanting the manage of *unruly* jades. *Shaksp. Rich. II.*  
The best and fountest of his time hath been but rash;  
then must we look from his age, to receive but *unruly* way-  
wardness. *Shaksp. K. Lear.*  
The tongue is an *unruly* evil, full of deadly poison. *Ia. iii.*  
Thou dost a better life, and nobler vigour give;  
Dost each *unruly* appetite controul. *Roscommon.*

29 X  
Love



# UNS

Love insults, disguised in the cloud,  
And welcome force of that *unuly* croud.  
Passions kept their place, and transgressed not the bound-  
aries of their proper natures; nor were the disorders begun,  
which are occasioned by the licence of *unuly* appetites. *Glauco.*  
You must not go where you may dangers meet.  
Th' *unuly* sword will no distinction make,  
And beastly will not there give wounds, but take. *Dryden.*  
**UNSAFE**. *adj.* Not secure; hazardous; dangerous.  
If they would not be drawn to seem his adversaries, yet  
others should be taught how *unsafe* it was to continue his  
friends. *Hooker, b. v.*  
With speed retir'd  
Where erst was thickest fight, th' angelick throng,  
And left large field, *unsafe* within the wind  
Of such commotion. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. vi.*  
Uncertain ways *unsafe* are,  
And doubt a greater mischief than despair. *Denham.*  
Phlegyan robbers made *unsafe* the road. *Dryden.*  
**UNSAFELY**. *adv.* Not securely; dangerously.  
Take it, while yet 'tis praise, before my rage,  
*Unsafely* just, break loose on this bad age;  
So bad, that thou thyself hadst no defence  
From vice, but barely by departing hence. *Dryden.*  
As no man can walk, so neither can he think, uneasily or  
*unsafely*; but in using, as his legs, so his thoughts amiss,  
which a virtuous man never doth. *Grew.*  
**UNSAID**. *adj.* Not uttered; not mentioned.  
Chanticleer shall with his words *unsaid*. *Dryden.*  
That I may leave nothing material *unsaid*, among the fe-  
veral ways of imitation, I shall place translation and para-  
phrase. *Fulton's Clastics.*  
**UNSAILED**. *adj.* Not pickled or seasoned with salt.  
The murietick scurvy, induced by two great quantity of  
sea-salt, and common among mariners, is cured by a diet of  
fresh *unsalted* things, and watery liquor acidulated. *Arbutnot.*  
**UNSALED**. *adj.* [in *salutatur*, Lat.] Not saluted.  
Gods! I prate;  
And the most noble mother of the world  
Leave *unsaluted*. *Shakespeare, Coriolanus.*  
**UNSACTIFIED**. *adj.* Unholy; not consecrated.  
Her obsequies have been so far enlarged  
As we have warranty; her death was doubtful;  
And but that great command o'erways the order,  
She should in ground *unsanctified* have lodg'd  
'Till the last trump. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*  
**UNSATISFIED**. *adj.* [in *satisfabilis*, Lat.] Not to be satisfied;  
greedy without bounds.  
*Unsatisfiable* in their longing to do all manner of good to all  
the creatures of God, but especially men. *Hooker, b. i.*  
Craffus the Roman, for his *unsatisfiable* greediness, was called  
the gulph of avarice. *Raleigh.*  
**UNSATISFACTORY**. *n. f.* Failure of giving satisfac-  
tion.  
That which most deters me from such trials, is their *un-*  
*satisfactoriness*, though they should succeed. *Boyle.*  
**UNSATISFACTORY**. *adj.* Not giving satisfaction; not clearing  
the difficulty.  
That speech of Adam, The woman thou gavest me to be  
with me, she gave me of the tree, and I did eat, is an *un-*  
*satisfactory* reply, and therein was involved a very im-  
portant error. *Brown's Vulg. Errors.*  
Latria to the cross, is point blank against the definition of  
the council of Nice; and it is an *unsatisfactory* answer to  
say, they only were against latria given to images for them-  
selves. *Stillingfleet.*  
**UNSATISFIEDNESS**. *n. f.* [from *unsatisfied*.] The state of be-  
ing not satisfied; want of fulness.  
Between my own *unsatisfiedness* in conscience, and a ne-  
cessity of satisfying the importunities of some, I was per-  
suaded to chuse rather what was safe, than what seemed  
just. *K. Charles.*  
That *unsatisfiedness* with transitory fruitions, that men de-  
plore as the unhappiness of their nature, is indeed the privi-  
lege of it, as it is the prerogative of men not to be pleased  
with such fond toys as children doat upon. *Boyle.*  
**UNSATISFIED**. *adj.*  
1. Not contented; not pleased.  
O Elizabeth being to resolve upon a great officer, and  
being by some put in some doubt of that person, whom she  
meant to advance, said, she was like one with a lantern  
seeking a man, and seemed *unsatisfied* in the choice of a man  
for that place. *Bacon.*  
Flashy wits, who cannot fathom a large discourse, must be  
very much *unsatisfied* of me.  
Concerning the analytical preparation of gold, they have  
persons *unsatisfied*. *Boyle.*  
2. Not filled; not gratified to the full.  
Though he were *unsatisfied* in getting,  
Yet in bestowing he was most princely. *Shakespeare.*

# UNS

Whether shall I, by justly plaguing  
Him whom I hate, be more unjustly cruel  
To her I love? or, being kind to her,  
Be cruel to myself, and leave *unsatisfied*  
My anger and revenge? *Denham's Song.*  
Eternity, human nature can't look into, without a reli-  
gious awe: our thoughts are lost in the endless view, and re-  
turn to us weary and *unsatisfied*, without finding bounds or  
place to fix on. *Rogers's Sermon.*  
**UNSATISFYING**. *adj.* Unable to gratify to the full.  
Nor is fame only *unsatisfying* in itself, but the desire of it  
lays us open to many accidental troubles. *Addison.*  
**UNSAVOURINESS**. *adj.* [from *unsavoury*.]  
1. Bad taste.  
2. Bad smell.  
If we concede a national *unsavouriness* in any people, yet  
shall we find the Jews less subject hereto than any. *Brown.*  
**UNSAVOURY**. *adj.*  
1. Taffles.  
Can that which is *unsavoury* be eaten without salt? or is  
there any taste in the white of an egg? *Job vi. 6.*  
2. Having a bad taste.  
*Unsavoury* food, perhaps,  
To spiritual natures. *Milton's Par. Lost.*  
3. Having an ill smell; fetid.  
Some may emit an *unsavoury* odour, which may happen  
from the quality of what they have taken. *Brown.*  
4. Unpleasant; disgusting.  
Things of so mean regard, although necessary to be or-  
dered, are notwithstanding very *unsavoury*, when they come  
to be disputed of; because disputation pre-supposeth some  
difficulty in the matter. *Hooker, b. v.*  
*Unsavoury* news; but how made he escape? *Shakespeare.*  
To **UNSAVY**. *v. a.* To retract; to recant; to deny what has  
been said.  
Call you me fair? that fair again *unsav*;  
Demetrius loves you, fair. *Shakespeare.*  
Say and *unsav*, feign, flatter, or abjure. *Milton.*  
How soon  
Would height recall high thoughts, how soon *unsav*  
What feign'd submission frow. *Milton's Par. Lost.*  
To say, and ftrait *unsav*, pretending first  
To fly pain, professing next the spy,  
Argues no leader, but a liar trac'd. *Milton.*  
There is nothing said there, which you may have occasion  
to *unsav* hereafter. *Atterbury.*  
**UNSCALY**. *adj.* Having no scales.  
The jointed lobster, and *unscale* foale.  
**UNSCARRED**. *adj.* Not marked with wounds.  
And must she die for this? O let her live;  
So she may live *unscar'd* from bleeding slaughter,  
I will confess she was not Edward's daughter. *Shakespeare.*  
**UNSCOLASTICK**. *adj.* Not bred to literature.  
Notwithstanding these learned disputants, it was to the *un-*  
*scholastick* statesman, that the world owed their peace and  
liberties. *Lake.*  
**UNSCHOLED**. *adj.* Uneducated; not learned.  
When the apostles were ordained to alter the laws of hea-  
thenish religion, they were, St. Paul excepted, *unscholed* and  
unlettered men. *Hooker, b. v.*  
**UNSCORCHED**. *adj.* Not touched by fire.  
His hand,  
Not sensible of fire, remain'd *unscor'd*. *Shakespeare.*  
**UNSCOURED**. *adj.* Not cleaned by rubbing.  
Th' enrolled penalties,  
Which have, like *unscor'd* armour, hung by th' wall,  
And none of them been worn. *Shakespeare.*  
**UNSCRAITCHED**. *adj.* Not torn.  
I with much expedient march  
Have brought a counter-check before your gates,  
To save *unscritch'd* your city's threaten'd cheeks. *Shakespeare.*  
**UNSCREENED**. *adj.* Not covered; not protected.  
Those balls of burnished brass, the tops of churches are  
adorned with, derive their glittering brightness from their be-  
ing exposed, *unscreened*, to the sun's refulgent beams. *Boyle.*  
**UNSCRIPTURAL**. *adj.* Not defensible by scripture.  
The doctrine delivered in my sermon was neither new nor  
*unscriptural*, nor in itself false. *Atterbury.*  
To **UNSEAL**. *v. a.* To open any thing sealed.  
This new glare of light  
Cast sudden on his face, *unseal'd* his sight. *Dryden.*  
**UNSEAL'D**. *adj.*  
1. Wanting a seal.  
Your oaths  
Are words, and poor conditions but *unseal'd*. *Shakespeare.*  
2. Having the seal broken.  
To **UNSEAM**. *v. a.* To rip; to cut open.  
He ne'er shook hands, nor bid farewell to him,  
'Till he *unseam'd* him from the nape to th' chops,  
And fix'd his head upon our battlements. *Shakespeare.*

# UNS

**UNSEARCHABLE**. *adj.* Inscrutable; not to be explored.  
All is best, though we often doubt  
What th' *unsearchable* disposer  
Of highest wisdom brings about,  
And ever best found in the close. *Milton's Agonistes.*  
Thou hast vouchsaf'd  
This friendly condescension, to relate  
Things else by me *unsearchable*. *Milton's Par. Lost.*  
Job discourseth of the secrets of nature, and *unsearchable*  
perfections of the works of God. *Tillotson.*  
These counsels of God are to us *unsearchable*; neither has  
he left us in scripture any marks, by which we may infallibly  
conclude ourselves in that happy number he has chosen. *Rogers.*  
It is a vast hindrance to the enrichment of our understand-  
ings, if we spend too much of our time among infinities and  
*unsearchables*. *Watts's Logic.*  
**UNSEARCHABLENESS**. *n. f.* Impossibility to be explored.  
The *unsearchableness* of God's ways should be a bridle to  
restrain presumption, and not a sanctuary for spirits of  
error. *Bramhall's Answer to Hobbes.*  
**UNSEASONABLE**. *adj.*  
1. Not suitable to time or occasion; unfit; untimely; ill-timed.  
Zeal, unless it be rightly guided, when it endeavours the  
most busily to please God, forceth upon him those *unseasonable*  
offices which please him not. *Hooker, b. v.*  
Their counsel must seem very *unseasonable*, who advise  
men to suspect that wherewith the world hath had, by their  
own account, twelve hundred years acquaintance. *Hooker.*  
It is then a very *unseasonable* time to plead laws, when  
swords are in the hands of the vulgar. *Spenser's Ireland.*  
The commissioners pulled down or defaced all images in  
churches, in such *unseasonable* fashion, as is done in hosti-  
lity. *Hayward.*  
This digression I conceived not *unseasonable* for this place,  
nor upon this occasion. *Clarendon.*  
Haply mention may arise  
Of something not *unseasonable* to ask. *Milton.*  
Timothy lay out a-nights, and went abroad often at *un-*  
*seasonable* hours. *Arbutnot.*  
2. Not agreeable to the time of the year.  
Like an *unseasonable* stormy day,  
Which makes the silver rivers down their shores,  
As if the world were all dissolv'd in tears. *Shakespeare.*  
3. Late; as, *unseasonable* time of night.  
**UNSEASONABLENESS**. *n. f.* Disagreement with time or place.  
The moral goodness, unfitness, and *unseasonableness* of  
moral or natural actions, falls not within the verge of a  
brutal faculty. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*  
**UNSEASONABLY**. *adv.* Not seasonably; not agreeably to time  
or occasion.  
Some things it asketh *unseasonably*, when they need not to  
be prayed for, as deliverance from thunder and tempest,  
when no danger is nigh. *Hooker, b. v.*  
Leave to fathom such high points as these,  
Nor be ambitious, ere the time, to please;  
*Unseasonably* wise, till age and cares  
Have form'd thy soul to manage great affairs. *Dryden.*  
By the methods prescribed, more good, and less mischief,  
will be done in acute distempers, than by medicines im-  
properly and *unseasonably* applied. *Arbutnot.*  
Ulysses yielded *unseasonably*, and the strong passion for his  
country should have given him vigilance. *Brown.*  
**UNSEASONED**. *adj.*  
1. Unseasonable; untimely; ill-timed. Out of use.  
Your majesty hath been this fortnight ill,  
And these *unseason'd* hours perforce must add  
Unto your sickness. *Shakespeare, Hen. IV.*  
I think myself in a better plight for a lender than you are;  
the which hath something emboldened me to this *unseasoned*  
intrusion. *Shakespeare.*  
2. Unformed; not qualified by use.  
'Tis an *unseason'd* courtier; advise him. *Shakespeare.*  
3. Irregular; inordinate.  
The commissioners pulled down or defaced all images in  
churches, in such, *unseasonable* and *unseasoned* fashion, as if  
done in hostility. *Hayward.*  
4. Not kept till fit for use.  
5. Not salted; as, *unseasoned* meat.  
**UNSECONDED**. *adj.*  
1. Not supported.  
Him did you leave  
Second to none, *unseconded* by you,  
To look upon the hideous god of war  
In disadvantage. *Shakespeare, Hen. IV.*  
2. Not exemplified a second time.  
Strange and *unseconded* shapes of worms succeeded. *Brown.*  
To **UNSECRET**. *v. a.* To disclose; to divulge.  
He that consulteth what he should do, should not declare  
what he will do; but let princes beware, that the *unsecreting*  
of their affairs comes not from themselves. *Bacon.*

# UNS

**UNSECRET**. *adj.* Not close; not trusty.  
Who shall be true to us,  
When we are so *unsecret* to ourselves? *Shakespeare.*  
**UNSECURE**. *adj.* Not safe.  
Love, though most sure,  
Yet always to itself seems *unsecure*. *Denham.*  
**UNSEDUCT**. *adj.* Not drawn to ill.  
If she remain *unseduct'd*, you not making it appear other-  
wise; for your ill opinion, and th' assault you have made to  
her chastity, you shall answer me with your sword. *Shakespeare.*  
Among innumerable false, unmov'd,  
Unshaken, *unseduct'd*, unterrify'd. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*  
**UNSEEING**. *adj.* Wanting the power of vision.  
I shou'd have scratch'd out your *unseeing* eyes,  
To make my master out of love with thee. *Shakespeare.*  
To **UNSEEM**. *v. n.* Not to seem. Not in use.  
You wrong the reputation of your name,  
In so *unseemly* to confess receipt  
Of that, which hath so faithfully been paid. *Shakespeare.*  
**UNSEEMLINESS**. *n. f.* Indecency; indecorum; uncomeliness.  
All as before his fight, whom we fear, and whose pre-  
sence to offend with any the least *unseemliness*, we would be  
surely as loth as they, who most reprehend or deride that  
we do. *Hooker, b. v.*  
**UNSEMLY**. *n. f.* Indecent; uncomely; unbecoming.  
Contentions as yet were never able to prevent two evils;  
the one a mutual exchange of *unseemly* and unjust disgraces  
offered by men, whose tongues and passions are out of rule;  
the other a common hazard of both, to be made a prey  
by such as study how to work with most advantage in  
private. *Hooker.*  
Let us now devise  
What best may for the present serve to hide  
The parts of each from other, that seem most  
To shame obnoxious, and *unseemly* seen. *Milton.*  
Her gifts  
Were such, as under government well seem'd;  
*Unseemly* to bear rule. *Milton's Par. Lost.*  
My sons, let your *unseemly* discord cease;  
If not in friendship, live at least in peace. *Dryden.*  
I wish every *unseemly* idea, and wanton expression had been  
banish'd from amongst them. *Watts.*  
**UNSEMLY**. *adj.* Indecently; unbecomingly.  
Charity doth not behave itself *unseemly*, seeketh not her  
own. *1 Cor. xiii. 5.*  
Unmanly dread invades the French atony'd;  
*Unseemly* yelling; distant hills return  
The hideous noise. *Philips.*  
**UNSEEN**. *adj.*  
1. Not seen; not discovered.  
A jest *unseen*, inscrutable, invisible,  
As a nose on a man's face, or a weathercock on a steeple. *Sh.*  
Her father and myself  
Will to dispose ourselves, that seeing, *unseen*,  
We may of the encounter frankly judge. *Shakespeare, Hamlet.*  
A painter became a physician; whereupon one said to him,  
you have done well; for before the faults of your work were  
seen, but now they are *unseen*. *Bacon.*  
Here may I always on this downy grass,  
Unknown, *unseen*, my easy minutes pass.  
Millions of spiritual creatures walk the earth  
*Unseen*, both when we wake, and when we sleep. *Milton.*  
At his birth a star  
*Unseen* before in heaven, proclaims him come;  
And guides the eastern sages who enquire  
His place, to offer incense, myrrh, and gold. *Milton.*  
He that on her his bold hand lays,  
With Cupid's pointed arrows plays:  
They with a touch, they are so keen,  
Wound us unshot, and the *unseen*. *Waller.*  
The footsteps of the deity he treads,  
And secret moves along the crowded space,  
*Unseen* of all the rude Pheacian race. *Pope's Odyssey.*  
2. Invisible; undiscoverable.  
The weeds of heresy being grown into ripeness, do, even  
in the very cutting down, scatter oftentimes those seeds which  
for a while lie *unseen* and buried in the earth; but afterward  
freshly spring up again no less pernicious than at the first. *Hooker.*  
On the came,  
Led by her heavenly maker, though *unseen*  
And guided by his voice. *Milton's Par. Lost.*  
3. Unkilled; unexperienced.  
He was not *unseen* in the affections of the court, but had  
not reputation enough to reform it. *Clarendon.*  
**UNSEMLISH**. *adj.* Not addicted to private interest.  
The most interested cannot purpose any thing so much to  
their own advantage, notwithstanding which the inclination is  
nevertheless *unselfish*. *Speator, N. 588.*  
**UNSENT**. *adj.*  
1. Not sent.  
2. Un-



# UNS

2. **UNSENT** *for*. Not called by letter or messenger.  
If a physician should go from house to house *unsent for*, and enquire what woman hath a cancer, or what man a fistula, he would be as unwelcome as the disease itself. *Taylor*.  
Somewhat of weighty consequence brings you here to often, and *unsent for*. *Dryden*.  
**UNSEPARABLE** *adj.* Not to be parted; not to be divided.  
Oh world, thy slippery turns! Friends now fast sworn,  
Who twine as 'twere in love  
*Unseparable*, shall, within this hour,  
Break out to bitterest enmity. *Shakespeare. Coriolanus*.  
**UNSEPARATED** *adj.* Not parted.  
There seek the Theban bard;  
To whom Persephone, entire and whole,  
Gave to retain th' *unseparated* soul. *Pope's Odyssey*.  
**UNSERVCEABLE** *adj.* Useless; bringing no advantage or convenience.  
The beast, impatient of his smarting wound,  
Thought with his wings to fly above the ground;  
But his late wounded wing *unservceable* found. *Spenser*.  
'Tis certainly demonstrated, that the condensation and expansion of any proportion of the air, is always proportional to the weight incumbent upon it: so that if the atmosphere had been much greater or less than it is, it would on the surface of the earth, have been *unservceable* for vegetation and life. *Bentley's Sermons*.  
It can be no *unservceable* design to religion, to undeceive men in so important a point. *Rogers's Sermons*.  
**UNSERVCEABLY** *adj.* Without use; without advantage.  
It does not enlarge the dimensions of the globe, or lie idly and *unservceably* there, but part of it is introduced into the plants which grow thereon, and the rest either remounts again, with the ascending vapour, or is wash'd down into rivers. *Woodward's Nat. Hist.*  
**UNSET** *adj.* Not set; not placed.  
They urge that God left nothing in his word undescribed, nothing *unset* down; and therefore charged them strictly to keep themselves into that without any alteration. *Hooker*.  
**TO UNSETTLE** *v. a.*  
1. To make uncertain.  
Such a doctrine *unsettles* the titles to kingdoms and estates; for if the actions from which such settlements spring were illegal, all that is built upon them must be so too: but the last is absurd, therefore the first must be so likewise. *Arbutnot*.  
2. To move from a place.  
As big as he was, did there need any great matter to *unsettle* him. *L'Estrange*.  
3. To overthrow.  
**UNSETTLED** *adj.*  
1. Not fixed in resolution; not determined; not steady.  
Impartially judge, whether from the very first day that our religion was *unsettled*, and church government flung out of doors, the civil government has ever been able to fix upon a sure foundation. *South's Sermons*.  
A solemn air, and the best comforter  
To an *unsettled* fancy, cure thy brains. *Shakespeare*.  
Prepar'd I was not  
For such a business; there am I found  
So much *unsettled*. *Shakespeare*.  
With them, a bastard of the king deca'd,  
And all th' *unsettled* humours of the land,  
Rash, inconsiderate, fiery, voluntary.  
Uncertain and *unsettled* he remains  
Deep vers'd in books, and shallow in himself. *Milton*.  
A covetous man deliberated betwixt the qualms of a wambling stomach, and an *unsettled* mind. *L'Estrange*.  
*Unsettled* virtue stormy may appear;  
Honour, like mine, serenely is severe. *Dryden*.  
2. Unequable; not regular; changeable.  
March and September, the two equinoxes, are the most windy and tempestuous, the most *unsettled* and unquable seasons in most countries. *Bentley's Sermons*.  
3. Not established.  
My cruel fate,  
And doubts attending an *unsettled* state,  
Forc'd me to guard my coast. *Dryden*.  
4. Not fixed in a place or abode.  
David supposed that it could not stand with the duty which he owed unto God, to set himself in an house of cedar trees, and to behold the ark of the Lord's covenant *unsettled*. *Hooker*.  
**UNSETTLEDNESS** *n. s.*  
1. Irresolution; undetermined state of mind.  
2. Uncertainty; fluctuation.  
The *unsettledness* of my condition has hitherto put a stop to my thoughts concerning it. *Dryden*.  
3. Want of fixity.  
When the sun shines upon a river, though its waves roll this way and that by the wind, yet, for all their *unsettledness*, the sun strikes them with a direct and certain beam. *South*.  
**UNSHIVERED** *adj.* Not parted; not divided.  
Honour and policy, like *unshiver'd* friends,  
I th' war do grow together. *Shakespeare. Coriolanus*

# UNS

Their bands, though slack, no dissolution fear;  
Th' *unshiver'd* parts the greatest pressure bear;  
Though loose, and fit to flow, they still cohere. *Blackmore*.  
To **UNSHAKE** *v. a.* To make otherways than the sex commonly is.  
All you spirits  
That tend on mortal thoughts, *unsex* me here,  
And fill me, from the crown to th' toe, top full  
Of direct cruelty. *Shakespeare. Macbeth*.  
**UNSHADOWED** *adj.* Not clouded; not darkened.  
He alone sees all things with an *unshadowed*, comprehensive vision, who eminently is all. *Glaville*.  
**UNSHAKEABLE** *adj.* Not subject to concussion.  
Your ile stands,  
As Neptune's park, ribbed and paled in  
With rocks *unshakeable*, and roaring waters. *Shakespeare*.  
**UNSHAKED** *adj.* Not shaken. Not in use.  
I know but one,  
That unaffailable holds on his rank,  
Unshak'd of motion. *Shakespeare. Julius Caesar*.  
**UNSHAKEN** *adj.*  
1. Not agitated; not moved.  
Purpose is  
Of violent birth, but poor validity;  
Which now, like fruits unripe, sticks on the tree,  
But fall *unshaken*, when they mellow be. *Shakespeare*.  
The wicked's spite against God, is but like a madman's running his head against the wall, that leaves the wall *unshaken*, but daffes his own brains out. *Boyle*.  
2. Not subject to concussion.  
3. Not weakened in resolution; not moved.  
Among innumerable false, unmov'd,  
*Unshaken*, uneduc'd, untir'd.  
Ill wast thou shroudest then,  
O patient son of God! yet only flood't  
*Unshaken*. *Milton's Par. Regain'd, b. iv.*  
Employ it in unfeigned piety towards God, in *unshaken* duty to his vicegerent. *Sprat*.  
His principles were founded in reason, and supported by virtue, and therefore did not lie at the mercy of ambition: his notions were no less steady and *unshaken*, than just and upright. *Addison*.  
**TO UNSHAKLE** *v. a.* To loose from bonds.  
A laudable freedom of thought *unshakes* their minds from the narrow prejudices of education, and opens their eyes to a more extensive view of the publick good. *Addison*.  
**UNSHAKED** *adj.* Not shamed.  
The brave man seeks not popular applause;  
*Unsham'd*, though foil'd, he does the best he can:  
Force is of brutes, but honour is of man. *Dryden*.  
**UNSHAPEN** *adj.* Mismatched; deformed.  
This *unshapen* earth we now inhabit, is the form it was found in, when the waters had retired. *Burnet*.  
Gasping for breath, th' *unshapen* Phocæe die,  
And on the boiling wave extended lie. *Addison*.  
**UNSHAKED** *adj.* Not partaken; not had in common.  
Bliss, as thou hast part, to me is bliss;  
Tediuous *unshar'd* with thee, and odious soon. *Milton*.  
**TO UNSHATH** *v. a.* To draw from the scabbard.  
Executioner, *unshath* thy sword;  
Clifford's manhood lies upon his tongue. *Shakespeare*.  
Mowbray, the bishop Scroop, Hastings, and all  
Are brought to the correction of your law:  
There is not now a rebel's sword *unshath'd*. *Shakespeare*.  
Viewing the Trojan reliques, the *unshath'd*  
Æneas's sword. *Denham*.  
Arcite, his sword *unshath'd*. *Dryden*.  
Far hence be souls profane!  
Now, Trojan, take the way thy fates afford;  
Assume thy courage, and *unshath* thy sword. *Dryden*.  
The Roman senate has resolv'd,  
'Till time give better prospects, still to keep  
The sword *unshath'd*, and turn its edge on Cæsar. *Addison*.  
Each chief his sev'nfold shield display'd,  
And half *unshath'd* the shining blade. *Pope*.  
**UNSHED** *adj.* Not split.  
To blood *unshed* the rivers must be turn'd. *Milton*.  
**UNSHETERED** *adj.* Wanting a screen; wanting protection.  
He is breeding that worm, which will smite this gourd, and leave him *unshetered* to that scorching wrath of God, which will make the improvement of Jonah's passionate wish, that God would take away his life, his most rational desire. *Decay of Piety*.  
**UNSHIELDED** *adj.* Not guarded by the shield.  
He try'd a tough, well-chosen spear!  
Though Cygnus then did no defence provide,  
But scornful offer'd his *unshielded* side. *Dryden*.  
**TO UNSHIRT** *v. a.* To take out of a ship.  
At the cape we landed for fresh water; but discovering a leak, we *unshipped* our goods, and watered there. *Guliver*.  
**UNSHO** *adj.* Not shod.

# UNS

**UNSHOCKED** *adj.* Not disfigured; not offended.  
Thy spotless thoughts *unshock'd* the priest may hear. *Tickell*.  
**UNSHOD** *adj.* [from *unshod*.] Having no shoes.  
Their feet *unshod*, their bodies wrapt in rags;  
And both as swift on foot, as chafed flags. *Fairy Queen. Fer. ii.*  
Withhold thy foot from being *unshod*. *Clarendon*.  
The king's army, naked and *unshod*, would, through those inclosed parts, have done them little harm. *Pope*.  
**UNSHOOK** *part. adj.* Not shaken.  
Pit, box, and gallery in convulsions hurl'd,  
Thou stand'st *unshook* amidst a bustling world.  
**UNSHORN** *adj.* Not clipped.  
This strength, diffus'd  
No less through all my sinews, joints and bones,  
Than thine, while I preserv'd these locks *unshorn*,  
The pledge of my unviolated vow. *Milton's Agonistes*.  
Straight as a line in beauteous order stood,  
Of oaks *unshorn*, a venerable wood. *Dryden*.  
**UNSHOT** *part. adj.* Not hit by shot.  
He that on her his bold hand lays,  
With Cupid's pointed arrow plays;  
They, with a touch, they are so keen,  
Wound us *unshot*, and the unken. *Waller*.  
**TO UNSHOUT** *v. a.* To annihilate, or retract a shout.  
*Unshout* the noise that banish'd Marcus;  
Repeal him, with the welcome of his mother. *Shakespeare*.  
**UNSHOWERED** *adj.* Not watered by showers.  
Nor is Oris seen  
In Memphian grove or green,  
Trampling th' *unshower'd* grass with lowings loud. *Milton*.  
**UNSHRINKING** *adj.* Not recoiling; not shunning danger or pain.  
Your son, my lord, has paid a soldier's debt;  
He only liv'd but till he was a man;  
The which no sooner had his prowess confirm'd,  
In the *unshrinking* station where he fought,  
But, like a man, he died. *Shakespeare. Macbeth*.  
**UNSHUNNABLE** *adj.* Inevitable.  
'Tis the plague of great ones,  
Prerogativ'd are they less than the bafe;  
'Tis destiny *unshunnable* like death. *Shakespeare. Othello*.  
**UNSTAYED** *adj.*  
1. Not parted by a sieve.  
The ground one year at rest, forget not thou  
With richest dung to hearten it again,  
Or with *unstayed* alhes. *May's Virgil*.  
2. Not tried.  
Affection! puh! you speak like a green girl,  
*Unstayed* in such perilous circumstance. *Shakespeare*.  
**UNSTAYED** *adj.* Not seeing. A low word, used only with *unseen*, as in the example following. Probably formed by corruption of *unsteady*.  
They'll say our business to reform  
The church and state is but a worm;  
For to subscribe, *unsteady*, unseen,  
To an unknown church discipline. *Hudibras*.  
**UNSTAYED** *adj.* Invisibile; not seen.  
Beauties that from worth arise,  
Are like the grace of deities,  
Still present with us, though *unsteady*. *Suckling*.  
**UNSTAYEDLINESS** *n. s.* [from *unsteady*.] Deformity; disagreeableness to the eye.  
The *unsteadyline*s in the legs, may be helped, by wearing a laced stocking. *Wife's Man's Surgery*.  
**UNSTAYEDLY** *adj.* Disagreeable to the sight.  
On my knees I beg,  
That you'll vouchsafe me raiment, bed, and food.—  
—Good Sir, no more: these are *unsteady* tricks. *Shakespeare*.  
Those blossoms also, and those dropping gums,  
That lie bestrown, *unsteady*, and unsmooth,  
Ask riddance, if we mean to tread with ease. *Milton*.  
Amongst the rest, a small, *unsteady* root,  
But of divine effect, he call'd me out. *Milton*.  
It must have been a fine genius for gardenings, that could have formed such an *unsteady* hollow, into so beautiful an area. *Speculator, N° 477*.  
**UNSWERABLE** *adj.* [from *insincerus*, Lat.]  
1. Not hearty; not faithful.  
2. Not genuine; impure; adulterated.  
I have so often met with chymical preparations, which I have found *unswearable*, that I dare scarce trust any. *Boyle*.  
3. Not sound; not solid.  
Myrrha was joy'd the welcome news to hear;  
But, clogg'd with guilt, the joy was *unswearable*. *Dryden*.  
**UNSWERABLE** *adj.* Adulterated; cheat.  
A spirit of sea-salt may, without any *unswearableness*, be so prepared, as to dissolve crude gold. *Boyle*.  
**TO UNSWEAT** *v. a.* To deprive of strength.  
Not are the nerves of his compacted strength,  
Stretch'd and dissolv'd into *unswear'd* length. *Denham*.

# UNS

Now toys and trifles from their Athens come,  
And dates and pepper have *unswear'd* Rome. *Dryden*.  
The affected purity of the French has *unswear'd* their heroic verse. The language of an epic poem is almost wholly figurative: yet are they so fearful of a metaphor, that no example of Virgil can encourage them to be bold with safety. *Dryden*.  
**UNSWORN** *adj.* Not sworn to.  
By the command of Domitian, when cast into a chaldron of burning oil, he came out *unsworn*. *Brown's Vulgar Errors*.  
Three men passed through a fiery furnace, untouch'd, *unsworn*. *Stephen's Sermons*.  
**UNSWORN** *adj.* Not sworn to.  
Anxur feels the cool refreshing breeze  
Blown off the sea, and all the dewy strand  
Lies cover'd with a smooth, *unsworn* sand. *Addison*.  
**UNSWORN** *adj.* Nerveless; weak.  
Two special reasons  
May to you, perhaps, seem much *unsworn'd*,  
And yet to me are strong. *Shakespeare's Hamlet*.  
**UNSWORN** *adj.* Impeccable.  
A perfect *unsworn* obedience, free from particular acts of transgression. *Rogers*.  
**UNSWORN** *adj.* Not measured; not computed.  
This tiger-footed rage, when it shall find  
The harm of *unsworn'd* swiftness will, too late,  
Tie leaden pounds to's heels. *Shakespeare. Coriolanus*.  
**UNSWORN** *adj.* Wanting skill; wanting knowledge.  
*Unsworn'd* in Hellebore, if thou shouldst try  
To mix it, and mistake the quantity,  
The rules of physick would against thee cry. *Dryden*.  
*Unsworn'd* and young, yet something still I writ,  
Of Cæsar's beauty, join'd to Cecil's wit. *Prior*.  
Not eastern monarchs on their nuptial day,  
In dazzling gold and purple shine to gay,  
As the bright natives of th' unlabour'd field,  
Unvers'd in spinning, and in looms *unsworn'd*. *Blackmore*.  
Poets, like painters, thus *unsworn'd* to trace  
The naked nature, and the living grace,  
With gold and jewels cover every part,  
And hide with ornaments their want of art. *Pope*.  
**UNSWORN** *adj.* Wanting art; wanting knowledge.  
This overdone, or come tardy off, though it make the *unsworn* laugh, cannot but make the judicious grieve. *Shakespeare*.  
Hear his sighs, though mute:  
*Unsworn* with what words to pray, let me  
Interpret for him. *Milton's Par. Lost*.  
A man, *unsworn* in syllogism, could perceive the weakness and inconclusiveness of a long, artificial, and plausible discourse. *Locke*.  
Using a man's words, according to the propriety of the language, though it be not always understood, leaves the blame on him, who is so *unsworn* in the language, as not to understand it, when used as it ought. *Locke*.  
**UNSWORN** *adv.* Without knowledge; without art.  
You speak *unswornly*; or, if your knowledge be more, it is much darkened in your malice. *Shakespeare*.  
**UNSWORN** *n. s.* Want of art; want of knowledge.  
The sweetness of her countenance did give such a grace to what she did, that it did make handsome the unhandfome-ness, and make the eye force the mind to believe that there was a praise in that *unswornness*. *Sidney*.  
Let no prices be heightened by the necessity or *unswornness* of the contractor. *Taylor's Rule of Living Holy*.  
**UNSLAIN** *adj.* Not killed.  
If there were any who felt a pity of so great a fall, and had yet any sparks of *unslain* duty left in them towards me, yet durst they not shew it. *Sidney, b. iii.*  
Not hecatomb *unslain*, nor vows unpaid,  
On Greeks accurs'd, this dire contagion bring. *Dryden*.  
**UNSLAKED** *adj.* Not quenched.  
Her desires new rous'd,  
And yet *unslak'd*, will kindle in her fancy,  
And make her eager to renew the feast. *Dryden*.  
Wheat steep'd in brine, drawing the brine from it, they mix with *unslak'd* lime beat to powder, and so sow it. *Mortimer*.  
**UNSLIPPING** *adj.* Ever wakeful.  
And roseate dews dispos'd  
All but th' *unslipping* eyes of God to rest. *Milton's Par. Lost*.  
**UNSLIPPING** *adj.* Not liable to slip; fast.  
To knit your hearts  
With an *unslipping* knot, take, Antony,  
Octavia to wife. *Shakespeare. Ant. and Cleopatra*.  
**UNSMIRCHED** *adj.* Unpolluted; not stained.  
That drop of blood that's calm proclaims me bastard;  
Cries cuckold to my father; brands the harlot  
Even here, between the chaste and *unsmirch'd* brow  
Of my true mother. *Shakespeare. Hamlet*.  
**UNSMOKED** *adj.* Not smoked.  
His ancient pipe in fable dy'd,  
And half *unsmok'd* lay by his side. *Swift*.  
29 Y  
UN



# UNS

UNSMOOTH. *adj.* Rough; not even; not level. Not used.  
Those blossoms, and those dropping gums  
That lie bestrown, unlighty, and unsmooth,  
Ask riddance, if we mean to tread with ease. *Milton.*

UNSOICIABLE. *adj.* [*insoiciabilis*, Lat.] Not kind; not communicative of good; not suitable to society.  
By how much the more we are accompanied with plenty,  
By so much the more greedily is our end desired, whom when  
time hath made *unsoiciable* to others, we become a burden to  
ourselves. *Raleigh's Hist. of the World.*  
Such a behaviour deters men from a religious life, by re-  
presenting it as an *unsoiciable* state, that extinguishes all  
joy. *Addison's Spectator, N° 497.*

UNSOICIABLY. *adv.* Not kindly; without good-nature.  
These are pleas'd with nothing that is not *unsoiciable* four,  
ill-natur'd, and troublesome. *L'Estrange.*

UNSOILED. *adj.* Not polluted; not tainted; not stained.  
Who will believe thee, Isabel?  
My *unsoil'd* name, th' austere of my life,  
Will your accusation overweigh. *Shakespeare.*  
The humours are transparent, to let in the light, *unsoiled*  
and unobscured by any inward tincture. *Ray.*  
Her Archetypal stream remains *unsoil'd*,  
Unmix'd with foreign filth, and undefil'd. *Dryden.*

UNSOLED. *adj.* Not exchanged for money.  
Mopius the sage, who future things foretold,  
And other fear, yet by his wife *unsoild*. *Dryden.*  
Adieu, my children! better thus expire  
Unfall'd, *unsoild*; thus glorious mount in fire. *Pope.*

UNSOULIERLIKE. *adj.* Unbecoming a soldier.  
Perhaps they had sentinels waking while they slept; but  
even this would be *unsoldierlike* in our age. *Braome.*

UNSOULID. *adj.* Fluid; not coherent.  
The extension of body is nothing but the cohesion of solid,  
separable, moveable parts; and the extension of space, the  
continuity of *unsolid*, inseparable and unmoveable parts. *Locke.*

UNSOOT. *for unsweet.* *Spenser.*

UNSOUPHISTICATED. *adj.* Not adulterated.  
The humour and tunicles are purely transparent, to let in  
light and colours, unfouled and *unsophisticated* by any inward  
tincture. *Moré's Antidote against Atheism.*  
Blue vitriol, how venerable and *unsophisticated* loever, rubb'd  
upon the whetted blade of a knife, will not impart its latent  
colour. *Boyle.*

UNSOULVED. *adj.* Not explicated.  
Why may not a sincere searcher of truth, by labour and  
prayer, find out the solution of those perplexities, which  
have hitherto been *unsolved*? *Watts.*  
As Virgil propounds a riddle which he leaves *unsolved*;  
so I will give you another, and leave the explication to your  
acute judgment. *Dryden.*

UNSOURED. *adj.* Not distributed by proper separation.  
Their ideas, ever indifferent and repugnant, lie in the brain  
*unsoured*, and thrown together without order. *Watts.*

UNSOUGHT. *adj.*  
1. Had without seeking.  
Mad man, that does seek  
Occasion of wrath, and cause of strife;  
She comes *unsought*; and flunnet, follows eke. *Fairy Queen.*  
Her virtue, and the conscience of her worth,  
That would be woo'd, and not *unsought* be won. *Milton.*  
They new hope resume,  
To find whom at the first they found *unsought*. *Milton.*  
The sea o'er-fraught would swell, and th' *unsought* dia-  
monds  
Would so emblaze the forehead of the deep. *Milton.*  
Slumber, which forgot  
When call'd before to come, now came *unsought*. *Milton.*  
If some foreign and *unsought* ideas offer themselves, reject  
them, and keep them from taking off our minds from its  
present pursuit. *Locke.*  
Thou that art ne'er from velvet slipper free,  
Whence comes this *unsought* honour unto me? *Fenton.*

2. Not fereched.  
Hopeless to find, yet loth to leave *unsought*,  
Or that, or any place that harbours men. *Shakespeare.*

UNSOUL'D. *adj.*  
1. Sickly; wanting health.  
Intemperate youth  
Ends in an age imperfect, and *unsoul'd*. *Denham.*  
An animal whose juices are *unsoul'd*, can never be duly  
nourished; for *unsoul'd* juices can never duly repair the fluids  
and solids. *Arbutnot.*

2. Not free from cracks.  
Rotten; corrupted.

4. Not orthodox.  
These arguments being found and good, it cannot be *un-*  
*soul'd* or evil to hold still the same assertion. *Hooker.*

# UNS

Eutyches of sound belief, as touching their true personal  
copulation, become *unsound*, by denying the difference which  
still continueth between the one and the other nature. *Hooker.*

5. Not honest; not upright.  
Do not tempt my misery,  
Left it should make me so *unsound* a man,  
As to upbraid you with those kindnesses  
That I have done for you. *Shakespeare.*

6. Not true; not certain.  
Their vain humours, fed  
With fruitless follies and *unsound* delights. *Hooker's Tale.*

7. Not fast; not calm.  
The now sad king,  
Toss'd here and there, his quiet to confound,  
Feels sudden terror bring cold shivering;  
Lifts not to eat; still mules; sleeps *unsound*. *Daniel.*

8. Not close; not compact.  
Some lands make *unsound* cheese, notwithstanding all the  
care of the good housewife. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

9. Not sincere; not faithful.  
This Boobydoo foons drops upon the ground  
A certain token that his love's *unsound*;  
While Lubberkin sticks firmly. *Gay.*

10. Not solid; not material.  
Of such subtle substance and *unsound*,  
That like a ghost he seem'd, whose grave-clothes are un-  
bound. *Fairy Queen.*

11. Erroneous; wrong.  
What fury, what conceit *unsound*,  
Presenteth here to death so sweet a child?  
His puillance, trusting in th' Almighty's aid,  
I mean to try, whose reason I have try'd  
*unsound* and false. *Milton.*

12. Not fast under foot.  
UNSO'UNDED. *adj.* Not tried by the plummet.  
Glo'fter is  
*unsounded* yet, and full of deep deceit. *Shakespeare. Hen. VI.*  
Orpheus lute was string with poets sinews,  
Whose golden touch could soften steel and stones;  
Make tigers tame, and huge Leviathans  
Forfake *unsounded* deeps to dance on sands. *Shakespeare.*

UNSO'UNDNESS. *n. f.*  
1. Errorneousness of belief; want of orthodoxy.  
If this be *unsound*, wherein doth the point of *unsoundness*  
lie? *Hooker, b. iv.*

2. Corruptness of any kind.  
Neither is it to all men apparent, which complain of *un-*  
*sound* parts, with what kind of *unsoundness* every such part is  
possessed. *Hooker, b. iv.*

3. Want of strength; want of solidity.  
The *unsoundness* of this principle has been often expos'd,  
and is universally acknowledged. *Addison.*

UNSO'URED. *adj.*  
1. Not made four.  
Meat and drink last longer unputrified and *unsour'd* in win-  
ter than in summer. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

2. Not made morose.  
Secure these golden early joys,  
That youth *unsour'd* with sorrow bears. *Dryden.*

UNSO'WN. *adj.* Not propagated by scattering seed.  
Mushrooms come up hastily in a night, and yet are *un-*  
*sown*. *Bacon.*  
If the ground lie fallow and *unsown*, corn-flowers will not  
come. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

UNSPA'RED. *adj.* Not spared.  
The flow'rs *unspurn'd* in fields and meadows reign'd,  
And western winds immortal spring maintain'd. *Dryden.*

UNSPA'RING. *adj.* Not sparing; not parsimonious.  
She gathers tribute large, and on the board  
Heaps with *unsparring* hand. *Milton.*

UNSPER'AK. *v. a.* To retract; to recant.  
I put myself to thy direction, and  
*Unspoke* mine own detraction; here abjure  
The taints and blames I laid upon myself. *Shakespeare.*

UNSPER'ABLE. *adj.* Not to be expreffed.  
A thing, which uttered with true devotion and zeal of  
heart, affordeth to God himself that glory, that aid to the  
weakest sort of men, to the most perfect that solid comfort,  
which is *unspokeable*. *Hooker, b. v.*  
A heavier task could not have been impos'd,  
Than I to speak my grief *unspokeable*. *Shakespeare.*  
Both address for fight  
*Unspokeable*: for who, though with the tongue  
Of angels, can relate?  
The comfort it conveys is something bigger than the capa-  
cities of mortality; mighty, and *unspokeable*; and not to be  
understood, till it comes to be felt.  
This fills the minds of weak men with groundless fears, and  
*unspokeable* rage towards their fellow subjects. *Addison.*

# UNS

UNSPER'ABLY. *adv.* Inexpressibly; ineffably.  
When nature is in her dissolution, and presents us with no-  
thing but bleak and barren prospects, there is something *un-*  
*spokeably* cheerful in a spot of ground which is covered with  
trees, that smile amidst all the rigours of winter. *Spectator.*

UNSPER'IFIED. *adj.* Not particularly mentioned.  
Were it not requisite that it should be concealed, it had  
not passed *unspecified*. *Brown's Vulg. Errors.*

UNSPER'ULATIVE. *adj.* Not theoretical.  
Some *unspeculative* men may not have the skill to examine  
their assertions. *Government of the Tongue.*

UNSPER'D. *adj.* Not dispatched; not performed.  
Venus withdraws,  
Unsped the service of the common cause. *Garth.*

UNSPER'NT. *adj.* Not wasted; not diminished; not weakened;  
not exhausted.  
The found inclosed within the sides of the bell, cometh  
forth at the holes *unspent* and more strong. *Bacon.*  
Thy fame, not circumscrib'd with English ground,  
Flies like the nimble journeys of the light,  
And is, like that, *unspent* too in its flight. *Dryden.*

UNSPER'RE. *v. a.* To remove from its orb.  
You put me off with limber vows; but I,  
Though you would seek to *unspere* the stars with oaths,  
Should yet say, Sir, no going. *Shakespeare.*

UNSPER'RY. *v. a.* To remove from its orb.  
Let my lamp at midnight hour  
Be seen in some high lonely tow'r,  
Where I may oft out-watch the bear,  
With three-fold Hermes, or *unspere*  
The spirit of Plato, to unfold  
What worlds, or what vast regions hold  
Th' immortal mind. *Milton.*

UNSPER'ED. *adj.* Not discovered; not seen.  
With narrow search I must walk round  
This garden, and no corner leave *unspyr'd*. *Milton.*

UNSPER'RY. *v. a.* To dispirit; to depress; to deject.  
Denmark has continued ever since weak and *unspirited*,  
bent only upon safety.  
Could it be in the power of any temporal loss, so much  
to discompose and *unspire* my soul? *Norris.*

UNSPER'LT. *adj.*  
1. Not shed.  
That blood which thou and thy great grandfire shed;  
And all that since these sister nations bled,  
Had been *unspilt*, had happy Edward known,  
That all the blood he spilt had been his own. *Denham.*

2. Not spoiled; not marred.  
To borrow to-day, and to-morrow to mis,  
For lender or borrower noance it is;  
Then have of thine own, without lending *unspilt*. *Tupper.*

UNSPER'RY. *v. a.* To dispirit; to depress; to deject.  
Denmark has continued ever since weak and *unspirited*,  
bent only upon safety.  
Could it be in the power of any temporal loss, so much  
to discompose and *unspire* my soul? *Norris.*

UNSPER'LT. *adj.*  
1. Not plundered; not pillaged.  
All the way that they fled, for very despatch, in their return  
they utterly wasted whatsoever they had before left *un-*  
*spoiled*. *Spenser's State of Ireland.*  
The English search'd the rivers in such sort, as they left  
few ships *unspoiled* or untaken. *Hayward.*  
Her holy limbs  
Her holy limbs. *Dryden.*

2. Not marred.  
UNSPER'TED. *adj.*  
1. Not marked with any stain.  
A milk-white hind,  
Without *unspotted*, innocent within.  
Seven bullocks yet unyok'd for Phœbus chuse,  
And for Diana seven *unspotted* ewes. *Dryden.*

2. Immaculate; not tainted with guilt.  
Satyrus bid him other business ply,  
Than hunt the steps of pure, *unspotted* maid. *Fairy Queen.*  
A heart *unspotted* is not easily daunted. *Shakespeare. Hen. VI.*  
There is no king, be his cause never so spotless, if it come  
to the arbitrement of swords, can try it out with all *unspotted*  
soldiers. *Shakespeare. Hen. V.*  
Pure religion and undefiled is this, to visit the fatherless  
and widows in their affliction, and to keep himself *unspotted*  
from the world. *James i. 27.*  
Wisdom is the grey hair to men, and an *unspotted* life is  
old age. *Apocrypha.*  
Make her his eternal bride;  
And from her fair *unspotted* tide  
Two blissful twins are to be born.  
Thou wilt not leave me in the loathsome grave  
His prey, nor suffer my *unspotted* soul  
For ever with corruption there to dwell. *Milton.*  
Vindicate the honour of religion, by a pure and *unspotted*  
obedience to its precepts. *Rogers's Sermons.*

UNSPER'UED. *adj.* Not formed; irregular.  
When he speaks,  
'Tis like a chime a mending, with terms *unspuar'd*;

# UNS

Which, from the tongue of roaring Typhon dropt,  
Would seem hyperboles. *Shakespeare. Troilus and Cressida.*

UNSTA'BLE. *adj.* [*instabilis*, Lat.]  
1. Not fixed; not fast.  
Where gentry, title, wisdom,  
Cannot conclude by the yea and no  
Of gen'ral ignorance, it must omit  
Real necessities, and give way the while  
T' *unstable* flightives. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*  
A popular state not founded on the general interests of the  
people, is of all others the most uncertain, *unstable*, and  
subject to the most easy changes. *Temple.*  
Thus air was void of light, and earth *unstable*. *Dryden.*  
See harness'd steeds desert the stony town,  
And wander roads *unstable*, not their own. *Gay.*

2. Inconstant; irresolute.  
A double-minded man is *unstable*. *James i. 8.*

UNSTA'ID. *adj.* Not cool; not prudent; not settled into dif-  
cretion; not steady; mutable.  
His *unslaid* youth had long wandered in the common laby-  
rinth of love; in which time, to warn young people of his  
unfortunate folly, he compiled these twelve oeglogues. *Spenser.*  
To the gay gardens his *unslaid* desire  
Him wholly carried, to refresh his fighths. *Spenser.*  
Will the king come, that I may breathe my last  
In wholesome counsel to his *unslaid* youth. *Shakespeare.*  
Tell me, how will the world repute me,  
For undertaking so *unslaid* a journey?  
I fear it will make me scandalized. *Shakespeare.*  
Wo to that land,  
Which gasps beneath a child's *unslaid* command. *Sandys.*  
Vice leads  
Vain *unslay'd* youth to beggary and shame. *Richards.*

UNSTA'IDNESS. *n. f.* Indiscretion; volatile mind.  
The oft changing of his colour, with a kind of shaking  
*unslaidness* over all his body, he might see in his countenance  
some great determination mixed with fear. *Sidney.*

UNSTA'INED. *adj.* Not stained; not died; not discoloured.  
Pure and *unstained* religion ought to be the highest of all  
cares appertaining to public regimen. *Hooker, b. v.*  
Ne let her waves with any filth be dy'd,  
But ever, like herself, *unstained* hath been try'd. *Fa. Queen.*  
I do commit into your hand  
Th' *unstained* sword that you have us'd to bear,  
With this remembrance, that you use the same  
With a like bold, just, and impartial spirit,  
As you have done 'gainst me. *Shakespeare. Hen. IV.*  
I will do it without fear or doubt,  
To live an *unstain'd* wife to my sweet love. *Shakespeare.*  
Your youth,  
And the true blood which peeps forth faintly through it,  
Do plainly give you out an *unstain'd* shepherd. *Shakespeare.*  
The hooked chariot flood  
*Unstain'd* with hostile blood. *Milton.*  
That good earl, once president  
Of England's council, and her treasury;  
Who liv'd in both *unstain'd* with gold or fee,  
And left them both, more in himself content. *Milton.*  
Her people guiltless, and her fields *unstain'd*. *Roscommon.*  
These, of the garter call'd, of faith *unstain'd*,  
In fighting fields the laurel have obtain'd. *Dryden.*

UNSTA'RE. *v. a.* To put out of state.  
High-battled Cæsar will  
*Unstate* his happiness, and be stag'd to th' shew  
Against a sword. *Shakespeare. Ant. and Cleopatra.*  
I would *unstate* myself, to be in a due resolution. *Shakespeare.*

UNSTA'TUTABLE. *adj.* Contrary to statute.  
That plea did not avail, although the lease were notoriously  
*unstatutable*, the rent reserv'd, being not a seventh part of the  
real value. *Swift.*

UNSTA'UNCHED. *adj.* Not stopped; not stayed.  
With the issuing blood  
Stille the villain, whose *unslashed* thirst  
York and young Rutland could not satisfy. *Shakespeare.*

UNSTEADILY. *adv.*  
1. Without any certainty.  
2. Inconstantly; not consistently.  
He that uses his words loosely and *unsteadily*, will not be  
minded, or not understood. *Locke.*

UNSTEADINESS. *n. f.* Want of constancy; irresolution; mu-  
tability.  
A prince of this character, will instruct us by his example,  
to fix the *unsteadiness* of our politics. *Addison.*  
In the result, we find the same spirit of cruelty, the same  
blindness, and obstinacy, and *unsteadiness*. *Swift.*

UNSTEADY. *adj.*  
1. Inconstant; irresolute.  
And her *unsteady* hand hath often plac'd  
Men in high pow'r, but seldom holds them fast. *Denham.*  
No measures can be taken of an *unsteady* mind; still 'tis  
too much or too little. *L'Estrange.*  
While



# UNS

While choice remains, he will be full *unsteady*,  
And nothing but necessity can fix him. *Rowe.*  
2. Mutable; variable; changeable.  
If the motion of the sun were as unequal as that of a ship  
driven by *unsteady* winds, it would not at all help us to mea-  
sure time. *Locke.*  
3. Not fixed; not settled.  
UNSTEADFAST, *adj.* Not fixed; not fast.  
I'll read you matter,  
As full of peril and adventurous spirit,  
As to o'erwalk a current, roaring loud,  
On the *unsteady* footing of a spear. *Shakespeare.*  
UNSTEERED, *adj.* Not steered.  
Other wheat was sown *unsteered*, but watered twice  
a day. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*  
To UNSTING, *v. a.* To disarm of a sting.  
He has disarmed his afflictions, *unstung* his miseries; and  
though he has not the proper happiness of the world, yet he  
has the greatest that is to be enjoyed in it. *South's Sermons.*  
UNSTINTED, *adj.* Not limited.  
In the works of nature is *unstinted* goodness shewn us by  
their author. *Stelton.*  
UNSTIRRED, *adj.* Not stirred; not agitated.  
Such seeming milks suffered to stand *unstirred*, let fall to  
the bottom a reinous substance. *Boyle on Colours.*  
To UNSTITCH, *v. a.* To open by picking the stitches.  
Cato well observes, though in the phrase of a taylor, friend-  
ship ought not to be unripped, but *unstitched*. *Collier.*  
UNSTOOPING, *adj.* Not bending; not yielding.  
Such neighbour meanness to our sacred blood  
Should nothing privilege him, nor partialize  
Th' *unstooping* firmness of my upright soul. *Shakespeare.*  
To UNSTOP, *v. a.* To free from stop or obstruction; to  
open.  
Such white fumes have been afforded, by *unstop*ping a li-  
quor diaphanous and red. *Boyle on Colours.*  
The eyes of the blind shall be opened, and the ears of the  
deaf *unstopped*. *Isa. xxxv. 5.*  
One would wonder to find such a multitude of niches *un-  
stopped*. *Addison's Remarks on Italy.*  
UNSTOPPED, *adj.* Meeting no resistance.  
The flame *unstop*ped, at first more fury gains,  
And Vulcan rides at large with loosen'd reigns. *Dryden.*  
UNSTRAINED, *adj.* Easy; not forced.  
By an easy and *unstrained* derivation, it implies the breath  
of God. *Hakewill on Providence.*  
UNSTRATENED, *adj.* Not contracted.  
The eternal wisdom, from which we derive our beings, en-  
riched us with all these ennoblements that were suitable to  
the measures of an *unstratened* goodness, and the capacity of  
such a creature. *Glansville.*  
UNSTRENGTHENED, *adj.* Not supported; not assisted.  
The church of God is neither of capacity so weak, nor  
so *unstrengthened* with authority from above, but that her laws  
may exact obedience at the hands of her own children. *Hooker.*  
To UNSTRING, *v. a.*  
1. To relax any thing string; to deprive of strings.  
My tongue's use is to me no more,  
Than an *unstringed* viol or harp. *Shakespeare. Rich. III.*  
Eternal structures let them raise,  
On William and Maria's praise;  
Nor fear they can exhaust the store,  
'Till nature's music lies *unstring*ed.  
'Till thou, great God! shalt lose thy double pow'r,  
And touch thy lyre, and shoot thy beams no more. *Prior.*  
His idle horn on fragrant myrtles hung;  
His arrows scatter'd, and his bow *unstring*ed. *Smith.*  
2. To loose; to untie.  
Invaded thus, for want of better bands,  
His garland they *unstring*ed, and bind his hands. *Dryden.*  
UNSTRUCK, *adj.* Not moved; not affected.  
Over dank and dry,  
They journey toilsome, *unstruck* with length  
Of march, *unstruck* with horror at the sight  
Of Alpine ridges bleak. *Philips.*  
UNSTUDIED, *adj.* Not premeditated; not laboured.  
In your conversation I could observe a clearness of notion,  
express'd in ready and *unstudied* words. *Dryden.*  
UNSTUFFED, *adj.* Unfilled; unfurnished.  
Care keeps his watch in every old man's eye;  
And where care lodgeth, sleep will never lie;  
But where unbruised youth, with *unstuff* brain,  
Doth couch his limbs, there golden sleep doth reign. *Shak.*  
UNSUBSTANTIAL, *adj.*  
1. Not solid; not palpable.  
Welcome, thou *unsubstantial* air that I embrace;  
'T he wretch that thou hast blown unto the worst,  
Owes nothing to thy blasts. *Shakespeare. K. Lear.*  
Darkness now rofe,  
As daylight sunk, and brought in low'ring night,  
Her shadowy offsprings, *unsubstantial* both,  
Privation more of light and absent day. *Milton.*

# UNS

2. Not real.  
If such empty, *unsubstantial* beings may be ever made use  
of on this occasion, there were never any more nicely ima-  
gined and employed.  
UNSUCCESSFUL, *adj.* Not succeeded.  
Unjust equal o'er equals to let reign;  
One over all, with *unsuccessful* power. *Milton.*  
UNSUCCESSFUL, *adj.* Not having the wished event; not for-  
tunate; not well received.  
O the sad fate of *unsuccessful* fin!  
You see yon heads without, there's worse within. *Cleveland.*  
Ye pow'r return'd!  
From *unsuccessful* charge! be not dismay'd.  
Hence appear the many mistakes, which have made learn-  
ing generally so unpleasing and so *unsuccessful*. *Milton.*  
My counsels may be *unsuccessful*, but my prayers  
Shall wait on all your actions. *Denham.*  
By the celestial choirs,  
Half yet remains *unsuccess*ful; but narrower bound  
Within the visible diurnal sphere. *Milton's Par. Lost.*  
Here the muse so oft her harp has strung,  
That not a mountain rears its head *unsuccess*ful. *Addison.*  
UNSUCCESSFUL, *adj.* Not exposed to the sun.  
I thought her as chaste as *unsuccess*ful snow. *Shakespeare.*  
You may as well spread out the *unsuccess*ful heaps  
Of misers' treasure by an outlaw's den,  
And tell me it is safe, as bid me hope  
Danger will wink an opportunity,  
And let a single, helpless maiden pass  
Uninjur'd in this wild surrounding waste. *Milton.*  
UNSUCCESSFUL, *adj.* Not more than enough.  
Nature's full blessings would be well dispens'd  
In *unsuccess*ful, even proportion,  
And the no whit encumber'd with her store. *Milton.*  
UNSUCCESSFUL, *adj.* Not proceeding by flux of parts.  
We cannot sum up the *unsuccess*ful and stable direction  
of God. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*  
The *unsuccess*ful duration of God with relation to himself,  
doth not communicate unto other created beings, the same  
manner of duration. *Hale.*  
UNSUCCESSFUL, *adj.* Not having the breasts drawn.  
*Unsuccess*ful of lamb or kid, that tend their play. *Milton.*  
UNSUFFERABLE, *n. f.* Not supportable; intolerable; not to  
be endured.  
The irksome deformities, whereby through endless and  
senseless effusions of indigested prayers, they oftentimes dis-  
grace, in most *unsufferable* manner, the worthiest part of  
christian duty towards God. *Hooker, b. v.*  
That glorious form, that light *unsufferable*,  
And that far-beaming blaze of majesty,  
Wherewith he went at heav'n's high council table  
To fit the midst of trinal unity, *Milton.*  
He laid aside.  
A flinking breath, and twenty ill smells besides, are more  
*unsufferable* by her natural stultifness. *Swift.*  
UNSUFFICIENT, *n. f.* [Insufficiency, Fr.] Inability to answer  
the end proposed.  
The error and *insufficiency* of the arguments, doth make it  
on the contrary side against them, a strong presumption that  
God hath not moved their hearts to think such things as he  
hath not enabled them to prove. *Hooker, b. v.*  
UNSUFFICIENT, *adj.* [Insufficient, Fr.] Unable; inadequate.  
Malebranche having shewed the difficulties of the other  
ways, and how *insufficient* they are, to give a satisfactory ac-  
count of the ideas we have, erects this, of seeing all things  
in God, upon their ruin, as the true. *Locke.*  
UNUS'GARED, *adj.* Not sweetened with sugar.  
Try it with sugar put into water formerly sugared, and into  
other water *unusgared*. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*  
UNUS'GARED, *adj.* Not congruous; not equal; not proportionate.  
Virginity, like an old courtier, wears her cap out of  
fashion; richly suited, but *unusgared*, just like the brooch and  
the tooth-pick, which we wear not now. *Shakespeare.*  
He will smile upon her, which will now be so *unusgared*  
to her disposition, being addicted to a melancholy, that it can-  
not but turn him into contempt. *Shakespeare. Twelfth Night.*  
That would likelest render contempt instead;  
Hard recompence, *unusgared* return  
For so much good. *Milton's Par. Regain'd.*  
All that heaven and happiness signifies is *unusgared* to a  
wicked man; and therefore could be no felicity to him. *Tillot.*  
Consider whether they be not unnecessary expenses; such  
as are *unusgared* to our circumstances.  
To enter into a party, as into an order of friars, with so  
relinquish an obedience to superiors, is very *unusgared* with the  
civil and religious liberties we so zealously affect. *Swift.*  
UNUS'GARED, *n. f.* Incongruity; unfitness.  
The *unusgared*ness of one man's aspect to another man's  
fancy, has raised such an aversion, as has produced a perfect  
hatred of him. *South.*

UNUS'GATING.

# UNS

UNUS'GATING, *adj.* Not fitting; not becoming.  
Whilst you were here, o'erwhelmed with your grief,  
A passion most *unusgating* such a man,  
Catho came hither. *Shakespeare. Othello.*  
Leave thy joys, *unusgating* such an age,  
To a fresh coher, and resign the stage. *Dryden.*  
UNUS'GATED, *adj.* Not fouled; not disgraced; pure.  
My maiden honour yet is pure  
As the *unusgated* lily. *Shakespeare.*  
To royal authority, a most dutiful observance has ever been  
the proper, *unusgated* honour of your church. *Sprat's Sermons.*  
Rays which on Hough's *unusgated* mitre shine. *Pope.*  
These an altar raise:  
An hecatomb of pure, *unusgated* lays  
That altar crowns. *Pope.*  
UNUS'GATED, *adj.* Not celebrated in verse; not recited in verse.  
Thus was the first day ev'n and morn,  
Nor pass'd uncelebrated, nor *unusgated*  
By the celestial choirs. *Milton's Par. Lost.*  
Half yet remains *unusgated*; but narrower bound  
Within the visible diurnal sphere. *Milton's Par. Lost.*  
Here the muse so oft her harp has strung,  
That not a mountain rears its head *unusgated*. *Addison.*  
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fancy, has raised such an aversion, as has produced a perfect  
hatred of him. *South.*

UNUS'GATING.

# UNT

UNUSPE'CT. } *adj.* Not considered as likely to do or mean  
UNUSPE'CTED. } ill.  
Here is the head of that ignoble traitor,  
The dangerous and *unuspected* Hastings. *Shakespeare. Rich. III.*  
Author *unuspected*,  
Friendly to man, far from deceit or guile. *Milton.*  
On the coast averie  
From entrance, or cherubick watch, by stealth  
Found *unuspected* way. *Milton's Par. Lost.*  
This day, my Periclus, thou shalt perceive,  
Whether I keep myself those rules I give,  
Or else an *unuspected* glutton live. *Dryden.*  
They are persons of unquestionable abilities, altogether  
*unuspected* of avarice or corruption. *Swift.*  
UNUSPE'CTING, *adj.* Not imagining that any ill is designed.  
When Albion sends her eager sons to war,  
Pleas'd, in the gen'ral sight, the host lie down  
Sudden, before some *unuspecting* town;  
The captive race, one instant makes our prizes,  
And high in air Britannia's standard flies. *Pope.*  
UNUSPE'CTING, *adj.* Having no suspicion.  
He his guide requested to let him lean  
With both his arms on those two massy pillars,  
That to the arched roof gave main support:  
He *unuspecting* led him. *Milton's Agonistes.*  
The easy queen receiv'd my faint address,  
With eager hope and *unuspecting* faith. *Smith.*  
UNUSPE'CTING, *adj.* Not supported; not held up.  
Its head, though gay,  
Hung drooping, *unuspect*ing. *Milton's Par. Lost.*  
All *unuspect*ing between the wave and sky,  
Beneath my feet the whirling billows fly. *Pope.*  
To UNSWATH, *v. a.* To free from folds or convolutions of  
bandage.  
In the morning an old woman came to *unswathe* me. *Addison.*  
UNSWATH, *adj.* Not to be governed or influenced by  
another.  
He bow'd his nature, never known before  
But to be rough, *unswath*able and free. *Shakespeare.*  
UNSWATH, *adj.* Not wielded; not held in the hand.  
He makes for England, here to claim the crown.—  
—Is the chair empty? is the sword *unswath*ed?  
Is the king dead? the empire *unswath*ed?  
To UNSWATH, *v. n.* Not to swear; to recant any thing sworn.  
The ape was glade to end the strife so light,  
And thereto swore; for who would not oft swear,  
And oft *unswath*, a diadem to bear?  
To UNSWATH, *v. a.* To ease after fatigue; to cool after  
exercise.  
The interim of *unswathing* themselves regularly, and con-  
venient rest before meat, may, with profit and delight, be  
taken up with solemn music. *Milton on Education.*  
UNSWATH, *adj.* Not sweating.  
In frost and snow, if you complain of heat,  
They rub th' *unswathing* brow, and swear they sweat. *Dryden.*  
UNSWATH, *adj.* Not sweet; disagreeable.  
Long were to tell the troublous forms that to's  
The private state, and make the life *unswath*. *Fairy Queen.*  
UNSWATH, *adj.* Not brushed away; not cleaned by sweeping.  
What custom wills in all things, should we do't,  
The dust of antique time would lie *unswath*. *Shakespeare.*  
UNSWORN, *adj.* Not bound by an oath.  
You are not yet *unsworn*:  
When you have vow'd, you must not speak with men. *Shak.*  
UNTAINTED, *adj.*  
1. Not sullied; not polluted.  
Sweet prince, th' *untainted* virtue of your years  
Hath not yet div'd into the world's deceit. *Shakespeare.*  
What stronger breast-plate than a heart *untainted*? *Shak.*  
Ireland's *untainted* loyalty remain'd. *Roscommon.*  
Compare the ingenious pliancy to virtuous counsels in  
youth, as it comes fresh and *untainted*, out of the hands of  
nature, with the confirmed obstinacy in an aged sinner. *South.*  
This *untainted* year is all your own;  
Your glories may, without our crimes, be shown. *Dryden.*  
The most *untainted* credit of a witness will scarce be able  
to find belief. *Locke.*  
Keep the air of the room *untainted* with fire, smoke, or  
the breaths of many people. *Arbutnot.*  
2. Not charged with any crime.  
And yet within these five hours Hastings liv'd  
*untainted*, unexamined, free at liberty. *Shakespeare.*  
3. Not corrupted by mixture.  
The conscious walls conceal the fatal secret;  
Th' *untainted* winds refuse th' infecting load. *Smith.*  
UNTA'KEN, *adj.*  
1. Not taken.  
Until this day remaineth the veil *untaken* away. *2 Cor. iii.*  
The English searched the rivers in such sort, as they left  
few ships unpoiled or *untaken*. *Harward.*  
Dispose



# UNT

Dispos'd already of th' *untaken* spoil. *Waller.*  
 Otherwise the whole business had miscarried, and Jerusa-  
 lem remain'd *untaken*. *Dryden.*  
 A thousand schemes the monarch's mind employ;  
 Elate in thought, he lacks *untaken* Troy. *Pope.*  
 2. *UNTAKEN up.* Not filled.  
 The narrow limits of this discourse, will leave no more  
 room *untaken up* by heaven. *Boyle.*  
*UNTA'KED of.* *adj.* Not mentioned in the world.  
 Spread thy close curtain, love-performing night,  
 That the runaway's eyes may wink, and Romeo  
 Leap to these arms, *untalk'd of* and unseen. *Shakespeare.*  
 No happiness can be, where is no rest;  
 Th' unknown, *untalk'd of* man is only blest. *Dryden.*  
*UNTA'KEABLE.* *adj.* Not to be tam'd; not to be subdued.  
 Gold is so *untameable* by the fire, that after many meltings  
 and violent heats, it does scarce diminish.  
 He is swifter than any other bull, and *untameable*. *Grew.*  
*UNTA'MED.* *adj.* Not subdued; not suppressed.  
 A people very stubborn and *untamed*; or, if ever tamed,  
 yet lately have quite shook off their yoke, and broken  
 the bonds of their obedience. *Spenser's Ireland.*  
 What death has heav'n design'd,  
 For so *untam'd*, so turbulent a mind! *Dryden.*  
 Man alone acts more contrary to nature, than the wild and  
 most *untamed* part of the creation. *Locke.*  
 To *UNTA'GLE.* *v. a.* To loose from intricacy or convolu-  
 tion.  
 O time, thou must *untangle* this, not I;  
 It is too hard a knot for me t'untie. *Shakespeare.*  
 This is that very Mab,  
 That cakes the ellocks, in foul, sluttish hairs,  
 Which, once *untangl'd*, much misfortune bodes. *Shakespeare.*  
 I'll give thee up my bow and dart;  
*Untangle* but this cruel chain,  
 And freely let me fly again. *Prior.*  
*UNTA'STED.* *adj.* Not tasted; not tried by the palate.  
 The tall stag resolves to try  
 The combat next; but if the cry  
 Invades again his trembling ear,  
 He straight refuses his wonted care;  
 Leaves the *untasted* spring behind,  
 And, wing'd with fear, outflies the wind. *Waller.*  
 If he chance to find  
 A new repast, or an *untasted* spring,  
 Blesses his stars, and thinks it luxury. *Addison's Cato.*  
*UNTA'STING.* *adj.*  
 1. Not perceiving any taste.  
 Cydonian oil,  
 Whose balmy juice glides o'er th' *untasting* tongue. *Smith.*  
 2. Not trying by the palate.  
*UNTAUGHT.* *adj.*  
 1. Uninstructed; uneducated; ignorant; unlettered.  
 A lie is continually in the mouth of the *untaught*. *Ecclef. xx.*  
 Taught, or *untaught*, the dunce is still the same;  
 Yet still the wretched master bears the blame. *Dryden.*  
 On ev'ry thorn delightful wisdom grows,  
 In ev'ry stream a sweet instruction flows;  
 But some *untaught* o'erhear the whispering rill,  
 In spite of sacred leisure, blockheads still. *Young.*  
 2. Debar'd from instruction.  
 He, that from a child *untaught*, or a wild inhabitant of the  
 woods, will expect principles of sciences, will find himself  
 mistaken. *Locke.*  
 3. Unskilled; new; not having use or practice.  
 Suffolk's imperial tongue is stern and rough,  
 Us'd to command, *untaught* to plead for favour. *Shakespeare.*  
 To *UNTA'CH.* *v. a.* To make to quit, or forget what has  
 been inculcated.  
 That elder berries are poison, as we are taught by tra-  
 dition, experience will *untach* us. *Brown's Vulg. Errors.*  
 Their customs are by nature wrought;  
 But we, by art, *untach* what nature taught. *Dryden.*  
*UNTEMPERED.* *adj.* Not tempered.  
 One built up a wall, and others daubed it with *untempered*  
 mortar. *Ezek. xiii. 10.*  
*UNTEMPTED.* *adj.*  
 1. Not embarrassed by temptation.  
 In temptation dispute not, but rely upon God, and con-  
 tend not with him but in prayer, and with the help of a pru-  
 dent *untempted* guide. *Taylor's Rule of Living Holy.*  
 2. Not invited by any thing alluring.  
*Untempted*, or by wager or by price,  
 He would attempt to climb the precipice. *Cotton on the Peak.*  
*UNTE'NABLE.* *adj.*  
 1. Not to be held in possession.  
 2. Not capable of defence.  
 He produced a warrant, that the town being *untenable*,  
 he should retire. *Clarendon, b. viii.*  
 Calaubon abandons a post that was *untenable*. *Dryden.*

# UNT

*UNTE'NATED.* *adj.* Having no tenant.  
 The country seems to be full stock'd with cattle, no ground  
 being *untenanted*. *Temple.*  
*UNTE'NED.* *adj.* Not having any attendance.  
 They fall, unblest, *untened*, and unmourn'd. *Thomson.*  
*UNTE'NDER.* *adj.* Wanting softness; wanting affection.  
 Goes thy heart with this?  
 —Aye, my lord —  
 —So young, and so *untender*? —  
 —So young, my lord, and true. *Shakespeare.*  
*UNTE'NDERED.* *adj.* Not offered.  
 Cassibelan granted Rome a tribute,  
 Yearly three thousand pounds; which by thee lately  
 Is left *untender'd*. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*  
 To *UNTE'NT.* *v. a.* To bring out of a tent.  
 Will he not, upon our fair request,  
 Untent his person, and share the air with us? *Shakespeare.*  
*UNTE'NTED.* *adj.* [from tent.] Having no medicaments applied.  
 Blasts and fogs upon thee!  
 Th' *untened* woundings of a father's curse  
 Pierce every fence about thee! *Shakespeare's K. Lear.*  
*UNTE'RIFIED.* *adj.* Not affrighted; not struck with fear.  
 Among innumerable false, unmov'd,  
 Unhaken, uneduc'd, *unterrify'd*. *Milton.*  
 To succour the distressed, to give help  
 To an afflicted mother,  
 Unbrib'd by love, *unterrify'd* by threats;  
 These are exploits worthy Achilles' son. *A. Phillips.*  
*UNTHA'NKED.* *adj.*  
 1. Not repaid with acknowledgment of a kindness.  
 If all the world  
 Should in a pet of temperance feed on pulse,  
 Drink the clear stream, and nothing wear but freeze,  
 Th' all-giver wou'd be *unthank'd*, wou'd be unprais'd. *Mil.*  
 Their batter'd admiral too soon withdrew,  
*Unthank'd* by ours for his unfinished fight. *Dryden.*  
 2. Not received with thankfulness.  
 For'd from her presence, and condemn'd to live:  
 Unwelcome freedom, and *unthank'd* reprieve. *Dryden.*  
*UNTHA'NKFUL.* *adj.* Ungrateful; returning no acknowleg-  
 ment for good received.  
 The casting away of things profitable for sustenance, is an  
*unthankful* abuse of the fruits. *Hosier.*  
 He is kind to the *unthankful*. *Luke vi. 35.*  
 They which he created, were *unthankful* unto him which  
 prepared life for them. *2 Eph. viii.*  
 If you reckon that for evil, you are *unthankful* for the  
 blessing. *Taylor's Rule of Holy Living.*  
 The bare supposal of one petty loss, makes us *unthankful*  
 for all that's left. *L'Estrange.*  
*UNTHA'NKFULLY.* *adv.* Without thanks; without gratitude.  
 I judg'd it requisite to say something, to prevent my being  
 thought to have *unthankfully* taken one of the chief passages  
 of my discourse from a book, to which I was utterly a  
 stranger. *Boyle.*  
*UNTHA'NKFULNESS.* *n. f.* Neglect or omission of acknow-  
 ledgement for good received; want of sense of benefits; in-  
 gratitude.  
 Thou diest in thine *unthankfulness*; and thine ignorance  
 makes thee away. *Shakespeare.*  
 Immoderate favours breed first *unthankfulness*, and afterwards  
 hate. *Hayward.*  
 The unthankful stand reckoned among the most enormous  
 sinners, which evinces the virtue opposite to *unthankfulness*, to  
 bear the same place in the rank of duties. *Saunders's Sermons.*  
*UNTHA'WED.* *adj.* Not dissolved after frost.  
 Your wine lock'd up,  
 Or fish deny'd, the river yet *unthaw'd*. *Pope.*  
 To *UNTHA'NK.* *v. a.* To recal, or dismis a thought.  
 Unthink your speaking, and say so no more. *Shakespeare.*  
*UNTHINKING.* *adj.* Thoughtless; not given to reflection.  
 Grey-headed infant! and in vain grown old;  
 Art thou to learn, that in another's gold  
 Lie charms resistless! that all laugh to find  
 Unthinking plainness so o'erspread thy mind. *Dryden.*  
 An effectual remedy for the wandering of thoughts who-  
 ever shall propose, would do great service to the studious, and  
 perhaps help *unthinking* men to become thinking. *Locke.*  
 The *unthinking* part contract an unreasonable aversion to  
 that ecclesiastical constitution. *Addison.*  
 With earnest eyes, and round *unthinking* faces,  
 He fist the snuff-box open'd, then the case. *Pope.*  
*UNTHO'RT.* *adj.* Not obstructed by prickles.  
 It were some extenuation of the curse, if in *untho'rt* *untho'rt*  
 were confinable unto corporal exertations, and there still  
 remained a paradise, or *untho'rt* place of knowledge. *Brown.*  
*UNTHOUGHT of.* *adj.* Not regarded; not heeded.  
 That shall be the day, when'er it lights,  
 This gallant Hotspur, this all-praised knight,  
 And your *unthought* of Harry chance to meet. *Shakespeare.*

# UNT

To *UNTHRE'AD.* *v. a.* To loose.  
 He with his bare wand can *unthre'ad* thy joints, *Milton.*  
 And crumble all thy sinews.  
*UNTHRE'ATENED.* *adj.* Not menaced.  
 Sir John Hotham was unrepurchased, and *unthre'ated*, by  
 any language of mine. *K. Charles.*  
*UNTHRI'FT.* *n. f.* An extravagant; a prodigal.  
 My rights and royalties  
 Pluckt from my arms perforce, and giv'n away *Shakespeare.*  
 To upstart *unthrifts*.  
 The curious *unthrift* makes his cloaths too wide,  
 And spares himself, but would his taylor chide. *Herbert.*  
 Yet nothing fill; then poor and naked come;  
 Thy father will receive his *unthrift* home,  
 And thy blest Saviour's blood discharge the mighty sum. *Dryd.*  
*UNTHRI'FT.* *adj.* Profuse; wasteful; prodigal; extravagant.  
 In such a night,  
 Did Jessica steal from the wealthy Jew,  
 And, with an *unthrift* love, did run from Venice. *Shakespeare.*  
*UNTHRI'FTILY.* *adv.* Without frugality.  
 Our attainments cannot be overlarge, and yet we manage  
 a narrow fortune very *unthriftily*. *Collier.*  
*UNTHRI'FTINESS.* *n. f.* Waste; prodigality; profusion.  
 The third sort are the poor by idleness or *unthriftiness*, as  
 riotous spenders, vagabonds, loiterers. *Hayward.*  
 The more they have hitherto embezzled their parts, the  
 more should they endeavour to expiate that *unthriftiness*, by a  
 more careful managery for the future. *Govern. of the Tongue.*  
*UNTHRI'FTY.* *adj.*  
 1. Prodigal; profuse; lavish; wasteful.  
 The castle I found of good strength, having a great mote  
 round about it; the work of a noble gentleman, of whose  
*unthrift* son he had bought it. *Sidney, b. ii.*  
 Can no man tell me of my *unthrift* son? *Shakespeare.*  
 Our absence makes us *unthrift* to our knowledge. *Shakespeare.*  
 2. Not easily made to thrive or fatten. A low word.  
 Grains given to a hide-bound or *unthrift* horse, recover  
 him. *Motimer's Husbandry.*  
*UNTHRI'VING.* *adj.* Not thriving; not prospering; not grow-  
 ing rich.  
 Let all who thus unhappily employ their inventive faculty,  
 consider, how *unthri'ving* a trade it is finally like to prove,  
 that their false accusations of others will rebound in true ones  
 on themselves. *Govern. of the Tongue.*  
 To *UNTHRONE.* *v. a.* To pull down from a throne.  
 Him to *unthrone*, we then  
 May hope, when everlasting fate shall yield  
 To fickle chance, and chaos judge the strife. *Milton.*  
 To *UNTIE.* *v. a.*  
 1. To unbind; to free from bonds.  
 Though you *untie* the winds, and let them fight  
 Against the churches; though the yesty waves  
 Confound and swallow navigation up. *Shakespeare. Macbeth.*  
 2. To loosen from convolution or knot.  
 All that of myself is mine,  
 Lovely Amoret, is thine;  
 Sacharissa's captive I am  
 Would *untie* his iron chain;  
 And those scorching beams to shun,  
 To thy gentle shadow run. *Waller.*  
 The chain I'll in return *untie*,  
 And freely thou again shalt fly.  
 The fury heard; while on Cocytus' brink,  
 Her snakes *untied*, sulphureous waters drink. *Pope.*  
 3. To set free from any obstruction.  
 All the evils of an *untied* tongue, we put upon the ac-  
 counts of drunkenness. *Taylor.*  
 4. To resolve; to clear.  
 They quicken sloth, perplexities *untie*;  
 Make roughness smooth, and hardness mollifie. *Denham.*  
 A little more study will solve those difficulties, *untie* the  
 knot, and make your doubts vanish. *Watts.*  
*UNTI'ED.* *adj.*  
 1. Not bound; not gathered in a knot.  
 Her hair  
 Unty'd, and ignorant of artful aid,  
 A-down her shoulders loosely lay display'd. *Prior.*  
 2. Not fastened by any binding, or knot.  
 Your hose should be ungartered, your shoe *untied*, and  
 every thing about you demonstrating a careless desola-  
 tion. *Shakespeare.*  
*UNTI'L.* *adv.*  
 1. To the time that.  
 Treasons are acted,  
 As soon as thought; though they are never believ'd  
 Until they come to act. *Denham.*  
 2. To the place that.  
 In open prospect nothing bounds our eye,  
 Until the earth seems join'd unto the sky. *Dryden.*  
*UNTIL.* *prep.* To. Used of time. The other use is ob-  
 solete.

# UNT

So soon as he from far deserv'd  
 Those glitt'ring arms, that heaven with light did fill,  
 He rous'd himself full blithe, and hasten'd them until. *Spenser.*  
*UNTILLED.* *adj.* Not cultivated.  
 The globe *untill'd*, might plenteous crops have born;  
 Rich fruits and flow'rs, without the gard'ner's pains,  
 Might ev'ry hill have crown'd, have honour'd all the plains. *Blackmore on the Creation.*  
 Lands lain long *untill'd*, contract a four juice, which  
 causes the land to run to unprofitable trumpery. *Motimer.*  
 The soil *untill'd*, a ready harvest yields;  
 With wheat and barley wave the golden fields. *Pope.*  
*UNTIMBERED.* *adj.* Not furnished with timber; weak.  
 Where's then the saucy boat,  
 Whose weak *untimber'd* sides but even now  
 Co-rival'd greatness? or to harbour fled,  
 Or made a toast for Neptune? *Shakespeare.*  
*UNTIMELY.* *adj.* Happening before the natural time.  
 Boundless intemperance hath been  
 Th' *untimely* emptying of the happy throne. *Shakespeare.*  
 Matrons and maids  
 With tears lament the knight's *untimely* fate. *Dryden.*  
 Such were the notes thy once-lov'd poet sung;  
 Till death *untimely* stopp'd his tuneful tongue:  
 Oh just beheld and lost! *Pope.*  
*UNTIMELY.* *adv.* Before the natural time.  
 He only fair, and what he fair hath made;  
 All other fair, like flowers *untimely* fade. *Spenser.*  
 If ever he have child, abortive be it;  
 Prodigious and *untimely* brought to light. *Shakespeare.*  
 Butchers, and villains!  
 How sweet a plant have you *untimely* crop't? *Shakespeare.*  
 Call up our friends,  
 And let them know what we mean to do,  
 And what's *untimely* done. *Shakespeare. Hamlet.*  
 Why came I to *untimely* forth  
 Into a world, which, wanting thee,  
 Cou'd entertain us with no worth? *Waller.*  
*UNTINGED.* *adj.*  
 1. Not stained; not discoloured.  
 It appears what beams are *untinged*, and which paint the  
 primary, or secondary iris. *Boyle on Colours.*  
 2. Not infected.  
 Your inattention I cannot pardon; Pope has the same de-  
 fect, neither is Bolingbroke *untinged* with it. *Swift to Gay.*  
*UNTI'RABLE.* *adj.* Indefatigable; unwearied.  
 A most incomparable man, breath'd as it were  
 To an *untirable* and continue goodness. *Shakespeare.*  
*UNTI'RED.* *adj.* Not made weary.  
 Hath he so long held out with me *untir'd*,  
 And stops he now for breath? *Shakespeare. Rich. III.*  
 See great Marcellus! how *untir'd* in toils,  
 He moves with manly grace, how rich with regal spoils! *Dry.*  
*UNTI'TLED.* *adj.* [un and title.] Having no title.  
 O nation miserable!  
 With an *untitled* tyrant, bloody scepter'd;  
 When shalt thou see thy wholesome days again? *Shakespeare.*  
*UNTO.* *prep.* [It was the old word for to; now obsolete.] To.  
 O continue thy loving kindness *unto* them. *Pf. xxxvi.*  
 It was their hurt untruly to attribute such great power *unto*  
 false gods. *Hooker.*  
 She, by her wicked arts, and wily skill,  
 Unawares me wrought *unto* her wicked will. *Spenser.*  
 The use of the navel is to continue the infant *unto* the mo-  
 ther, and by the vessels thereof convey its sustentation. *Brown.*  
 Children permitted the freedom of both hands, often con-  
 fine *unto* the left. *Brown.*  
 Me, when the cold Digentian stream revives,  
 What does my friend believe I think or ask?  
 Let me yet less possess, so I may live,  
 What'er of life remains *unto* myself. *Temple.*  
*UNTO'LD.* *adj.*  
 1. Not related.  
 Better a thousand such as I,  
 Their grief *untold*, should pine and die;  
 Than her bright morning, overcast  
 With follen clouds, should be defac'd. *Waller.*  
 2. Not revealed.  
 Characters where obscene words are very indecent to be  
 heard: for that reason, such a tale shall be left *untold*  
 by me. *Dryden.*  
*UNTOUCHED.* *adj.*  
 1. Not touched; not reached.  
 Achilles, though dipt in Styx, yet having his heel *untouched*  
 by that water, was slain in that part. *Brown's Vulg. Errors.*  
 Three men pass'd through a fiery furnace *untouched*,  
 unscor'd. *Stephens's Sermons.*  
 2. Not moved; not affected.  
 They, like persons wholly *untouched* with his agonies, and  
 unmoved with his passionate intreaties, sleep away all concern  
 for him or themselves. *Sidney.*  
 3. Not



# UNT

3. Not meddled with.  
We must pursue the sylvan lands;  
Th' abode of nymphs, *untouch'd* by former hands. *Dryden*.  
Several very antient trees grow upon the spot, from whence  
they conclude, that these particular tracts must have lain *untouch'd* for some ages. *Addison*.
- UNTO'WARD.** *adj.*  
1. Froward; perverse; vexatious; not easily guided, or taught.  
Have to my window; and if she be froward,  
Then hast thou taught Hortensio to be *untoward*. *Shakespeare*.  
The ladies prove averse,  
And more *untoward* to be won,  
Than by Caligula the moon. *Hudibras*.  
The rabbins write, when any Jew  
Did make to God or man a vow,  
Which afterwards he found *untoward*,  
Or stubborn to be kept, or too hard;  
Any three other Jews o' th' nation,  
Might free him from the obligation. *Hudibras*.  
They were a cross, odd, *untoward* people. *South*.  
Some men have made a very *untoward* use of this, and  
such as he never intended they should. *Woodward*.
2. Awkward; ungraceful.  
Vast is my theme, yet unconceiv'd, and brings  
*Untoward* words, scarce loosen'd from the things. *Creech*.  
Some clergymen hold down their heads within an inch of  
the cushion; which, besides the *untoward* manner, hinders  
them from making the best advantage of their voice. *Swift*.  
**UNTO'WARDLY.** *adj.* Awkward; perverse; froward.  
They learn, from unbred or debauched servants, *untowardly*  
tricks and vices. *Lake on Education*.  
**UNTO'WARDLY.** *adv.* Awkwardly; ungainly; perversely.  
He that provides for this short life, but takes no care for  
eternity, acts as *untowardly* and as crossly to the reason of  
things, as can be. *Tillotson*.  
He explained them very *untowardly*. *Tillotson*.
- UNTRA'CEABLE.** *adj.* Not to be traced.  
The workings of providence are secret and *untraceable*, by  
which it disposes of the lives of men. *South's Sermons*.
- UNTRA'CED.** *adj.* Not marked by any footsteps.  
Nor wonder, if advantag'd in my flight,  
By taking wing from thy auspicious height,  
Through *untra'ced* ways, and airy paths I fly,  
More boundless in my fancy than my eye. *Denham*.
- UNTRA'CTABLE.** *adj.* [intractable, Fr. intractabilis, Lat.]  
1. Not yielding to common measures and management; not  
governable; stubborn.  
The French, supposing that they had advantage over the  
English, began to be stiff, and almost *untractable*, sharply  
pressing for speedy resolutions and short meetings. *Hayward*.  
If any father have a son thus perverse and *untractable*, I  
know not what more he can do but pray for him. *Locke*.  
Ulcers *untractable* in the legs, with a gangrenous appear-  
ance in the skin. *Arbutnot on Diet*.
2. Rough; difficult.  
I fore'd to ride th' *untractable* abyss. *Milton*.  
**UNTRA'CTABLENESS.** *n. f.* Unwillingness, or unfitness to be  
regulated or managed; stubbornness.  
The great difference in mens intellects arises from a  
defect in the organs of the body, particularly adapted to  
think; or in the dulness or *untractableness* of those faculties,  
for want of use. *Locke*.
- UNTRA'DING.** *adj.* Not engaged in commerce.  
Men leave estates to their children in land, as not so liable  
to casualties as money, in *untrading* and unskillful hands. *Locke*.
- UNTRAINED.** *adj.*  
1. Not educated; not instructed; not disciplined.  
My wit *untrain'd* in any kind of art. *Shakespeare*.  
The king's forces charged lively, and they again as stoutly  
received the charge; but being an *untrained* multitude, with-  
out any soldier or guide, they were soon put to flight. *Hayw*.  
Life.  
To noble and ignoble, is more sweet  
*Untrain'd* in arms, where rashness leads not on. *Milton*.  
No expert general will bring a company of raw, *untrained*  
men into the field; but will, by little bloodless skirmishes,  
instruct them in the manner of the fight. *Decay of Piety*.
2. Irregular; ungovernable.  
Gad not abroad at ev'ry quest and call  
Of an *untrained* hope or passion:  
To court each place of fortune that doth fall,  
Is wantonness in contemplation. *Herbert*.
- UNTRANSFERABLE.** *adj.* Incapable of being given from one  
to another.  
In parliament there is a rare co-ordination of power,  
though the sovereignty remain still entire and *untransferable*,  
in the prince. *Howell's Pre-eminence of Parliament*.
- UNTRANSPARENT.** *adj.* Not diaphanous; opaque.  
Though held against the light they appear'd of a transparent  
yellow, yet looked on with one's back turn'd to the light,  
they exhibited an *untransparent* blue. *Boyle on Colours*.

# UNT

- UNTRAVELLED.** *adj.*  
1. Never trodden by passengers.  
We find no open track, or constant manuduction in this  
labyrinth, but are oft times fain to wander in America, and  
*untravelled* parts. *Brown's Pref. to Vulgar Errors*.  
Long *untravelled* heaths. *Thomson*.
2. Having never seen foreign countries.  
An *untravelled* Englishman cannot relish all the beauties of  
Italian pictures; because the postures expressed in them are  
often such as are peculiar to that country. *Addison*.  
**UNTR'EAD.** *v. a.* To tread back; to go back in the same  
steps.  
We will *untread* the steps of damned flight,  
And, like a bated and retired flood,  
Leaving our rankness and irregular course,  
Stoop low within those bounds we have o'erlook'd. *Shakespeare*.
- UNTR'EASUR'D.** *adj.* Not laid up; not repositied.  
Her attendants  
Saw her a-bed, and in the morning early  
They found the bed *untra'sur'd* of their mistrefs. *Shakespeare*.
- UNTR'EATABLE.** *adj.* Not treatable; not practicable.  
Men are of so *untreatable* a temper, that nothing can be  
obtained of them. *Decay of Piety*.
- UNTRI'ED.** *adj.*  
1. Not yet attempted.  
It behoves,  
From hard essays, and ill successess pass,  
A faithful leader, not to hazard all  
Through ways of danger, by himself *untry'd*. *Milton*.  
That he no ways nor means may leave *untry'd*,  
Thus to her sister the herself apply'd. *Denham*.
2. Not yet experienced.  
Never more  
Mean I to try, what rash *untry'd* I fought,  
The pain of absence from thy fight. *Milton's Par. Lost*.  
The happiest of mankind overlooking those solid blessings  
which they already have, set their hearts upon somewhat which  
they want; some *untry'd* pleasure, which, if they could but  
taste, they should then be completely blest. *Atterbury*.  
Self-preservation, the long acquaintance of soul and body,  
the *untry'd* condition of a separation, are sufficient reasons not  
to turn our backs upon life, out of an humour. *Collier*.  
Eternity! thou pleasing, dreadful thought!  
Through what variety of *untry'd* beings,  
Through what new scenes and changes must we pass? *Addison*.
3. Not having passed trial.  
The father secure,  
Ventures his filial virtue, though *untry'd*,  
Against what'er may tempt. *Milton's Par. Regain'd*.
- UNTRIUMPHABLE.** *adj.* Which allows no triumph.  
What towns, what garious might you,  
With hazard of this blood subdue;  
Which now y're bent to throw away  
In vain, *untriumphable* fray? *Hudibras*.
- UNTRU'D.** *adj.* Not passed; not marked by the foot.  
**UNTRU'DDEN.** *adj.*  
The way he came, not having mark'd, return  
Was difficult, by human steps *untrud*. *Paradise Regain'd*.  
Now while the heav'n by the sun's team *untrud*,  
Hath took no print of the approaching light,  
And all the spangled host keep watch.  
A garland made of such new bays,  
And fought in such *untrudden* ways,  
As no man's temples e'er did crown. *Waller*.  
Who was the first to explore th' *untrudden* path,  
When life was hazarded in ev'ry step? *Addison's Cats*.
- UNTRU'LED.** *adj.* Not bowled; not rolled along.  
Hard fate! *untrull'd* is now the charming dye;  
The playhouse and the parks unvisited must lie. *Dryden*.
- UNTRU'BL'D.** *adj.*  
1. Not disturbed by care, sorrow, or guilt.  
Quiet *untroubled* soul, awake! awake!  
Arm, fight and conquer, for fair England's sake. *Shakespeare*.
2. Not agitated; not confused.  
Our Saviour meek, and with *untroubled* mind,  
After his airy jaunt, though hurry'd fore,  
Hungry and cold, betook him to his rest. *Milton*.
3. Not interrupted in the natural course.  
Would they think with how small allowance  
*Untroubled* nature doth herself suffice,  
Such superfluities they would despise. *Fairy Queen*.
4. Transparent; clear.  
The equal distribution of the spirits in the liquor with the tan-  
gible parts, ever representeth bodies clear and *untroubled*. *Bacon*.
- UNTRU'E.** *adj.*  
1. False; contrary to reality.  
By what construction shall any man make those compari-  
sons true, holding that distinction *untrue*. *Hooker*.  
That a vessel filled with ashes, will receive the like quan-  
tity of water, that it would have done if it had been empty, is  
utterly *untrue*, for the water will not go in by a fifth part. *Bacon*.

# UNT

2. False; not faithful.  
I cannot break to sweet a bond,  
Unless I prove *untrue*;  
Nor can I ever be so fond,  
To prove *untrue* for you. *Suckling*.  
Flora commands those nymphs and knights,  
Who liv'd in slothful ease, and loose delights:  
Who never acts of honour durst pursue,  
The men inglorious knights, the ladies all *untrue*. *Dryden*.
- UNTRU'LY.** *adv.* Falsely; not according to truth.  
It was their hurt *untrue*ly to attribute so great power unto  
false gods. *Hooker, b. v.*  
On these mountains it is generally received that the ark  
rested, but *untrue*ly. *Raleigh's Hist. of the World*.
- UNTRU'SINESS.** *n. f.* Unfaithfulness.  
Secretary Peter, under pretence of gravity, covered much  
*untrustings* of heart. *Hayward*.
- UNTRU'TH.** *n. f.*  
1. Falshood; contrariety to reality.  
2. Moral falshood; not veracity.  
He who is perfect, and abhors *untruth*,  
With heavenly influence inspires my youth. *Sandys*.
3. Treachery; want of fidelity.  
I would,  
So my *untruth* had not provok'd him to it,  
The king had cut off my head with my brother's. *Shakespeare*.
4. False assertion.  
In matter of speculation or practice, no *untruth* can possibly  
avail the patron and defender long; and things most truly,  
are likewise most behovefully spoken. *Hooker, b. iii.*  
There is little hope for common justice in this dispute,  
from a man, who lays the foundations of his reasonings in so  
notorious an *untruth*. *Atterbury*.
- UNTRU'NABLE.** *adj.* Unharmonious; not musical.  
My news in dumb silence will I bury,  
For they are harsh, *untrue*able, and bad. *Shakespeare*.  
A lutestring, merely unequal in its parts, giveth a harsh  
and *untrue*able sound; which things we call false. *Bacon*.  
His harsh *untrue*able pipe is no more fit than a raven's, to  
join with the music of a choir. *Tatler, N° 54*.
- TO UNTRU'NE.** *v. a.*  
1. To make incapable of harmony.  
Take but degree away, *untrue* that firing,  
And hark what discord follows. *Shakespeare*.  
When the last and dreadful hour,  
This crumbling pageant shall devour,  
The trumpet shall be heard on high,  
The dead shall live, the living die,  
And music shall *untrue* the sky. *Dryden*.  
The captives, as their tyrant shall require,  
That they should breathe the song, and touch the lyre,  
Shall say; as Jacob's servile race rejoice,  
*Untrue*'d the mulick, and diffus'd the voice? *Prior*.
2. To disorder.  
O you kind gods!  
Cure this great breach in his abused nature;  
Th' *untrue* and jarring senses, O wind up  
Of this child-changed father. *Shakespeare, K. Lear*.
- UNTRU'NED.** *adj.* Not turned.  
New crimes invented, left *untrue*'d no stone,  
To make my guilt appear, and hide his own. *Dryden*.  
So eager hath the inquisitive part of mankind been to bring  
this matter to a fair issue, that no stone hath been left *untrue*'d,  
no way, whereby these things could have been brought forth  
of the sea, but one or other hath pitch'd upon. *Woodward*.
- UNTRU'TORED.** *adj.* Uninstructed; untaught.  
Thy mother took into her blameful bed  
Some stern *untrue*'d churl; and noble stock  
Was graft with crab-tree slip, whose fruit thou art. *Shakespeare*.  
Thy even thoughts with so much plainness flow,  
Their sense *untrue*'d infancy may know:  
Yet to such height is all that plainness wrought,  
Wit may admire, and letter'd pride be taught. *Prior*.
- TO UNTRU'NE.** *v. a.*  
1. To open what is held together by convulsion.  
But since the sisters did so soon *untrue*  
So fair a thread, I'll strive to piece the line. *Waller*.
2. To open what is wrapped on itself.  
It turns finely and softly three or four turns, caused by the  
*untrue*ing of the beard by the moisture. *Bacon*.
3. To separate that which clasps round any thing.  
Divers worthy gentlemen of England, all the Syren  
songs of Italy could never *untrue* from the mast of God's  
word. *Aicham*.
- TO UNTRU'NE.** *v. a.* To separate any things involved in each  
other, or wrapped up on themselves.  
*Untrue*ing his deceitful clew,  
He gan to weave a web of wicked guile. *Fairy Queen*.  
The interest of prince and people is so enfolded in a mu-  
tual embrace, that they cannot be *untrue*ed without pulling a  
limb off. *Taylor's Rule of Living Holy*.

# UNV

- Untrue*ing all the chains that tie  
The hidden soul of harmony. *Milton*.  
No, I'll *untrue* you;  
I have occasion for your stay on earth. *Dryden*.  
Tarred hempen ropes cut small and *untrue*ed, are bene-  
ficial for lands. *Mortimer's Husbandry*.
- Untrue* a wire, and from her gums  
A set of teeth completely comes. *Swift*.
- TO UNTY.** *v. a.* [See UNTIE.] To loose.  
O time! thou must untangle this, not I:  
It is too hard a knot for me t' untie. *Shakespeare*.
- TO UNVA'IL.** *v. a.* To uncover; to strip of a veil. This  
word is *unvail*, or *unveil*, according to its etymology. See  
VAIL, and VEIL.  
Troy reviv'd, her mourning face *unvail'd*. *Denham*.  
Now *unvail'd*, the toilet stands display'd,  
Each silver vase in my tickler laid. *Pope*.
- UNVA'LUABLE.** *adj.* Inestimable; being above price.  
Secure the innocence of children, by imparting to them the  
*unvaluable* blessing of a virtuous and pious education. *Atterb.*
- UNVA'LUED.** *adj.*  
1. Not prized; neglected.  
He may not, as *unvalued* persons do,  
Carve for himself; for on his choice depends  
The safety and the health of the whole state. *Shakespeare*.
2. Inestimable; above price.  
I thought I saw a thousand fearful wrecks;  
Inestimable stones, *unvail'd* jewels. *Shakespeare*.
- UNVA'NQUISHED.** *adj.* Not conquered; not overcome.  
Shall I for lucre of the rest *unvanquish'd*,  
Detract so much from that prerogative,  
As to be called but viceroy of the whole? *Shakespeare*.  
Victory doth more often fall by error of the *unvanquish'd*,  
than by the valour of the victorious. *Hayward*.  
They rise *unvanquish'd*. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. vi.*
- UNVA'RIABLE.** *adj.* [invariable, Fr.] Not changeable; not mu-  
table.  
The two great hinges of morality stand fixt and *unvariable*  
as the two poles: whatever is naturally conducive to the com-  
mon interest, is good; and whatever has a contrary influence,  
is evil. *Norris*.
- UNVA'RIED.** *adj.* Not changed; not diversified.  
If authors cannot be prevailed with to keep close to truth  
and instruction, by *unvaried* terms, and plain, unsophisticated  
arguments; yet it concerns readers not to be imposed on. *Locke*.  
They ring round the same *unvaried* chimes,  
With sure returns of still-expected rhymes. *Pope*.
- UNVA'RNISHED.** *adj.*  
1. Not overlaid with varnish.  
2. Not adorned; not decorated.  
I will a round, *unvarnish'd* tale deliver,  
Of my whole course of love; what drugs, what charms  
I won his daughter with. *Shakespeare, Othello*.
- UNVA'RYING.** *adj.* Not liable to change.  
We cannot keep by us any standing, *unvarying* measure of  
duration, which consists in a constant fleeting succession, as  
we can of certain lengths of extension, as inches marked out  
in permanent parcels of matter. *Locke*.
- TO UNVE'IL.** *v. a.* [See VEIL and VAIL.]  
1. To uncover; to divert of a veil.  
The moon,  
Apparent queen, *unveil'd* her peerless light. *Milton*.  
To the limpid stream direct thy way,  
When the gay morn *unveils* her smiling ray. *Pope*.
2. To disclose; to show.  
The providence, that's in a watchful state,  
Knows almost every grain of Pluto's gold;  
Does ev'n our thoughts *unveil* in their dumb cradles. *Shak.*
- UNVE'ILEDLY.** *adv.* Plainly; without disguise.  
Not knowing what use you will make of what has been  
*unveiledly* communicated to you, I was unwilling that some  
things, which had cost me pains, should fall into any man's  
hands, that scorn to purchase knowledge with pains. *Boyle*.
- UNVE'NTILATED.** *adj.* Not fanned by the wind.  
This animals, to succour life, demand;  
Nor should the air *unventilated* stand;  
The idle deep corrupted would contain  
Blue deaths. *Blackmore's Creation*.
- UNVE'RITABLE.** *adj.* Not true.  
All these proceeded upon *unveritable* grounds. *Brown*.
- UNVE'RS'D.** *adj.* Unacquainted; unskilled.  
Not eastern monarchs, on their nuptial day,  
In dazzling gold and purple shine so gay,  
As the bright natives of th' unlabour'd field,  
*Unvers'd* in spinning, and in looms unskill'd. *Blackmore*.
- UNVE'X'D.** *adj.* Untroubled; undisturbed.  
With a blest and *unweave* retire,  
With unhack'd swords, and helmets all unbruis'd,  
We will bear home that lusty blood again. *Shakespeare*.  
*Unweave*'d with thought of wants which may betide;  
Or for to-morrow's dinner to provide. *Dryden's Juvenal*.



# U N U

UNVIOLATED. *adj.* Not injured; not broken.  
 Herein you war against your reputation,  
 And draw within the compass of suspect  
 Th' unviolated honour of your wife. *Shakespeare.*  
 He, with singular constancy, preserved his duty and fidelity  
 to his majesty unviolated. *Carleton.*  
 This strength diffus'd  
 No less through all my sinews, joints, and bones,  
 Than thine, while I preserv'd these locks unhorn,  
 The pledge of my unviolated vow. *Milton.*  
 UNVIRTUOUS. *adj.* Wanting virtue.  
 If they can find in their hearts that the poor, unvirtuous, fat  
 knight shall be any further afflicted, we two will be the  
 ministers. *Shakespeare. Merry Wives of Windsor.*  
 UNVISITED. *adj.* Not resorted to.  
 In some wild zone  
 Dwell, not unvisited of heav'n's fair light,  
 Secure. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. ii.*  
 The playhouse and the park unvisited must lie. *Dryden.*  
 UNIFORM. *adj.* Wanting uniformity.  
 Such an uniform piety is in many so exactly apportioned  
 to Satan's interest, that he has no cause to with the change  
 of his tenure. *Decay of Piety.*  
 UNVOYAGEABLE. *adj.* Not to be passed over or voyaged.  
 Not this unvoyageable gulph oblique,  
 Detain from following thy illustrious track. *Milton.*  
 UNWAGED. *adj.* Not incited; not perfid.  
 The time was once, when thou unwaged would'st vow,  
 That never words were music to thine ear,  
 Unless I spake. *Shakespeare. Comedy of Errors.*  
 UNWED. *adj.*  
 1. Not put to use; unemployed.  
 Eke, whose husband about that time died, forgetting the  
 absent Plangus, or, at least, not hoping of him to attain to  
 aspiring a purpose, left no art untried, which might keep  
 the line from breaking, whereat the fish was already  
 taken. *Sidney.*  
 Sure he that made us with such large discourse,  
 Looking before and after, gave us not  
 That capability and godlike reason,  
 To rust in us unused. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*  
 2. Not accustomed.  
 He, unused to such entertainment, did shortly and plainly  
 answer what he was. *Sidney, b. ii.*  
 One, whose eyes,  
 Albeit unused to the melting mood,  
 Dropt tears as fast as the Arabian trees  
 Their medicinal gum. *Shakespeare. Othello.*  
 What art thou?  
 Not from above: no, thy wan looks betray  
 Diminish'd light, and eyes unused to day. *Dryden.*  
 UNWEXED. *adj.* Useless; serving no purpose.  
 I was persuaded, by experience, that it might not be un-  
 useful in the capacities it was intended for. *Glanville.*  
 Birds flutter with their wings, when there is but a little  
 down upon them, and they are as yet utterly unweaned for  
 flying. *Milton's Antidote against Atheism.*  
 As when the building gains a furer flay,  
 We take th' unweaned scaffolding away. *Dryden.*  
 Pleas'd to find his age  
 Declining, not unweaned to his lord. *Philips.*  
 UNUSUAL. *adj.* Not common; not frequent; rare.  
 With this unusual and strange course they went on, till  
 God, in whole, heav'ly worldly judgments I nothing doubt  
 but that there may be hidden mercy, gave them over to their  
 own inventions. *Hooker.*  
 You gain your point, if your industrious art  
 Can make unusual words easy and plain. *Ressemmon.*  
 A sprightly red vermilion all her face;  
 And her eyes languish with unusual grace. *Glanville.*  
 That peculiar turn, that the words should appear new, yet  
 not unusual, but very proper to his auditors. *Pelton.*  
 The river flows redundant, and attacks  
 The ling'ring remnant with unusual tide. *Philips.*  
 UNUSUALNESS. *n. s.* Uncommonness; infrequency.  
 It is the unusualness of the time, not the appearance, that  
 surprises Alcibiades. *Brocme.*  
 UNUTTERABLE. *adj.* Ineffable; inexpressible.  
 Signs now breath'd  
 Unutterable, which the spirit of pray'r  
 Inspir'd, and wing'd for heav'n with speedier flight  
 Than loudest oratory. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. xi.*  
 It wounds my soul  
 To think of your unutterable sorrows,  
 When you shall find Hippolytus was guiltless. *Smith.*  
 UNVULNERABLE. *adj.* Exempt from wound: not vulner-  
 able.  
 The god of soldiers inform  
 Thy thoughts with nobleness, that thou may'st prove  
 To shame invulnerable, and stick i' th' wars  
 Like a great sea mark, standing every flaw. *Shakespeare.*

# U N W

UNWAKENED. *adj.* Not roused from sleep.  
 The more  
 His wonder was, to find unawaken'd Eve  
 With tresses compos'd. *Milton's P. Lost, b. vi.*  
 UNWALLED. *adj.* Having no walls.  
 He came to Tauris, a great and rich city, but unwall'd,  
 and of no strength. *Knolles's Hist. of the Turks.*  
 UNWARES. *adv.* Unexpectedly; before any caution, or ex-  
 pectation.  
 She, by her wicked arts,  
 Too false and strong for earthly skill or might,  
 Unwares me wrought unto her wicked will. *Fairy Queen.*  
 His loving mother came upon a day  
 Unto the woods, to see her little son,  
 And chanc'd unwares to meet him in the way,  
 After his sports and cruel pastime done.  
 Still we fail, while prosperous blows the wind,  
 Till on some secret rock unwares we light. *Fairfax.*  
 UNWARYLY. *adv.* Without caution; carelessly.  
 The best part of my powers  
 Were in the washes all unwarily  
 Devour'd by the unexpected flood. *Shakespeare.*  
 If I had not unwarily engaged myself for the present  
 publishing it, I should have kept it till I had look'd  
 over it. *Digby.*  
 By such principles, they renounce their legal claim to li-  
 berty and property, and unwarily submit to what they really  
 abhor. *Freeholder, No 10.*  
 UNWARISS. *n. s.* [from unwarly.] Want of caution; care-  
 lessness.  
 The same temper which inclines us to a desire of fame,  
 naturally betrays us into such slips and unwarinesses, as are not  
 incident to men of a contrary disposition. *Spektor, No 256.*  
 UNWARYLIKE. *adj.* Not fit for war; not used to war; not mi-  
 litary.  
 He safely might old troops to battle lead,  
 Against th' unwarlike Persian, and the Mede;  
 Whole hasty flight did from a bloodless field,  
 More spoils than honour to the victor yield. *Waller.*  
 Avert unwarlike Indians from his Rome,  
 Triumph abroad, secure our peace at home. *Dryden.*  
 UNWARNED. *adj.* Not cautioned; not made wary.  
 Unexperienced young men, if unwaried, take one thing  
 for another, and judge by the outside.  
 May hypocrites,  
 That slyly speak one thing, another think,  
 Drink on unwaried, till by enchanting cups  
 Infatuate, they their wily thoughts disclose. *Philips.*  
 UNWARRANTABLE. *adj.* Not defensible; not to be justified;  
 not allowed.  
 At very distant removes an extemporary intercourse is fea-  
 sible, and may be compassed without unwarrantable correspon-  
 dence with the people of the air. *Glanville.*  
 He who does an unwarrantable action through a false infor-  
 mation, which he ought not to have believed, cannot in rea-  
 son make the guilt of one sin the excuse of another. *South.*  
 UNWARRANTABLY. *adv.* Not justifiably; not defensibly.  
 A true and humble sense of your own unworthiness, will  
 not suffer you to rise up to that confidence, which some  
 men unwarrantably pretend to, nay, unwarrantably require  
 of others. *Wake's Preparation for Death.*  
 UNWARRANTED. *adj.* Not ascertained; uncertain.  
 The subjects of this kingdom believe it is not legal for  
 them to be enforced to go beyond the seas, without their  
 own consent, upon hope of an unwarranted conquest; but  
 to resist an invading enemy, the subject must be commanded  
 out of the counties where they inhabit. *Bacon.*  
 UNWARY. *adj.*  
 1. Wanting caution; imprudent; hasty; precipitate.  
 Nor think me so unwary,  
 To bring my feet again into the snare  
 Where once I have been caught. *Milton's Agonistes.*  
 So spake the false archangel, and insus'd  
 Bad influence into th' unwary breast. *Milton.*  
 So talk'd the spirited fly snake; and Eve,  
 Yet more amaz'd, unwary thus reply'd. *Milton.*  
 Turning short, he struck with all his might  
 Full on the helmet of th' unwary knight.  
 Deep was the wound. *Dryden.*  
 Propositions about religion are insinuated into the unwary,  
 as well as unbiassed understandings of children, and riveted  
 there by long custom. *Locke.*  
 2. Unexpected. Obsolete.  
 All in the open hall amazed flood,  
 At suddenness of that unwary fight,  
 And wonder'd at his breathless hasty mood. *Fairy Queen.*  
 UNWASHED. *adj.* Not washed; not cleaned by washing.  
 UNWASHEN. *s.* Another lean unwash'd artificer  
 Cuts off his tale, and talks of Arthur's death. *Shakespeare.*  
 To eat with unwashen hands defileth not a man. *Matthew, xv.*  
 He

# U N W

He accepts of no unclean, no unwashed sacrifice; and if re-  
 pentance wher not in, prayer will never find admittance. *Duppa.*  
 When the fleece is shorn, if sweat remains  
 Unwashed, it soaks into their empty veins. *Dryden.*  
 UNWASTED. *adj.* Not consumed; not diminished.  
 Why have those rocks so long unwasted stood,  
 Since, lavish of their stock, they through the flood  
 Have, ages past, their melting crystal spread,  
 And with their spoils the liquid regions fed? *Blackmore.*  
 UNWASTING. *adj.* Not growing less; not decaying.  
 Purest love's unwasting treasure;  
 Constant faith, fair hope, long leisure;  
 Sacred Hymen! these are thine. *Pope.*  
 UNWASTED. *adj.* Not used to travel; not seasoned in the road.  
 Beasts that have been rid off their legs, are as much for a  
 man's use, as colts that are unwasted, and will not go at all. *Suckl.*  
 UNWAKENED. *adj.* Not weakened.  
 By reason of the exsufflation of some air out of the glass,  
 the elastical power of the remaining air was very much debi-  
 litated, in comparison of the unweakened pressure of the ex-  
 ternal air. *Boyle.*  
 UNWAPORNED. *adj.* Not furnished with offensive arms.  
 As the beards are armed with fierce teeth, paws, horns,  
 and other bodily instruments of much advantage against un-  
 weaponed men; so hath reason taught man to strengthen his  
 hand with such offensive arms, as no creature else can well  
 avoid. *Raleigh.*  
 UNWEARABLE. *adj.* Not to be tired.  
 Desire to resemble him in goodness, maketh them un-  
 wearable. *Hooker, b. i.*  
 UNWEARIED. *adj.*  
 1. Not tired; not fatigued.  
 The Creator from his work  
 Desisting, though unweary'd, up return'd. *Milton.*  
 Their bloody talk unweary'd, still they ply. *Waller.*  
 Still th' unweary'd fire pursues the tuneful strain. *Dryden.*  
 2. Indefatigable; continual; not to be spent; not sinking under  
 fatigue.  
 Joy'd to range abroad in fresh attire,  
 Through the wide compass of the airy coast,  
 And with unweary'd limbs each part enquire. *Spenser.*  
 Godlike his unweary'd bounty flows;  
 First loves to do, then loves the good he does. *Denham.*  
 A winged virtue through th' ethereal sky,  
 From orb to orb, unweary'd dost thou fly. *Tickell.*  
 An unweary'd devotion in the service of God, recommend-  
 ed the gospel to the world.  
 The righteous shall certainly be saved, but then the christian  
 character of a righteous man implies a constant, unweary'd  
 performance in many painful instances of duty. *Rogers.*  
 To UNWEARY. *v. a.* To refresh after weariness.  
 It unwearies, and refreshes more than any thing, after too  
 great labour. *Temple.*  
 UNWED. *adj.* Unmarried.  
 This servitude makes you to keep unwe'd. *Shakespeare.*  
 UNWEDGEABLE. *adj.* Not to be cloven.  
 Merciful heav'n!  
 Thou rather with thy sharp and sulph'rous bolt  
 Split'st the unwedgeable and gnarled oak,  
 Than the soft myrtle. *Shakespeare. Measure for Measure.*  
 UNWEDD. *adj.* Not cleared from weeds.  
 Fie! 'tis an unwedded garden,  
 That grows to seed; things rank, and grofs in nature,  
 Possess it merely. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*  
 UNWEEPED. *adj.* Not lamented. Now unweep.  
 He must not float upon his watry bier  
 Unwept, and welter to the parching wind,  
 Without the meed of some melodious tear. *Milton.*  
 UNWEETING. *adj.* Ignorant; unknowing.  
 Her seeming dead he found with feigned fear,  
 As all unweaving of that well she knew;  
 And pained himself with busy care to rear  
 Her out of careless swoon. *Fairy Queen, b. i.*  
 But contrary, unweaving he fulfilled  
 The purpos'd counsel, pre-ordain'd and fix'd  
 Of the most high. *Paradise Regain'd.*  
 UNWEIGHED. *adj.*  
 1. Not examined by the balance.  
 Solomon left all the vessels unweighed, because they were  
 exceeding many. *1 Kings vii.*  
 2. Not considered; negligent.  
 What unweighed behaviour hath this Flemish drunkard pickt  
 out of my conversation, that he dares in this manner essay  
 me? why he hath not been thrice in my company. *Shakespeare.*  
 Daughter, what words have pass'd thy lips unweigh'd,  
 Deem not unjustly by my doom oppress'd.  
 Of human race the wisest, and the best. *Pope's Odyssey.*  
 UNWEIGHED. *adj.* Inconsiderate; thoughtless.  
 Wife! why, no question but he was—a very superficial,  
 ignorant, unweighing fellow. *Shakespeare.*  
 UNWELCOME. *adj.* Not pleasing; not grateful; not well re-  
 ceived.

# U N W

Such welcome and unwelcome things at once,  
 'Tis hard to reconcile. *Shakespeare. Macbeth.*  
 Soon as th' unwelcome news  
 From earth arriv'd at heaven-gate, displeas'd  
 All were who heard. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. x.*  
 Though he that brings unwelcome news  
 Has but a losing office, yet he that shews  
 Your danger first, and then your way to safety,  
 May heal that wound he made. *Denham's Sophy.*  
 Forc'd from her presence, and condemn'd to live;  
 Unwelcome freedom, and unthank'd reprieve. *Dryden.*  
 From the very first instances of perception, some things  
 are grateful, and others unwelcome to them; some things that  
 they incline to, and others that they fly. *Locke.*  
 Such hasty nights as these, would give very unwelcome inter-  
 ruptions to our labours. *Bentley's Sermons.*  
 UNWELT. *adj.* Not lamented; not bemoaned.  
 Our fatherless distress was left unmoan'd;  
 Your widow dolours likewise be unwept. *Shakespeare. Rich. III.*  
 We, but the slaves that mount you to the throne:  
 A base, ignoble crowd, without a name;  
 Unwept, unworthy of the funeral flame;  
 By duty bound to forfeit each his life. *Dryden.*  
 UNWET. *adj.* Not moist.  
 Once I meant to meet  
 My fate with face unmov'd, and eyes unwept;  
 Yet since I have thee here in narrow room,  
 My tears shall set thee first afloat within thy tomb. *Dryden.*  
 UNWHIPT. *adj.* Not punished; not corrected with the rod.  
 Tremble, thou wretch,  
 That hast within thee undivulged crimes,  
 Unwhipt of justice. *Shakespeare. K. Lear.*  
 Once I caught him in a lie;  
 And then, unwhipt, he had the grace to cry. *Pope.*  
 UNWHOLESOME. *adj.*  
 1. Infalubrious; mischievous to health.  
 The discovery of the disposition of the air, is good for the  
 prognosticks of wholesome and unwholesome years. *Bacon.*  
 There I a prisoner chain'd, scarce freely draw  
 The air imprison'd also; close and damp,  
 Unwholesome draught; but here I find amends,  
 The breath of heav'n fresh-blowing, pure and sweet,  
 With day-spring born; here leave me to respire. *Milton.*  
 How can any one be assured, that his meat and drink are  
 not poisoned, and made unwholesome before they are brought to  
 him? *South.*  
 Rome is never fuller of nobility than in summer; for the  
 country towns are so infected with unwholesome vapours, that  
 they dare not trust themselves in them; while the heats  
 last. *Addison on Italy.*  
 Children born healthy, often contract diseases from an  
 unwholesome nurse. *A. Bathurst in Diet.*  
 2. Corrupt; tainted.  
 We'll use this unwholesome humidity; this grofs, watry  
 pumpon: we'll teach him to know turtles from jays. *Shakespeare.*  
 UNWIELDILY. *adv.* Heavily; with difficult motion.  
 Unwieldily they wallow first in ooze;  
 Then in the shady covert seek repose. *Dryden.*  
 UNWIELDINESS. *n. s.* Heaviness; difficulty to move, or be  
 moved.  
 To what a cumbersome unwieldiness,  
 And burdensome corpulency my love had grown;  
 But that I made it feed upon  
 That which love worst endures, discretion. *Donne.*  
 The supposed unwieldiness of its massy bulk, grounded upon  
 our experience of the inaptitude of great and heavy bodies to  
 motion, is a mere imposture of our senses. *Glanville.*  
 UNWIELDY. *adj.* Unmanageable; not easily moving or  
 moved; bulky; weighty; ponderous.  
 An ague, meeting many humours in a fat, unwieldy body  
 of fifty-eight years old, in four or five fits; carried him out  
 of the world. *Clarinden.*  
 Part, huge of bulk!  
 Wallowing unwieldily, enormous in their gait,  
 Tempest the ocean. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. vii.*  
 Unwieldy fums of wealth, which higher broods,  
 Than flies of marsh'd figures can account. *Dryden.*  
 Nothing here th' unwieldy rock avails,  
 Rebounding harmless from the platted scales,  
 That, firmly join'd, preserv'd him from a wound,  
 With native armour crusted all around. *Addison's Ovid.*  
 What carriage can bear away all the rude and unwieldy lop-  
 pings of a branchy tree at once? *Watts's Impr. of the Mind.*  
 UNWILLING. *adj.* Loath; not contented; not inclined; not  
 complying by inclination.  
 The nature of man is unwilling to continue doing that  
 wherein it shall always condemn itself. *Hooker, b. v.*  
 If thou dost find him tractable,  
 Encourage him, and tell him all our reasons;  
 If he be leaden, icy, cold, unwilling,  
 Be thou so too. *Shakespeare's Rich. III.*  
 If



# UNW

If the sun rise *unwilling* to his race,  
Clouds on his brows; and spots upon his face,  
Suspect a drizzling day. *Dryden.*  
Heav'n's unchang'd decrees attentive hear;  
More pow'ful gods have torn thee from my side,  
*Unwilling* to resign, and doom'd a bride. *Dryden.*  
*UNWILLINGLY. adv.* Not with good-will; not without loath-  
ness.  
The whining school-boy, with his fatchel,  
And shining morning face, creeping like snail  
*Unwillingly* to school. *Shaksp. As You Like It.*  
A feast the people hold to Dagon, and forbid  
Laborious works, *unwillingly* this rest  
Their superstition yields. *Milton's Agonistes.*  
Still dismay'd  
By seas or skies, *unwillingly* they stay'd. *Denham.*  
These men were once the prince's foes, and then  
*Unwillingly* they made him great: but now,  
Being his friends, shall willingly undo him. *Denham.*  
The dire contagion spreads so fast,  
That where it seizes, all relief is vain;  
And therefore must *unwillingly* lay waste  
That country, which would else the foe maintain. *Dryden.*  
*UNWILLINGNESS. n. f.* Loathsomeness; disinclination.  
Obedience, with professed *unwillingness* to obey, is no bet-  
ter than manifest disobedience. *Hooker, b. v.*  
What moved the man to yield to her persuasions? Even  
the same cause that hath moved all men since, an *unwill-  
ingness* to grieve her, and make her sad, left she should pine,  
and be overcome with sorrow. *Raleigh's Hist. of the World.*  
I see with what *unwillingness*  
You lay upon me this command, and through your fears  
Discern your love, and therefore must obey you. *Denham.*  
There is in most people a reluctance and *unwillingness* to  
be forgotten. We observe, even among the vulgar, how  
fond they are to have an inscription over their grave. *Swift.*  
To *UNWIND. v. a.* pret. and part. passive *unwound*.  
1. To separate any thing convolved; to untwist; to untwine.  
All his subjects having by some years learned, so to hope  
for good and fear harm, only from her, that it should  
have needed a stronger virtue than his, to have *unwound* so  
deeply an entered vice. *Sidney, b. ii.*  
Empirick politicians use deceit:  
You boldly shew that skill which they pretend,  
And work by means as noble as your end;  
Which should you veil, we might *unwind* the clue,  
As men do nature, till we came to you. *Dryden.*  
2. To disentangle; to loose from entanglement.  
Desiring to serve God as they ought; but being not so  
skillful as in every point to *unwind* themselves, where the  
snarers of glozing speech lie to entangle them, are in mind  
not a little troubled, when they hear so bitter invectives against  
that, which this church hath taught them to reverence as  
holy. *Hooker, b. v.*  
As you *unwind* her love from him,  
Left it should ravel, and be good to none,  
Bottom it on me. *Shaksp. Two Gentlemen of Verona.*  
To *UNWIND. v. n.* To admit evolution.  
Put the bottoms into clean scalding water, and they will  
easily *unwind*. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*  
*UNWIPED. adj.* Not cleared.  
Their hands and faces were all badg'd with blood,  
So were their daggers, which *unwip'd* we found  
Upon their pillows. *Shaksp. Macbeth.*  
*UNWISE. adj.* Weak; defective in wisdom.  
O good, but most *unwise* patricians! why,  
You grave, but reckless senators, have you thus  
Giv'n Hydra here to chafe an officer? *Shaksp. Coriolanus.*  
Be not ta'en tardy by *unwise* delay. *Shakspere.*  
He who of those delights can judge, and spare  
To interpose them oft, is not *unwise*. *Milton.*  
This the Greeks say, this the barbarians; the wife and the  
*unwise*. *Tillotson.*  
When kings grow stubborn, slothful, or *unwise*,  
Each private man for publick good should rise. *Dryden.*  
When the balance of power is duly fixt in a state, nothing  
is more dangerous or *unwise*, than to give way to the first  
steps of popular encroachments. *Swift.*  
*UNWISELY. adv.* Weakly; not prudently; not wisely.  
Lady Zelmane, like some, *unwisely* liberal, that more  
delight to give presents than pay debts, chose rather to be-  
stow her love upon me, than to recompense him. *Sidney.*  
*Unwisely* we the wiser East  
Pity, supposing them oppress'd  
With tyrant's force. *Waller.*  
To *UNWISH. v. a.* To wish that which is, not to be.  
My liege, would you and I alone,  
Without more help, could fight this royal battle.—  
—Why now thou hast *unwish'd* five thousand men;  
Which likes me better than to wish us one. *Shakspere.*

# UNW

To desire there were no God, were plainly to *unwish* their  
own being, which must be annihilated in the subtraction of  
that essence, which substantially supporteth them. *Brown.*  
*UNWISHED. adj.* Not fought; not desired.  
So jealous is she of my love to her daughter, that I never  
yet begin to open my mouth to the inevitable Philoclea, but  
that her *unwish'd* presence gave my tale a conclusion, before  
it had a beginning. *Sidney.*  
To his *unwish'd* yoke  
My soul consents not to give lov'reignty. *Shakspere.*  
While heaping *unwish'd* wealth I distant roam;  
The best of brothers at his natal home  
By the dire fury of a traitress wife,  
Ends the sad evening of a stormy life.  
*UNWIST. adj.* Unthought of; not known. *Pope.*  
To *UNWIT. v. a.* To deprive of understanding. Not used.  
Friends all but now; even now  
In quarter, and in terms like bride and groom  
Divesting them for bed; and then, but now,  
As if some planet had *unwist* men,  
Swords out, and tilting one at other's breasts. *Shakspere.*  
*UNWITHDRAWING. adj.* Continually liberal.  
Wherefore did nature pour her bounties forth,  
With such a full and *unwithdrawing* hand,  
Covering the earth with odours, fruits, and flocks? *Milton.*  
*UNWITHSTOOD. adj.* Not opposed.  
Credly plains,  
And Agincourt, deep ting'd with blood, confess  
What the Shires vigour *unwithstood*,  
Cou'd do in rigid fight. *Phillips.*  
*UNWITNESSED. adj.* Wanting evidence; wanting notice.  
Least their zeal to the cause should any way be *unwit-  
ness'd*. *Hooker.*  
*UNWITTINGLY. adv.* [Properly *unwittingly*, from *unwitting*.]  
Without knowledge; without consciousness.  
In these fatal things it falls out, that the high-working  
powers make second causes *unwittingly* accessory to their de-  
terminations. *Sidney.*  
Those things are termed most properly natural agents,  
which keep the law of their kind *unwittingly*, as the heavens  
and elements of the world, which can do no otherwise than  
they do. *Hooker, b. i.*  
Atheists repudiate all title to heaven, merely for present  
pleasure; besides the extreme madness of running such a de-  
perate hazard after death, they *unwittingly* deprive themselves  
here of that tranquillity they seek for. *Bentley.*  
*UNWONTED. adj.*  
1. Uncommon; unusual; rare; infrequent.  
His sad, dull eyes, sunk deep in hollow pits,  
Could not endure th' *unwonted* sun to view. *Fairy Queen.*  
My father's of a better nature  
Than he appears by speech; this is *unwonted*  
Which now came from him. *Shakspere.*  
This *unwonted* meteor is portentous, and some divine  
signification. *Glanville.*  
Thine breath, quick pulse, and heaving of my heart,  
All signs of some *unwonted* change appear. *Dryden.*  
2. Unaccustomed; unused.  
Philoclea, who blushing, and withal smiling, making  
shamefastness pleasant, and pleasure shamefast, tenderly moved  
her feet, *unwonted* to feel the naked ground. *Sidney, b. ii.*  
Sea calves *unwonted* to fresh waters fly. *Mey.*  
O how oft shall he  
On faith and changed gods complain; and seas  
Rough with black winds and storms,  
*Unwonted* shall admire. *Milton.*  
*UNWORKING. adj.* Living without labour.  
Lazy and *unworking* shopkeepers in this being worse than  
gamesters, do not only keep so much of the money of a  
country in their hands, but make the publick pay them  
for it. *Locke.*  
*UNWORKSHIPPED. adj.* Not adored.  
He resolv'd to leave  
*Unworkshipp'd*, unobey'd the throne supreme. *Milton.*  
*UNWORTHILY. adv.* Not according to desert; either above  
or below merit.  
I vow'd, bafe knight,  
To tear the garter from thy craven leg,  
Which I have done, because *unworthily*  
Thou wast installed. *Shaksp. Hen. VI.*  
Fearing lest my jealous aim might err,  
And so *unworthily* disgrace the man,  
I gave him gentle looks. *Shakspere.*  
If we look upon the Odyssey as all a fiction, we consider it  
*unworthily*. It ought to be read as a story founded upon truth,  
adorned with embellishments of poetry. *Brown.*  
*UNWORTHINESS. n. f.* Want of worth; want of merit.  
A mind fearing the *unworthiness* of every word that should  
be presented to her ears, at length brought it forth in this  
manner. *Sidney, b. ii.*

# UNY

O let not an excellent spirit do itself such wrong, as to  
think where it is placed, embraced, and loved, there can be  
any *unworthiness*; since the weakest mist is not easier driven  
away by the sun, than that is chased away with so high  
thoughts. *Sidney.*  
Every night he comes with songs compos'd  
To her *unworthiness*: it nothing iteads us  
To chide him from our caves, for he persists. *Shakspere.*  
I fear'd to find you in another place;  
But, since you're here, my jealousy grows less:  
You will be kind to my *unworthiness*. *Dryden.*  
Have a true and humble sense of your own *unworthiness*,  
which will not suffer you to rise to a confidence unwarrantably  
pretended to by some. *Wake on Death.*  
*UNWORTHY. adj.*  
1. Not deserving.  
The Athanasian creed and doxology should remain in use,  
the one as a most divine explication of the chiefest articles of  
the christian belief; the other as an heavenly acclamation of  
joyful applause to his praises, in whom we believe: neither  
the one nor the other *unworthy* to be heard founding, as they  
are in the church of Christ. *Hooker.*  
Every particular accident, not *unworthy* the remembrance,  
for brevity I wittingly pass over. *Kneller.*  
2. Wanting merit.  
Degree being vizarded,  
Th' *unworthy* shews as fairly in the mask. *Shakspere.*  
Are there *unworthy* men chosen to offices? *Willingste.*  
So may I, blind fortune leading me,  
Mist that which one *unworthy* may attain;  
And die with grieving. *Shaksp. Merch. of Venice.*  
3. Mean.  
Tell me, Philoclea, did you ever see such a shepherd?  
did you ever hear of such a prince? and then tell me if a  
small or *unworthy* assault have conquered me? *Sidney.*  
4. Not suitable; not adequate.  
I laid at her feet a work, which was *unworthy* her, but  
which I hope she will forgive. *Dryden.*  
Our friend's papers are in my hands, and I will take care  
to suppress things *unworthy* of him. *Pope to Swift.*  
Care is taken to interperse additions in such a manner,  
that scarce any book can be bought, without purchasing some-  
thing *unworthy* of the author. *Swift.*  
5. Unbecoming; vile.  
The brutal action rous'd his manly mind:  
Mov'd with *unworthy* usage of the maid,  
He, though unarm'd, resolv'd to give her aid. *Dryden.*  
*UNWOUND. part. pass. and pret. of unwind.* Untwisted.  
Thatchers tie with withs, but old pitch'd ropes *unwound* are  
more lasting. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*  
*UNWOUNDED. adj.*  
1. Not wounded.  
We may offend  
Our yet *unwounded* enemies. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. vi.*  
2. Not hurt.  
Oh! blest with temper:  
She who can love a sifter's charms, or hear  
Sighs for a daughter with *unwounded* ear. *Pope.*  
To *UNWRITE. v. a.* To untwine.  
The beads of wild oats, and of divers other wild plants,  
continually wreath and *unwreat* themselves, according to the  
temperature of the ambient air. *Boyle.*  
*UNWRITING. adj.* Not assuming the character of an author.  
The peace of the honest *unwriting* subject was daily mo-  
lest. *Arbutnot.*  
*UNWRITTEN. adj.* Not conveyed by writing; oral; traditional.  
A rule of right *unwritten*, but delivered by tradition from  
one to another. *Spenser's State of Ireland.*  
As to his understanding, they bring him in void of all no-  
tion, a rude, *unwritten* blank; making him to be created as  
much an infant, as others are born. *South's Sermons.*  
The laws of England may be divided into the written law,  
and the *unwritten*. *Hale.*  
*UNWORKED. adj.* Not laboured; not manufactured.  
Or prove at least to all of wiser thought,  
Their hearts were fertile land, although *unwork'd*. *Fairfax.*  
Yet thy moist clay is pliant to command;  
*Unwork'd* and easy to the potter's hand:  
Now take the mold, now bend thy mind to feel  
The first sharp motions of the forming wheel. *Dryden.*  
*UNWRUNG. adj.* Not pinched.  
We that have free souls, it touches us not; let the galled  
jade winch, our withers are *unwring*. *Shaksp. Hamlet.*  
*UNYIELDED. adj.* Not given up.  
O'erpower'd at length, they force him to the ground,  
*Unyielded* as he was, and to the pillar bound. *Dryden.*  
To *UNYOLKE. v. a.*  
1. To loose from the yoke.  
Our army is dispers'd already:  
Like youthful flocks *unyok'd*, they took their course  
East, west, north, south. *Shaksp. Hen. IV.*

# VOC

Homer calls them like gods, and yet gives them the em-  
ployment of slaves; they *unyoke* the mules. *Breche.*  
2. To part; to disjoin.  
Shall these hands, so lately purg'd of blood,  
So join'd in love, so strong in both,  
*Unyoke* this seizure, and this kind regret. *Shakspere.*  
*UNYOKED. adj.*  
1. Having never worn a yoke.  
Sav'n bullocks yet *unyok'd* for Phcebus chuse,  
And for Diana sev'n unpotted ewes. *Dryden.*  
2. Licentious; unrestrained.  
I will a-while uphold  
The *unyok'd* humour of your idleness. *Shaksp. Hen. IV.*  
*UNZONED. adj.* Not bound with a girdle.  
Easy her motion seem'd, serene her air;  
Full, though *unzon'd*, her bosom. *Prior.*  
*VOCABULARY. n. f.* [vocabulary, Lat. *vocabulaire*, Fr.] A  
dictionary; a lexicon; a word book.  
Some have delivered the polity of spirits, and that they  
stand in awe of conjurations, which signify nothing, not only  
in the dictionary of man, but in the subtler vocabulary of  
Satan. *Brown's Vulg. Errors.*  
Among other books, we should be furnished with vocabula-  
ries and dictionaries of several forts. *Watts.*  
*VOCAL. adj.* [vocal, Fr. *vocalis*, Lat.]  
1. Having a voice.  
Eyes are *vocal*, tears have tongues;  
And there be words not made with lungs;  
Sententious show'rs! O let them fall,  
Their cadence is rhetorical. *Cresshaw.*  
Witness if I be silent, morn or even,  
To hill, or valley, fountain, or fresh shade;  
Made *vocal* by my song, and taught his praise.  
Smooth-sliding Mincius, crown'd with *vocal* reeds,  
That strain I heard was of a higher mood. *Milton.*  
None can animate the lyre,  
And the mute strings with *vocal* souls inspire,  
As Helen, in whose eyes ten thousand Cupids dwell. *Dryden.*  
Memnon, though stone, was counted *vocal*;  
But 'twas the god, mean while, that spoke all.  
Rome oft has heard a cross haranguing,  
With prompting priest behind the hanging. *Prior.*  
2. Uttered or modulated by the voice.  
They which, under pretence of the law ceremonial being  
abrogated, require the abrogation of instrumental music,  
approving nevertheless the use of *vocal* melody to remain,  
must shew some reason wherefore the one should be thought  
a legal ceremony, and not the other. *Hooker.*  
And join'd their *vocal* worship to the choir  
Of creatures wanting voice. *Milton's Par. Lost.*  
*VOCALITY. n. f.* [vocalitas, Lat. from *vocal*.] Power of utter-  
ance; quality of being utterable by the voice.  
L and R being in extremes, one of roughness, the other  
of smoothness and freeness of *vocality*, are not easy in tract  
of vocal speech to be pronounced spiritaly. *Holder.*  
To *VOCALIZE. v. a.* [from *vocal*.] To form into voice.  
It is one thing to give an impulse to breath alone; and other  
thing to *vocalize* that breath, i. e. in its passage through the  
larynx, to give it the sound of human voice. *Holder.*  
*VOCALLY. adv.* [from *vocal*.] In words; articulately.  
Although it is as natural to mankind, to express their de-  
sires *vocally*, as it is for brutes to use their natural vocal signs;  
yet the forming of languages into this or that fashion, is a  
business of institution. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*  
*VOCATION. n. f.* [vocation, Fr. *vocatio*, Lat.]  
1. Calling by the will of God.  
Neither doth that which St. Paul, or other apostles, teach,  
enforce the utter disability of any other men's *vocation* thought  
 requisite in this church for the saving of souls. *Hooker, b. v.*  
They which thus were in God eternally by their intended  
admission to life, have, by *vocation* or adoption, God actually  
now in them. *Hooker, b. v.*  
2. Summons.  
What can be urged for them who not having the *vocation*  
of poverty to scribble, out of meer wantonness make them-  
selves ridiculous? *Dryden.*  
3. Trade; employment.  
He would think his service greatly rewarded, if he might  
obtain by that means to live in the light of his prince, and  
yet practise his own chosen *vocation*. *Sidney, b. i.*  
God's mother, in a vision full of majesty,  
Will'd me to leave my bafe *vocation*. *Shaksp. Hen. VI.*  
God has furnished men with faculties sufficient to direct  
them in the way they should take, if they will seriously em-  
ploy them, when their ordinary *vocations* allow them the  
leisure. *Locke.*  
A whore in her *vocation*,  
Keeps punctual to an assignation. *Swift.*  
*VOCATIVE. n. f.* [vocatif, Fr. *vocativus*, Lat.] The gramma-  
tical case used in calling or speaking to.



VOI

**VOCIFERA'TION.** *n. f.* [*vociferatio*, *vocifero*, Lat.] Clamour; outcry.  
The lungs, kept too long upon the stretch by *vociferation*, or loud singing, may produce the same effect. *Arbutnot.*  
**VOCIFEROUS.** *adj.* [*vocifero*, Lat.] Clamorous; noisy.  
Several templars, and others of the more *vociferous* kind of critics, went with a resolution to hiss, and confest'd they were forced to laugh. *Pope.*  
**VOGUE.** *n. f.* [*vogue*, Fr. from *voguer*, to float, or fly at large.] Fashion; mode.  
It is not more absurd to undertake to tell the name of an unknown person by his looks, than to vouch a man's faintship from the *vogue* of the world. *South.*  
Use may revive the obsolete words,  
And banish those that now are most in *vogue*. *Reform.*  
What fashions th' have, and what they drive at  
In public *vogue*, or what in private. *Hudibras.*  
In the *vogue* of the world, it passes for an exploit of honour, for kings to run away with whole countries that they have no pretence to. *L'Estrange.*  
No periodical writer, who always maintains his gravity, and does not sometimes sacrifice to the graces, must expect to keep in *vogue* for any time. *Addison.*  
At one time they keep their patients so close and warm, as almost to fiddle them; and all on a sudden the cold regimen is in *vogue*. *Baker's Reflections on Learning.*  
**VOICE.** *n. f.* [*vox*, Fr. *vois*, Lat.]  
1. Sound emitted by the mouth.  
2. Sound of the mouth, as distinguished from that uttered by another mouth.  
Air in sounds that are not tones, which are all equal, admitteth much variety, as in the *voices* of living creatures, and in the *voices* of several men; for we can discern several men by their *voices*. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*  
3. Any sound made by breath.  
O Marcus, I am warm'd; my heart  
Leaps at the trumpet's *voice*, and burns for glory. *Addison.*  
4. Vote; suffrage; opinion expressed.  
Are you all resolv'd to give your *voices*?  
But that's no matter, the greater part carries it. *Shakespeare.*  
I've no words;  
My *voice* is in my sword! thou bloodier villain  
Than terms can give thee out. *Shakespeare. Macbeth.*  
The state was betrayed by the multitude and corruption of *voices*, and must shortly perish, if not committed to the grave judgment of some few; for two hundred gave *voices*, reducing that multitude to fifty, who, for their experience, were holden for men of greatest gravity. *Knolles.*  
Some laws ordain, and some attend the choice  
Of holy *senates*, and elect by *voice*. *Dryden.*  
To *VOICE.* *v. a.* [from the noun.]  
1. To rumour; to report. Out of use.  
Is this th' Athenian minion, whom the world  
Voic'd to regardfully? *Shakespeare. Timon of Athens.*  
It was *voiced* that the king purposed to put to death Edward Plantagenet, prisoner in the tower; whereat there was great murmur. *Bacon's Hen. VII.*  
Many fought to feed  
The easy creditors of novelties,  
By *voicing* him alive. *Daniel's Civil War.*  
2. To vote.  
Your minds, pre-occupied with what  
You rather must do, than what you should do,  
Made you, against the grain, to *voice* him consul. *Shakespeare.*  
To *VOICE.* *v. n.* To clamour; to make outcries. Obsolete.  
Stir not questions of jurisdiction; and rather assume thy right in silence, than *voice* it with claims. *Bacon.*  
It is not the gift of every person to harangue the multitude, to *voice* it loud and high. *South's Sermons.*  
**VOICED.** *adj.* [from the noun.] Furnished with a voice.  
Thar's Erythra,  
Or some angel *voic'd* like her. 'Tis she! my struggling  
foul  
Would fain go out to meet and welcome her! *Denham.*  
**VOID.** *adj.* [*voides*, Fr.]  
1. Empty; vacant.  
The earth was without form and *void*, and darkness was upon the face of the deep. *Genesis i. 2.*  
I'll get me to a place more *void*, and there  
Speak to great Caesar as he comes along. *Shakespeare.*  
2. Vain; ineffectual; null; vacated.  
If it be *void*, and to no purpose, that the names of men are so frequent in their books, what did move them to bring them in?  
My word shall not return *void*, but accomplish that which I please. *Isa. lv. 11.*  
This custom made their whole government *void*, as an engine built against human society, worthy to be fired and pulled down. *Bacon.*  
Though the wisdom of a future parliament may find cause to declare this, or that act of parliament *void*, yet there will be the same temper requisite to repeal it. *Clarendon.*

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The two houses declared, that nothing which should front that time pass under the great seal, should be good and valid, but *void* and null. *Clarendon, b. viii.*  
Some kind of subjection is due from every man to every man, which cannot be made *void* by any power whatsoever. *Swift.*  
3. Unsupplied; unoccupied.  
Queen Elizabeth, importuned much to supply divers great offices that had been long *void*, answered nothing to the matter, but rose up on the sudden, and said, I am sure my office will not be long *void*. *Camden.*  
4. Wanting; unfurnished; empty.  
If some be admitted into the ministry, *void* of learning, or few in life, are all the rest to be condemned? *Whitgift.*  
How *void* of reason are our hopes and fears! *Dryden.*  
Being *void* of all friendship and enmity, they never complain. *Swift.*  
5. Unsubstantial; unreal.  
Senseless, lifeless idol, *void* and vain. *Pope.*  
**VOID.** *n. f.* [from the *adj.*] An empty space; vacuum; vacancy.  
Pride, where wit fails, steps in to our defence,  
And fills up all the mighty *void* of sense. *Pope.*  
With what power  
Were first th' unwieldy planets launch'd along  
Th' illimitable *void*? *Thomson.*  
To *VOID.* *v. a.* [from the adjective; *voider*, Fr.]  
1. To quit; to leave empty.  
If they will fight with us, bid them come down,  
Or *void* the field. *Shakespeare. Hen. V.*  
How in our *voiding* lobby hast thou stood,  
And duly waited for my coming forth? *Shakespeare. Hen. VI.*  
Towards this passage, somewhat darker than the chamber which he *voided*, this assassin gave him, with a back blow, a deep wound into his left side. *Watson's Buckingham.*  
2. To emit; to pour out.  
The ascending water is vented by fits, every circumvolution *voiding* only so much as is contained in one helix. *Wilkins.*  
3. To emit as excrement.  
Excrements smell ill to the same creature that *voideth* them; and the cat burrieth what she *voideth*. *Bacon.*  
Believ'd the heav'ns were made of stone,  
Because the sun had *voided* one. *Hudibras.*  
By the use of emulsions, and frequent emollient injections, his urine *voided* more easily. *Wifeman's Surgery.*  
Fleshy filaments, or matter *voided* by urine, are suspicious symptoms of a stone in the kidneys, especially if the patient has been subject to *voiding* of gravel. *Arbutnot.*  
4. To vacate; to nullify; to annul.  
It was become a practice, upon any specious pretences, to *void* the security that was at any time given for money so borrowed. *Clarendon.*  
**VOIDABLE.** *adj.* [from *void*.] Such as may be annulled.  
If the metropolitan, pretending the party deceased had *bona notabilia* in divers dioceses, grants letters of administration, such administration is not void, but *voidable* by a sentence. *Ayl.*  
**VOIDER.** *n. f.* [from *void*.] A basket, in which broken meat is carried from the table.  
A *voider* for the nonce,  
I wrong the devil should I pick their bones. *Clarendon.*  
**VOIDNESS.** *n. f.* [from *void*.]  
1. Emptiness; vacancy.  
2. Nullity; inefficacy.  
3. Want of substantiality.  
If thereby you understand their nakedness and *voidness* of all mixt bodies, good divines are of opinion, that the work of the creation was not in itself distinguished by days. *Hale.*  
**VOITURE.** *n. f.* [French.] Carriage; transportation by carriage. Not in use.  
They ought to use exercise by *voiture* or carriage. *Arbutnot.*  
**VOLANT.** *adj.* [*volans*, Lat. *volant*, Fr.]  
1. Flying; passing through the air.  
The *volant*, or flying automata, are such mechanical contrivances as have a self-motion, whereby they are carried aloft in the air, like birds. *Wilkins's Math. Magick.*  
2. Nimble; active.  
His *volant* touch  
Instinct through all proportions, low and high,  
Fled, and pursu'd transverse the resonant fugus. *Milton.*  
Blind British bards, with *volant* touch,  
Traverse loquacious strings, whose solemn notes  
Provoke to harmless revels. *Philips.*  
**VOLATILE.** *adj.* [*volatilis*, Lat.]  
1. Flying; passing through the air.  
The caterpillar towards the end of summer waxeth *volatile*, and turneth to a butterfly. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*  
There is no creature only *volatile*, or no flying animal but hath feet as well as wings; because there is not sufficient food for them always in the air. *Ray on the Creation.*  
2. [Volatile, Fr.] Having the power to pass off by spontaneous evaporation.  
In vain, though by their pow'rful art they bind  
Volatile *Hermes*. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. iii.*  
When

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When arsenick with soap gives a regulus, aid with mēt-cury sublimate a *volatile* fusible salt, like butter of antimony; doth not this shew that arsenick, which is a substance totally *volatile*, is compounded of fix'd and *volatile* parts, strongly cohering by a mutual attraction; so that the *volatile* will not ascend without carrying up the fixed? *Newton.*  
3. Lively; fickle; changeable of mind; full of spirit.  
Active spirits, who are ever skimming over the surface of things with a *volatile* temper, will fix nothing in their mind. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*  
You are as giddy and *volatile* as ever, just the reverse of Mr. Pope, who hath always loved a domestick life. *Swift.*  
**VOLATILE.** *n. f.* [*volatile*, Fr.] A winged animal.  
The air conveys the heat of the sun, maintains fires, and serves for the flight of *volatiles*. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*  
**VOLATILENESS.** *n. f.* [*volatilité*, Fr. from *volatile*.]  
**VOLATILITY.** *n. f.* [*volatilité*, Fr. from *volatile*.]  
1. The quality of flying away by evaporation; not fixity.  
Upon the compound body, chiefly observe the colour, fragility, or plantiness, the *volatility* or fixation, compared with simple bodies. *Bacon.*  
Of *volatility*, the utmost degree is, when it will fly away without returning.  
Heat causeth the spirits to search some issue out of the body, as in the *volatility* of metals. *Bacon.*  
The animal spirits cannot, by reason of their subtilty and *volatileness*, be discovered to the sense. *Hale.*  
The *volatility* of mercury argues that they are not much bigger; nor may they be much less, lest they lose their opacity. *Newton's Opticks.*  
By the spirit of a plant, we understand that pure, elaborated oil, which, by reason of its extreme *volatility*, exhales spontaneously, in which the odour or smell consists. *Arbutnot.*  
2. Mutability of mind.  
**VOLATILIZATION.** *n. f.* [from *volatilize*.] The act of making volatile.  
Chemists have, by a variety of ways, attempted in vain the volatilization of the salt of tartar. *Boyle.*  
To *VO'LATILIZE.* *v. a.* [*volatiliser*, Fr. from *volatile*.] To make volatile; to subtilize to the highest degree.  
Spirit of wine has a refractive power, in a middle degree between those of water and oily substances, and accordingly seems to be composed of both, united by fermentation: the water, by means of some saline spirits with which it is impregnated, dissolving the oil, and *volatilizing* it by the action. *Newton's Opticks.*  
Spirituos liquors are so far from attenuating, *volatilizing*, and rendering perspirable the animal fluids, that it rather condenses them. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*  
**VOLE.** *n. f.* [*vole*, Fr.] A deal at cards, that draws the whole tricks.  
Past fix, and not a living soul!  
I might by this have won a *vole*. *Swift.*  
**VOLCANO.** *n. f.* [Italian, from *Vulcan*.] A burning mountain.  
Navigators tell us there is a burning mountain in an island, and many *volcanos*, and fiery hills. *Brown.*  
When the Cyclops o'er their anvils sweat,  
From the *volcano's* gross eruptions rise,  
And curling sheets of smoke obscure the skies. *Garth.*  
Subterraneous minerals ferment, and cause earthquakes, and cause furious eruptions of *volcano's*, and tumble down broken rocks. *Bentley's Sermons.*  
**VOLERY.** *n. f.* [*volerie*, Fr.] A flight of birds.  
An old boy, at his first appearance, is sure to draw on him the eyes and chirping of the whole town *volery*; amongst which, there will not be wanting some birds of prey, that will presently be on the wing for him. *Locke.*  
**VOLITATION.** *n. f.* [*volitis*, Lat.] The act or power of flying.  
Birds and flying animals are almost erect, advancing the head and breast in their progression, and only prone in the act of *volitation*. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*  
**VOLITION.** *n. f.* [*volitis*, Lat.] The act of willing; the power of choice exerted.  
There is as much difference between the approbation of the judgment, and the actual *volitions* of the will, as between a man's viewing a desirable thing with his eye, and reaching after it with his hand. *South's Sermons.*  
*Volition* is the actual exercise of the power the mind has to order the consideration of any idea, or the forbearing to consider it; or to prefer the motion of any part of the body to its rest, by directing any particular action, or its forbearance. *Locke.*  
**VOLITIVE.** *adj.* Having the power to will.  
They not only perfect the intellectual faculty, but the *volitive*; making the man not only more knowing, but more wise and better. *Hale.*  
**VOLLEY.** *n. f.* [*volte*, Fr.]  
1. A flight of shot.  
From the wood a *volley* of shot flew two of his company. *Raleigh's Apology.*

VOL

More on his gifts relies, than on his sword,  
From whence a fatal *volley* we receiv'd. *Waller.*  
2. A burst; an emission of many at once.  
A fine *volley* of words, gentlemen, and quickly shot off. *Shakespeare.*  
Disfrustful sense with modest caution speaks;  
It still looks home, and short excursions makes;  
But rattling nonsense in full *vollies* breaks. *Pope.*  
To *VO'LLY.* *v. n.* To throw out.  
The holding every man shall beat as loud  
As his strong sides can *volley*. *Shakespeare. Ant. and Cleopatra.*  
**VO'LLIED.** *adj.* [from *volley*.] Disposed; discharged with a volley.  
I stood  
Thy fiercest, when in battle to thy aid  
The blasting *volley'd* thunder made all speed. *Milton.*  
The Gallick navy, impotent to bear  
His *volley'd* thunder, torn, dislever'd, scud. *Philips.*  
**VOL.** *n. f.* [*volte*, Fr.] *Volte* signifies a round or a circular tread; a gate of two treads made by a horse going sideways round a center; so that these two treads make parallel tracks, the one which is made by the fore feet larger, and the other by the hinder feet smaller; the shoulders bearing outwards, and the croupe approaching towards the center. *Farrier's Dict.*  
**VOLUBILITY.** *n. f.* [*volubilité*, Fr. *volubilitas*, from *volubilis*, Lat.]  
1. The act or power of rolling.  
*Volubility*, or aptness to roll, is the property of a bowl, and is derived from its roundness. *Watts's Logic.*  
Then celestial spheres should forget their wonted motions,  
and by irregular *volubility*, turn themselves any way, as it might happen. *Hooker's b. i.*  
2. Activity of tongue; fluency of speech.  
Say the be mute, and will not speak a word;  
Then I'll commend her *volubility*. *Shakespeare.*  
He express'd himself with great *volubility* of words, natural and proper. *Clarendon.*  
He had all the French assurance, cunning, and *volubility* of tongue. *Addison.*  
She ran over the catalogue of diversions with such a *volubility* of tongue, as drew a gentle reprimand from her father. *Female Quixote.*  
3. Mutability; lability to revolution.  
He that's a victor this moment, may be a slave the next: and this *volubility* of human affairs, is the judgment of providence, in the punishment of oppression. *L'Estrange.*  
**VOLUBLE.** *adj.* [*volubilis*, Lat.]  
1. Formed so as to roll easily; formed so as to be easily put in motion.  
Neither the weight of the matter of which a cylinder is made, nor its round *voluble* form, which, meeting with a precipice, do necessarily continue the motion of it, are any more imputable to that dead, choiceless creature in its first motion. *Hammond.*  
The adventitious corpuscles may produce stability in the matter they pervade, by expelling thence those *voluble* particles, which, whilst they continued, did by their shape unfit for cohesion, or, by their motion, oppose coalition. *Boyle.*  
2. Rolling; having quick motion.  
This less *voluble* earth,  
By shorter flight to th' east, had left him there. *Milton.*  
Then *voluble*, and bold; now hid, now seen,  
Among thick-woven arborets. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. iv.*  
3. Nimble; active. Applied to the tongue.  
A friend promised to dissect a woman's tongue, and examine whether there may not be in it certain juices, which render it so wonderfully *voluble* and flippant. *Addison.*  
These with a *voluble* and flippant tongue, become mere echo's. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*  
4. Fluent of words. It is applied to the speech, or the speaker.  
Cassio, a knave very *voluble*; no further conscionable, than in putting on the meer form of civil and humane seeming, for the better compassing of his loose affection. *Shakespeare.*  
If *voluble* and sharp discourse be marr'd,  
Unkindness blunts it more than marble hard. *Shakespeare.*  
**VOLUME.** *n. f.* [*volumen*, Lat.]  
1. Something rolled, or convolved.  
2. As much as seems convolved at once; as a fold of a serpent, a wave of water.  
Threefold and ten I can remember well;  
Within the *volume* of which time I've seen  
Hours dreadful, and things strange. *Shakespeare. Macbeth.*  
Unoppos'd they either lose their force,  
Or wind in *volumes* to their former course. *Dryden.*  
Behind the gen'ral mends his weary pace,  
And silently to his revenge he fails:  
So glides some trodden serpent on the grass,  
And long behind his wounded *volume* trails. *Dryden.*  
Thames' fruitful tides,  
Slow through the vale in silver *volumes* play. *Fenton.*  
By



## VOL

By the insinuations of these crystals, the *volumes* of air are driven out of the watery particles, and many of them uniting, form larger *volumes*, which thereby have a greater force to expand themselves. *Cheyne.*

3. [*Volume*, Fr.] A book; so called, because books were anciently rolled upon a staff.

Guyon all this while his book did read,  
Ne yet has ended; for it was a great  
And ample *volume*, that doth far exceed  
My leisure, so long leaves here to repeat. *Fairy Queen.*  
Calmly, I do beseech you—  
Aye, as an hostler, that for the poorest piece  
Will bear the knave by th' *volume*. *Shakespeare.*  
I shall not now enlarge on the wrong judgments whereby  
men mislead themselves. This would make a *volume*. *Locke.*  
If one short *volume* could comprize  
All that was witty, learn'd and wise:  
How would it be esteem'd and read? *Swift.*

*VOLUMINOUS*, *adj.* [from *volume*.]  
1. Consisting of many complications.  
The serpent roll'd *voluminous* and vast. *Milton.*  
2. Consisting in many volumes, or books.  
If heav'n write aught of fate, by what the stars  
*Voluminous*, or single characters. *Milton.*  
In their conjunction met, give me to spell.  
There is pleasure in doing something new, though never  
so little, without pestering the world with *voluminous* tran-  
scriptions. *Grant's Bills of Mortality.*  
3. Copious; diffusive.  
He did not bear contradiction without much passion, and  
was too *voluminous* in discourse. *Clarendon.*  
The most fervent reader makes allowances for many rests  
and nodding-places in a *voluminous* writer. *Spectator*, N° 124.  
*VOLUMINOUSLY*, *adv.* [from *voluminous*.] In many volumes  
or books.

The controversies are hotly managed by the divided schools,  
and *voluminously* every where handled. *Granville.*  
*VOLUNTARILY*, *adv.* [from *voluntarius*, Fr. from *voluntary*.] Spon-  
taneously; of one's own accord; without compulsion.  
Sith there is no likelihood that ever *voluntarily* they will  
seek instruction at our hands, it remaineth that unless we  
will suffer them to perish, salvation itself must seek them. *Hooker.*  
To be agents *voluntarily* in our own destruction, is against  
God and nature. *Hooker*, b. v.  
Self-preservation will oblige a man *voluntarily*, and by  
choice, to undergo any less evil, to secure himself but from  
the probability of an evil incomparably greater. *South.*  
*VOLUNTARY*, *adj.* [from *voluntarius*, Fr. from *voluntarius*, Lat.]  
1. Acting without compulsion; acting by choice.  
God did not work as a necessary, but a *voluntary* agent;  
intending before-hand, and decreeing with himself, that  
which did outwardly proceed from him. *Hooker*, b. i.  
The lottery of my destiny  
Bars me the right of *voluntary* chusing. *Shakespeare.*  
2. Willing; acting with willingness.  
Then virtue was no more, her guard away,  
She fell to lust a *voluntary* prey. *Pope's Odyssey.*  
3. Done without compulsion.  
*Voluntary* forbearance denotes the forbearance of an action,  
consequent to an order of the mind. *Locke.*  
The old duke is banished; the new duke, and three or  
four loving lords, have put themselves into *voluntary* exile  
with him. *Shakespeare. As You Like It.*  
They must have recourse to abstinence, which is but *volun-*  
*tary* fasting, and to exercise, which is but *voluntary* la-  
bour. *Seed's Sermon.*

4. Acting of its own accord; spontaneous.  
The public prayers of the people of God in churches  
thoroughly settled, did never use to be *voluntary* dictates, pro-  
ceeding from any man's extemporal wit. *Hooker*, b. v.  
Thoughts which *voluntary* move  
Harmonious numbers. *Milton.*

*VOLUNTARY*, *n. f.* [from the adjective.]  
1. A volunteer; one who engages in any affair of his own accord.  
All th' unsettled humours of the land;  
Rash, inconsiderate, fiery *voluntaries*. *Shakespeare.*  
Ajax was here the *voluntary*, and you as under an im-  
pres. *Shakespeare.*  
The bordering wars were made altogether by *voluntaries*,  
upon their own head. *Davies's Ireland.*  
Aids came in partly upon misfires, and partly *voluntaries*  
from all parts. *Bacon.*

2. A piece of music play'd at will, without any settled  
rule.  
Whistling winds, like organs, play'd,  
Until their *voluntaries* made  
The waken'd earth in odours rise,  
To be her morning sacrifice. *Clarendon.*  
By a *voluntary* before the first lesson, we are prepar'd for  
admission of those divine truths, which we are shortly to re-  
ceive. *Spectator*, N° 630.

## VOM

*VOLUNTEER*, *n. f.* [from *volontaire*, Fr.] A soldier who enters into  
the service of his own accord.

Congreve, and the author of the Relapse, being the prin-  
cipals in the dispute, I satisfy them; as for the *volunteers*,  
they will find themselves affected with the misfortune of their  
friends. *Callier.*

All Asia now was by the ears;  
And Gods beat up for *volunteers*  
To Greece and Troy. *Prior.*

To *VOLUNTEER*, *v. n.* To go for a soldier. A cant word.  
Leave off these wagers, for in conscience speaking,  
The city needs not your new tricks for breaking.  
And if you gallants lose, to all appearing,  
You'll want an equipage for *volunteering*. *Dryden.*

*VOLUTUARY*, *n. f.* [from *volutarius*, Fr. *volutarius*, Lat.] A man  
given up to pleasure and luxury.  
Does not the *volutary* understand in all the liberties of a  
loose and a lewd conversation, that he runs the risk of body  
and soul? *L'Estrange.*

The parable was intended against the *volutaries*; men  
who liv'd like heathens, dissolutely, without regarding any of  
the restraints of religion. *Atterbury.*

*VOLUPTUOUS*, *n. f.* [from *voluptuosus*, Lat. *voluptuosus*, Fr.]  
Given to excess of pleasure; luxurious.  
He them deceives; deceiv'd in his deceit;  
Made drunk with drugs of dear *voluptuous* receipt. *Spenser.*  
If a new sect have not two properties, it will not spread.  
The one is the supplanting, or the opposing of authority  
established; the other is the giving license to pleasures, and a  
*voluptuous* life. *Bacon.*

Thou wilt bring me soon  
To that new world of light and bliss, among  
The gods, who live at ease, where I shall reign  
At thy right hand *voluptuous*, without end. *Milton.*  
Then swol'n with pride, into the snare I fell  
Of fair fallacious looks; venereal trains,  
Soft'ned with pleasure, and *voluptuous* life. *Milton.*

Speculative atheism subsists only in our speculation; whereas  
really human nature cannot be guilty of the crime. In-  
deed a few sensual and *voluptuous* persons may for a season  
eclipse this native light of the soul, but can never wholly  
smother and extinguish it. *Bentley's Sermons.*

*VOLUPTUOUSLY*, *adv.* [from *voluptuosus*.] Luxuriously; with  
indulgence of excessive pleasure.  
Had I a dozen sons, I had rather eleven died nobly for  
their country, than one *voluptuously* surfeit out of action. *Shake.*  
This cannot be done, if my will be so worldly or *voluptuously*  
disposed, as never to suffer me to think of them; but perpe-  
tually to carry away, and apply my mind to other things. *South.*

*VOLUPTUOUSNESS*, *n. f.* [from *voluptuosus*.] Luxurioulness; ad-  
dictedness to excess of pleasure.  
There's no bottom  
In my *voluptuousness*: your wives, your daughters,  
Your matrons, and your maids, could not fill up  
The cistern of my lust. *Shakespeare. Macbeth.*  
If he fill'd his vacancy with his *voluptuousness*,  
Full surfeits, and the dryness of his bones  
Call on him for't. *Shakespeare. Ant. and Cleopatra.*

Here where still ev'ning is, not noon nor night;  
Where no *voluptuousness*, yet all delight. *Dante.*  
These fons of Epicurus, for *voluptuousness* and irreligion,  
must pass for the only wits of the age. *South.*

You may be free, unless  
Your other lord forbids, *voluptuousness*. *Dryden.*  
*VOLUTE*, *n. f.* [from *volute*, Fr.] A member of a column.  
That part of the capitals of the Ionick, Corinthian, and  
Composite orders, which is supposed to represent the bark of  
trees twisted and turned into spiral lines, or, according to  
others, the head-dresses of virgins in their long hair. Ac-  
cording to Vitruvius, those that appear above the stems in  
the Corinthian order, are sixteen in every capital, four in the  
Ionick, and eight in the Composite. These *volute*s are more  
especially remarkable in the Ionick capital, representing a  
pillow or cushion laid between the abacus and echinus;  
whence that ancient architect calls the *volute* polvius. *Haris.*  
It is said there is an Ionick pillar in the Santa Maria Tran-  
tevere, where the marks of the compass are still to be seen  
on the *volute*; and that Palladio learnt from thence the work-  
ing of that difficult problem. *Adisson.*

*VOMICA*, *n. f.* [Latin.] An encysted humour in the lungs,  
attended with the same symptoms as an empyema; because  
the *vomica* communicating with the vessels of the lungs,  
must necessarily void some of the putrid matter, and taint the  
blood. *A. badius on Diet.*

*VOMIC*, *n. f.*  
*Vomic nut* is the nucleus of a fruit of an East-Indian tree,  
the wood of which is the lignum colubinum, or snake-wood  
of the shops. It is flat, compressed, and round, of the  
breadth of a shilling, and about the thickness of a crown-  
piece. It is certain poison to quadrupeds and birds; and  
taken

## VOT

taken internally, in small doses, it disturbs the whole human  
frame, and brings on convulsions. *Hill's Mat. Medica.*

To *VOMIT*, *v. n.* [from *vomere*, Latin.]  
1. To cast up the contents of the stomach.  
The dog, when he is sick at the stomach, knows his cure,  
falls to his grass, *vomits*, and is well. *Mere.*

To *VOMIT*, *v. a.* [from *vomire*, Fr.]  
1. To throw up from the stomach.  
Hast thou found honey? eat so much as is sufficient, lest  
thou be filled therewith, and *vomit* it. *Prov. xxv. 16.*  
The fish *vomited* out Jonah upon the dry land. *Jonah ii.*  
*Vomiting* is of use, when the foulness of the stomach re-  
quires it. *Wiseham's Surgery.*

Weak stomachs *vomit* up the wine that they drink in too  
great quantities, in the form of vinegar. *Arbutnot.*  
2. To throw up with violence from any hollow.  
*VOMIT*, *n. f.* [from the verb.]  
1. The matter thrown up from the stomach.  
He shall cast up the wealth by him devour'd,  
Like *vomit* from his yawning entrails pour'd. *Sandys.*

2. An emetic medicine; a medicine that causes vomit.  
Whether a *vomit* may be safely given, must be judged by  
the circumstances; if there be any symptoms of an inflam-  
mation of the stomach, a *vomit* is extremely dangerous. *Arbut.*

*VOMITION*, *n. f.* [from *vomere*, Lat.] The act or power of vo-  
mitting.  
How many have fared their lives, by spewing up their de-  
bauch? Whereas, if the stomach had wanted the faculty of  
*vomition*, they had inevitably died. *Grew's Cosmology.*

*VOMITIVE*, *adj.* [from *vomit*, Fr.] Emetic; causing vomits.  
From this vitriolous quality, mercurius dulcis, and vitriol  
*vomitivus*, occasion black ejections. *Brown's Vulg. Errors.*

*VOMITORY*, *adj.* [from *vomitare*, Fr. *vomitarius*, Lat.] Procuring  
vomits; emetic.  
Since regulus of stibium, or glass of antimony, will com-  
municate to water or wine a purging or *vomitary* operation,  
yet the body itself, after iterated infusions, abates not virtue  
or weight. *Brown's Vulg. Errors.*

Some have vomited up such bodies as these, namely, thick,  
short, blunt pins, which, by straining, they vomit up again,  
or by taking *vomitaries* privately. *Harvey on Consumptions.*

*VORACIOUS*, *adj.* [from *vorare*, Fr. *vorax*, Lat.]  
1. Greedy to eat; ravenous; cadacious.  
So *voracious* is this humour grown, that it draws in every  
thing to feed it. *Gower's Court of the Tongue.*

*VORACIOUSLY*, *adv.* [from *voracious*.] Greedily; ravenously.  
*VORACIOUSNESS*, *n. f.* [from *voracitas*, Fr. *voracitas*, Lat. from *vo-*  
*VORACITY*.] *racius*.] Greediness; ravenine; ravenous-  
ness.

He is as well contented with this, as those that with the  
rarities of the earth pamper their *voracities*. *Sandys.*  
Creatures by their *voracity* pernicious, have commonly  
fewer young. *Derham's Physico-Theology.*

*VORTEX*, *n. f.* In the plural *vortices*. [Latin.] Any thing  
whirled round.  
If many contiguous *vortices* of molten pitch were each of  
them as large as those which some suppose to revolve about  
the sun and fix'd stars; yet these, and all their parts would,  
by their tenacity and stiffness, communicate their motion to  
one another. *Newton's Opticks.*

Nothing else could impel it, unless the ethereal matter be  
supposed to be carried about the sun, like a *vortex*, or whirl-  
pool, as a vehicle to convey it and the rest of the  
planets. *Bentley's Sermons.*

The gath'ring number, as it moves along,  
Involves a vast involuntary throng;  
Who gently drawn, and struggling less and less,  
Roll in her *vortex*, and her power confess. *Pope.*

*VORTICAL*, *adj.* [from *vortex*.] Having a whirling motion.  
If three equal round vessels be filled, the one with cold  
water, the other with oil, the third with molten pitch, and  
the liquors be stirred about alike, to give them a *vortical* mo-  
tion; the pitch, by its tenacity, will lose its motion quickly;  
the oil, being less tenacious, will keep it longer; and the  
water being still less tenacious, will keep it longest, but yet  
will lose it in a short time. *Newton's Opticks.*

It is not a magnetic power, nor the effect of a *vortical*  
motion; those common attempts towards the explication of  
gravity. *Bentley's Sermons.*

*VOTARIST*, *n. f.* [from *devotus*, Lat.] One devoted to any person  
or thing; one given up by a vow to any service or worship;  
votary.

I with a more strict restraint  
Upon the sisterhood, the *votarists* of St. Clare. *Shakespeare.*  
Earth, yield me roots! What is here?  
Gold! yellow, glittering, precious gold!  
No, gods, I am no idle *votarist*. *Shakespeare.*

The grey-hooded ev'n,  
Like a sad *votarist* in palmer's weed,  
Rose from the hindmost wheels of Phœbus' wain. *Milton.*

## VOU

*VO' TARY*, *n. f.* One devoted, as by a vow, to any particular  
service, worship, study, or state of life.

Wherefore waste I time to counsel thee?  
Thou art a *votary* to fond desire. *Shakespeare.*  
Thou, faint god of sleep! forget that I  
Was ever known to be thy *votary*.  
No more my pillow shall thine altar be,  
Nor will I offer any more to thee,  
Myself a melting sacrifice. *Crashaw.*

By these means, men worship the idols have been set up in  
their minds, and stamp the characters of divinity upon abur-  
dities and errors, become zealous *votaries* to bulls and mon-  
kies. *Locke.*

The enemy of our happiness has his servants and *votaries*,  
among those who are called by the name of the son of  
God. *Rogers's Sermons.*

How can heav'nly wisdom prove  
An instrument to earthly love?  
Know't thou not yet, that men commence  
Thy *votaries* for want of sense. *Swift.*

*VO' TARY*, *adj.* Consequent to a vow.  
Superstition is now so well advanced, that men of the first  
blood are as firm as butchers by occupation; and *votary* resolu-  
tion is made equipollent to custom, even in matter of blood. *Bac.*

*VO' TARESS*, *n. f.* [female of *votary*.] A woman devoted to  
any worship or state.  
The imperial *vot'ress* passed on,  
In maiden meditation, fancy free. *Shakespeare.*  
His mother was a *vot'ress* of my order;  
And, in the spiced Indian air by night,  
Full often she hath gossip'd by my side. *Shakespeare.*

No rotary this *vot'ress* needs,  
Her very syllables are beads. *Cleveland.*  
Thy *vot'ress* from my tender years I am;  
And love, like thee, the woods and sylvan game. *Dryden.*  
What force have pious vows? the queen of love  
His sister sends, her *vot'ress* from above. *Pope.*

*VOTE*, *n. f.* [from *votum*, Lat.] Suffrage; voice given and numbered.  
He that joins instruction with delight,  
Profit with pleasure, carries all the *votes*. *Reformers.*  
How many have no other ground for their tenets, than the  
supposed honesty or learning of those of the same profession?  
as if truth were to be established by the *vote* of the multi-  
tude. *Locke.*

The final determination arises from the majority of opi-  
nions or *votes* in the assembly, because they ought to be  
sway'd by the superior weight of reason. *Watts.*

To *VOTE*, *v. a.*  
1. To chuse by suffrage; to determine by suffrage.  
You are not only in the eye and ear of your master; but  
you are also a favourite, the favourite of the time, and so are  
in his bosom also; the world hath also *voted* you, and doth  
so esteem of you. *Bacon.*

2. To give by vote.  
The parliament *voted* them one hundred thousand pounds  
by way of recompence for their sufferings. *Swift.*  
*VO' TEE*, *n. f.* [from *votum*.] One who has the right of giving  
his voice or suffrage.

Elections growing chargeable, the *voters*, that is, the bulk  
of the common people, have been universally reduced into  
bribery, perjury, drunkenness, malice, and slander. *Swift.*  
He hates an action base;  
Can sometimes drop a *voter's* claim,  
And give up party to his fame. *Swift.*

*VO' TIVE*, *adj.* [from *votum*, Lat.] Given by vow.  
Such in Isis' temple you may find,  
On votive tablets to the life pourtray'd. *Dryden.*  
Venus! take my votive glass;  
Since I am not what I was,  
What from this day I shall be,  
Venus! let me never see. *Prior.*

To *VOUCH*, *v. a.* [from *vouchere*, Norman French.]  
1. To call to witness; to obtest.  
The sun and day are witnesses for me;  
Let him who fights unseen relate his own,  
And *vouch* the silent stars and conscious moon. *Dryden.*

2. To attest; to warrant; to maintain.  
You do not give the cheer; the feast is sold  
That is not often *vouch'd*, while 'tis making  
'Tis given with welcome. *Shakespeare. Macbeth.*  
The consistency of the discourse, and the pertinency of it  
to the design he is upon, *vouches* it worthy of our great  
apostle. *Locke.*

They made him ashamed to *vouch* the truth of the rela-  
tion, and afterwards to credit it. *Atterbury.*  
To *Vouch*, *v. n.* To bear witness; to appear as a witness;  
to give testimony.

He declares he will not believe her, until the elector of  
Hanover shall *vouch* for the truth of what she hath so so-  
lemnly affirmed. *Swift.*

Vouch.



# VOW

**Vouch.** *n. f.* [from the verb.] Warrant; attestation.  
What praise couldst thou bestow on a deserving woman indeed? one that in the authority of her merit, did justly put on the *vouch* of very malice itself? *Shakefp. Othello.*  
**VOUCHER.** *n. f.* [from *vouch*.] One who gives witness to any thing.  
Better to starve,  
Than crave the hire which first we do deserve:  
Why in this wolfish gown should I stand here,  
To beg of Hob and Dick, that do appear,  
Their needful *voucher*? *Shakefp. Coriolanus.*  
The stamp is a mark, and a public *voucher*, that a piece of such denomination is of such a weight, and of such a fineness, *i. e.* has so much silver in it. *Locke.*  
All the great writers of that age stand up together as *vouchers* for one another's reputation. *Spectator, N. 253.*  
I have added nothing to the malice or absurdity of them, which it behoves me to declare, since the *vouchers* themselves will be so soon lost. *Pope.*  
**TO VOUCHSAFE.** *v. a.* [*vouch* and *safe*.]  
1. To permit any thing to be done without danger.  
2. To condescend to grant.  
He grew content to mark their speeches, then marvel at such wit in shepherds, after to like their company, and lastly to *vouchsafe* conference. *Sidney.*  
Shall I *vouchsafe* your worship a word or two? —  
—Two thousand, fair woman, and I'll  
*Vouchsafe* thee hearing. *Shakefp. Cymbeline.*  
But if the sense of touch seem such delight  
Beyond all other, think the same *vouchsafed*  
To cattle and each beast. *Milton.*  
It is not said by the apostle, that God *vouchsafed* to the heathens the means of salvation; and yet I will not affirm that God will have none of those, to whom the found of the gospel never reached. *South's Sermons.*  
**TO VOUCHSAFE.** *v. n.* To deign; to condescend; to yield.  
Do I not see Zelmane, who does not think a thought which is not first weigh'd by wisdom and virtue? doth not the *vouchsafe* to love me with like ardour? *Sidney, b. ii.*  
*Vouchsafe*, divine perfection of a woman,  
Of these supposed crimes to give me leave  
By circumstance but to acquit myself. *Shakefp. Rich. III.*  
*Vouchsafe*, illustrious Ormond, to behold  
What pow'r the charms of beauty had of old. *Dryden.*  
**VOUCHSAFE.** *n. f.* [from *vouchsafe*.] Grant; condescension.  
The infinite superiority of God's nature, places a vast disparity betwixt his greatest communicated *vouchsafements*, and his boundless, and therefore to his creatures incommunicable perfections. *Boyle.*  
**Vow.** *n. f.* [*vœu*, Fr. *votum*, Lat.]  
1. Any promise made to a divine power; an act of devotion, by which some part of life, or some part of possessions is consecrated to a particular purpose.  
The gods are deaf to hot and peevish *vows*;  
They are polluted offerings. *Shakefp. Hamlet.*  
If you take that *vow* and that wish to be all one, you are mistaken; a wish is a far lower degree than a *vow*. *Hammond.*  
She *vows* for his return, with vain devotion, pays. *Dryd.*  
2. A solemn promise, commonly used for a promise of love or matrimony.  
By all the *vows* that ever men have broke,  
In number more than ever women spoke.  
Those who wear the woodbine on their brow,  
Were knights of love, who never broke their *vow*;  
Firm to their plighted faith. *Dryden.*  
**TO VOW.** *v. a.* [*vouer*, Fr. *vovco*, Lat.] To consecrate by a solemn dedication; to give to a divine power.  
David often *voweth* unto God the sacrifice of praise and thanksgiving in the congregation. *Hooker.*  
To Master Harvey, upon some special consideration, I have *vowed* this my labour. *Spenser.*  
*Vow* and pay unto the Lord. *Pf. lxxvi.*  
When we have not only *vowed*, but delivered them over into the possession of Almighty God, for the maintenance of his public worship, and the ministers thereof, they are not now arbitrary, nor to be revoked. *Spelman.*  
Whoever fees these irreligious men,  
With burden of a sickness, weak and faint,  
But hears them talking of religion then,  
And *vowing* of their soul to ev'ry saint. *Davies.*  
This plant Latinus, when his town he wall'd,  
Then found, and from the tree Laurentum call'd:  
And list, in honour of his new abode,  
He *vow'd* the laurel to the laurel's god. *Dryden.*  
**TO VOW.** *v. n.* To make vows or solemn promises.  
Dost see how unregarded now  
That piece of beauty passes?  
There was a time, when I did *vow*  
To that alone: but mark the fate of faces. *Suckling.*

# UP

**Vo'wel.** *n. f.* [*voyelle*, Fr. *vocalis*, Lat.] A letter which can be uttered by itself.  
I distinguish letters into *vowels* and consonants, yet not wholly upon their reason, that a *vowel* may be sounded alone, a consonant not without a *vowel*; which will not be found all true; for many of the consonants may be sounded alone, and some joined together without a *vowel*, as bl. fl. and as we pronounce the latter syllable of people, rifle. *Hall.*  
Virgil makes the two *vowels* meet without an elision. *Brown.*  
**VOWELL.** *n. f.* [*vow* and *ellow*.] One bound by the same vow.  
Who are the votaries,  
That are *vowefollows* with this virtuous king? *Shakefp.*  
**VOYAGE.** *n. f.* [*voyage*, Fr.]  
1. A travel by sea.  
Guyon forward 'gan his *voyage* make,  
With his black palmer, that him guided still. *Fairy Queen.*  
Our ships went sundry *voyages*, as well to the pillars of Hercules, as to other parts in the Atlantick and Mediterranean seas. *Bacon.*  
This great man acted like an able pilot in a long *voyage*; contented to sit in the cabin when the winds were allay'd, but ready to refuse the helm when the storm arose. *Prior.*  
2. Course; attempt; undertaking. A low phrase.  
If he should intend his *voyage* towards my wife, I would turn her loose to him; and what he gets more of her than sharp words, let it lie on my head. *Shakefp. Cymbeline.*  
If you make your *voyage* upon her, and prevail, I am no further your enemy. *Shakefp. Cymbeline.*  
3. The practice of travelling.  
All nations have interknowledge of one another, by *voyage* into foreign parts, or strangers that come to them. *Bacon.*  
**TO VOYAGE.** *v. n.* [*voyager*, Fr. from the noun.] To travel by sea.  
For *voyaging* to learn the direful art,  
To taint with deadly drugs the barbed dart;  
Thus refus'd 'timpair the baneful trust. *Pope's Odyssey.*  
**TO VOYAGE.** *v. a.* To travel; to pass over.  
I with pain  
*Voyag'd* th' unreal, vast, unbounded deep  
Of horrible confusion. *Milton's Par. Lost.*  
**VOYAGER.** *n. f.* [*voyageur*, Fr. from *voyage*.] One who travels by sea.  
Disdain not in thy constant travelling  
To do as other *voyagers*, and make  
Some turns into less creeks, and wisely take  
Fresh water at the Heliconian spring.  
How comfortable this is, *voyagers* can best tell. *Chapin.*  
Deny your vessels, ye deny in vain;  
A private *voyager* I pass the main. *Pope's Odyssey.*  
**UP.** *adv.* [up, Saxon; *op*, Dutch and Danish.]  
1. Aloft; on high; not down.  
From those two Mytilene brethren, admire the wonderful changes of worldly things, now *up* now down, as if the life of man were not of much more certainty than a stage play. *Knolles's Hist. of the Turks.*  
Thither his course he bends; but *up* or down,  
By center, or eccentric, hard to tell,  
Or longitude. *Milton.*  
2. Out of bed; in the state of being risen from rest.  
Helen was not *up*? was she? *Shakefp.*  
His chamber being commonly stived with suiters, when he was *up*, he gave his legs, arms, and breast to his servants to dress him; his eyes to his letters, and ears to petitioners. *Wotton.*  
3. In the state of being risen from a seat.  
Upon his first rising, a general whisper ran among the country people, that Sir Roger was *up*. *Addison.*  
4. From a state of decumbiture or concealment.  
Now morn with rosy light had streak'd the sky,  
Up rose the sun, and *up* rose Emily;  
Address'd her early steps to Cynthis's fane. *Dryden.*  
5. In a state of being built.  
Up with my tent; here will I lie to-night;  
But where to-morrow I — well, all's one for that. *Shakefp.*  
6. Above the horizon.  
As soon as the sun is *up*, set upon the city. *Judges ix.*  
7. To a state of advancement.  
Till we have wrought ourselves *up* into this degree of christian indifference, we are in bondage. *Atterbury.*  
8. In a state of exaltation.  
Those that were *up* themselves, kept others low;  
Those that were low themselves held others high,  
Ne suffered them to rise, or greater grow. *Fairy Queen.*  
Henry the fifth is crown'd; *up* vanity!  
Down royal state! all you sage counsellors hence. *Shakefp.*  
9. In a state of climbing.  
10. In a state of infurrection.  
The gentle archbishop of York is *up* *Shakefp. Hen. IV.*  
With well-appointed powers.  
Rebels there are *up*, *Shakefp.*  
And put the Englishmen unto the sword. *Shakefp.*

# UPB

Thou hast fir'd me; my soul's *up* in arms,  
And mans each part about me. *Dryden.*  
11. In a state of being increased, or raised.  
Grief and passion are like floods raised in little brooks by a sudden rain; they are quickly *up*, and if the concernment be pour'd unexpectedly in upon us, it overflows us. *Dryden.*  
12. From a remoter place, coming to any person or place.  
As a boar was whetting his teeth, *up* comes a fox to him. *L'Estrange.*  
13. From younger to elder years.  
I am ready to die from my youth *up*. *Pf. lxxxviii.*  
14. *Up and down.* Dispersedly; here and there.  
Abundance of them are seen scattered *up and down* like so many little islands when the tide is low. *Addison.*  
15. *Up and down.* Backward and forward.  
Our desire is, in this present controversy, not to be carried *up and down* with the waves of uncertain arguments, but rather positively to lead on the minds of the simpler sort by plain and easy degrees, till the very nature of the thing itself do make manifest what is truth. *Hooker, b. v.*  
The skipping king he rambled *up and down*,  
With shallow jesters. *Shakespeare.*  
Up and down he traverses his ground;  
Now wards a felling blow, now strikes again:  
Then nimble shifts a thrust, then lends a wound;  
Now back he gives, then rushes on again. *Daniel.*  
Thou and death  
Shall dwell at ease, and *up and down* unseen  
Wing silently the buxom air. *Milton.*  
On this windy sea of land, the fiend  
Walk'd *up and down* alone, bent on his prey. *Milton.*  
What a miserable life dost thou lead, says a dog to a lion, to run starving *up and down* thus in woods. *L'Estrange.*  
—She moves! life wanders *up and down*  
Through all her face, and lights up every charm. *Addison.*  
16. *Up to.* To an equal height with.  
Tantalus was punished with the rage of an eternal thirst, and set *up to* the chin in water, that fled from his lips whenever he attempted to drink it. *Addison.*  
17. *Up to.* Adequately to.  
The wisest men in all ages have lived *up to* the religion of their country, when they saw nothing in it opposite to morality. *Addison.*  
They are determined to live *up to* the holy rule, by which they have obliged themselves to walk. *Atterbury.*  
We must not only mortify all these passions that solicit us, but we must learn to do well, and act *up to* the positive precepts of our duty. *Rogers's Sermons.*  
18. *Up with.* A phrase that signifies the act of raising any thing to give a blow.  
She, quick and proud, and who did Pas despise,  
Up *with* her fist, and took him on the face;  
Another time, quoth she, become more wise:  
Thus Pas did kiss her hand with little grace. *Sidney.*  
19. It is added to verbs, implying some accumulation, or increase.  
If we could number *up* those prodigious swarms that settled in every part of the Campania of old Rome, they would amount to more than can be found in any six parts of Europe of the same extent. *Addison's Remarks on Italy.*  
20. *Up, interject.*  
21. A word exhorting to rise from bed.  
Up, *up!* cries gluttony, 'tis break of day;  
Go drive the deer, and drag the finny prey. *Pope.*  
22. A word of exhortation, exciting or rousing to action.  
Up then, Melpomene, the mournful muse of nine;  
Such cause of mourning never hadst afore;  
Up, grisly ghosts; and *up* my rueful rime;  
Matter of mirth now shalt thou have no more. *Spenser.*  
But *up*, and enter now into full bliss.  
Up, *up*, for honour's sake; twelve legions wait you,  
And long to call you chief. *Dryden.*  
**UP.** *prep.* From a lower to a higher part; not down.  
In going *up* a hill, the knees will be most weary; in going down, the thighs: for that in lifting the feet, when a man goeth *up* the hill, the weight of the body beareth most upon the knees, and in going down, upon the thighs. *Bacon.*  
**TO UPBARE.** *v. a.* *upbare*; part. pass. *upborn*. [*up* and *bear*.]  
1. To sustain aloft; to support in elevation.  
Upborn with indefatigable wings. *Milton.*  
Rang'd in a line the ready racers stand,  
Start from the goal, and vanish o'er the strand:  
Swift as on wings of wind, *upborn* they fly,  
And drifts of rising dust involve the sky. *Pope.*  
2. To raise aloft.  
This with pray'r,  
Or one short sigh of human breath, *upborn*,  
Ev'n to the seat of God. *Milton's Par. Lost.*  
A monstrous wave *upbore*  
The chief, and dash'd him on the craggy shore. *Pope.*

# UPC

3. To support from falling.  
Vital pow'rs 'gan wax both weak and wan,  
For want of food and sleep; which two *upbear*,  
Like weighty pillars, this frail life of man. *Fairy Queen.*  
**TO UPBRAIN.** *v. a.* [*upgebräuen*, *upgebräuen*, Saxon.]  
1. To charge contemptuously with any thing disgraceful.  
The fathers, when they were *upbraided* with that defect, comforted themselves with the meditation of God's most gracious nature, who did not therefore the less accept of their hearty affection. *Hooker, b. v.*  
It seem'd in me  
But as an honour snatch'd with boist'rous hand,  
And I had many living to *upbraid*  
My gain of it by their assistances,  
Which daily grew to quarrel. *Shakefp. Hen. IV.*  
If you refuse your aid, yet do not  
*Upbraid* us with our distress. *Shakefp. Coriolanus.*  
Vain man! how long wilt thou thy God *upbraid*?  
And, like the roaring of a furious wind,  
Thus vent the vile distemper of thy mind? *Sandys.*  
How cunningly the forceless displays  
Her own transgressions, to *upbraid* me mine. *Milton.*  
'Tis a general complaint against you, and I must *upbraid*  
you with it, that because you need not write, you will not. *Dryden.*  
You may the world of more defects *upbraid*,  
That other works by nature are unmade;  
That she did never at her own expence  
A palace rear. *Blackmore.*  
2. To object as matter of reproach.  
Those that have been bred together, are more apt to envy their equals when raised: for it doth *upbraid* unto them their own fortunes, and pointeth at them. *Bacon.*  
Any of these, without regarding the pains of churchmen, grudge or *upbraid* to them those small remains of antient piety, which the rapacity of some ages has scarce left. *Sprat.*  
May they not justly to our climes *upbraid*,  
Shortness of night, and penury of shade. *Prior.*  
3. To urge with reproach.  
I have too long born  
Your blunt *upbraidings*, and your bitter scoffs. *Shakefp.*  
He that knowingly commits an ill, has the *upbraidings* of his own conscience. *Decay of Piety.*  
4. To reproach on account of a benefit received from the reproacher.  
Ev'ry hour  
He flashes into one gross crime or other;  
His knights grow riotous, and he himself *upbraids* us  
On ev'ry trifle. *Shakefp. K. Lear.*  
If any lack wisdom, let him ask of God, that giveth liberally, and *upbraideth* not. *Ja. i. 5.*  
Be ashamed of *upbraiding* speeches before friends: and after thou hast given *upbraid* not. *Ecclus. xli. 22.*  
5. To bring reproach upon; to throw faults by being in a state of comparison.  
Ah, my son, how evil fits it me to have such a son, and how much doth thy kindness *upbraid* my wickedness? *Sidney.*  
The counsel which I cannot take,  
Instead of healing, but *upbraids* my weakness. *Addison.*  
6. To treat with contempt. Not in use.  
There also was that mighty monarch laid,  
Low under all, yet above all in pride;  
That name of native fire did foul *upbraid*,  
And would, as Ammon's son, be magnify'd. *Fairy Queen.*  
**UPBRAIDINGLY.** *adv.* By way of reproach.  
The time was, when men would learn and study good things, not envy those that had them. Then men were had in price for learning; now letters only make men vile. He is *upbraidingly* called a poet, as if it were a contemptible nickname. *B. Johnson.*  
**TO UPBURY.** *v. a.* [A word formed from *upbraid* by *Spenser*, for the sake of a rhyming termination.] To shame.  
Vile knight,  
That knights and knighthood dost with shame *upbraid*,  
And shew'st th' example of thy childish might,  
With silly, weak, old women thus to fight. *Spenser.*  
**UPBROUGHT.** *part. pass.* of *upbring*. Educated; nurtured.  
Divinely wrought,  
And of the breed of angels, heav'nly born,  
And with the crew of blessed faints *upbrought*,  
Each of which did her with her gifts adorn. *Spenser.*  
**UPHAND.** *adj.* [*up* and *hand*.] Lifted by the hand.  
The *uphand* sledge is used by underworkmen, when the work is not of the largest, yet requires help to batter. They use it with both their hands before them, and seldom lift their hammer higher than their head. *Mason's Mech. Exerc.*  
**UPCAST.** [*Participle* from *cast up*. The verb to *upcast* is not in use.] Thrown upwards.  
Beasts with *upcast* eyes forsake their shade,  
And gaze, as if I were to be obey'd. *Dryden.*  
UPCAST.



# UPH

Old Saturn, here with *upcast* eyes,  
Beheld his abdicated skies. *Addison.*  
*UPCAST. n. f.* A term of bowling; a throw; a cast.  
Was there ever man had such luck? when I kiss'd the  
jack, upon an *upcast* to be hit away! *Shakep. Cymbeline.*  
*TO UPGATHER. v. a.* [*up* and *gather*.] To contract.  
Himself he clofe *upgather'd* more and more  
Into his den, that his deceitful train,  
By his there being might not be bewraid,  
Ne any noise, ne any question made. *Spenser.*  
*UPHELD. pret.* and part. pass. of *uphold*. Maintained; sustained.  
He who reigns  
Monarch in heav'n, 'till then, as one secure,  
Sat on his throne, *upheld* by old repute. *Milton.*  
*UPHILL. adj.* [*up* and *hill*.] Difficult; like the labour of  
climbing an hill.  
What an *uphill* labour must it be to a learner, who has  
those first rudiments to master at twenty years of age, which  
others are taught at ten. *Clarissa.*  
*TO UPHOLD. v. a.* [*up* and *hold*.] To treasure; to store;  
to accumulate in private places.  
Heaps of huge words *upboarded* hideously  
With horrid found, though having little sense,  
They think to be chief praise of poetry;  
And thereby wanting due intelligence,  
Have marr'd the face of goodly poesie,  
And made a monster of their fantasie. *Spenser.*  
If thou hast *upboarded* in thy life  
Extorted treasure, in the womb of earth,  
Speak of it. *Shakespeare.*  
*TO UPHOLD. v. a.* preter. *upheld*; and part. pass. *upheld*, and  
*upholden*. [*up* and *hold*.]  
1. To lift on high.  
The mournful train with groans and hands *upheld*,  
Befought his pity. *Dryden.*  
2. To support; to sustain; to keep from falling.  
While life *upholds* this arm,  
This arm *upholds* the house of Lancaster. *Shakep.*  
This great man found no means to continue and *upheld*  
his ill-purchased greatness, but by rejecting the English laws,  
and assuming, in lieu thereof, the barbarous customs of the  
Irish. *Davies's Ireland.*  
Poetry and painting were *upheld* by the strength of imagina-  
tion. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*  
3. To keep from declension.  
There is due from the judge to the advocate some com-  
mendation, where causes are fair pleaded; for that *upholds* in  
the client the reputation of his council, and beats down in  
him the conceit of his cause. *Bacon.*  
Never was a time, when the interposition of the magistrate  
was more necessary, to secure the honour of religion, and  
*uphold* the authority of those great principles, by which his own  
authority is best *upheld*. *Atterbury.*  
4. To support in any state of life.  
Many younger brothers have neither lands nor means to  
*uphold* themselves. *Raleigh.*  
5. To continue; to keep from defeat.  
Divers, although peradventure not willing to be yoked  
with elderships, yet were contented to *uphold* opposition against  
bishops, not without greater hurt to the course of their whole  
proceedings. *Hooker.*  
6. To keep from being lost.  
Paulconbridge,  
In spite of spite, alone *upholds* the day. *Shakespeare.*  
7. To continue without failing.  
A deaf person, by observing the motions of another man's  
mouth, knows what he says, and *upholds* a current communi-  
cation of discourse with him. *Holder.*  
8. To continue in being.  
As Nebuchodonosor liveth, who hath sent thee for the *up-  
holding* of every living thing.  
A due proportion is held betwixt the parts, as well in the  
natural body of man, as the body politick of the state, for  
the *upholding* of the whole. *Hakewill.*  
*UPHOLDER. n. f.* [*from uphold*.]  
1. A supporter.  
Suppose then Atlas ne'er so wife:  
Yet when the weight of kingdoms lies  
Too long upon his single shoulders,  
Sink down he must, or find *upholders*. *Swift.*  
2. A sustainer in being.  
The knowledge thereof is so many manuctions to the  
knowledge and admiration of the infinite wisdom of the crea-  
tor and *upholder* of them. *Hale.*  
3. An undertaker; one who provides for funerals.  
The company of *upholders* have a right upon the bodies of  
the subjects. *Arbutnot.*  
Where the bras knocker wrapt in flannel band,  
Forbids the thunder of the footman's hand;  
Th' *upholder*, rueful harbinger of death,  
Waits with impatience for the dying breath. *Gay.*

# UPO

*UPHOLSTERER. n. f.* [*A corruption of upholster*.] One who  
furnishes houses; one who fits up apartments with beds and  
furniture.  
If a corner of the hanging wants a single nail, send for  
the *upholsterer*. *Swift.*  
Mere wax as yet, you fashion him with ease,  
Your barber, cook, *upholsterer*. *Pope.*  
*UPLAND. n. f.* [*up* and *land*.] Higher ground.  
Men at first, after the flood, liv'd in the *uplands* and sides  
of the mountains, and by degrees sunk into the plains. *Burnet.*  
*UPLAND. adj.* Higher in situation.  
Those in Cornwall do no more by nature than others else-  
where by choice, conceive themselves an estranged society  
from the *upland* dwellers, and carry an emulation against  
them. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*  
Sometimes with secure delight,  
The *upland* Hamlets will invite. *Milton.*  
*UPLANDISH. adj.* [*from upland*.] Mountainous; inhabiting  
mountains.  
Lion-like, *uplandish*, and mere wild,  
Slave to his pride; and all his nerves being naturally compell'd  
Of eminent strength; stalks out and preys upon a filly  
sheep. *Chapman's Iliad.*  
*TO UPLA. v. a.* [*up* and *lay*.] To hoard; to lay up.  
We are but farmers of ourselves; yet may,  
If we can stock ourselves and thrive, *uplay*  
Much, much good treasure for the great rent-day. *Dennis.*  
*TO UPLIFT. v. a.* [*up* and *lift*.] To raise aloft.  
Mechanick slaves,  
With greasy aprons, rules, and hammers, shall  
*Uplift* us to the view. *Shakep. Ant. and Cleopatra.*  
The banish'd Bolingbroke repeats himself,  
And, with *uplifted* arms, is safe arriv'd  
At Ravenspurg. *Shakep. Rich. II.*  
Together both, with next t' almighty arm  
*Uplifted* imminent, one stroke they aim'd. *Milton.*  
Satan talking to his nearest mate,  
With head *uplift* above the waves, and eyes  
That sparkling blaz'd. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. i.*  
When by just vengeance guilty mortals perish,  
The gods behold their punishment with pleasure,  
And lay th' *uplifted* thunder-bolt aside. *Addison's Cato.*  
Songs, sonnets, epigrams, the winds *uplift*,  
And whisk them back to Evans, Young and Swift. *Pope.*  
*UPMOST. adj.* [*an irregular superlative formed from up*.]  
Highest; topmost.  
Away! ye skum,  
That still rise *upmost* when the nation boils,  
That have but just enough of sense to know  
The master's voice, when rated to depart. *Dryden.*  
*UPON. prep.* [*up* and *on*.]  
1. Not under; noting being on the top or outside.  
As I did stand my watch *upon* the hill,  
I look'd toward Birnam; and anon methought  
The wood began to move. *Shakep. Macbeth.*  
2. Thrown over the body, as cloaths.  
I have seen her rise from her bed, throw her night-gown  
*upon* her. *Shakep. Macbeth.*  
3. By way of imprecation or infliction.  
Hard-hearted Clifford! take me from the world;  
My soul to heav'n, my blood *upon* your heads. *Shakespeare.*  
4. It expresses ostentation, or protestation.  
How? that I should murder her?  
*Upon* the love, and truth, and vows, which I  
Have made to thy command!—I, her!—her blood! *Shak.*  
5. It is used to express any hardship or mischief.  
If we would neither impose *upon* ourselves, nor others,  
we must lay aside that fallacious method of censuring by the  
lump. *Burnet.*  
6. In consequence of. Now little in use.  
Let me not find you before me again *upon* any complaint  
whatsoever. *Shakep. Measure for Measure.*  
Then the princes of Germany had but a dull fear of the  
greatness of Spain, *upon* a general apprehension of the am-  
bitious designs of that nation. *Bacon.*  
They were entertained with the greatest magnificence that  
could be, *upon* no greater warning.  
I wish it may not be concluded, left, *upon* second cogita-  
tions, these forces took hold of divers; in some *upon* discontent,  
in some *upon* ambition, in some *upon* confidence and belief, but in most  
*upon* simplicity; and in divers out of dependence upon some of  
the better sort, who did in secret favour these bruits. *Bacon.*  
He made a great difference between people that did rebel  
*upon* wantonness, and them that did rebel *upon* want. *Bacon.*  
*Upon* pity they were taken away, *upon* ignorance they are  
again demanded. *Hayward.*  
Promises can be of no force, unless they be believed to be  
conditional; and unless that duty proposed to be enforced by  
them, be acknowledged to be part of that condition, per-

# UPO

formance of which those promises do, and *upon* the neglect  
of which those promises shall not belong to any. *Hammond.*  
The earl of Cleveland, a man of signal courage, and an  
excellent officer *upon* any bold enterprise, advanced. *Clarendon.*  
The king had no kindness for him *upon* an old account,  
as remembering the part he had acted against the earl of  
Strafford. *Clarendon, b. viii.*  
Though sin offers itself in never so pleasing and alluring a  
dress at first, yet the remorse and inward regrets of the soul,  
*upon* the commission of it, infinitely overbalance those faint  
and transient gratifications. *South's Sermons.*  
The common corruption of human nature, *upon* the bare  
stock of its original depravation, does not usually proceed  
so far. *South's Sermons.*  
When we make judgments *upon* general presumptions,  
they are made rather from the temper of our own spirit, than  
from reason. *Burnet.*  
'Tis not the thing that is done, but the intention in doing  
it, that makes good or evil. There's a great difference betwixt  
what we do *upon* force, and what *upon* inclination. *L'Estrange.*  
The determination of the will *upon* enquiry, is following  
the direction of that guide. *Locke.*  
There broke out an irreparable quarrel between their pa-  
rents; the one valuing himself too much *upon* his birth, and  
the other *upon* his possessions. *Spektator, N° 164.*  
The design was discovered by a person, as much noted for  
his skill in gaming, as in politics, *upon* the base, mercenary  
end of getting money by wagers. *Swift.*  
6. In immediate consequence of.  
Waller should not make advantage *upon* that enterprize,  
to find the way open to him to march into the west. *Clarendon.*  
A louder kind of sound was produced by the impetuous  
eruptions of the halituous flames of the salt-petre, *upon* cast-  
ing a live coal thereon. *Boyle.*  
So far from taking little advantages against us for every  
failing, that he is willing to pardon our most wilful miscar-  
riages, *upon* our repentance and amendment. *Tillotson.*  
*Upon* lessening interest to four per cent. you fall the price of  
your native commodities, or lessen your trade. *Locke.*  
The mind, *upon* the suggestion of any new notion, runs  
immediately after similes, to make it the clearer. *Locke.*  
If, *upon* the perusal of such writings, he does not find  
himself delighted; or if, *upon* reading the admired passages in  
such authors, he finds a coldness and indifference in his  
thoughts, he ought to conclude, that he wants the faculty of  
discovering them. *Spektator, N° 409.*  
This advantage we lost *upon* the invention of fire-arms. *Addison.*  
7. In a state of view.  
Is it *upon* record? or else reported  
Successfully, from age to age? *Shakep. Rich. III.*  
The next heroes we meet with *upon* record were Romulus  
Numa. *Temple.*  
The theists taken notice of among the autients, are left  
branded *upon* the records of history. *Locke.*  
8. Supposing a thing granted.  
If you say necessity is the mother of arts and inventions,  
and there was no necessity before, and therefore these things  
were slowly invented, this is a good answer *upon* our sup-  
position. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*  
9. Relating to a subject.  
Ambitious Constance would not cease,  
'Till she had kindled France, and all the world,  
*Upon* the right and party of her son. *Shakep. K. John.*  
Yet when we can intrust an hour to serve,  
Would spend it in some words *upon* that business,  
If you would grant the time. *Shakep. Macbeth.*  
*Upon* this, I remember a strain of refined civility, that  
when any woman went to see another of equal birth, the  
worked at her own work in the other's house. *Temple.*  
10. With respect to.  
The king's servants, who were sent for, were examined  
*upon* all questions proposed to them. *Dryden.*  
11. In consideration of.  
*Upon* the whole matter, and humanly speaking, I doubt  
there was a fault somewhere. *Dryden.*  
*Upon* the whole, it will be necessary to avoid that perpetual  
repetition of the same epithets which we find in Homer. *Pope.*  
12. In noting a particular day.  
Constantia he looked upon as given away to his rival, *upon*  
the day on which their marriage was to be solemnized. *Addison.*  
13. Noting reliance or trust.  
We now may boldly spend *upon* the hope  
Of what is to come in. *Shakep. Hen. IV.*  
God commands us, by our dependance *upon* his truth and  
his holy words, to believe a fact that we do not understand;  
and this is no more than what we do every day in the works  
of nature, *upon* the credit of men of learning. *Swift.*  
14. Near to; noting situation.  
The enemy lodged themselves at Aldermaston, and those  
from Newberry and Reading, in two other villages *upon* the  
river Kennet, over which he was to pass. *Clarendon.*

# UPR

The Lucquefe plead prescription for hunting in one of the  
duke's forests, that lies *upon* their frontiers. *Addison.*  
15. On pain of.  
To such a ridiculous degree of trusting her she had brought  
him, that the cauted him send us word, that *upon* our lives  
we should do whatsoever the commanded us. *Sidney, b. ii.*  
16. At the time of; on occasion of.  
Impartially examine the merits and conduct of the presby-  
terians *upon* these two great events, and the pretensions to fa-  
vour which they challenge upon them. *Swift.*  
17. By inference from.  
Without it, all discourses of government and obedience,  
*upon* his principles, would be to no purpose. *Locke.*  
18. Noting attention.  
He presently lost the sight of what he was *upon*; his mind  
was filled with disorder and confusion. *Locke.*  
19. Noting particular pace.  
Provide ourselves of the virtuoso's saddle, which will be  
sure to amble, when the world is *upon* the hardest trot. *Dryden.*  
20. Exactly; according to.  
In goodly form comes on the enemy;  
And by the ground they hide, I judge the number  
*Upon* or near the rate of thirty thousand. *Shakespeare.*  
21. By; noting the means of support.  
Upon a closer inspection of these bodies, the shells are  
affixed to the surfaces of them in such a manner, as bodies,  
lying on the sea-shores, *upon* which they live. *Woodward.*  
*UPPER. adj.* [*a comparative from up*.]  
1. Superiour in place; higher.  
Give the forehead a majestic grace, the mouth smiling;  
which you shall do by making a thin *upper* lip, and shadow-  
ing the mouth line a little at the corners. *Peasbom.*  
Our knight did bear no less a pack  
Of his own buttocks on his back;  
Which now had almost got the *upper*  
Hand of his head, for want of crupper. *Hudibras.*  
The understanding was then clear, and the soul's *upper*  
region lofty and serene, free from the vapours of the inferior  
affections. *South's Sermons.*  
With speed to night repair:  
For not the gods, nor angry Jove will bear  
Thy lawless wand'ring walks in *upper* air. *Dryden.*  
Deep as the dark infernal waters lie,  
From the bright regions of the cheerful sky;  
So far the proud ascending rocks invade  
Heav'n's *upper* realms, and cast a dreadful shade. *Addison.*  
2. Higher in power.  
The like corrupt and unreasonable custom prevailed far,  
and got the *upper-hand* of right reason with the greatest  
part. *Hooker, b. i.*  
*UPPERMOST. adj.* [*superlative from upper*.]  
1. Highest in place.  
The waters, called the waters above the heavens, are  
but the clouds, and waters engendered in the *uppermost*  
air. *Raleigh.*  
In all things follow nature, not painting clouds in the  
bottom of your piece, and waters in the *uppermost*  
parts. *Dryden.*  
2. Highest in power or authority.  
The lower powers are gotten *uppermost*, and we see like  
men on our heads, as Plato observed of old, that on the right  
hand, which is indeed on our left. *Glanville.*  
'Tis all one to the common people who's *uppermost*. *L'Estr.*  
This species of discretion will carry a man safe through all  
parties, so far, that whatever faction happens to be *uppermost*,  
his claim is allowed for a share. *Swift.*  
3. Predominant; most powerful.  
As in perfumes compos'd with art and cost,  
'Tis hard to say what scent is *uppermost*;  
Nor this part musk or civet can we call,  
Or amber, but a rich result of all;  
So she was all a sweet. *Dryden.*  
*UPRISH. adj.* [*from up*.] Proud; arrogant. A low word.  
*TO UPRAYSE. v. a.* [*up* and *raise*.] To raise up; to exalt.  
This would interrupt his joy  
In our confusion, and our joy *upraise*. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. ii.*  
*TO UPREAR. v. a.* [*up* and *rear*.] To rear on high.  
Heav'n-born charity! thy blessings shed;  
Bid meagre want *uprear* her sickly head. *Gay.*  
*UPRIGHT. adj.* [*up* and *right*.] This word, with its derivatives,  
is in prose accented on the first syllable; but in poetry seems  
to be accented indifferently on the first or second.  
1. Straight up; perpendicularly erect.  
Comb down his hair; look! look! it stands *upright*. *Shak.*  
They are *upright* as the palm-tree. *Jer. x.*  
In the morning, taking of somewhat of easy digestion,  
as milk, furthers nourishment: but this would be done sitting  
*upright*, that the milk may pass more speedily to the stom-  
ach. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*



## UPR

A tree at first setting, should not be shaken; and therefore put two little forks about the bottom of your trees, to keep them upright. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

Circe, the daughter of the sun; whose charms Whoever tasted lost his upright shape, And downward fell into a grov'ling swine. *Milton.*

Forthwith upright he rears from off the pool His mighty stature. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. i.*

You have the orthography, or upright of this ground-plot, and the explanation thereof, with a scale of feet and inches. *Moxon's Mech. Exer.*

2. Erected; pricked up. All have their ears upright, waiting when the watchword shall come, that they should all arise unto rebellion. *Spenser.*

Stood Theodore surpris'd in deadly fright, With chattering teeth, and bristling hair upright. *Dryden.*

3. Honest; not declining from the right. Such neighbour nearness should not partialize Th' unloping firmness of my upright soul. *Shakespeare.*

How hast thou infill'd Thy malice into thousands, once upright And faithful, now prov'd false! *Milton's Par. Lost.*

The most sincere, and holy woman, she. *Dryden.*

UPRIGHTLY. *adv.* [from upright.]

1. Perpendicularly to the horizon.

2. Honestly; without deviation from the right. Men by nature apter to rage than deceit; not greatly ambitious, more than to be well and uprightly dealt with. *Sidney.*

Princes in judgment, and their delegate judges, must judge the causes of all persons uprightly and impartially, without any personal consideration. *Taylor.*

To live uprightly then is sure the best, To save ourselves, and not to damn the rest. *Dryden.*

UPRIGHTNESS. *n. f.* [from upright.]

1. Perpendicular erection.

So the fair tree, which still preserves Her fruit and state, while no wind blows, In storms from that uprightness swerves, And the glad earth about her throws With treasure from her yielding boughs. *Waller.*

2. Honestly; integrity. The hypocrite bends his principles and practice to the fashion of a corrupt world; but the truly upright man is inflexible in his uprightness, and unalterable in his purpose. *Asterbury.*

TO UPRISE. *v. n.* [up and rise.]

1. To rise from decumbiture. Early, before the morn with crimson rays, The windows of bright heaven opened had, Through which into the world the dawning day Might look, that maketh every creature glad, Uprose Sir Gyon. *Fairy Queen, b. ii.*

Thou knowest my down-sitting and mine upspring. *Ps. cxxxix.*

Uprose the virgin with the morning light, Obedient to the vision of the night. *Pope.*

2. To rise from below the horizon. Uprose the sun. *Cowley.*

3. To rise with acclivity. Was that the king that spur'd his horse so hard Against the steep upspring of the hill? *Shakespeare.*

UPRISE. *n. f.* Appearance above the horizon. Did ever raven sing so like a lark, That gives sweet tidings of the sun's uprise? *Shakespeare.*

UPROAR. *n. f.* [uproer, Dutch. This word likewise is accented on the first syllable in prose; in verse, indifferently on either.] Tumult; bustle; disturbance; confusion. The Jews which believed not, set all the city on an uproar. *Acts xvii. 5.*

It were well if his holiness had not set the world in an uproar, by nourishing of war. *Raleigh.*

He levied forces in a disorder'd uproar, albeit the treason rested in him and some other his complices. *Hayward.*

Others with vast Typhaean rage more fell, Rend up both rocks and hills, and ride the air In whirlwind; hell scarce holds the wild uproar. *Milton.*

Horror thus prevail'd, And wild uproar! ah, who at length will end This long pernicious fray? *Philips.*

The impiety of this sentiment set the audience in an uproar; and made Socrates, though an intimate friend of the poet, go out of the theatre with indignation. *Addison.*

TO UPROAR. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To throw into confusion. Not in use.

Had I power, I should Pour the sweet milk of concord into hell, Uprear the universal peace, confound All unity on earth. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

TO UPROOT. *v. a.* [up and root.] To tear up by the root. Mean upstarts, when they come once to be preferred, forget their fathers. *L'Estrange.*

Trade, he said, carried from us the commodities of our country, and made a parcel of upstarts, as rich as men of the most ancient families. *Addison's Freeholder, N° 22.*

TO UPSWA'RM. *v. a.* [up and swarm.] To raise in a swarm. Out of use.

You've taken up the subjects of my father; And both against the voice of heav'n and him Have here upswarm'd them. *Shakespeare, Hen. IV.*

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TO UP'AKIN. *v. a.* [up and train.] To bring up; to educate. Not used.

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Beyond all marks, with many a giddy round Down rushing, it upturns a hill of ground. *Pope.*

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The angel said, With upward speed his agile wings he spread. *Prior.*

UPWARD. *n. f.* The top. Out of use. From th' extremeft upward of thy head, To the descent and dust below thy foot, A moist toad-spotted traitor. *Shakespeare, K. Lear.*

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A man on a cliff, is at liberty to leap twenty yards downwards into the sea, not because he has power to do the contrary action, which is to leap twenty yards upwards, for that he cannot do; but he is therefore free, because he has a power to leap, or not to leap. *Locke.*

2. Towards heav'n and God. Looking inward, we are stricken dumb; looking upward, we speak and prevail. *Hooker, b. v.*

3. With respect to the higher part. Dagon, sea-monster! upward man, And downward fish. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. i.*

More than; with tendency to a higher or greater number. Their counsel must seem very unreasonable, who advise men now to suspect that, wherewith the world hath had, by their own account, twelve hundred years acquaintance and upwards, enough to take away suspicion. *Hooker, b. v.*

I have been your wife in this obedience Upward of twenty years; and have been blest With many children by you. *Shakespeare, Hen. VIII.*

5. Towards the source. Be Homer's works your study; Thence form your judgment, thence your notions bring, And trace the muses upward to their spring. *Pope.*

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URBANITY. *n. f.* [urbanité, Fr. urbanitas, Lat.] Civility; elegance; politeness; merriment; facetiousness. A useful severity banishes all urbanity, whose harmless condition is consistent with religion. *Brown's Vulg. Errors.*

Railery is the sauce of civil entertainment; and without some such tincture of urbanity, good humour falters. *L'Estr.*

Moral doctrine, and urbanity, or well-mannered wit, constitute the Roman satire. *Dryden.*

URCHIN. *n. f.* [beurcubin, Armorick; erinaceus, Lat.] 1. A hedge-hog. Urchins shall, for that vast of night that they may work, All exercise on thee. *Shakespeare's Tempest.*

## UPS

Sequitious of the lyre: But bright Cecilia rais'd the wonder higher; When to her organ vocal breath was giv'n; An angel heard, and straight appear'd, Mistaking earth for heav'n. *Dryden.*

TO UP'ROUSE. *v. a.* [up and rouse.] To waken from sleep; to excite to action. Thou art up'rous'd by some distemperature. *Shakespeare.*

UPSHOT. *n. f.* [up and shot.] Conclusion; end; last amount; final event. With this he kindleth his ambitious spight To like desire and praise of noble fame, The only upshot, whereto he doth aim. *Hubbard's Tale.*

I cannot pursue with any safety this sport to the upshot. *Shakespeare.*

In this upshot, purposes mistook Fall on th' inventor's heads. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

Every leading demonstration to the main upshot of all, which is the proportion betwixt the sphere and cylinder, is a pledge of the wit and reason of that mathematician. *More.*

Upon the upshot, affictions are but the methods of a merciful providence, to force us upon the only means of setting matters right. *L'Estrange.*

Here is an end of the matter, says the prophet: here is the upshot and result of all; here terminate both the prophecies of Daniel and St. John. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

Let's now make an end of matters peaceably, as we shall quickly come to the upshot of our affair. *Arbutnot.*

At the upshot, after a life of perpetual application, to reflect that you have been doing nothing for yourself, and that the fame or less industry might have gained you a friendship that can never deceive or end; a glory, which, though not to be had till after death, yet shall be felt and enjoy'd to eternity. *Pope.*

UPSIDE down. [an adverbial form of speech.] With total reversion; in complete disorder; with the lower part above the higher. In his lap a mass of coin he told, And turned upside down to feed his eye, And covetous desire, with his huge treasure. *Fairy Queen.*

The flood did not so turn upside down the face of the earth, as thereby it was made past knowledge, after the waters were decreased. *Raleigh's Hist. of the World.*

The severe notions of christianity turned all this upside down, filling all with surprize and amazement. They came upon the world, like light darting full upon the face of a man asleep, who had a mind not to be disturbed. *South.*

UPSPRING. *n. f.* [up and spring.] This word seems to signify upstart; a man suddenly exalted. The king doth wake to-night, and takes his route; Keeps wassel, and the swagging upspring reels. *Shakespeare.*

TO UPSTA'ND. *v. n.* [up and stand.] To be erected. Sea calves unwonted to fresh rivers fly; The water snakes with scales upstanding die. *May.*

TO UPSTA'Y. *v. a.* [up and stay.] To sustain; to support. Them the upstays Gently with myrtle band; mindless the while Herself, though fairest unsupported flow'r. *Milton.*

TO UPSTA'RT. *v. n.* [up and start.] To spring up suddenly. He upstart brave Out of the well, wherein he drenched lay, As eagle fresh out of the ocean wave. *Spenser.*

Thus having spoke, he fat; thus answer'd then, Upstarting from his throne, the king of men, His breast with fury fill'd. *Dryden.*

UPSTART. *n. f.* [up and start.] One suddenly raised to wealth, power, or honour; what suddenly rises and appears. Two hundred in a place will be enough for the safeguard of that country, and keeping under all sudden upstarts, that shall seek to trouble the peace thereof. *Spenser's Ireland.*

My rights and royalties Pluckt from my arms perforce, and given away To upstart unthrifts. *Shakespeare.*

Mushrooms have two strange properties; the one, that they yield so delicious a meat; the other, that they come up so hastily, even in a night, and yet they are unown'd; and therefore such as are upstarts in state, they call in reproach mushrooms. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

The king did not neglect Ireland, the soil where these mushrooms and upstart weeds, that spring up in a night, did chiefly prosper. *Bacon.*

A place of bliss In the purlieus of heav'n, and therein plac'd A race of upstart creatures, to supply Perhaps our vacant room. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. ii.*

Inordinate desires, And upstart passions, catch the government From reason. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

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Moral doctrine, and urbanity, or well-mannered wit, constitute the Roman satire. *Dryden.*

URCHIN. *n. f.* [beurcubin, Armorick; erinaceus, Lat.] 1. A hedge-hog. Urchins shall, for that vast of night that they may work, All exercise on thee. *Shakespeare's Tempest.*

A thousand fiends, a thousand hissing snakes, Ten thousand swelling toads, as many urchins, Would make such fearful and confused cries, As any mortal body, hearing it, Would straight fall mad. *Shakespeare, Titus Andronicus.*

That nature designs the preservation of the more infirm creatures, by the defensive armour it hath given them, is demonstrable in the common hedge-hog, or urchin. *Ray.*

## URC

Trade, he said, carried from us the commodities of our country, and made a parcel of upstarts, as rich as men of the most ancient families. *Addison's Freeholder, N° 22.*

TO UPSWA'RM. *v. a.* [up and swarm.] To raise in a swarm. Out of use.

You've taken up the subjects of my father; And both against the voice of heav'n and him Have here upswarm'd them. *Shakespeare, Hen. IV.*

TO UP'AKE. *v. a.* [up and take.] To take into the hands. He hearkned to his reason, and the child Up'ake, to the palmer gave to bear. *Fairy Queen.*

TO UP'AKIN. *v. a.* [up and train.] To bring up; to educate. Not used.

King Lear in happy peace long reign'd, But had no issue male him to succeed, But three fair daughters, which were well uptrain'd In all that seem'd fit for kingly feed. *Fairy Queen.*

TO UP'URN. *v. a.* [up and turn.] To throw up; to furrow. So scented the grim feature, and upurn'd His nostrils wide into the murky air. *Milton.*

Beyond all marks, with many a giddy round Down rushing, it upturns a hill of ground. *Pope.*

UPWARD. *adv.* [up and yearb, Saxon.] Directed to a higher part. Spread upon a lake, with upward eye, A plump of fowl behold their foe on high. *Dryden.*

The angel said, With upward speed his agile wings he spread. *Prior.*

UPWARD. *n. f.* The top. Out of use. From th' extremeft upward of thy head, To the descent and dust below thy foot, A moist toad-spotted traitor. *Shakespeare, K. Lear.*

UPWARDS. *adv.* [up and yearb.]

1. Towards a higher place. I thought To smooth your passage, and to soften death: For I would have you, when you upward move, Speak kindly of me to our friends above. *Dryden.*

In sheets of rain the sky descends, And ocean swell'd with waters upward tends; One rising, falling one; the heav'n and sea Meet at their confines, in the middle way. *Dryden.*

A man on a cliff, is at liberty to leap twenty yards downwards into the sea, not because he has power to do the contrary action, which is to leap twenty yards upwards, for that he cannot do; but he is therefore free, because he has a power to leap, or not to leap. *Locke.*

2. Towards heav'n and God. Looking inward, we are stricken dumb; looking upward, we speak and prevail. *Hooker, b. v.*

3. With respect to the higher part. Dagon, sea-monster! upward man, And downward fish. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. i.*

More than; with tendency to a higher or greater number. Their counsel must seem very unreasonable, who advise men now to suspect that, wherewith the world hath had, by their own account, twelve hundred years acquaintance and upwards, enough to take away suspicion. *Hooker, b. v.*

I have been your wife in this obedience Upward of twenty years; and have been blest With many children by you. *Shakespeare, Hen. VIII.*

5. Towards the source. Be Homer's works your study; Thence form your judgment, thence your notions bring, And trace the muses upward to their spring. *Pope.*

TO UPWARD. *v. a.* pret. and pass. upwound. [up and wind.] To convolve. As the lay upon the dirty ground, Her huge long tail her den all overpread; Yet was in knots and many bights upwound. *Fa. Queen.*

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# US

Acrimony in their blood, and afflux of humours to their lungs, *urgently* indicate phlebotomy. *Harvey.*  
**URGER.** *n. f.* [from *urges*.] One who presses; importuner.  
 I with Pope were as great an *urges* as I. *Swift.*  
**URGEWONDER.** *n. f.* A sort of grain.  
 This barley is called by some *urgeswonder*. *Mortimer.*  
**URIM.** *n. f.*  
*Urim* and *thummim* were something in Aaron's breast-plate; but what, critics and commentators are by no means agreed. The word *urim* signifies light, and *thummim* perfection. It is most probable that they were only names given to signify the clearness and certainty of the divine answers which were obtained by the high priest consulting God with his breast-plate on, in contradistinction to the obscure, enigmatical, uncertain, and imperfect answers of the leathern oracles. *Newton's Notes on Milton.*  
 He in celestial panoply, all arm'd  
 Of radiant *urim*, work divinely wrought. *Milton.*  
**URINAL.** *n. f.* [*urinal*, Fr. from *urine*.] A bottle, in which water is kept for inspection.  
 These follies shine through you, like the water in an *urinal*. *Shakespeare's Two Gentlemen of Verona.*  
 A candle out of a musket will pierce through an inch board, or an *urinal* force a nail through a plank. *Brown.*  
 This hand, when glory calls,  
 Can brandish arms, as well as *urinals*. *Garth.*  
 Some with scymitars in their hands, and others with *urinals*, ran to and fro. *Spectator*, No 159.  
**URINARY.** *adj.* [from *urine*.] Relating to the urine.  
 The urachus or ligamentous passage is derived from the bottom of the bladder, whereby it discharges the watery and *urinary* part of its contents. *Brown's Vulg. Errors.*  
 Diuretics that relax the *urinary* passages, should be tried before such as stimulate. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*  
**URINATIVE.** *adj.* Working by urine; provoking urine.  
 Medicines *urivative* do not work by rejection and indigestion, as solutive do. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*  
**URINATOR.** *n. f.* [*urinator*, Fr. *urinator*, Lat.] A diver; one who searches under water.  
 The precious things that grow there, as pearl, may be much more easily fetched up by the help of this, than by any other way of the *urimators*. *Wilkins's Math. Magic.*  
 Those relations of *urimators* belong only to those places where they have dived, which are always rocky. *Ray.*  
**URINE.** *n. f.* [*urine*, Fr. *urina*, Lat.] Animal water.  
 Drink, Sir, is a great provoker of nose-painting, sleep, and *urine*. *Shakespeare.*  
 As though there were a feminality in *urine*, or that, like the feed, it carried with it the idea of every part, they foolishly believe we can visibly behold therein the anatomy of every particle. *Brown's Vulg. Errors.*  
 The chyle cannot pass by *urine* nor sweat. *Arbutnot.*  
**TO URINE.** *v. n.* [*uriner*, Fr. from the noun.] To make water.  
 Places where men *urine* commonly, have some smell of violets. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*  
 No oviparous animal, which spawn or lay eggs, doth *urine*, except the tortoise. *Brown's Vulg. Errors.*  
**URINOUS.** *adj.* [from *urine*.] Partaking of urine.  
 The putrid matter being distilled, affords a water impregnated with an *urinous* spirit, like that obtainable from animal substances. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*  
**URN.** *n. f.* [*urne*, Fr. *urna*, Lat.]  
 1. Any vessel, of which the mouth is narrower than the body.  
 Minos, the strict inquisitor,  
 Lives, and crimes, with his assessor, hears;  
 Round, in his *urn*, the blended balls he rolls;  
 Absolves the just, and dooms the guilty souls. *Dryden.*  
 2. A water pot; particularly that in the sign of Aquarius.  
 The fish oppose the maid, the watery *urn*  
 With adverse fires sees raging Leo burn. *C. eccl.*  
 3. The vessel in which the remains of burnt bodies were put.  
 Or lay these bones in an unworthy *urn*,  
 Tomblets, with no remembrance over them. *Shakespeare.*  
 A rustick digging in the ground by Padua, found an *urn*, or earthen pot, in which there was another *urn*; and in this lesser, a lamp clearly burning. *Wilkins.*  
 His scatter'd limbs with my dead body burn;  
 And once more join us in the pious *urn*. *Dryden.*  
**UROSCOPY.** *n. f.* [*uro* and *scopia*.] Inspection of urine.  
 In this work, attempts will exceed performances; it being composed by snatches of time, as medical vacations, and *uroscopy* would permit. *Brown's Vulg. Errors.*  
**URRY.** *n. f.* A mineral.  
 In the coal-mines they dig a blue or black clay, that lies near the coal, commonly called *urry*, which is an unripe coal, and is very proper for hot lands, especially pasture-ground. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*  
**US.** the oblique case of *we*.  
 The lord made not this covenant with our fathers, but with *us*, even *us*, who are all of us here alive this day. *Dent. v.*

# USE

Many, O Lord, are thy wonderful works, and thy thoughts which are to *us* ward. *Pf. xl. 5.*  
**USAGE.** *n. f.* [*usage*, Fr.]  
 1. Treatment.  
 Which way  
 Might'st thou deserve, or they impose this *usage*,  
 Coming from us? *Shakespeare. K. Lear.*  
 The lustre in your eye, heav'n in your cheek,  
 Plead you fair *usage*. *Shakespeare. Troil. and Cressida.*  
 My brother  
 Is prisoner to the bishop, at whose hands  
 He hath good *usage*, and great liberty. *Shakespeare. Hen. VI.*  
 What *usage* have I met with from this adversary, who passes by the very words I translated, and produces other passages; and then hectors and cries out of my dissimilarity. *Still.*  
 Are not hawks brought to the hand, and to the lure; and lions reclaimed by good *usage*? *L'Estrange.*  
 Neptune took unkindly to be bound,  
 And Eurus never such hard *usage* found  
 In his Eolian prison. *Dryden.*  
 2. Custom; practice long continued.  
 Of things once received and confirmed by use, long *usage* is a law sufficient. In civil affairs, when there is no other law, custom itself doth stand for law. *Hooker, b. ii.*  
 3. Manners; behaviour. Obsolete.  
 A gentle nymph was found,  
 Hight Aftery, excelling all the crew,  
 In courteous *usage*, and unstained hue. *Spenser.*  
**USAGER.** *n. f.* [*usager*, Fr. from *usage*.] One who has the use of any thing in trust for another.  
 He consum'd the common treasury;  
 Whereof he being the simple *usager*  
 But for the state, not in propriety,  
 Did alien t' his minions. *Daniel's Civil War.*  
**USANCE.** *n. f.* [*usance*, Fr.]  
 1. Use; proper employment.  
 What art thou,  
 That here in desert hast thine habitation,  
 And these rich heaps of wealth dost hide apart  
 From the world's eye, and from her right *usance*? *Spenser.*  
 2. Usury; interest paid for money.  
 He lends out money gratis, and brings down  
 The rate of *usance*. *Shakespeare. Merch. of Venice.*  
**USE.** [*usus*, Lat.]  
 1. The act of employing any thing to any purpose.  
 The fat of the beast that dieth of itself, may be used in any other *use*. *Lev. vii. 24.*  
 Number, the mind makes *use* of in measuring all things by us measurable. *Locke.*  
 Consider the history, with what *use* our author makes of it. *Locke.*  
 2. Qualities that make a thing proper for any purpose.  
 Rice is of excellent *use* for illnesses of the stomach, that proceed from cold or moist humours; a great digester and restorer of appetite. *Temple.*  
 3. Need of; occasion on which a thing can be employed.  
 This will secure a father to my child;  
 That done, I have no father *use* for life. *A. Phillips.*  
 4. Advantage received; power of receiving advantage.  
 More figures in a picture than are necessary, our author calls figures to be let; because the picture has no *use* for them. *Dryden's Duguesne.*  
 5. Convenience; help.  
 Distinct growth in knowledge, carries its own light in every step of its progression; than which nothing is of more *use* to the understanding. *Locke.*  
 Nothing would be of greater *use* towards the improvement of knowledge and politeness, than some effectual method for correcting, enlarging, and ascertaining our language. *Swift.*  
 When will my friendship be of *use* to thee? *A. Phillips.*  
 6. Usage; customary act.  
 That which those nations did *use*, having been also in *use* with others, the ancient Roman laws do forbid. *Hooker, b. iv.*  
 He, that first brought the word sham, wheedle, or banter in *use*, put together, as he thought fit, those ideas he made it stand for. *Locke.*  
 7. Practice; habit.  
 Sweetness, truth, and ev'ry grace,  
 Which time and *use* are wont to teach,  
 The eye may in a moment reach,  
 And read distinctly in her face. *Waller.*  
 8. Custom; common occurrence.  
 O Caesar! these things are beyond all *uses*.  
 And I do fear them. *Shakespeare. Julius Caesar.*  
 9. Interest; money paid for the use of money.  
 If it be good, thou hast received it from God, and then thou art more obliged to pay duty and tribute, *use*, and principal to him. *Taylor's Rule of Holy Living.*  
 Most of the learned, both heathen and christian, assert the taking of *use* to be utterly unlawful; yet the divines of the reformed church beyond the seas, do generally affirm it to be lawful. *South's Sermons.*

# USE

**TO USE.** *v. a.* [*user*, Fr. *usus*, Lat.]  
 1. To employ to any purpose.  
 You're welcome,  
 Most learned rev'rend Sir, into our kingdom;  
 Use us and it. *Shakespeare. Hen. VIII.*  
 They could *use* both the right hand and the left, in hurling stones and shooting arrows. *Chr. xii. 2.*  
 Two trumpets of silver, that thou mayest *use* for the calling of the assembly. *Num. x. 2.*  
 He was unhappily too much *used* as a check upon the Lord Coventry; and when that lord perplexed their counsels with inconvenient objections, the authority of the Lord Manchester was fill called upon. *Clarendon.*  
 These words of God to Cain, are, by many interpreters, understood in a quite different sense than what our author *uses* them in. *Locke.*  
 That prince was *using* all his endeavours to introduce popery, which he openly professed. *Swift.*  
 2. To accustom; to habituate.  
 He that intends to gain th' Olympick prize,  
 Must *use* himself to hunger, heat and cold. *Rafesmon.*  
 Those who think only of the matter, *use* themselves only to speak extempore. *Locke on Education.*  
 3. To treat.  
 I've hitherto been *used* to think  
 A blind officious zeal to serve my king,  
 The ruling principle. *Addison's Cato.*  
 A people long *used* to hardships, lose by degrees the very notions of liberty; they look upon themselves as at mercy. *Sw.*  
 4. To practise.  
 Why dost thou *use* me thus? I know thee not. *Shakespeare.*  
 When he came to ask leave of Solymán that he might depart, he was courteously *used* of him. *Knolles.*  
 I know  
 My Aurengzebe would ne'er have *us'd* me so. *Dryden.*  
 If Virgil or Ovid be thus *us'd*, 'tis no longer to be called their work, when neither the thoughts nor words are drawn from the original. *Dryden.*  
 I love to *use* people according to their own sense of good-breeding. *Tatler, No 86.*  
 Cato has *us'd* me ill; he has refus'd  
 His daughter Marcia to my ardent vows. *Addison's Cato.*  
 Gay is *used* as the friends of Tories are by Whigs, and generally by Tories too. *Pope to Swift.*  
 5. To behave. Out of use.  
 Pray forgive me, if I have *us'd* myself unmannerly. *Shakespeare.*  
**TO USE.** *v. n.*  
 1. To be accustomed; to practise customarily.  
 They *use* to place him that shall be their captain upon a stone, always reserved for that purpose, and placed commonly upon a hill. *Spenser's State of Ireland.*  
 In polling of trees, many do *use* to leave a bough or two on the top, to help to draw up the sap. *Bacon.*  
 A prudent governor, to advance religion, will not consider men's duty but their practice; not what they ought to do, but what they *use* to do. *South's Sermons.*  
 2. To be customarily in any manner; to be wont.  
 Fears *use* to be represented in such an imaginary fashion, as they rather dazzle men's eyes, than open them. *Bacon.*  
 Snakes that *use* within the house for shade,  
 Securely lurk, and, like a plague, invade  
 Thy cattle with venom. *Mary's Virgil.*  
 The waters going and returning as the waves and great commotions of the sea *use* to do, retired leisurely. *Burnet.*  
 Conduct me well  
 In these strange ways, where never foot did *use*. *Spenser.*  
 3. To frequent. Obsolete.  
 Ye vallies low, where the mild whisper *uses*  
 Of shades, and wanton winds, and gushing brooks. *Milton.*  
**USEFUL.** *adj.* [*use* and *full*.] Convenient; profitable to any end; conducive or helpful to any purpose.  
 Providence would only enter mankind into the *useful* knowledge of her treasures, leaving the rest to employ our industry. *Moré's Antidote.*  
 Gold and silver being little *useful* to the life of man, in proportion to food, raiment, and carriage, has its value only from the content of men. *Locke.*  
 That the legislature should have power to change the succession, is very *useful* towards preserving our religion and liberty. *Swift.*  
 Deliver a particular account of the great and *useful* things already performed. *Swift.*  
**USEFULLY.** *adv.* [from *useful*.] In such a manner as to help forward some end.  
 In this account they must constitute two at least, male and female, in every species; which chance could not have made so very nearly alike, without copying, nor so *usefully* differing, without contrivance. *Bentley's Sermons.*  
**USEFULNESS.** *n. f.* Conduciveness or helpfulness to some end.

# USU

The grandeur of the commonwealth shows itself chiefly in works that were necessary or convenient. On the contrary, the magnificence of Rome, under the emperors, was rather for ostentation, than any real *usefulness*. *Addison.*  
**USELESSLY.** *adv.* [from *useless*.] Without the quality of answering any purpose.  
 In a sauntering humour, some, out of custom, let a good part of their lives run *uselessly* away, without business or recreation. *Locke.*  
**USELESSNESS.** *n. f.* [from *useless*.] Unfitness to any end.  
 He made a learned discourse on the trouble, *usefulness*, and indecency of foxes wearing tails. *L'Estrange.*  
 He would convince them of the vanity and *usefulness* of that learning, which makes not the possessor a better man. *South.*  
**USELESS.** *adj.* [from *use*.] Answering no purpose; having no end.  
 So have I seen the lost clouds pour  
 Into the sea an *useless* shower;  
 And the vex'd sailors curse the rain,  
 For which poor shepherds pray'd in vain. *Waller.*  
 The hurtful teeth of vipers are *useless* to us, and yet are parts of their bodies. *Boyle.*  
 His friend, on whose assistance he most relied, either proves false and forsakes him, or looks on with an *useless* pity, and cannot help him. *Rogers's Sermons.*  
 The waterman forlorn along the shore,  
 Penive reclines upon his *useless* oar. *Gay.*  
**USER.** *n. f.* [from *use*.] One who uses.  
 Such things, which, by imparting the delight to others, makes the *user* thereof welcome, as music, dancing, hunting, feasting, riding. *Sidney.*  
 My lord received from the countess of Warwick, a lady powerful in the court, and indeed a virtuous *user* of her power, the best advice that was ever given. *Watson.*  
**USHER.** *n. f.* [*usher*, Fr.]  
 1. One whose business is to introduce strangers, or walk before a person of high rank.  
 The wife of Antony  
 Should have an army for an *usher*, and  
 The neighs of horse to tell her approach  
 Long ere she did appear. *Shakespeare. Ant. and Cleopatra.*  
 You make guards and *ushers* march before, and then enters your prince. *Tatler, No 53.*  
 Gay paid his courtship with the croud,  
 As far as modest pride allow'd;  
 Rejects a servile *usher's* place,  
 And leaves St. James's in disgrace. *Swift.*  
 2. An under-teacher; one who introduces young scholars to higher learning.  
 Though grammar profits less than rhetoric's,  
 Yet ev'n in those his *usher* claims a share. *Dryden.*  
**TO USHER.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To introduce as a forerunner or harbinger; to forerun.  
 No fun shall ever *usher* forth my honours,  
 Or gild again the noble troops that waited  
 Upon my smiles. *Shakespeare's Hen. VIII.*  
 The sun,  
 Declin'd, was halting now with prone career  
 To th' ocean illes, and in th' ascending scale  
 Of heav'n, the stars, that *usher* evening, rose. *Milton.*  
 As the deluge is represented a disruption of the abyss, so the future combustion of the earth is to be *usher'd* in, and accompanied with violent impressions upon nature, and the chief will be earthquakes. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*  
 With songs and dance we celebrate the day,  
 And with due honours *usher* in the May. *Dryden.*  
 The Examiner was *usher'd* into the world by a letter, setting forth the great genius of the author. *Addison.*  
 Oh name for ever sad! for ever dear!  
 Still breath'd in sighs, still *usher'd* with a tear. *Pope.*  
**USQUEBAUGH.** *n. f.* [An Irish and Erse word, which signifies the water of life.] It is a compounded distilled spirit, being drawn on aromatics; and the Irish fort is particularly distinguished for its pleasant and mild flavour. The Highland fort is somewhat hotter; and, by corruption, in Scottish they call it *usqueba*.  
**USTION.** *n. f.* [*ustion*, Fr. *ustus*, Lat.] The act of burning; the state of being burned.  
**USTIOUS.** *adj.* [*ustium*, Latin.] Having the quality of burning.  
 The power of a burning glass is by an *ustious* quality in the mirror or glass, arising from a certain unknown substantial form. *Watts.*  
**USUAL.** *adj.* [*usuel*, Fr.] Common; frequent; customary; frequently occurring.  
 Consultation with oracles was a thing very *usual* and frequent in their times. *Hooker, b. i.*  
 Could I the care of Providence deserve,  
 Heav'n must destroy me, if it would preserve:  
 And that's my fate, or sure it would have sent  
 Some *usual* evil for my punishment. *Dryden.*



U S U

**USUALLY**, *adv.* [from *usual*.] Commonly; frequently; customarily.  
 If men's desires are *usually* as large as their abilities, what course we took to allure the former, by that we might engage the latter. *South's Sermons.*  
 Where men err against this method, it is *usually* on purpose, and to shew their learning. *Swift.*  
**USUALNESS**, *n. f.* [from *usual*.] Commonness; frequency.  
**USUCAPTION**, *n. f.* [*usus* and *capio*, Lat.] In the civil law, the acquisition of the property of a thing, by possession and enjoyment thereof for a certain term of years prescribed by law. *Dic.*  
**USURU'CT.** *n. f.* [*usufructus*, Fr. *usus* and *fructus*, Lat.] The temporary use, enjoyment of the profits, without power to alienate.  
 The persons receiving the same, have only the *usufruct* thereof, and not any fee or inheritance therein. *Ayliffe.*  
**USURU'CTUARY**, *n. f.* [*usufructuarius*, Fr. *usufructuarius*, Lat.] One that has the use and temporary profit, not the property of a thing.  
 The persons of parishes are not in law accounted proprietors, but only *usufructuaries*, as having no right of fee simple vested in them. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*  
**TO USURE**, *n. f.* [*usura*, Lat.] To practice usury; to take interest for money.  
 Is this the balsam that the *usuring* senate  
 Pours into captains wounds? *Shaksp. Timon of Athens.*  
**USURER**, *n. f.* [*usurier*, Fr. *usura*, Lat.] One who puts money out at interest. Commonly used for one that takes exorbitant interest.  
 Fie; thou sham'st thy shape, thy love, thy wit;  
 Which, like an *usurer*, abound'st in all,  
 And usest none in that true use indeed,  
 Which should bedeck thy shape, thy love, thy wit. *Shak.*  
 When *usurers* tell their gold i' th' field,  
 And bawds and whores do churches build, *Shaksp. Lear.*  
 If thou lend money to any that is poor, thou shalt not be to him as an *usurer*, nor lay upon him usury. *Ex. xxii. 25.*  
 There may be no commutative injustice, while each retains a mutual benefit, the *usurer* for his money, the borrower for his industry. *Child on Trade.*  
 The asses *usuræ* occasioned great tumults among the people; yet he that took it was not reckoned to transgress any law; and there were some greedy *usurers* that exacted double, triple. *Arbutnot on Coins.*  
**USURIOUS**, *adj.* [*usuaire*, Fr. from *usury*.] Given to the practice of usury; exorbitantly greedy of profit.  
 For every hour that thou wilt spare me now,  
 I will allow,  
*Usurious* god of love, twenty to thee,  
 When with my brown my grey hairs equal be. *Donne.*  
**TO USURP**, *v. a.* [*usurper*, Fr. *usurper*, Lat.] To possess by force or intrusion; to seize, or possess without right.  
 So ugly a darkness, as if it would prevent the night's coming, *usurped* the day's right. *Sidney, b. ii.*  
 Not having the natural superiority of fathers, their power must be *usurped*, and then unlawful; or if lawful, then granted or consented unto by them over whom they exercise the same, or else given them extraordinarily from God. *Hooker.*  
 In as much as the due estimation of heavenly truth dependeth wholly upon the known and approved authority of those famous oracles of God, it greatly behoveth the church to have always most special care, humane inventions *usurp* the room and title of divine worship. *Hooker, b. v.*  
 Victorious prince of York!  
 Before I see thee seated in that throne,  
 Which now the house of Lancaster *usurps*,  
 These eyes shall never close. *Shaksp. Hen. VI.*  
 What art thou, that *usurp'st* this time of night,  
 Together with that fair and warlike form?  
 Their fox-like thefts are so rank, as a man may find whole pages *usurp'd* from one author. *B. Johnson.*  
 So he dies,  
 But soon revives; death over him no pow'r  
 Shall long *usurp*: ere the third dawning light  
 Return, the stars of morn shall see him rise  
 Out of his grave. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. xii.*  
 All fountains of the deep  
 Broke up, shall heave the ocean to *usurp*  
 Beyond all bounds, 'till inundation rise  
 Above the highest hills. *Milton.*  
 Farewell court,  
 Where vice not only hath *usurp'd* the place,  
 But the reward, and even the name of virtue. *Denham.*  
 Your care about your banks infers a fear  
 Of threatening floods and inundations near:  
 If so, a just reprice would only be  
 Of what the land *usurp'd* upon the sea. *Dryden.*  
 Who next *usurps*, will a just prince appear,  
 So much your ruin will his reign endear. *Dryden.*

U T I

Struggling in vain, impatient of her load,  
 And lab'ring underneath the pond'rous God;  
 The more she strove to shake him from her breast,  
 With more and far superior force he press'd;  
 Commands his entrance, and, without controul,  
*Usurps* her organs, and inspires her soul. *Dryden.*  
 Who's this, that dares *usurp*  
 The guards and habit of Numidia's prince? *Addison's Cato.*  
**USURPATION**, [*usurpation*, Fr. from *usurp.*] Forcible, unjust, illegal seizure or possession.  
 The Piercies,  
 Finding his *usurpation* most unjust,  
 Endeavour'd my advancement to the throne. *Shaksp. Lear.*  
 Succeeding kings recovery of their right from unjust *usurpations*, shall never be prejudiced by any act of mine. *K. Char.*  
 To raise a tempest on the sea was *usurpation* on the prerogative of Neptune, who had given him no leave. *Dryden.*  
 O baleness to support a tyrant throne,  
 And crush your freeborn brethren of the world!  
 Nay, to become a part of *usurpation*,  
 To espouse the tyrant's person and her crimes. *Dryden.*  
 Whatever opposition was made to the *usurpations* of K. James, proceeded altogether from the church of England. *Swift.*  
**USURPER**, *n. f.* [from *usurp.*] One who seizes or possesses that to which he has no right. It is generally used of one who excludes the right heir from the throne.  
 Ever since he hath continued his first *usurped* power,  
 And now exacteth upon all men what he list: so that now to subdue or expel an *usurper*, should be no unjust enterprise, but a restitution of ancient right unto the crown. *Spenser.*  
 Richard duke of York,  
 Was rightful heir unto the English crown;  
 And that your majesty was an *usurper*. *Shaksp. Lear.*  
 But this *usurper*, his encroachment proud,  
 Stays not on man; to God his tow'r intends  
 Siege and defiance. *Milton.*  
 Few *usurpers* to the shades descend  
 By a dry death, or with a quiet end.  
 He griev'd, the land he freed should be oppress'd,  
 And he less for it than *usurpers* do. *Dryden.*  
**USURPINGLY**, *adv.* [from *usurp.*] Without just claim.  
 Lay aside the sword,  
 Which sways *usurpingly* these several titles,  
 And put the same into young Arthur's hand,  
 Thy right royal sovereign. *Shaksp. Lear's K. John.*  
**USURY**, [*usuræ*, Fr. *usura*, Lat.]  
 1. Money paid for the use of money; interest.  
 He that high does sit, and all things see,  
 With equal eyes, their merits to relore;  
 Behold, what ye this day have done for me,  
 And what I cannot quit, requite with *usury*. *Fairy Queen.*  
 The wisest day is come at last,  
 That shall, for all the pains and sorrows past,  
 Pay to her *usury* of long delight. *Spenser.*  
 Our angles are like money put to *usury*; they may thrive,  
 though we sit still and do nothing. *Walton's Angler.*  
 What he borrows from the antients, he repays with *usury* of his own; in coin as good, and almost as universally valuable. *Dryden's Dedication to Juvenal.*  
 2. The practice of taking interest. It is commonly used with some reproach.  
*Usury* bringeth the treasure of a realm into few hands: for the *usurer* being at certainties, and others at uncertainties, at the end, most of the money will be in the box. *Bacon.*  
**UTENSIL**, *n. f.* [*utensile*, Fr. *utensile*, low Lat.] An instrument for any use, such as the vessels of the kitchen, or tools of a trade.  
 Burn but his books; he has brave utensils,  
 Which, when he has a house, he'll deck withal. *Shaksp. Lear.*  
 Mules after these, camels and dromedaries,  
 And waggons fraught with utensils of war. *Milton.*  
 Tithes and lands given to God are never; and plate, vestments, and other sacred utensils, are seldom consecrated. *South.*  
 The springs of life their former vigour feel;  
 Such zeal he had for that vile utensil. *Garrick's Dispensary.*  
**UTERINE**, *adj.* [*uterin*, Fr. *uterinus*, Lat.] Belonging to the womb.  
 In hot climates, and where the uterine parts exceed in heat, by the coldness of some simple, they may be reduced unto a conceptive constitution. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*  
 The vessels of the interior glandulous substance of the womb, are contorted with turnings and meanders, that they might accommodate themselves without danger of rupture to the necessary extension of the uterine substance. *Ray.*  
**UTERUS**, *n. f.* [Latin.] The womb.  
**UTILITY**, *n. f.* [*utilité*, Fr. *utilitas*, Lat.] Usefulness; profit; convenience; advantage.  
 Those things which have long gone together, are confederate; whereas new things piece not so well; but though they help by their *utility*, yet they trouble by their inconstancy. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*  
 Should

U T T

Should we blindly obey the restraints of physicians and astrologers, we should confine the *utility* of physick unto a very few days. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*  
 M. Zulichem desired me that I would give a relation of the cure of the gout, that might be made publick, as a thing which might prove of common *utility* to so great numbers as were subject to that disease. *Temple.*  
**UTIS**, *n. f.* A word which probably is corrupted, at least, is not now understood.  
 Then here will be old *utis*: it will be an excellent stratagem. *Shaksp. Lear's Hen. IV.*  
**UTMOST**, *adj.* [utmost, Saxon; from *utcep*.]  
 1. Extreme; placed at the extremity.  
 Much like a subtle spider, which doth sit  
 In middle of her web, which spreadeth wide;  
 If ought do touch the *utmost* thread of it,  
 She feels it instantly on ev'ry side. *Davies.*  
 As far remov'd from God and light of heav'n,  
 As from the center thrice to th' *utmost* pole. *Milton.*  
 I went  
 To view the *utmost* limits of the land. *Dryden.*  
 2. Being in the highest degree.  
 I'll undertake to bring him,  
 Where he shall answer by a lawful form,  
 In peace, to his *utmost* peril. *Shaksp. Coriolanus.*  
**UTMOST**, *n. f.* The most that can be; the greatest power; the highest degree.  
 What miseries,  
 Shall be the general's fault, though he perform  
 To the *utmost* of a man. *Shaksp. Coriolanus.*  
 I will be free,  
 Even to the *utmost* as I please in words. *Shaksp. Lear.*  
 Such a confidence, as has employed the *utmost* of its ability to give itself the best information, and clearest knowledge of its duty, that it can, is a rational ground for a man to build such an hope upon. *South.*  
 Try your fortune.—  
 —I have to the *utmost*. Dost thou think me desperate  
 Without just cause? *Dryden's All for Love.*  
 A man, having carefully enquired into all the grounds of probability and unlikeliness, and done his *utmost* to inform himself in all particulars, may come to acknowledge on which side the probability rests. *Locke.*  
 The enemy thinks of raising threecore thousand men: let us perform our *utmost*, and we shall overwhelm them with our multitudes. *Addison.*  
**UTTER**, *adj.* [utter, Saxon.]  
 1. Situate on the outside, or remote from the center.  
 In my flight  
 Through *utter* and through middle darkness borne,  
 I sung of chaos, and eternal night. *Milton's P. Lost, b. iii.*  
 2. Placed without any compass; out of any place.  
 Pursue these fons of darkness; drive them out  
 From all heav'n's bounds, into the *utter* deep. *Milton.*  
 3. Extreme; excessive; utmost. This seems to be Milton's meaning here.  
 Such place eternal justice had prepar'd  
 For those rebellious; here their prison ordain'd  
 In *utter* darkness; and their portion set  
 As far remov'd from God, and light of heav'n,  
 As from the center thrice to th' *utmost* pole. *Milton.*  
 4. Complete; irrevocable.  
 The parliament thought the *utter* taking it away, absolutely necessary for the preservation of the kingdom. *Clarendon.*  
 There could not be any other estimate made of the loss, than by the *utter* refusal of the auxiliary regiments of London and Kent to march farther. *Clarendon, b. viii.*  
 They feel fewer corporal pains, and are *utter* strangers to all those anxious thoughts which disquiet mankind. *Atterbury.*  
**TO UTTER**, *v. a.* [from the adjective; to make publick, or let out; *palam facere*.]  
 1. To speak; to pronounce; to express.  
 Men spake not with the instruments of writing, neither writ with the instruments of speech; and yet things recorded with the one, and *uttered* with the other, may be preached well enough with both. *Hooker.*  
 These very words I've heard him *utter*. *Shaksp. Lear.*  
 There's more gold: but, firrah,  
 We lay the dead are well. Bring it to that,  
 The gold I give thee will I melt, and pour  
 Down thy ill-*uttering* throat. *Shaksp. Lear.*  
 Conceiving and *uttering* from the heart words of falsehood. *Isa. lix. 13.*  
 Shall not they teach thee and tell thee, and *utter* words out of their heart?  
 Who knows but his poor, bleeding heart,  
 Amidst its agonies, remember'd Marcia,  
 And the last words he *utter'd*, call'd me cruel! *Addison.*

V U L

2. To disclose; to discover; to publish.  
 When do partial and sinister affections more *utter* themselves, than when an election is committed to many? *Whitig.*  
 Were it folly to be modest in *uttering* what is known to all the world?  
 I meant my words should not reach your ears; but what I *utter'd* was most true. *Dryden's All for Love.*  
 3. To sell; to vend.  
 Such mortal drugs I have, but Mantua's law  
 Is death to any he that *utters* them. *Shaksp. Rom. and Juliet.*  
 They bring it home, and *utter* it commonly by the name of Newfoundland fish. *Abbot's Descrip. of the World.*  
 The Devonshire and Somersetshire graiers feed yearly great droves of cattle in the north quarter of Cornwall, and *utter* them at home. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*  
 4. To disperse; to emit at large.  
 To preserve us from ruin, the whole kingdom should continue in a firm resolution never to receive or *utter* this fatal coin. *Swift.*  
**UTTERABLE**, *adj.* [from *utter*.] Expressible; such as may be uttered.  
**UTTERANCE**, *n. f.* [from *utter*.]  
 1. Pronunciation; manner of speaking.  
 He, with *utterance* grave, and countenance sad,  
 From point to point discours'd his voyage. *Fa. Queen.*  
 2. [*Ourance*, Fr.] Extremity; terms of extreme hostility.  
 Of him I gather'd honour;  
 Which he to seek of me again perforce,  
 Behoves me keep at *utterance*. *Shaksp. Cymbeline.*  
 Mine eternal jewel  
 Giv'n the common enemy of man,  
 To make them kings; the seed of Banquo kings!  
 Rather than so, come, fate, into the list,  
 And champion me to th' *utterance*. *Shaksp. Macbeth.*  
 3. Vocal expression; emission from the mouth.  
 'Till Adam, though no less than Eve abash'd,  
 At length gave *utterance* to these words constrain'd. *Milton.*  
 Speaking is a sensible expression of the notions of the mind, by several discriminations of *utterance* of voice, used as signs, having by content several determinate significancies. *Holder.*  
 There have been some inventions, which have been able for the *utterance* of articulate sounds, as the speaking of certain words. *Wilkins's Math. Magic.*  
 Many a man thinks admirably well, who has a poor *utterance*; while others have a charming manner of speech, but their thoughts are trifling. *Watts.*  
**UTTERER**, *n. f.* [from *utter*.]  
 1. One who pronounces.  
 2. A divulger; a discloser.  
*Utters* of secrets he from thence debar'd;  
 Babblers of folly, and blazers of crime. *Fa. Queen.*  
 3. A seller; a vender.  
**UTTERLY**, *adv.* [from *utter*.] Fully; completely; perfectly.  
 For the most part, in an ill sense.  
 God, whose property is to shew his mercies then greatest, when they are nearest to be *utterly* despaired. *Hooker, b. iv.*  
 Arguments taken from the authority of men, may not only so far forth as hath been declared, but further also be of some force in human sciences, which force, be it never so small, doth shew that they are not *utterly* naught. *Hooker, b. ii.*  
 All your interest in those territories  
 Is *utterly* bereft you; all is lost. *Shaksp. Hen. VI.*  
 He was so *utterly* tired with an employment so contrary to his humour, that he did not consider the means that would lead him out of it. *Clarendon, b. viii.*  
 While in the flesh we cannot be *utterly* insensible of the afflictions that befall us. *Atterbury.*  
**UTTERMOST**, *adj.* [from *utter*.]  
 1. Extreme; being in the highest degree.  
 Bereave me not,  
 Whereon I live! thy gentle looks, thy aid,  
 Thy counsel, in this *uttermost* distress. *Milton.*  
 2. Most remote.  
 The land, from the *uttermost* end of the straits on Peru side, did go towards the south. *Abbot's Descrip. of the World.*  
**UTTERMOST**, *n. f.* The greatest degree.  
 There needed neither promise nor persuasion to make her do her *uttermost* for her father's service. *Sidney, b. ii.*  
 He cannot have sufficient honour done unto him; but the *uttermost* we can do, we must. *Hooker, b. i.*  
**UVE'OUS**, *adj.* [from *uva*, Lat.]  
 The *uveous* coat, or iris of the eye, hath a muculous power, and can dilate and contract that round hole in it, called the pupil. *Ray on the Creation.*  
**VULCANO**, *n. f.* [Italian.] A burning mountain; volcano.  
 Earth calcin'd, flies off into the air; the ashes of burning mountains, in *vulcano's*, will be carried to great distances. *Arb.*  
**VULGAR**, *adj.* [*vulgaire*, Fr. *vulgaris*, Lat.]  
 1. Plebeian; suited to the common people; practised among the common people.  
 Men



# VUL

Men who have passed all their time in low and vulgar life, cannot have a suitable idea of the several beauties and blemishes in the actions of great men. *Addison.*

2. Mean; low; being of the common rate.  
It requiring too great a sagacity for vulgar minds to draw the line between virtue and vice, no wonder if most men attempt not a laborious scrutiny into things themselves, but only take names and words, and so rest in them. *South.*  
Now wasting years my former strength confound,  
And added woes have bow'd me to the ground;  
Yet by the stubble you may guess the grain,  
And mark the ruins of no vulgar man. *Broome.*

3. Publick; commonly bruited.  
Do you hear aught of a battle toward? —  
—Most sure, and vulgar; every one hears that. *Shakespeare.*  
VULGAR. *n. f.* [vulgaire, Fr.] The common people.  
I'll about;  
Drive away the vulgar from the streets. *Shakespeare.*  
Those men, and their adherents, were then looked upon by the affrighted vulgar, as greater protectors of their laws and liberties than myself. *K. Charles.*  
The vulgar imagine the pretender to have been a child imposed upon the nation by the fraudulent zeal of his parents, and their bigotted counsellors. *Swift.*

VULGARITY. *n. f.* [from vulgar.]  
1. Meanness; state of the lowest people.  
Although their condition may place them many spheres above the multitude; yet are they still within the line of vulgarity and democratical enemies to truth. *Brown.*  
True it is, and I hope I shall not offend their vulgarities, if I say they are daily mocked into error by deivers. *Brown.*

2. Particular instance or specimen of meanness.  
Is the grand sophos of Persius, and the sublimity of Juvenal to be circumscribed with the meanness of words, and vulgarity of expression? *Dryden's Dedication to Juvenal.*  
VULGARLY. *adv.* [from vulgar.] Commonly; in the ordinary manner; among the common people.  
He was, which people much respect  
In princes, and which pleases vulgarly,  
Of goodly pers'nage, and of sweet aspect. *Daniel.*  
He, that believes himself incapable of pardon, goes on without thought of reforming; such an one we call vulgarly a desperate person. *Hammond's Practical Catechism.*  
As it is vulgarly understood, that he cut a passage for his army through these mighty mountains, it may seem incredible. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

VULNERABLE. *adj.* [vulnerabile, Fr. vulnerabilis, Lat.] Susceptive of wounds; liable to external injuries.

# UXO

Let fall thy blade on vulnerable crests;  
I bear a charmed life, which must not yield  
To one of woman born. *Shakespeare. Macbeth.*  
Achilles though dipt in Styx, yet having his heel untouched by that water, although he were fortified elsewhere, he was slain in that part, as only vulnerable in the inferior and brutal part. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

VULNERARY. *adj.* [vuleraire, Fr. vulnerarius, Lat.] Useful in the cure of wounds.  
Try whether the same effect will not ensue, by common vulnerary plaisters. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*  
I kept the orifice open, and prescribed him vulneraries. *Wise man's Surgery.*

TO VULNERATE. *v. a.* [vulnere, Lat.] To wound; to hurt. *De facto* there is such an intercourse between the magnetick unguent and the vulnerated body. *Glover's Scept.*

VULPINE. *adj.* [vulpinus, Lat.] Belonging to a fox.  
VULTURE. *n. f.* [vultur, Lat.] A large bird of prey remarkable for voracity.  
Nor the night raven, that still deadly yells,  
Nor grisly vultures make us once afraid.  
We've willing dames enough, there cannot be  
That vulture in you to devour so many,  
As will to greatness dedicate themselves.  
A rav'nous vulture in his open'd side,  
Her crooked beak and cruel talons try'd. *Dryden.*

VULTURINE. *adj.* [vulturinus, Lat.] Belonging to a vulture.  
VULVA. *n. f.* [vulva, Lat.] In anatomy, a round soft spongy body, suspended from the palate near the foramina of the nostrils over the glottis. *Diet.*  
By an instrument bended up at one end, I got up behind the vulva. *Wise man's Surgery.*

UXORIOUS. *adj.* [uxorius, Lat.] Submissively fond of a wife; infected with connubial dotage.  
Towards his queen he was nothing uxorious, nor scarce indulgent; but companionable and respectful. *Bacon.*  
That uxorious king, whose heart, though large,  
Beguill'd by fair idolatresses, fell  
To idols foul. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*  
How would'st thou insult,  
When I must live uxorious to thy will  
In perfect thralldom, how again betray me?  
UXORIOUSLY. *adv.* [from uxorius.] With fond submission to a wife.  
If thou art thus uxoriously inclin'd  
To bear thy bondage with a willing mind,  
Prepare thy neck. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

UXORIOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from uxorius.] Connubial dotage; fond submission to a wife.



W.

# WAD

**W** is a letter of which the form is not to be found in the alphabets of the learned languages; though it is not improbable that by our *w* is expressed the sound of the Roman *v*, and the Eolick *f*. Both the form and found are excluded from the languages derived from the Latin.  
*W* is sometimes improperly used in diphthongs as a vowel, for *u*, *v*, *u*, *u*, *u*, *u*, the found of *u* consonant is uniform.  
TO WADBLE. *v. n.* [A low, barbarous word.] To shake; to move from side to side.  
If in your work you find it wabble, that is, that one side of the flat inclines to the right or left hand, with soft blows of an hammer set it to rights, and then krew it hard up. *Maxon.*

WAD. *n. f.* [peas hay, Saxon.]  
1. A bundle of straw thrust close together.  
2. Wadd, or black lead, is a mineral of great use and value. *Woodward.*

WADDING. *n. f.* [from wad, wad, Islandick.] A kind of soft stuff loosely woven, with which the skirts of coats are stuffed out.  
TO WADDELE. *v. n.* [wagghelen, Dutch, to waggle; whence, by a casual corruption, waddle.] To shake, in walking from side to side; to deviate in motion from a right line.  
She could have run and waddled all about. *Shakespeare.*  
The strutting petticoat smooths and levels all distinctions; while I cannot but be troubled to see so many well-shaped, innocent virgins bloated up, and waddling up and down like big-bellied women. *Spectator, N° 127.*

The farmer's goose,  
Grown fat with corn and sitting still,  
Can scarce get o'er the barn-door fill,  
And hardly waddles forth to cool  
Her belly in the neighb'ring pool.  
A dabchick waddles through the copse  
On feet and wings, and flies, and wades, and hops. *Pope.*  
Dulness, of business the directing soul,  
To human heads like bias to the bowl;  
Which, as more pond'rous, makes their aim more true,  
Obliquely waddling to the mark in view. *Pope.*

TO WADE. *v. n.* [from wadon, Lat. pronounced wadium.]  
1. To walk through the waters; to pass water without swimming.  
We'll wade to the market-place in Frenchmen's blood. *Shakespeare.*  
She waded through the dirt to pluck him off. *Shakespeare.*  
I am in blood  
Stept in so far, that, should I wade no more,  
Returning were as tedious as go o'er. *Shakespeare. Macbeth.*  
He staid seven days at the Craffus, until a bridge was made for the transporting of his army, for that the river was not to be waded over. *Kneller's Hist. of the Turks.*  
Then since fortune's favours fade;  
You that in her arms do sleep,  
Learn to swim, and not to wade,  
For the hearts of kings are deep. *Watson's Poems.*  
With head, hands, wings, or feet pursues his way,  
And swims, or links, or wades, or creeps, or flies. *Milton.*  
It is hard to wade deep in baths where springs arise. *Brown.*  
Fowls that frequent waters, and only wade, have as well long legs as long necks; and those that are made for swimming have feet like oars. *More's Divine Dialogues.*  
Those birds only wade in the water, and do not swim. *More.*  
As when a dabchick waddles through the copse  
On feet and wings, he flies, and wades, and hops. *Pope.*

2. To pass difficultly and laboriously.  
They were not permitted to enter unto war, nor conclude any league of peace, nor to wade through any act of moment between them and foreign states, unless the oracle of God, or his prophets, were first consulted with. *Hooker, b. iii.*  
I have waded through the whole cause, searching the truth by the causes of truth. *Hooker.*  
The substance of those controversies whereunto we have begun to wade, be rather of outward things appertaining to the church, than of any thing wherein the being of the church consisteth. *Hooker, b. iii.*

W.

# WAF

Virtue gives herself light, through darkness far to wade. *Fairy Queen, b. i.*  
I should chuse rather with spitting and scorn to be tumbled into the dust in blood, bearing witness to any known truth of our Lord; than, by a denial of those truths, through blood and perjury wade to a sceptre, and lord it in a throne. *South.*  
'Tis not to my purpose to wade into those bottomless controversies, which, like a gulph, have swallowed up so much time of learned men. *Deasy of Piety.*

The dame  
Now try'd the stairs, and wading through the night,  
Search'd all the deep recess, and issu'd into light. *Dryden.*  
The wrathful God then plunges from above,  
And where in thickest waves the sparkles drove,  
There lights, and wades through fumes, and gropes his way,  
Half-sing'd, half-stiff'd. *Dryden.*  
Simonides, the more he contemplated the nature of the Deity, found that he waded but the more out of his depth; and that he lost himself in the thought. *Addison.*

WAFER. *n. f.* [wasel, Dutch.]  
1. A thin cake.  
Wife, make us a dinner; spare flesh, neither corn;  
Make wafers and cakes, for our sheepe must be shorn. *Tusser.*  
Poor Sancho they persuaded that he enjoyed a great dominion, and then gave him nothing to subsist upon but wafers and marmalade. *Pope.*

2. The bread given in the eucharist by the Romanists.  
That the same body of Christ should be in a thousand places at once; that the whole body should lie hid in a little thin wafer; yet so, that the members thereof should not one run into another, but continue distinct, and have an order agreeable to a man's body, it doth exceed reason. *Hall.*

3. Paste made to close letters.  
TO WAFER. *v. a.* [probably from wafel.]  
1. To carry through the air, or on the water.  
A braver choice of dauntless spirits,  
Than now the English bottoms have waft o'er,  
Did never float upon the swelling tide. *Shakespeare.*  
Our high admiral  
Shall waft them over with our royal fleet. *Shakespeare.*  
Whether cripples, who have lost their thighs, will not sink but float; their lungs being able to waft up their bodies, which are in others overpoised by the hinder legs, we have not made experiment. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*  
Nor dares his transport-veffel cross the waves,  
With such whole bones are not compos'd in graves:  
A hundred years they wander on the shore;  
At length, their penance done, are wafted o'er. *Dryden.*  
Lend to this wretch your hand, and waft him o'er  
To the sweet banks of yon forbidden shore. *Dryden.*  
From hence might first spring that opinion of the vehicles of spirits; the vulgar conceiving that the breath was that wherein the soul was wafted and carried away. *Ray.*  
They before wafted over their troops into Sicily in open vessels. *Arbitrator on Coins.*  
In vain you tell your parting lover,  
You wish fair winds may waft him over:  
Alas! what winds can happy prove,  
That bear me far from what I love? *Prior.*  
Speed the soft intercourse from soul to soul,  
And waft a sigh from Indus to the pole. *Pope.*

2. To beckon; to inform by a sign of any thing moving.  
TO WAFER. *v. n.* To float.  
It wafted nearer yet, and then she knew,  
That what before she but surmisd, was true. *Dryden.*  
Those trumpets his triumphant entry tell,  
And now the shouts waft near the citadel. *Dryden.*

WAFER. *n. f.* [from the verb.]  
1. A floating body.  
From the bellowing east oft the whirlwind's wing  
Sweeps up the burthen of whole wintry plains,  
In one wide waft. *Thomson's Winter.*

2. Motion of a streamer. Used as a token or mean of information at sea.



## WAG

WAGGAGE. *n. f.* [from *wag*.] Carriage by water or air. Not in use.

What ship of Epidaurum stays for me? —  
—A ship you sent me to, to hire *waggage*. *Shakespeare.*

I stalk about her door,  
Like a strange soul upon the Stygian banks,  
Staying for *waggage*. *Shakespeare. Troilus and Cressida.*

WAGGER. *n. f.* [from *wag*.] A passage boat. *Ainsworth.*  
WAGGERS. *n. f.* [from *wag*.] The act of waving. Not in use.

You answer'd not;  
But with an angry *wag* of your hand  
Gave sign for me to leave you. *Shakespeare. Julius Caesar.*

To WAG. *v. a.* [pagan, Saxon; *waggen*, Dutch.] To move lightly; to shake slightly.

I can counterfeit the deep tragedian;  
Tremble and start at *wagging* of a straw. *Shakespeare.*

You may as well forbid the mountain pines  
To *wag* their high tops, and to make a noise,  
When they are fretted with the gusts of heaven. *Shakespeare.*

All that pass, hiss and *wag* their head at thee. *La. ii. 15.*  
Thou canst not *wag* thy finger, or begin  
The least light motion, but it tends to sin. *Dryden.*

So have I seen in black and white,  
A prating thing, a magpye high,  
Majestically stalk;  
A stately, worthless animal,  
That plies the tongue, and *wags* the tail,  
All flutter, pride, and talk. *Swift.*

To WAG. *v. n.*

1. To be in quick or ludicrous motion.  
Be merry, my wife has all;  
For women are shrews, both short and tall;  
'Tis merry in hall, where beards *wag* all. *Shakespeare.*

I will fight with him upon this theme,  
Until my eyelids will no longer *wag*. *Shakespeare. Hamlet.*

2. To go; to be moved.  
I will provoke him to't, or let him *wag*. *Shakespeare.*

Her charms she mutter'd o'er;  
And yet the silly sieve *wags* d'ne'er the more;  
I wept for woe. *Dryden's Theodorus.*

WAG. *n. f.* [pagan, Saxon, to cheat.] Any one ludicrously mischievous; a merry droll.

Cupid the *wag*, that lately conquer'd had  
Wife counsellors, stout captains puissant;  
And ty'd them fast to lead his triumphs bad,  
Glutted with them, now plays with meanness things. *Sidney.*

Was not my lord the verier *wag* o' th' two?  
We wink at *wags*, when they offend, *Shakespeare.*

And spare the boy, in hopes the man may mend. *Dryden.*  
A counsellor never pleaded without a piece of packthread in  
his hand, which he used to twist about a finger all the  
while he was speaking: the *wags* used to call it the thread of  
his discourse. *Addison.*

WAGE. *n. f.* the plural *wages* is now only used. [*wagen*, or  
*wagen*, German; *gages*, Fr.]

1. Pay given for service.

All friends shall taste  
The *wages* of their virtue, and all foes  
The cup of their deservings. *Shakespeare. K. Lear.*

The last petition is for my men; they are the poorest,  
But poverty could never draw them from me;  
That they may have their *wages* duly paid them,  
And something over to remember me. *Shakespeare.*

By Tom Thumb, a fairy page;  
He sent it, and doth him engage,  
By promise of a mighty *wage*,  
It secretly to carry. *Dryden's Nymphid.*

The thing itself is not only our duty, but our glory: and  
he who hath done this work, has, in the very work, partly  
received his *wages*. *South.*

2. Gage; pledge. *Ainsworth.*

To WAGE. *v. a.* [The origination of this word, which is  
now only used in the phrase to *wage war*, is not easily dis-  
covered: *wagen*, in German, is to attempt any thing dan-  
gerous.]

1. To attempt; to venture.  
We must not think the Turk is so unskilful,  
Neglecting an attempt of ease and gain,  
To wake and *wage* a danger profitless. *Shakespeare.*

2. To make; to carry on. Applied to war.  
Return to her, and fifty men dismiss'd!  
No: rather I abjure all roofs, and chuse  
To *wage* against the enemy o' th' air,  
To be a comrade with the wolf. *Shakespeare. K. Lear.*

Your reputation *wages war* with the enemies of your royal  
family, even within their trenches. *Dryden.*

He ponder'd, which of all his sons was fit  
To reign, and *wage* immortal war with wit. *Dryden.*

3. [From *wag*, *wages*.] To set to hire.  
Thou must *wage*  
Thy works for wealth, and life for gold engage. *P. Queen.*

## WAG

4. To take to hire; to hire for pay; to hold in pay; to employ for wages.

I seem'd his follower, not partner; and  
He *wag*'d me with his countenance, as if  
I had been mercenary. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

The officers of the admiralty having places of so good bene-  
fit, it is their parts, being well *waged* and rewarded,  
exactly to look into the found building of ships. *Raleigh.*

The king had erected his courts of ordinary resort, and  
was at the charge not only to *wage* justice and their ministers,  
but also to appoint the safe custody of records. *Bacon.*

This great lord came not over with any great number of  
*waged* soldiers. *Davies's Ireland.*

5. [In law.]

When an action of debt is brought against one, as for  
money or chattels, left or lent the defendant, the defendant  
may *wage* his law; that is, swear, and certain persons with  
him, that he owes nothing to the plaintiff in manner as he  
hath declared. The offer to make the oath is called *wager* of  
law: and when it is accomplished, it is called the making  
or doing of law. *Blount.*

WAGER. *n. f.* [from *wage*, to venture.]

1. A bet; any thing pledged upon a chance or performance.  
Love and mischief made a *wager*, which should have most  
power in me. *Sidney.*

The sea strove with the winds which should be louder;  
and the shrouds of the ship, with a ghastful noise to them that  
were in it, witnessed that their ruin was the *wager* of the  
other's contention. *Sidney, b. ii.*

Full fast the fled, ne ever look'd behind;  
As if her life upon the *wager* lay. *Fairy Queen.*

Besides these plates for horse-races, the *wagers* may be as  
the persons please. *Temple.*

Faction, and favouring this or t'other side,  
Their *wagers* back their wishes. *Dryden.*

If any atheist can stake his soul for a *wager*, against such  
an inexhaustible disproportion; let him never hereafter accuse  
others of credulity. *Bentley's Sermon.*

2. [In law.] An offer to make oath. See to *wage* in law.

Multiplication of actions upon the case were rare formerly, and  
thereby *wager* of law outed, which discouraged many suits. *Hale.*

To WAGER. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To lay; to pledge as a  
bet; to pledge upon some casualty or performance.

'Twas merry, when you *wager*'d on your angling. *Shakespeare.*  
He that will lay much to stake upon every flying story,  
may as well *wager* his estate which way the wind will sit  
next morning. *Government of the Tongue.*

I feed my father's flock;  
What can I *wager* from the common stock? *Dryden.*

WAGES. *n. f.* See WAGE.

WAGGERS. *n. f.* [from *wag*.] Mischievous merriment; ro-  
guish trick; farcical gaiety.

'Tis not the *waggers* or cheats practised among school-  
boys, that make an able man; but the principles of justice,  
generosity, and sobriety. *Lake.*

WAGGISH. *adj.* [from *wag*] Knavishly merry; merrily mis-  
chievous; frolicsome.

Change fear and niceness,  
The handmaids of all women, or, more truly,  
Woman its pretty self, to *waggish* courage. *Shakespeare.*

This new conceit is the *waggish* suggestion of some fly and  
sculking atheists. *Morley's Divine Dialogues.*

A company of *waggish* boys watching of frogs at the side of  
a pond, still as any of them put up their heads, they would  
be pelting them down with stones. Children, says one of  
the frogs, you never consider, that though this may be play  
to you, 'tis death to us. *L'Estrange.*

As boys, on holidays let loose to play,  
Lay *waggish* traps for girls that pass that way;  
Then shout to see in dirt and deep distress  
Some silly cit. *Dryden.*

WAGGISHNESS. *n. f.* [from *waggish*.] Merry mischief.

A christian boy in Constantinople had like to have been  
stoned for giggling, in a *waggishness*, a long billed fowl. *Bacon.*

To WAGGLE. *v. n.* [*wagghelen*, German.] To waddle; to  
move from side to side.

The sport Basilus would shew to Zelmane, was the  
mounting of his hawk at a heron, which getting up on his  
*waggle* wings with pain, as though the air next to the  
earth were not fit for his great body to fly through, was now  
grown to diminish the sight of himself. *Sidney.*

Why do you go nodding and *waggle* so, as if hip-shot?  
says the goole to her goelling. *L'Estrange.*

WAGON. *n. f.* [pagan, Sax. *waghen*, Dutch; *wagen*, Icelandic.]

1. A heavy carriage for burthens.  
The Hungarian tents, were enclosed round with *waggons*,  
one chained to another. *Kneller's Hist. of the Turks.*

2. A chariot. Not in use.  
Now fair Phœbus 'gan decline in haste,  
His weary *waggon* to the western vale. *Spenser.*

Then

## WAI

Then to her *waggon* she betak'd;  
And with her bears the witch. *Spenser.*

O Proserpina,  
For the flowers now that frighted thou let'st fall  
From Dis's *waggon*. *Shakespeare.*

Her *waggon* spoked made of long spinners legs;  
The covers, of the wings of grasshoppers. *Shakespeare.*

WAGGONER. *n. f.* [from *wagon*.] One who drives a wa-  
gon.

By this, the northern *waggoner* had set  
His sevenfold team behind the steadfast star;  
That was in ocean waves yet never wet. *Fairy Queen, b. i.*

Gallop apace, you fiery-footed steeds;  
Tow'rd Phœbus' mansion! such a *waggoner*  
As Phaeton would whip you to the west. *Shakespeare.*

A *waggoner* took notice upon the creaking of a wheel,  
that it was the worst wheel that made most noise. *L'Estrange.*

The *waggoners* that cur'd their standing teams,  
Would wake e'en drowsy Drusus from his dreams. *Dryden.*

I described to him the life and the nature of it; and the  
next day the *waggoners* arrived with it. *Gulliver's Travels.*

WAGTAIL. *n. f.* A bird. *Ainsworth.*

WAG. *v. a.* [I suppose for *waggle*.] Crushed.  
His horse *wag* in the back, and shoulder shotten. *Shakespeare.*

WAG. *n. f.* [*waggon*, *waggon*, law Lat. from *wagon*.] Goods  
found, but claim'd by no body; that of which every one  
waves the claim. Commonly written *wag*. *Ainsworth.*

To WAIL. *v. a.* [*guolare*, Italian.] To moan; to lament; to  
bemoan.

Wife men ne'er *wail* their present woes,  
But presently prevent the ways to *wail*. *Shakespeare.*

Say, if my spouse maintains her royal trust?  
Or if no more her absent lord she *wails*,  
But the false woman o'er the wife prevails? *Pope.*

To WAIL. *v. n.* To grieve audibly; to express sorrow.  
Son of man *wail* for the multitude. *Ez. xxxii. 18.*

I will *wail* and howl. *Mic. i. 8.*

WAIL. *n. f.* Audible sorrow.  
Around the woods  
She sighs her song, which with her *wail* resound. *Thomson.*

WAILING. *n. f.* [from *wail*.] Lamentation; moan; audible  
sorrow.

The camp filled with lamentation and mourning, which  
would be increased by the weeping and *wailing* of them,  
which should never see their brethren. *Kneller.*

Other cries amongst the Irish, favour of the Scythian bar-  
barism; as the lamentations of their burials, with despairful  
outcries, and immoderate *wailings*. *Spenser's Ireland.*

Take up *wailing* for us, that our eyes may run down with  
tears. *Jer. ix. 18.*

The *wailings* of a maiden I recite. *Gay.*

WAILFUL. *adj.* [from *wail* and *full*.] Sorrowful; mourn-  
ful.

Lay time to tangle her desires  
By *wailful* sonnets, whose composed rhimes  
Should be full fraught with serviceable vows. *Shakespeare.*

WAIN. *n. f.* [contracted from *wagon*.] A carriage.  
There ancient night arriving, did alight  
From her high weary *wain*. *Spenser.*

Yours be the harvest; 'tis the beggar's gain,  
To glean the fallings of the loaded *wain*. *Dryden.*

WAINROPE. *n. f.* [*wain* and *rope*.] A large cord, with which  
the load is tied on the wagon.

Oxen and *wainropes* cannot hale them together. *Shakespeare.*

WAINSCOT. *n. f.* [*waghschot*, Dutch.] The inner wooden co-  
vering of a wall.

Some have the veins more varied and chambletted; as  
oak, whereof *wainscot* is made. *Bacon.*

She never could part with plain *wainscot* and clean hang-  
ings. *Arbutnot.*

A rat your utmost rage defies,  
That safe behind the *wainscot* lies. *Swift.*

To WAINSCOT. *v. a.* [*waghschotten*, Dutch.]

1. To line walls with boards.  
Musick foundeth better in chambers *wainscotted*, than  
hanged. *Bacon.*

2. To line in general.  
It is most curiously lined, or *wainscotted*, with a white testa-  
cous crust, of the same substance and thickness with the  
*tubuli marini*. *Grew.*

One side commands a view of the garden, and the other is  
*wainscotted* with looking-glasses. *Addison's Guardian.*

WAIN. *n. f.* [In carpentry.] A piece of timber two yards long,  
and a foot broad. *Bailey.*

WAI. *n. f.* [*gwaf*, Welsh; from the verb *gwafon*, to press  
or bind.]

1. The smallest part of the body; the part below the ribs.  
The one seem'd woman to the *wai*, and fair,  
But ended foul in many a scaly fold,  
Voluminous and vast. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. ii.*

## WAI

She, as a veil, down to her slender *wai*,  
Her unadorned golden tresses wore, *Milton's Par. Lost, b. iv.*

Dishevel'd.  
They set'd, and with entangling folds embrac'd,  
His neck twice compassing, and twice his *wai*. *Denham.*

Stiff stays constrain her slender *wai*. *Gay.*

2. The middle deck, or floor of a ship.  
Sheets of water from the clouds are sent,  
Which hissing through the planks, the flames prevent,  
And stop the fiery pest: four ships alone  
Burn to the *wai*, and for the fleet atone. *Dryden.*

To WAIT. *v. a.* [*wachten*, Dutch.]

1. To expect; to stay for.  
Bid them prepare within;  
I am to blame to be thus *waited* for. *Shakespeare.*

Aw'd with these words, in camps they still abide,  
And *wait* with longing looks their promis'd guide. *Dryden.*

Such courage did the ancient heroes show,  
Who, when they might prevent, would *wait* the blow. *Dryden.*

2. To attend; to accompany with submission or respect.  
He chose a thousand horse, the flow'r of all  
His warlike troops, to *wait* the funeral. *Dryden.*

3. To attend as a consequence of something.  
Remorse and heaviness of heart shall *wait* thee;  
And everlasting anguish be thy portion. *Rowe.*

4. To watch as an enemy.  
He is *waited* for the sword. *Job xv. 22.*

To WAIT. *v. n.*

1. To expect; to stay in expectation.  
All the days of my appointed time will I *wait* till my  
change come. *Job xiv. 14.*

The poultry stand  
*Waiting* upon her charitable hand. *Gay.*

2. To pay servile or submissive attendance.  
Though Syrinx your Pan's mistress were,  
Yet Syrinx well might *wait* on her. *Milton's Arcades.*

One morning *waiting* on him at Caulham, smiling upon  
me, he said, he could tell me some news of myself. *Denham.*

Fortune and victory he did pursue,  
To bring them, as his slaves, to *wait* on you. *Dryden.*

A parcel of soldiers robbed a farmer of his poultry, and  
then made him *wait* at table. *Swift.*

3. To attend. A phrase of ceremony.  
The dinner is on the table; my father desires your wor-  
ship's company. —  
I will *wait* on him. *Shakespeare. Merry Wives of Windsor.*

4. To stay; not to depart from.  
How shall we know when to *wait* for, when to decline  
persecution. *South's Sermons.*

With Vulcan's rage the rising winds conspire,  
And near our palace rolls the flood of fire:  
Haste, my dear father, 'tis no time to *wait*,  
And load my shoulders with a willing freight. *Dryden.*

I know, if I am deprived of you, I die:  
But oh! I die, if I *wait* longer for you. *A. Philips.*

5. To stay by reason of some hindrance.

6. To look watchfully.  
It is a point of cunning to *wait* upon him, with whom you  
speak, with your eye, as the Jesuits give it in precept. *Bacon.*

7. To lie in ambush as an enemy.  
Such ambush *waited* to intercept thy way. *Milton.*

8. To follow as a consequence.  
It will import those men who dwell careless, to enter into  
serious consultation how they may avert that ruin, which *waits*  
on such a supine temper. *Decay of Piety.*

WAIT. *n. f.* Ambush; insidious and secret attempts.  
If he hurl at him by laying of *wait*, that he die; he that  
smote him shall be put to death. *Num. xxxv. 20.*

Why fast thou like an enemy in *wait*? *Milton.*

WAITER. *n. f.* [from *wait*.] An attendant; one who attends  
for the accommodation of others.

Let the drawers be ready with wine and fresh glasses;  
Let the *waiters* have eyes, though their tongues must be  
ty'd. *B. Johnson's Tavern Academy.*

The least tart or pie,  
By any *waiter* there stolen and set by. *Bp. Corbett.*

A man of fire is a general enemy to all the *waiters* where  
you drink. *Tatler, N<sup>o</sup>. 61.*

The *waiters* stand in ranks; the yocunen cry,  
Make room. *Swift.*

WAITING gentlewoman. } *n. f.* [from *wait*.] An upper ser-  
vant, who attends on a lady in  
WAITING maid. } her chamber.

He made me mad,  
To talk to like a *waiting-gentlewoman*,  
Of guns, and drums, and wounds. *Shakespeare. Hen. IV.*

Flibbertigibbet, prince of mopping and mowing, since pos-  
sesses chamber-maids and *waiting-women*. *Shakespeare. K. Lear.*

The *waiting-woman* might be conversant in romances. *Swift.*

The *waiting-maid* hopes to ingratiate herself. *Swift.*

To



## WAK

To WAKE. *v. n.* [*wakan*, Gothick; *pacian*, Saxon; *waechen*, Dutch.]

1. To watch; not to sleep.  
All night she watch'd, ne once a-down would lay  
Her dainty limbs in her sad dremiment,  
But praying still did *wake*, and *waking* did lament. *Spenser.*  
The father *waketh* for the daughter, and the care for her  
taketh away sleep. *Ecclesiast. xlii. 9.*

Thou holdest mine eyes *waking*. *Pf. lxxvii. 4.*  
In the valley of Jehoshaphat,  
The judging God shall close the book of fate;  
And there the last affizes keep,  
For those who *wake*, and those who sleep. *Dryden.*  
I cannot think any time, *waking* or sleeping, without be-  
ing sensible of it. *Locke.*

2. To be roused from sleep.  
Each tree stirr'd appetite, whereto I *wak'd*. *Milton.*
3. To cease to sleep.

The sisters awaked from dreams, which flattered them with  
more comfort, than their *waking* would consent to. *Sidney.*  
Come, thou powerful God,  
And thy leaden charming rod,  
Dipt in the Lethæan lake,  
O'er his watchful temples shake,  
Left he should sleep, and never *wake*. *Denham.*

4. To be put in action; to be excited.  
Gentle airs to fan the earth now *wak'd*. *Milton.*

To WAKE. *v. a.* [*peccian*, Saxon; *wecken*, Dutch.]

1. To rouse from sleep.  
They *wak'd* each other, and I stood and heard them. *Sha.*  
The wagoners that curse their standing teams,  
Would *wake* e'en drowsy Drusus from his dreams. *Dryden.*  
Shock, who thought he slept too long,  
Leap'd up, and *wak'd* his mistress with his tongue. *Pope.*
2. To excite; to put in motion, or action.  
Prepare war, *wake* up the mighty men; let them come  
up. *Jer. iii. 9.*

Thine, like Amphion's hand, had *wak'd* the stone,  
And from destruction call'd the rising town;  
Nor could he burn so fast, as thou couldst build, *Prior.*  
What thou've said,  
Has *wak'd* a thought in me, which may be lucky. *Rowe.*

3. To bring to life again, as if from the sleep of death.  
To raise the genius, and to mend the heart. *Prel. to Cato.*  
To bring to life again, as if from the sleep of death,  
To second life, *Milton.*

Wak'd in the renovation of the just.  
WAKE. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. The feast of the dedication of the church, formerly kept by  
watching all night.  
Fill oven full of flavnes, Ginnie passe not for sleepe,  
Tomorrow thy father his *wake*-daie will keepe. *Tusser.*  
The droiling peasant scarce thinks there is any world beyond  
his village, nor gaiety beyond that of a *wake*. *Gov. of Tongue.*  
Putting all the Grecian actors down,  
And winning at a *wake* their parsley crown. *Dryden.*  
Sometimes the vulgar will of mirth partake,  
And have excessive doings at their *wake*. *King's Art of Cook.*

2. Vigils; state of forbearing sleep.  
By dimpled brook, and fountain brim,  
The wood-nymphs deckt with daisies trim,  
Their merry *wakes* and pastimes keep:  
What hath night to do with sleep? *Milton.*

WAKEFUL. *adj.* [*wake* and *full*.] Not sleeping; vigilant.  
Before her gate high God did sweat ordain,  
And *wakeful* watches ever to abide. *Spenser.*  
Why dost thou shake thy leaden sceptre? go,  
Bestow thy poppy upon *wakeful* woe,  
Sickness and sorrow, whose pale lids ne'er know  
Thy downy finger; dwell upon their eyes,  
Shut in their tears; shut out their miseries. *Crashaw.*

3. To be put in action; to be excited.  
All thy fears,  
Thy *wakeful* terrors, affrighting dreams,  
Have now their full reward. *Denham's Sophy.*  
Dissembling sleep, but *wakeful* with the fright,  
The day takes off the pleasure of the night. *Dryden.*

WAKEFULNESS. *n. f.* [from *wakeful*.]

1. Want of sleep.  
Other perfumes are fit to be used in burning agues, con-  
sumptions, and too much *wakefulness*. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*
2. Forbearance of sleep.

To WAKE. *v. n.* [from *wake*.] To wake; to cease from  
sleep; to be roused from sleep.

1. To rouse from sleep.  
Early Turnus *wak'ning* with the light, *Dryden.*  
All clad in armour, calls his troops to fight.

To WAKE. *v. a.*

1. To rouse from sleep.  
When he was *waken'd* with the noise,  
And saw the beast so small;  
What's this, quoth he, that gives so weak a voice,  
That *wakens* men withal? *Spenser.*

## WAL

A man that is *wakened* out of sleep.

We make no longer stay; go, *waken* Eve. *Zech. iv. 1.*

To excite to action. *Milton.*

Then Homer's and Tyrtens' martial muse  
*Waken'd* the world, and founded loud alarms. *Reformers.*

To produce; to bring forth.

They introduce

Their sacred song, and *waken* raptures high. *Milton.*

WAKEROBIN. *n. f.* [A plant.] The leaves are entire, long,  
and triangular at the base: the flower consists of one leaf,  
shaped like an ass's eye: from the bottom of the flower rises  
the pointal, with embryo's, each of which becomes a roundish  
berry, containing seeds. *Miller.*

WALE. *n. f.* [pell, Saxon; a web.] A rising part in the sur-  
face of cloth.

To WALK. *v. a.* [*walen*, German; *pealean*, Saxon, to roll.]

1. To move by leisurely steps, so that one foot is set down, be-  
fore the other is taken up.

What mean you, Caesar? think you to *walk* forth? *Sha.*

A man was seen *walking* before the door very comportedly. *Cl.*

2. It is used in the ceremonious language of invitation, for *come*  
or *go*.

Sir, *walk* in.—

—I had rather *walk* here, I thank you. *Shakespeare.*

3. To move for exercise or amusement.

These bow's as wide as we need *walk*. *Milton.*

4. To move the slowest pace. Not to trot, gallop, or amble.

Applied to a horse.

5. To appear as a spectre.

The spirits of the dead

May *walk* again; if such thing be, thy mother

Appear'd to me last night. *Shakespeare. Winter's Tale.*

It then draws near the season

Whereto the spirit is wont to *walk*. *Shakespeare. Hamlet.*

There were *walking* spirits of the house of York, as well

in Ireland as in England. *Davies's Ireland.*

Some say no evil thing that *walks* by night,

In fog, or fire, by lake, or moorish fen,

Blue meagre hag, or stubborn unlaid ghost,

That breaks his magic chains at curfew time;

No goblin, or swart fairy of the mine,

Hath hurtful pow'r o'er true virginity. *Milton.*

6. To act on any occasion.

Do you think I'd *walk* in any plot,

Where Madam Sempronius should take place of me,

And Fulvia come i' th' rear? *B. Johnson.*

7. To be in motion. Applied to a clamorous or abusive se-  
male tongue; and is still in low language retain'd.

As she went, her tongue did *walk*

In foul reproach, and terms of vile despatch;

Provoking him by her outrageous talk,

8. To act in sleep.

When was it she last *wak'd*?—

—I have seen her rise from her bed, unlock her closet,

take forth paper, fold it, write upon't, read it, and return to  
bed; yet all this while in a most fast sleep. *Shakespeare. Macbeth.*

9. To range; to move about.

Affairs that *walk*,

As they say spirits do at midnight, have

In them a milder nature, than the business

That seeks dispatch by day. *Shakespeare. Hen. VIII.*

10. To move off.

When he comes forth, he will make their cows and gar-  
rans to *walk*, if he doth no other harm to their persons. *Spenser.*

11. To act in any particular manner.

Do justly, love mercy, and *walk* humbly with thy God. *Mic.*

If thou forget the Lord, and *walk* after other gods, ye

shall surely perish. *Deut. viii. 19.*

I'll love with fear the only God, and *walk*

As in his presence. *Milton.*

12. To travel.

The Lord hath blessed thee; he knoweth thy *walking*

through this wilderness. *Deut. ii. 7.*

To WALK. *v. a.*

1. To pass through.

I do not without danger *walk* these streets. *Shakespeare.*

No rich or noble knave,

Shall *walk* the world in credit to his grave. *Pope.*

2. To lead out, for the sake of air or exercise.

WALK. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. Act of walking for air or exercise.

Not *walk* by moon without thee, is sweet. *Milton.*

Her keeper by her side,

To watch her *walks*, his hundred eyes applied. *Dryden.*

Philander used to take a *walk* in a neighbouring wood. *Addis.*

I long to renew our old intercourse, our morning con-  
ferences, and our evening *walks*. *Pope.*

2. Gait; step; manner of walking.

Morpheus, of all his numerous train, express'd

The shape of man, and imitated best;

The *walk*, the words, the gesture could supply,

The habit mimic, and the mien supply. *Dryden.*

## WAL

3. A length of space, or circuit through which one walks.

He usually from hence to th' palace gate

Makes it his *walk*. *Shakespeare. Macbeth.*

If that way be your *walk*, you have not far. *Milton.*

She would never miss one day,

A *walk* so fine, a fight so gay. *Prior.*

4. An avenue set with trees.

He hath left you all his *walks*,

His private harbours, and new-planted orchards,

On that side the Tiber. *Shakespeare's Julius Caesar.*

Goodliest trees planted with *walks* and bow'rs. *Milton.*

5. Way; road; range; place of wandering.

The mountains are his *walks*, who wand'ring feeds

On slowly-springing herbs. *Sandys's Paraphrase.*

Set women in his eye, and in his *walk*,

Among daughters of men the fairest found. *Milton.*

Our souls, for want of that acquaintance here,

May wander in the stony *walks* above. *Dryden.*

That bright companion of the fun,

Whose glorious aspect seal'd our new-born king;

And now a round of greater years begun,

New influence from his *walks* of light did bring. *Dryden.*

Wanting an ampler sphere to expatiate in, he open'd a

boundless *walk* for his imagination. *Pope.*

6. [Turbo, Lat.] A fish.

7. *Walk* is the slowest or least raised pace, or going of a

horse. In a *walk*, a horse lifts two legs of a side, one after

the other, beginning with the hind leg first; as suppose that

he leads with the legs on his right side, then he lifts his far

hind foot first; and in the time that he is setting it down,

which in a step is always short of the tread of his fore foot

upon the same side, he lifts his far fore foot, and sets it down

before his near foot, and just as he lifts up his near hind foot,

and sets it down again just short of his near fore foot, and

just as he is setting it down, he lifts his near fore foot, and

sets it down just before his far fore foot. *Farrier's Dict.*

WALKER. *n. f.* [from *walk*.] One that walks.

I ride and walk, and am reputed the best *walker* in this

town. *Swift to Gay.*

May no such vicious *walkers* crowd the street. *Gay.*

WALKINGSTAFF. *n. f.* A stick which a man holds to sup-  
port him in walking.

The club which a man of an ordinary size could not lift,

was but a *walking staff* for Hercules. *Glavinille.*

WALL. *n. f.* [*wal*, Welsh; *vallum*, Lat. pall, Saxon; *walle*,  
Dutch.]

1. A series of brick or stone carried upwards, and cemented  
with mortar; the sides of a building.

Poor Tom! that eats the *wall*-newt and the water-  
newt. *Shakespeare. K. Lear.*

Where though I mourn my matchless loss alone,

And none between my weakness judge and me;

Yet ev'n these gentle *walls* allow my moan,

Whose doleful echo's with my plaints agree. *Wotton.*

Part rise in crystal *wall* or ridge direct. *Milton.*

2. Fortification; works built for defence. In this sense it is  
commonly used plurally.

With love's light wings did I o'erperch these *walls*;

For stony limits cannot hold out love. *Shakespeare.*

General, the *walls* are thin:

Witness the world, that I create thee here

My lord and master. *Shakespeare's K. Lear.*

A prey

To that proud city, whose high *walls* thou saw'st

Left in confusion. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. xii.*

I rush undaunted to defend the *walls*. *Dryden.*

3. To take the wall. To take the upper place; not to give place.

I will take the *wall* of any man or maid of Mon-  
tague's. *Shakespeare's Romeo and Juliet.*

When once the poet's honour ceases,

From reason far his transports rove:

And Boileau, for eight hundred pieces,

Makes Louis take the *wall* of Jove. *Prior.*

To WALL. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To inclose with walls.

There bought a piece of ground, which Bista call'd,

From the bull's hide they first inclos'd and wall'd. *Dryden.*

2. To defend by walls.

The *walled* towns do work my greater woe:

The forest wide is fitter to refund

The hollow echo of my careful cries. *Spenser.*

His council advis'd him to make himself master of some

good *walled* town. *Bacon's Hen. VII.*

The Spaniards cast themselves continually into roundels,

their strongest ships *walling* in the rest. *Bacon's War with Spain.*

And terror of his name, that *walls* us in

From danger. *Denham's Sophy.*

WALLCREEPER. *n. f.* A bird.

WALLEY. *n. f.* [*pellian*, to travel, Saxon.]

1. A bag, in which the necessities of a traveller are put; a knap-  
sack.

## WAN

Having entered into a long gallery, he laid down his *wallet*;

and spread his carpet, in order to repose himself upon it. *Add.*

2. Any thing protuberant and swagging.

Who would believe, that there were mountaineers

Dew-lapt like bulls, whose throats had hanging at them

*Wallets* of flesh. *Shakespeare.*

WALLEYED. *adj.* [*wall* and *eye*.] Having white eyes.

*Wall-eyed* slave! whither wouldst thou convey?

This growing image of thy fiend-like face? *Shakespeare.*

WALLFLOWER. *n. f.* See STOCKGILLFLOWER, of which

it is a species.

*Wallflowers* are of several sorts; as the common ones, the

great single ones, the great double ones, the single white;

the double white, the double red, and the pale yellow; all

which flower about the end of March, and in May or

April. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

WALLFRUIT. *n. f.* Fruit, which to be ripened, must be

planted against a wall.</



# W A N

He *wan* the king with secrecy and diligence; but chiefly because he was his old servant in his less fortunes. *Bacon.*  
*WAND. n. f.* [*vaand*, Danish.]  
 1. A small stick, or twig; a long rod.  
 The skilful shepherd peel'd me certain *wands*. *Shakef.*  
 With a whip or *wand*, if you strike the air, the sharper and quicker you strike it, the louder sound it giveth. *Bacon.*  
 His spear, to equal which the tallest pine Hewn on Norwegian hills, to be the mast Of some great admiral, were but a *wand*. *Milton.*  
 A child runs away laughing, with good smart blows of a *wand* on his back, who would have cried for an unkind word. *Locke on Education.*  
 2. Any staff of authority, or use.  
 Though he had both spurs and *wand*, they seem'd rather marks of sovereignty, than instruments of punishment. *Sidney.*  
 He held before his decent steps a silver *wand*. *Milton.*  
 3. A charming rod.  
 'Nay, lady, sit; if I but wave this *wand*, Your nerves are all chain'd up in alabaster. *Milton.*  
 Pious bore a buckler in his hand; His other way'd a long divining *wand*. *Dryden.*  
*TO WANDER. v. n.* [*panman*, Saxon; *wandelen*, Dutch.]  
 1. To rove; to ramble here and there; to go, without any certain course. It has always an ill sense.  
 I have no will to *wander* forth of doors. *Shakefpeare.*  
 I will go lose myself,  
 And *wander* up and down to view the city. *Shakefpeare.*  
 The old duke is banish'd; four loving lords have put themselves into exile with him, whose revenues enrich the new duke; therefore he gives them good leave to *wander*. *Shakef.*  
 Then came *wandering* by  
 A shadow like an angel, with bright hair Dabbled in blood, and he shriek'd out aloud. *Shakefpeare.*  
 They *wander'd* about in sheeps and goats skins. *Heb. xi.*  
 Let them *wander* up and down for meat. *Pf. lix.*  
 From this nuptial bow'r,  
 How shall I part, and whither *wander* down Into a lower world? *Milton's Par. Lost, b. xi.*  
 Here should my wonder dwell, and here my praise;  
 But my fixt thoughts my *wandering* eye betrays. *Denham.*  
 A hundred years they *wander* on the shore. *Dryden.*  
 Virgil introduces his *Eneas* in Carthage, before he brings him to Laurentum; and even after that, he *wanders* to the kingdom of Evander. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*  
 2. To deviate; to go astray.  
 O let me not *wander* from thy commandments. *Pf. cxix.*  
 They give the reins to *wandering* thoughts,  
 'Till by their own perplexities involv'd,  
 They travel more. *Milton.*  
*TO WANDER. v. a.* To travel over, without a certain course.  
 The nether flood  
 Runs diverse, *wandering* many a famous realm. *Milton.*  
 Those few escap'd  
 Famine and anguish, will at last consume,  
*Wandering* that wat'ry desert. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. ix.*  
 See harness'd steeds desert the stony town,  
 And *wander* roads unstable, not their own. *Gay.*  
*WANDERER. n. f.* [*from wander*.] Rover; Rambler.  
 Nor for my peace will I go far,  
 As *wanderers* that still do roam;  
 But make my strengths such as they are,  
 Here in my bosom, and at home. *B. Johnson.*  
 He here to every thirsty *wanderer*,  
 By fly enticement, gives his baneful cup. *Milton.*  
 The whole people is a race of such merchants as are *wanderers* by profession, and at the same time are in all places incapable of lands or offices. *Spektator, N° 495.*  
 Taste, that eternal *wanderer*, which flies,  
 From head to ears, and now from ears to eyes. *Pope.*  
*WANDERING. n. f.* [*from wander*.]  
 1. Uncertain peregrination.  
 He asks the god, what new appointed home Should end his *wandering*, and his toils relieve? *Addison.*  
 2. Aberration; mistaken way.  
 If any man's eagerness of glory has made him oversee the way to it, let him now recover his *wanderings*. *Decay of Piety.*  
 3. Incertainty; want of being fixed.  
 A proper remedy for this *wandering* of thoughts, would do great service to the studious. *Locke.*  
*TO WANE. v. n.* [*panian*, to grow less, Saxon.]  
 1. To grow less; to decrease. Applied to the moon.  
 The husbandman, in sowing and setting, upon good reason observes the waxing and *waning* of the moon. *Hakewill.*  
*Waning* moons their settled periods keep,  
 To swell the billows, and ferment the deep. *Addison.*  
 2. To decline; to sink.  
 A lady far more beautiful  
 Than any woman in this *waning* age. *Shakefpeare.*  
 I will interchange  
 My *waning* state for Henry's regal crown. *Shakef.*

# W A N

Your father were a fool  
 To give thee all; and in his *waning* age  
 Set foot under thy table. *Shakefpeare.*  
 In these confines sily have I lurk'd,  
 To watch the *waning* of mine enemies. *Shakef. Rich. III.*  
 Nothing more jealous than a favourite, towards the *waning* time, and suspect of satiety. *Watson.*  
 I'm *waning* in his favour, yet I love him. *Dryden.*  
 You saw but sorrow in its *waning* form,  
 A working sea remaining from a storm;  
 When the now weary waves roll o'er the deep,  
 And faintly murmur, ere they fall asleep. *Dryden.*  
 Land and trade ever will wax and *wane* together. *Child.*  
 Her *waning* form no longer shall incite  
 Envy in woman, or desire in man. *Roxas's Jane Shore.*  
*WANE. n. f.* [*from the verb*.]  
 1. Decrease of the moon.  
 The fowing at the *wane* of the moon, is thought to make the corn found.  
 Young cattle, that are brought forth in the full of the moon, are stronger and larger than those that are brought forth in the *wane*. *Bacon.*  
 This is fair Diana's cave;  
 For all astrologers maintain,  
 Each night a bit drops off her face,  
 When mortals say she's in her *wane*. *Swift.*  
 2. Decline; diminution; declension.  
 You're cast upon an age, in which the church is in its *wane*. *South.*  
*WANNED. adj.* [*from wan*.] Turned pale and faint colour'd.  
 Is it not monstrous that this player here,  
 But in a fiction, in a dream of passion,  
 Could force his soul so to his own conceit,  
 That, from her working, all his visage *wann'd*. *Shakef.*  
*WANNES. n. f.* [*from wan*.] Paleness; languor.  
*TO WANT. v. a.* [*pana*, Saxon.]  
 1. To be without something fit or necessary.  
 I want no money, Sir John; you shall want none. *Shakef.*  
 A man to whom God hath given riches, so that he wanteth nothing for his soul of all that he desireth, yet God giveth him not power to eat thereof. *Ech. vi. 2.*  
 2. To be defective in something.  
 Smells do most of them want names. *Locke.*  
 Nor can this be,  
 But by fulfilling that which thou didst want,  
 Obedience to the law. *Milton.*  
 3. To fall short of; not to contain.  
 Nor think, though men were none,  
 That heav'n wou'd want spectators, God want praise. *Mit.*  
 4. To be without; not to have.  
 By descending from the thrones above,  
 Those happy places, thou hast deign'd a-while  
 To want, and honour these. *Milton's Par. Lost.*  
 How loth I am to have recourse to rites  
 So full of honor, that I once rejoice  
 I want the use of fight. *Dryden and Lee's Oedipus.*  
 The unhappy never want enemies. *Clarissa.*  
 5. To need; to have need of; to lack.  
 It hath caused a great irregularity in our calendar, and wants to be reformed, and the equinox to be rightly computed. *Holler.*  
 God, who sees all things intuitively, does not want helps; he neither stands in need of logic, nor uses it. *Baker.*  
 6. To wish for; to long for.  
 Down I come, like glistering Phaeton,  
 Wanting the manage of unruly jades. *Shakefpeare.*  
 The sylviens to their shades retire,  
 Those very shades and streams new shades and streams require,  
 And want a cooling breeze of wind to fan the raging fire. *Dry.*  
 What wants my son? for know  
 My son thou art, and I must call thee so. *Addison's Ovid.*  
 Men who want to get a woman into their power, seldom scruple the means. *Clarissa.*  
*TO WANT. v. n.*  
 1. To be wanted; to be improperly absent; not to be in sufficient quantity.  
 Nor did there want comice or freeze. *Milton.*  
 Finds wealth where 'tis, bestows it where it wants;  
 Cities in deserts, woods in cities plants. *Denham.*  
 We have the means in our hands, and nothing but the application of them is wanting. *Addison.*  
 As in bodies, thus in souls, we find  
 What wants in blood and spirits, swell'd with wind. *Pope.*  
 The design, the disposition, the manners, and the thoughts, are all before it; where any of those are wanting, or imperfect, so much wants in the imitation of human life. *Dryden.*  
 2. To fail; to be deficient.  
 Nor shall I to the work thou enterprisest  
 Be wanting, but afford thee equal aid. *Milton.*  
 Though

# W A N

Though England is not *wanting* in a learned nobility, yet unhappy circumstances have confined me to a narrow choice. *Dryden's Dedication to Lord Clifford.*  
 Whatever fortune, good or bad betide,  
 No time shall find me *wanting* to my truth. *Dryden.*  
 Religion will never be without enemies, nor those enemies be *wanting* in endeavours to expose it to the contempt of mankind. *Rogers's Sermons.*  
 Several are against his severe usage of you, and would be glad of an occasion to convince the rest of their error, if you will not be *wanting* to yourself. *Swift.*  
 3. To be missed; to be not had.  
 Twelve, *wanting* one, he flew,  
 My brethren: I alone surviv'd. *Dryden.*  
 Granivorous animals have a long colon and cæcum, which in carnivorous are *wanting*. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*  
*WANT. n. f.*  
 1. Need.  
 It infers the good  
 By thee communicated, and our want. *Milton.*  
 Parents should distinguish between the wants of fancy, and those of nature. *Locke.*  
 2. Deficiency.  
 This proceeded not from any want of knowledge, but of judgment. *Dryden.*  
 One objection to Civita Vecchia, is, that the air is not wholesome: this proceeds from want of inhabitants. *Addison.*  
 The blood flows through the vessels, by the excess of the force of the heart above the incumbent pressure, which in fat people is excessive; and as want of a due quantity of motion of the fluids increaseth fat, the disease is the cause of itself. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*  
 3. The state of not having.  
 You shall have no reason to complain of me, for want of a generous disdain of this world. *Pope.*  
 4. Poverty; penury; indigence.  
 Nothing is so hard for those who abound in riches, as to conceive how others can be in want. *Swift.*  
 5. [*panb*, Saxon.] A mole.  
*WANTON. n. f.* [*I* his word is derived by *Minsheu* from *want one*, a man or woman that wants a companion. This etymology, however odd, *Juvius* silently adopts. *Skinner*, who had more acuteness, cannot forbear to doubt it, but offers nothing better.]  
 1. Lascivious; libidinous; lecherous; lustful.  
 Thou art forward by nature, enemy to peace,  
 Lascivious, *wanton*; more than well becomes  
 A man of thy profession. *Shakef. Hen. VI.*  
 Entic'd to do him *wanton* rites. *Milton.*  
 2. Licentious; dissolute.  
 My piteous joys,  
 Wanton in fumes, seek to hide themselves  
 In drops of sorrow. *Shakef. Macbeth.*  
 Men grown *wanton* by prosperity,  
 Study'd new arts of luxury and ease. *Roscommon.*  
 3. Frolicsome; gay; sportive; airy.  
 As flies to *wanton* boys, we are to th' gods:  
 They kill us for their sport. *Shakef. K. Lear.*  
 Note a wild and *wanton* herd,  
 Or race of youthful and unhandled colts,  
 Fetching mad bounds. *Shakef. Merch. of Venice.*  
 Time drives the flocks from field to fold;  
 The flows do fade, and *wanton* fields  
 To wayward winter reckoning yields.  
 How eagerly ye follow my disgrace,  
 As if it fed ye; and how sleek and *wanton*  
 Y' appear, in every thing may bring my ruin. *Shakefpeare.*  
 4. Loose; unrestrained.  
 How does your tongue grow *wanton* in her praise! *Addison.*  
 5. Quick, and irregular of motion.  
 6. Luxuriant; superfluous.  
 What we by day lop overgrown,  
 One night or two, with *wanton* growth derides,  
 Tending to wild. *Milton.*  
 Women richly gay in gems and *wanton* drefs. *Milton.*  
 7. Not regular; turned fortuitously.  
 The quaint mazes in the *wanton* green,  
 For want of tread are undistinguishable. *Milton.*  
*WANTON. n. f.*  
 1. A lascivious person; a strumpet; a whoremonger.  
 An old *wanton* will be doating upon women, when he can scarce see without spectacles. *South's Sermons.*  
 To lip a *wanton* in a secure couch,  
 And to suppose her chaste. *Shakef. Othello.*  
 2. A trifier; an insignificant flatterer.  
 Shall a beardless boy,  
 A cocker'd, filken *wanton* brave your fields,  
 Mocking the air with colours idly spread,  
 And find no check? *Shakefpeare's K. John.*  
 Pats with your best violence;  
 I am afraid you make a *wanton* of me. *Shakefpeare's Hamlet.*

# W A R

3. A word of slight endearment.  
 Peace, my *wantons*; he will do,  
 More than you can aim unto. *B. Johnson.*  
*TO WANTON. v. n.* [*from the noun*.]  
 1. To play lasciviously.  
 He from his guards and midnight tent,  
 Disguis'd o'er hills and valleys went,  
 To *wanton* with the sprightly dame,  
 And in his pleasure lost his fame. *Prior.*  
 2. To revel; to play.  
 Oh! I heard him *wanton* in his praise;  
 Speak things of him might charm the ears. *Orway.*  
 Nature here  
*Wanton'd* as in her prime, and play'd at will  
 Her virgin fancies. *Milton.*  
 O ye muses! deign your blest retreat,  
 Where Horace *wantons* at your spring,  
 And Pindar sweeps a bolder string. *Fenton.*  
 3. To move nimbly, and irregularly.  
*WANTONLY. adv.* [*from wanton*.] Lasciviously; frolicsome-ly; gayly; sportively; carelessly.  
 Thou dost but try how far I can forbear,  
 Nor art that monster which thou wouldst appear:  
 But do not *wantonly* my passion move,  
 I pardon nothing that relates to love. *Dryden.*  
*WANTONNESS. n. f.* [*from wanton*.]  
 1. Lasciviousness; lechery.  
 The spirit of *wantonness* is fear'd out of him. *Shakef.*  
 Bulls and goats bled apace; but neither the violence of the one, nor the *wantonness* of the other, ever died a victim at any of their altars. *South.*  
 2. Sportiveness; frolic; humour.  
 When I was in France,  
 Young would be as sad as night,  
 Only for *wantonness*. *Shakef. K. John.*  
 Love, rais'd on beauty, will like that decay;  
 Our hearts may bear its slender chain a day:  
 As flow'ry bands in *wantonness* are worn,  
 A morning's pleasure, and at evening torn. *Pope.*  
 3. Licentiousness; negligence of restraint.  
 The tumults threatened to abuse all acts of grace, and turn them into *wantonness*. *K. Charles.*  
 'Till *wantonness* and pride  
 Raise out of friendship hostile deeds in peace. *Milton.*  
*WANTWIT. n. f.* [*want and wit*.] A fool; an idiot.  
 Such a *wantwit* sadness makes of me,  
 That I have much ado to know myself. *Shakefpeare.*  
*WANTY. n. f.* [*I* know not whence derived.] A broad girth of leather, by which the load is bound upon the horse.  
 A panel and *wanty*, pack-saddle and ped,  
 With line to fetch litter. *Tusser.*  
*WAPED. adj.* [*Of* this word I know not the original, except that to *wape*, to flock, or deject, is found in *Spenser*; from which the meaning may be gathered.] Dejected; crushed by misery.  
 His makes the *waped* widow wed again. *Shakefpeare.*  
*WAPENTAKE. n. f.* [*from wapen*, Saxon, and *take*, *wapentakum*, *wapentagium*, low Latin.]  
*Wapentake* is all one with what we call a hundred: as upon a meeting for that purpose, they touched each other's weapons, in token of their fidelity and allegiance. *Cowel.*  
 Hundred signifieth a hundred pledges, which were under the command and assurance of their alderman; which, as I suppose, was also called a *wapentake*, so named, of touching the weapon or spear of their alderman, and swearing to follow him faithfully, and serve their prince truly. But others think, that a *wapentake* was ten hundreds, or boroughs. *Spenser.*  
*WAR. n. f.* [*warre*, old Dutch; *guerre*, Fr.]  
 War may be defined the exercise of violence under sovereign command against withstanders; force, authority, and resistance being the essential parts thereof. Violence, limited by authority, is sufficiently distinguished from robbery, and the like outrages; yet consisting in relation towards others, it necessarily requires a supposition of resistance, whereby the force of war becomes different from the violence inflicted upon slaves or yielding malefactors. *Raleigh.*  
 On, you noblest English,  
 Whose blood is fetcht from fathers of war proof. *Shakef.*  
 After a denunciation or indiction of war, the war is no more confined to the place of the quarrel, but left at large. *Bacon.*  
 I saw the figure and armour of him, that headed the peasants in the war upon Bern, with the several weapons found on his followers. *Addison.*  
 2. The instruments of war, in poetical language.  
 The god of love inhabits there,  
 With all his rage, and dread, and grief, and care;  
 His complement of stores, and total war. *Prior.*  
 3. Forces; army. Poetically.  
 On th' embattled ranks the waves return,  
 And overwhelm the war. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. xii.*  
 4. The profession of arms.

Thine



# WAR

Thine almighty word leapt down from heaven, as a fierce man of war into the midst of a land of destruction. *Wisdom.*

5. Hostility; state of opposition; act of opposition.

Duncan's horses  
Turn'd wild in nature, broke their stalls, flung out,  
Contending 'gainst obedience, as they would  
Make war with man. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

To WAR. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To make war; to be in a state of hostility.

Was this a face,  
To be expos'd against the warring winds? *Shakespeare.*  
Why should I war without the walls of Troy,  
That find such cruel battle here within? *Shakespeare.*  
Make peace with God, for you must die, my lord.—  
—Have you that holy feeling in your soul,  
To counsel me to make my peace with God,  
And are you yet to your own soul's to blind,  
That you will war with God, by murdering me? *Shakespeare.*  
He teacheth my hands to war. *2 Sam. xxii.*  
This charge I commit unto thee, son Timothy, that thou  
by them mightest war a good warfare. *1 Tim. i. 18.*  
He limited his forces, to proceed in aid of the Britons, but  
in no wife to war upon the French. *Bacon's Hen. VII.*  
We seem ambitious God's whole work 't undo;  
With new devices on ourselves we war,  
And with new physick, a worse engine far. *Dante.*  
His next design  
Was all the Theban race in arms to join,  
And war on Thebes. *Dryden.*  
To the island of Delos, by being reckoned a sacred place,  
nations warring with one another reformed with their goods,  
and traded as in a neutral country. *Arbutnot on Coins.*

To WAR. *v. a.* To make war upon. A word not any longer  
used.

And them long time before great Nimrod was,  
That first the world with sword and fire warred. *Spenser.*  
To them the same was render'd, to the end,  
To war the Scot, and borders to defend. *Daniel's Civ. War.*

To WARBLE. *v. a.* [from *warben*, old Teutonic; *wervelen*, Ger-  
man; to twirl, or turn round.]

1. To quaver any sound.  
2. To quaver to quaver.

Follow me as I sing,  
And touch the warbled string. *Milton.*

3. To utter musically.  
She can thaw the numbing spell,  
If she be right invok'd with warbled song. *Milton.*

To WARBLE. *v. n.*

1. To be quavered.  
Such strains ne'er warble in the linnet's throat. *Gay.*

2. To be uttered melodiously.  
A plain song, plain-singing voice requires,  
For warbling notes from inward cheering flow. *Sidney.*  
There birds resort, and in their kind, thy praise  
Among the branches chant in warbling lays. *Wotton.*

3. To sing.  
Creatures that liv'd and mov'd, and walk'd, or flew;  
Birds on the branches warbling; all things smil'd. *Milton.*  
She warbled in her throat,  
And tun'd her voice to many a merry note, *Dryden.*  
A bard amid the joyous circle sings  
High airs attempt'd to the vocal strings;  
Whilst warbling to the varied strain advance,  
Two sprightly youths to form the bounding dance. *Pope.*

WARBLER. *n. f.* [from *warble*.] A singer; a songster.  
Hark! on ev'ry bough,  
In lulling strains the feather'd warblers woo. *Tickell.*

WARD. A syllable much used as an affix in composition, as  
*heavenward*, with tendency to heaven; *hitherward*, this way;  
from *peano*, Saxon

Before she could come to the arbour, she saw walking  
from her-ward, a man in shepherdish apparel. *Sidney.*

To WARD. *v. a.* [peano; Saxon; *waren*, Dutch; *garder*,  
French.]

1. To guard; to watch.  
He marched forth towards the castle wall,  
Whose gates he found fast shut, no living sight  
To ward the flame, nor answer comers' call. *Fairy Queen.*

2. To defend; to protect.  
Tell him it was a hand that warded him  
From thousand dangers, bid him bury it. *Shakespeare.*

3. To fence off; to obstruct, or turn aside any thing mischie-  
vous.

Not once the baron lift his armed hand  
To strike the maid, but gazing on her eyes,  
Where lordly Cupid seem'd in arms to stand,  
No way to ward or thum her blows he tries.  
Up and down he traverses his ground;  
Now wards a felling blow, now strikes again. *Daniel.*

# WAR

Toxus amaz'd, and with amazement flow,  
Or to revenge, or ward the coming blow,  
Stood doubting; and while doubting thus he stood,  
Receiv'd the steel bath'd in his brother's blood. *Dryden.*

The pointed javelin warded off his rage. *Addison.*

The provision of bread for food; clothing to ward off  
the inclemency of the air, were to be first look'd after. *Woodw.*

It instructs the scholar in the various methods of warding  
off the force of objections, and of discovering and repelling  
the subtle tricks of sophisters. *Watt's Improv. of the Mind.*

To WARD. *v. n.*

1. To be vigilant; to keep guard.  
2. To act upon the defensive with a weapon.  
So redoubling her blows, drove the stranger to no other  
shift than to ward and go back. *Sidney, b. ii.*  
Short crooked swords in closer fight they wear,  
And on their warding arms light bucklers bear. *Dryden.*

WARD. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. Watch; act of guarding.  
Still when he slept, he kept both watch and ward. *Spenser.*  
Sublime on these a tow'r of steel is rear'd;  
And dire Tiphone there keeps the ward.  
Girt in her sanguine gown, by night and day,  
Observant of the souls that pass the downward way. *Dryden.*

2. Garrison; those who are intrusted to keep a place.  
By reason of these two forts, though there be but  
small wards left in them, there are two good towns now  
grown, which are the greatest stay of both those two coun-  
tries. *Spenser.*

Th' affixed castles ward  
Their steadfast froids did mightily maintain. *Spenser.*

3. Guard made by a weapon in fencing.  
Thou know'st my old ward; here I lay, and thus I bore  
my point. *Shakespeare, Hen. IV.*

Come from thy ward,  
For I can here disarm thee with this stick. *Shakespeare, Tempest.*

Now, by proof it shall appear,  
Whether thy horns are sharper, or my spear.  
At this, I threw: for want of other ward,  
He lifted up his hand, his front to guard. *Dryden.*

4. Fortref; strong hold.  
She dwells securely on the excellency of her honour. Now  
could I come to her with any detection in my hand, I could  
drive her from the ward of her purity, her reputation, and a  
thousand other her defences, which now are too too strongly  
embattled against me. *Shakespeare, Merry Wives of Windsor.*

5. [Warda, law Lat.] District of a town.  
Throughout the trembling city plac'd a guard,  
Dealing an equal share to every ward. *Dryden.*

6. Custody; confinement.  
That wretched creature being deprehended in that impiety,  
was held in ward. *Hooker.*  
Stopt there was his too vehement speech with speed,  
And he sent close to ward from where he stood. *Daniel.*

7. The part of a lock, which, corresponding to the proper  
key, hinders any other from opening it.  
In the key-hole turns  
Th' intricate wards, and ev'ry bolt and bat. *Milton.*  
As there are locks for several purposes, so are there several  
inventions in the making and contriving their wards, or  
guards. *Moxon's Mech. Exer.*  
The keys, as well as the locks, were fitted ward to ward,  
by the same wisdom. *Grew's Cosmology.*

8. One in the hands of a guardian.  
The king causeth bring up his wards, but bestoweth no  
more of their rents upon them than is useful. *Drummond.*  
You know our father's ward,  
The fair Monimia: is your heart at peace?  
Is it so guarded that you could not love her?  
Thy Violante's heart was ever thine,  
Compell'd to wed, before she was my ward. *Dryden.*  
When stern as tutors, and as uncles hard,  
We lash the pupil, and defraud the ward. *Dryden.*  
Titles of honour and privileges, the rich and the great can  
never deserve, unless they employ them for the protection of  
these, the true wards and children of God. *Sprat.*

9. The state of a child under a guardian.  
I must attend his majesty's command, to whom I am now  
in ward, evermore in subjection. *Shakespeare.*  
Lewis the eleventh of France having much abated the  
greatness and power of the peers, would say, that he had  
brought the crown out of ward. *Bacon.*

10. Guardianship; right over orphans.  
It is also inconvenient in Ireland, that the wards and mar-  
riages of gentlemen's children should be in the disposal of  
any of those lords. *Spenser.*

WARDEN. *n. f.* [from *warden*, Dutch.]

1. A keeper; a guardian.  
2. A head officer.  
The warden of apothecaries hall. *Garth.*  
A magi-

# WAR

3. Warden of the cinque ports.  
A magistrate that has the jurisdiction of these havens in the  
east part of England, commonly called the cinque ports, or  
five havens, who has there all that jurisdiction which the ad-  
miral of England has in places not exempt. The reason why  
one magistrate should be assigned to these havens seems to be,  
because in respect of their situation, they formerly required  
a more vigilant care than other havens, being in greater dan-  
ger of invasion by our enemies. *Cowel.*

4. [Pyram waleum, Lat. I know not whence denominated.] A  
large pear.  
Nor must all shoots of pears alike be set,  
Cuthmanian, Syrian pears, and warden's great. *May's Virg.*  
Ox-check when hot, and warden's bak'd some cry. *King.*

WARDER. *n. f.* [from *ward*.]

1. A keeper; a guard.  
Upon those gates with force he fiercely flew,  
And rending them in pieces, felly flew  
Those warden's strange, and all that else he met. *Hubbard.*  
Where be these warders, that they wait not here?  
Open the gates. *Shakespeare's Henry VI.*  
Though bladed corn be lodg'd and trees blown down,  
Though castles topple on their warders' heads. *Shakespeare.*  
The warders of the gate but scarce maintain  
Th' unequal combat, and resist in vain. *Dryden.*

2. A truncheon by which an officer of arms forbade fight.  
Sound trumpets, and set forward combatants.  
—But stay, the king hath thrown his warden down. *Shakespeare.*  
Then, then, when there was nothing could have fluid  
My father from the breast of Bolingbroke,  
O, when the king did throw his warden down, *Shakespeare.*  
His own life hung upon the staff he threw.

WARDMORE. *n. f.* [peano and more, or gemoz, Saxon; *ward-*  
*more*, low Lat.] A meeting; a court held in each ward or dis-  
trict in London for the direction of their affairs.

WARDROBE. *n. f.* [wardrobe, French; *garderoba*, low Lat.] A  
room where cloaths are kept.  
The third had of their wardrobe custody,  
In which were not rich tires nor garments gay,  
The plumes of pride, and wings of vanity,  
But cloaths meet to keep keen cold away. *Fairy Queen.*  
I will kill all his coats,  
I'll murder all his wardrobe piece by piece  
Until I meet the king. *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*  
Behold!

What from his wardrobe her below'd allows,  
To deck the wedding-day of his unspotted spouse. *Dryden.*  
It would not be an impertinent design to make a kind of  
an old Roman wardrobe, where you should see toga's and tu-  
micks, the chlamys and trabea, and all the different vests and  
ornaments so often mentioned in the Greek and Roman au-  
thors. *Addison.*

WARDSHIP. *n. f.* [from *ward*.]

1. Guardianship.  
By reason of the tenures in chief revived, the sums for re-  
spect of homage be encreased, and the profits of wardships can-  
not but be much advanced. *Bacon.*

2. Peillage; state of being under ward.  
The houses sued out their livery, and redeemed themselves  
from the wardship of tumults. *King Charles.*

WARE. The preretite of wear, more frequently wore.  
A certain man ware no cloaths. *Luke viii. 27.*

WARE. *adj.* [For this we commonly say aware.]

1. Being in expectation of; being provided against.  
The lord of that servant shall come in a day when he look-  
eth not for him, and in an hour that he is not ware of him. *Matth. xxiv. 50.*

2. Cautious; wary.  
What man so wise, what earthly wit so ware,  
As to defy the crafty cunning train  
By which deceit doth mask in Vizor fair. *Fairy Queen.*  
Bid her well be ware and still erect. *Milton.*

To WARE. *v. n.* To take heed of; to beware.  
A shuffled, fullen, and uncertain light  
That dances through the clouds, and shuts again,  
Then ware a rising tempest on the main. *Dryden.*

WARE. *n. f.* [papo, Saxon; *ware*, Dutch; *wara*, Swedish.]  
Commonly something to be fold.  
Let us, like merchants, show our foulest wares,  
And think, perchance, they'll sell. *Shakespeare.*  
If the people bring ware or any victuals to sell, that we  
would not buy it. *Nehem. x. 31.*  
I know thou whole art but a shop  
Of toys and trifles, traps and snares,  
To take the weak, and make them stop;  
Yet art thou falser than thy ware. *Ben. Johnson.*  
Why should my black thy love impair?  
Let the dark shop commend the ware. *Cleveland.*  
He turns himself to other wares which he finds your mar-  
kets take off. *Lacke.*

# WAR

WAREFUL. *adj.* [ware and full.] Cautious; timorously pru-  
dent.

WAREFULNESS. *n. f.* [from *wareful*.] Cautiousness. Obsolete.  
With pretence from Strephon her to guard, *Sidney.*  
He met her full; but full of warefulness.

WAREHOUSE. *n. f.* [ware and house.] A storehouse of mer-  
chandise.  
His understanding is only the warehouse of other mens lum-  
ber, I mean false and unconcluding reasonings rather than a  
repository of truth for his own use. *Locke.*  
She had never more ships at sea, greater quantities of mer-  
chandise in her warehouses than at present. *Addison.*  
She the big warehouse built,  
Rais'd the strong crane. *Thomson's Autumn.*

WARELESS. *adj.* [from *ware*.] Uncautious; unwary. *Spens.*

WARELY. *adv.* [from *ware*.] Warily; cautiously; timorously.  
They bound him hand and foot with iron chains,  
And with continual watch did warily keep. *Fairy Queen.*

WAREFARE. *n. f.* [war and fare.] Military service; mili-  
tary life.

In the wilderness  
He shall first lay down the rudiments  
Of his great warfare, ere I send him forth  
To conquer sin and death. *Milton's Paradise Regain'd.*  
Faithful hath been your warfare, and of God  
Accepted, fearless in his righteous cause. *Milton.*  
Tully, when he read the Tactics, was thinking on the war  
which was his field of battle: the knowledge of warfare is  
thrown away on a general who does not make use of what he  
knows. *Dryden.*  
The state of Christians, even when they are not actually  
persecuted, is a perpetual state of warfare and voluntary suf-  
ferings. *Atterbury's Sermons.*  
The scripture has directed us to refer these miscarriages in  
our Christian warfare to the power of three enemies. *Rogers.*

To WAREFARE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To lead a military  
life.

That was the only amulet in that credulous warfaring age  
to escape dangers in battles. *Camden's R. mains.*

WARHABLE. *adj.* [war and habile, from *habilis*, Lat. or able.]  
Military; fit for war.  
The weary Britons, whose warhable youth  
Was by Maximilian lately led away,  
With wretched miseries and woeful ruth,  
Were to those pagans made an open prey. *Fairy Queen.*

WARILY. *adv.* [from *wary*.] Cautiously; with timorous pru-  
dence; with wise forethought.  
The charge thereof unto a courteous spirit  
Commended was, who thereby did attend,  
And warily awaited day and night,  
From other covetous fiends it to defend. *Fairy Queen.*  
The change of laws, especially concerning matters of reli-  
gion, must be warily proceeded in. *Hooker.*  
It will concern a man to treat conscience awfully and warily,  
by still observ'ng what it commands; but especially what it for-  
bids. *South's Sermons.*

They searched diligently and concluded warily. *Sprat.*

WARINESS. *n. f.* [from *wary*.] Caution; prudent forethought;  
timorous scrupulousness.  
For your own conscience he gives innocence,  
But for your fame a discreet wariness. *Dante.*  
To determine what are little things in religion, great wa-  
riness is to be used. *Sprat's Sermons.*  
The path was so very slippery, the shade so exceeding  
gloomy, and the whole wood so full of echoes, that they were  
forced to march with the greatest wariness, circumspection and  
silence. *Addison's Freeholder.*  
Most men have so much of ill nature, or of wariness, as  
not to sooth the vanity of the ambitious man. *Addison.*  
I look upon it to be a most clear truth; and expressed it  
with more wariness and reserve than was necessary. *Atterbury.*

WARK. *n. f.* [Anciently used for work; whence *butwark*.]  
Building.  
Thou findest fault where any's to be found,  
And buildest strong wark upon a weak ground. *Spenser.*

WARLIKE. *n. f.* [war and like.]

1. Fit for war; disposed to war.  
She us'd so strange, and yet so well succeeding a temper,  
made her people by peace warlike. *Sidney.*  
Old Siward with ten thousand warlike men,  
All ready at appoint, was setting forth. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*  
When a warlike state grows soft and effeminate, they may  
be sure of a war. *Bacon.*  
O imprudent Gauls,  
Relying on false hopes, thus to incense  
The warlike English. *Philips.*

2. Military; relating to war.  
The great arch-angel from his warlike toil  
Surceas'd. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

WARLING. *n. f.* [from *war*.] This word is I believe only  
found in the following adage, and seems to mean; one often  
quarrelled with.



# WAR

Better be an old man's darling than a young man's war-ling.  
**WARLOCK.** *n. f.* [wardloock, Islandick, a charm; peilog, Saxon, an evil spirit. This etymology was communicated by Mr. Wile.] A male witch; a wizard.  
*Warlock* in Scotland is applied to a man whom the vulgar suppose to be conversant with spirits, as a woman who carries on the same commerce is called a witch: he is supposed to have the invulnerable quality which *Dryden* mentions, who did not understand the word.  
 He was no *warlock*, as the Scots commonly call such men, who they say are iron free or lead free. *Dryden.*  
**WARM.** *adj.* [warm, Gothick; peapm, Sax. warm, Dutch.]  
 1. Not cold, though not hot; heated to a small degree.  
 He stretched himself upon the child, and the flesh of the child waxed warm. *2 Kings iv. 34.*  
 Main ocean flow'd, not idle, but with warm  
 Prolifick humour, foaming all her globe. *Milton.*  
 2. Zealous; ardent.  
 I never thought myself so warm in any party's cause as to deserve their money. *Pope.*  
 Scaliger in his poetics is very warm against it. *Broom's Notes on the Odyssey.*  
 3. Violent; furious; vehement.  
 Welcome day-light; we shall have warm work on't:  
 The Moor will gage  
 His utmost forces on his next assault,  
 To win a queen and kingdom. *Dryden's Spanish Friar.*  
 4. Busy in action.  
 I hate the ling'ring summons to attend,  
 Death all at once would be a nobler end;  
 Fate is unkind; methinks a general  
 Should warm, and at the head of armies fall. *Dryden.*  
 5. Fanciful; enthusiastic.  
 If there be a fober and a wife man, what difference will there be between his knowledge and that of the most extravagant fancy in the world? If there be any difference between them, the advantage will be on the warm-headed man's side, as having the more ideas, and the more lively. *Locke.*  
**TO WARM.** *v. a.* [from the adjective.]  
 1. To free from cold; to heat in a gentle degree.  
 It shall be for a man to burn, for he shall take thereof and warm himself. *Isa. xlv. 15.*  
 There shall not be a coal to warm at, nor fire to sit before it. *Isa. xlvii. 14.*  
 The mounted sun  
 Shot down direct his fervid rays to warm  
 Earth's inmost womb.  
 These soft fires with kindly heat  
 Of various influence, foment and warm. *Milton.*  
 2. To heat mentally; to make vehement.  
 The action of Homer being more full of vigour than that of Virgil, is more pleasing to the reader: one warms you by degrees, the other sets you on fire all at once, and never intermits his heat. *Dryden.*  
**WARMING-PAN.** *n. f.* [warm and pan.] A covered bras pan for warming a bed by means of hot coals.  
**WARMING-STONE.** *n. f.* [warm and stone.] To these useful stones add the warming-stone, digged in Cornwall, which being once well heated at the fire retains its warmth a great while, and hath been found to give ease in the internal hæmorrhoids. *Ray on the Creation.*  
**WARMLY.** *adv.* [from warm.]  
 1. With gentle heat.  
 There the warming sun first warmly smote  
 The open field. *Milton.*  
 2. Eagerly; ardently.  
 Now I have two right honest wives  
 One to Atreides I will send,  
 And t'other to my Trojan friend;  
 Each prince shall thus with honour have  
 What both so warmly seem to crave. *Prior.*  
 The ancients expect you should do them right in the account you intend to write of their characters: I hope you think more warmly than ever of that design. *Pope.*  
**WARMNESS.** *n. f.* [from warm.]  
 1. Gentle heat.  
 Then am I the prisoner, and his bed my goal; from the loathed warmth wherof deliver me. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*  
 Cold plants have a quicker perception of the heat of the sun encreasing than the hot herbs have; as a cold hand will sooner find a little warmth than an hot. *Bacon's Natural History.*  
 He vital virtue infus'd, and vital warmth  
 Throughout the fluid mafs. *Milton.*  
 Here kindly warmth their mounting juice ferments  
 To nobler tastes, and more exalted scents. *Addison.*  
 2. Zeal; passion; fervour of mind.  
 What warmth is there in your affection towards any of these princely suitors that are already come? *Shakespeare.*

# WAR

Our duties towards God and man, we should perform with that unfeigned integrity which belongs to Christian piety; with that temper and sobriety which becomes Christian prudence and charity; with that warmth and affection which agrees with Christian zeal. *Sydney's Sermon.*  
 Your opinion that it is entirely to be neglected, would have been my own, had it been my own case; but I felt more warmth here than I did when first I saw his book against myself. *Pope.*  
 3. Fancifulness; enthusiasm.  
 The same warmth of head disposes men to both. *Temple.*  
**TO WARN.** *v. a.* [warnen, Saxon; waeren, Dutch; warn, Swedish; warn, Islandick.]  
 1. To caution against any fault or danger; to give previous notice of ill.  
 What do'st thou scorn me for my gentle counsel?  
 And sooth the devil that I warn thee from? *Shakespeare.*  
 Our first parents had been warn'd  
 The coming of their secret foe, and 'scap'd  
 His mortal snare. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*  
 The hand can hardly lift up itself high enough to strike, but it must be seen; so that it warns while it threatens; but a false insidious tongue may whisper a lie so close and low, that though you have ears to hear yet you shall not hear. *South.*  
 Juturna warns the Daunian chief,  
 Of Lausus' danger, urging swift relief. *Dryden.*  
 If we consider the mistakes in mens disputes and notions, how great a part is owing to words, and their uncertain or mistaken significations; this we are the more carefully to be warn'd of, because the arts of improving it have been made the business of mens study. *Locke.*  
 The father, whilst he warn'd his erring son,  
 The sad examples which he ought to shun  
 Describ'd.  
 When first young Maro sung of kings and wars,  
 Ere warning Phœbus touch'd his trembling ears,  
 Perhaps he seem'd above the critic's law,  
 And but from nature's fountains scorn'd to draw. *Pope.*  
 2. To admonish of any duty to be performed, or practice or place to be avoided or forsaken.  
 Cornelius was warn'd from God by an holy angel to send for thee. *Acts x. 22.*  
 He had chidden the rebellious winds for obeying the command of their usurping master: he had warn'd them from the seas; he had beaten down the billows. *Dryden.*  
 3. To notify previously good or bad.  
 He wonders to what end you have assembled  
 Such troops of citizens to come to him,  
 His grace not being warn'd thereof before. *Shakespeare.*  
 He charg'd the soldiers with preventing care,  
 Their flags to follow, and their arms prepare,  
 Warn'd of the ensuing fight, and bade 'em hope the war. *Dryden's Æneid.*  
 Man, who knows not hearts, should make examples,  
 Which like a warning-piece must be shot off.  
 To fright the rest from crimes. *Dryden's Spanish Friar.*  
**WARNING.** *n. f.* [from warn.]  
 1. Caution against faults or dangers; previous notice of ill.  
 I will thank the Lord for giving me warning in the night. *Ps.*  
 He groaning from the bottom of his breast,  
 This warning in these mournful words express'd. *Dryden.*  
 Here wretched Phlegias warns the world with cries,  
 Could warning make the world more just or wise. *Dryden.*  
 You have fairer warning than others who are unexpectedly cut off, and so have a better opportunity, as well as greater engagements to provide for your latter end. *Watts.*  
 A true and plain relation of my misfortunes may be of use and warning to credulous maids, never to put too much trust in deceitful men. *Swift's Story of the Injured Lady.*  
 2. Previous notice: in a sense indifferent.  
 Death called up an old man, and bade him come; the man excus'd himself, that it was a great journey to take upon so short a warning. *L'Estrange.*  
 I saw with some disdain, more nonsense than either I or as bad a poet could have crammed into it at a month's warning; in which time it was wholly written. *Dryden.*  
**WARP.** *n. f.* [weapp, Saxon; warp, Dutch.] That order of thread in a thing woven that crosses the woof.  
 The fourteenth is the placing of the tangible parts in length or transverse, as it is in the warp and the woof of texture, more inward or more outward. *Bacon's Natural History.*  
**TO WARP.** *v. n.* [weappan, Saxon; warpen, Dutch, to throw; whence we sometimes say, the work casts.] To change from the true situation by intestine motion; to change the position of one part to another.  
 This fellow will but join you together as they join waincot, then one of you will prove a shrunken-pannel, and like green timber warp. *Shakespeare's As you like it.*  
 They clamp one piece of wood to the end of another piece, to keep it from casting or warping. *Mason's Misc. Exercise.*

# WAR

2. To lose its proper course or direction.  
 There's our commission  
 From which we would not have you warp. *Shakespeare.*  
 This is strange! methinks  
 My favour here begins to warp. *Shakespeare.*  
 All attest this doctrine, that the pope can give away the right of any sovereign, if he shall never so little warp. *Dryden.*  
 This we should do as directly as may be, with as little warping and declension towards the creature as is possible. *Norris.*  
 3. To turn.  
 The potent rod  
 Of Amram's son in Egypt's evil day  
 Wav'd round the coast, up call'd a pitchy cloud  
 Of locusts, warping on the eastern wind,  
 That o'er the realm of impious Pharaoh hung  
 Like night. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*  
**TO WARP.** *v. a.*  
 1. To contract; to shrink.  
 2. To turn aside from the true direction.  
 This first avow'd, nor folly warp'd my mind;  
 Nor the frail texture of the female kind  
 Betray'd my virtue. *Dryden.*  
 Not foreign or domestic treachery  
 Could warp thy soul to their unjust decree. *Dryden.*  
 A great argument of the goodness of his cause, which required in its defender zeal, to a degree of warmth able to warp the sacred rule of the word of God. *Locke.*  
 I have no private considerations to warp me in this controversy, since my first entering upon it. *Addison.*  
 Not warp'd by passion, aw'd by rumour,  
 Not grave through pride, or gay through folly;  
 An equal mixture of good humour,  
 And sensible soft melancholy. *Swift.*  
 A constant watchfulness against all those prejudices that might warp the judgment aside from truth. *Watts.*  
 3. It is used by *Shakespeare* to express the effect of frost,  
 Freeze, freeze, thou bitter sky,  
 Thou dost not bite so nigh  
 As benefits forgot:  
 Though thou the waters warp,  
 Thy sting is not so sharp  
 As friends remember'd not. *Shak. As you like it.*  
**TO WARRANT.** *v. n.* [garantir, French.]  
 1. To support or maintain; to attest.  
 She needed not disdain any service, though never so mean, which was warrant'd by the sacred name of father. *Sidney.*  
 He that readeth unto us the Scriptures delivereth all the mysteries of faith, and not any thing amongst them all more than the mouth of the Lord doth warrant. *Hooker.*  
 If this internal light be conformable to the principles of reason, or to the word of God, which is attested revelation, reason warrants it, and we may safely receive it for true. *Locke.*  
 2. To give authority.  
 Now we'll together, and the chance of goodness  
 Be like our warrant'd quarrel. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*  
 3. To justify.  
 How can any one warrant himself in the use of those things against such suspicions, but in the trust he has in the common honesty and trust of men in general? *South.*  
 True fortitude is seen in great exploits,  
 That justice warrants and that wisdom guides;  
 All else is tow'ring frenzy and distraction. *Addison.*  
 4. To exempt; to privilege; to secure.  
 If my coming, whom, she said, he feared, as soon as he knew me by the armour, had not warrant'd her from that near approaching cruelty. *Sidney.*  
 These thoughts cannot, in this your loneliness, warrant you from suspicion in others, nor defend you from melancholy in yourself. *Sidney.*  
 I'll warrant him from drowning.  
 In a place  
 Less warrant'd than this, or less secure,  
 I cannot be, that I should fear to change it. *Milton.*  
 5. To declare upon surety.  
 What a galled neck have we here! Look ye, mine's as smooth as silk, I warrant ye. *L'Estrange.*  
 The Moor's king  
 Is safe enough, I warrant him for one. *Dryden's Span. Fryar.*  
**WARRANT.** *n. f.* [from the verb.]  
 1. A writ conferring some right or authority.  
 Are you now going to dispatch this deed?  
 We are, my lord, and come to have the warrant. *Shak. Rich. III.*  
 That we may be admitted where he is. *Shakespeare's As you like it.*  
 He sent him a warrant for one thousand pounds a year pension for his life. *Clarendon.*  
 2. A writ giving the officer of justice the power of caption.  
 There was a dam'd design, cries one, no doubt;  
 For warrants are already issued out. *Dryden's Juvenal.*  
 3. A justificatory commission or testimony.  
 His promise is our plain warrant, that in his name what we ask we shall receive. *Hooker.*

# WAR

Is this a warrant sufficient for any man's conscience to build such proceedings upon, as have been and are put in use for the establishment of that cause? *Hooker.*  
 The place of Paradise might be seen unto Moses, and unto the prophets which succeeded him; both which I take for my warrant to guide me in this discovery. *Raleigh.*  
 His warrant does the Christian faith defend;  
 On that relying, all their quarrels end. *Waller.*  
 The Jewish religion was yet in possession; and therefore, that this might so enter as not to intrude, it was to bring its warrant from the same hand of Omnipotence. *South's Sermons.*  
 4. Right; legality. Obsolete.  
 I attach thee  
 For an abuser of the world, a practicer  
 Of arts inhibited and out of warrant. *Shakespeare's Othello.*  
 Therefore to horse,  
 And let us not be dainty of leave-taking,  
 But shift away: there's warrant in that theft,  
 Which steals itself when there's no mercy left. *Shakespeare.*  
**WARRANTABLE.** *adj.* [from warrant.] Justifiable; defensible.  
 To purchase a clear and warrantable body of truth, we must forget and part with much we know. *Brown.*  
 His meals are coarse and short, his employment warrantable, his sleep certain and refreshing. *South.*  
 If I can mend my condition by any warrantable industry, the way is fair and open; and that's a privilege every reasonable creature has in his commission. *L'Estrange.*  
**WARRANTABLENESS.** *n. f.* [from warrantable.] Justifiableness.  
 By the foil thereof you may see the nobleness of my desire to you, and the warrantableness of your favour to me. *Sidney.*  
**WARRANTABLY.** *adv.* [from warrantable.] Justifiably.  
 The faith which God requires is only this, that he will certainly reward all those that believe in him, and obey his commandments; but for the particular application of this faith to ourselves, that deserves no more of our assent, nor can indeed warrantably have it, than what is founded upon the serious consideration of our own performances. *Watts.*  
**WARRANTER.** *n. f.* [from warrant.]  
 1. One who gives authority.  
 2. One who gives security.  
**WARRANTISE.** *n. f.* [warrantis, law Latin; from warrant.] Authority; security.  
 There's none protector of the realm but I:  
 Break up the gates, I'll be your warrantise. *Shakespeare's H. VI.*  
**WARRANTY.** *n. f.* [warrantia, law Latin; guarantee, guarant, French.]  
 1. [In the common law.] A promise made in a deed by one man unto another for himself and his heirs, to secure him and his heirs against all men, for the enjoying of any thing agreed of between them. *Cowell.*  
 2. Authority; justificatory mandate.  
 Her obsequies have been so far enlarg'd  
 As we have warranty: her death was doubtful;  
 And but that great command o'erthrews the order,  
 She should in ground unsanctify'd have lodg'd  
 Till the last trumpet. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*  
 In the use of those epithets we have the warranty and consent of all the churches, since they ever had a liturgy. *Taylor.*  
 3. Security.  
 Every one cannot distinguish between fine and mixed silver: those who have had the care and government of politick societies, introduced coinage as a remedy: the stamp was a warranty of the publick, that under such a denomination they should receive a piece of such a weight and fineness. *Locke.*  
**TO WARRA'Y.** *v. a.* [from war.] To make war upon.  
 But Ebranc salved both their infancies  
 With noble deeds, and warra'yed on Brunchild  
 In Hainault, where yet of his victories  
 Brave monuments remain, which yet that land envys. *F. 2.*  
 Of these a mighty people shortly grew,  
 And puissant kings, which all the world warra'id,  
 And to themselves all nations did subdue. *Fairy Queen.*  
 This continual, cruel, civil war,  
 The which myself against myself do make,  
 Whilst my weak powers of passions warra'id are,  
 No skill can stint, nor reason can assuage. *Spenser.*  
 Six years were run since first in martial guise  
 The Christian lords warra'id the eastern land. *Fairfax.*  
**WARRE.** *adj.* [weapp, Saxon.] Worse. Obsolete.  
 They say the world is warre than it wont,  
 All for her shepherds is beastly and bloont:  
 Others saie, but how truly I note,  
 All for they holden shame of their cote. *Spenser's Poet.*  
**WARREN.** *n. f.* [waerande, Dutch; guerre, French.] A kind of park for rabbits.  
 I found him here, as melancholy as a lodge in a warren. *Shakespeare's Much Ado about Nothing.*  
 The coney convenes a whole warren, tells her story, and advises upon a revenge. *L'Estrange.*  
 Men



## WAS

Men should set snares in their warrens to catch polecats and foxes. *Dryden's Spanish Flyar.*

WARRENER. *n. f.* [from *warren*.] The keeper of a warren.  
WARRIOR. *n. f.* [from *war*.] A soldier; a military man.

I came from Cerinth,  
Brought to this town by that most famous warrior,  
Duke Menaphon. *Shakefp. Comedy of Errors.*  
Fierce fiery warriors fight upon the clouds,  
In ranks and squadrons and right form of war,  
Which drizzled blood upon the Capitol. *Shakefp. Jul. Cæs.*  
I sing the warrior and his mighty deeds. *Lauderdale.*  
The warrior horses ty'd in order fed. *Dryden's En.*

The mute walls relate the warrior's fame,  
And Trojan chiefs the Tyrians pity claim. *Dryden's En.*  
Camilla led her troops, a warrior dame;  
Unbred to spinning, in the loom unskill'd,  
She chose the nobler Pallas of the field. *Dryden's En.*

WART. *n. f.* [peave, Saxon; *warte*, Dutch.] A cornuous excrescence; a small protuberance on the flesh.

If thou prate of mountains, let them throw  
Millions of acres on us; till our ground,  
Singing his pate against the burning fun,  
Make Ossa like a wart. *Shak. Hamlet.*

In old statues of stone, which have been put in cellars, the feet of them being bound with leaden bands, there it appeared the lead did swell, inasmuch as it hanged upon the stone like warts. *Bacon's Natural History.*

Like vile stones lying in saffron'd tin,  
Or warts, or weals, it hangs upon her skin. *Donne.*  
In painting, the warts and moles, adding a likeness to the face, are not to be omitted. *Dryden's Daphney.*  
He is taken with those warts and moles, and hard features, by those who represent him on the stage, or he is no more Achilles. *Dryden.*

Malpighi, in his treatise of galls, under which he comprehends all preternatural and morbose tumours of plants, doth demonstrate that all such warts, tumours and excrescences, where any insects are found, are excited or raised up by some venenose liquors, which with their eggs such insects shed; or boring with their terebræ, insil into the very pulp of such buds. *Ray on the Creation.*

WARTWORT. *n. f.* [wart and wort.] Spurge.  
WARTY. *adj.* [from *wart*.] Grown over with warts.

WARWORN. *adj.* [war and worn.] Worn with war.  
Their gesture sad,  
Invest in lank lean cheeks and warworn coats,  
Presented them unto the gazing moon  
So many horrid ghosts. *Shakefp. Henry V.*

WARV. *adj.* [peep, Saxon.] Cautious; scrupulous; timorously prudent.  
He is above, and we upon earth; and therefore it behooveth our words to be wary and few. *Hooker.*

Leontius, their bishop, although an enemy to the better part, yet wary and subtle, as all the heads of the Arrians faction were, could at no time be plainly heard to use either term. *Hooker.*

Good cause he had to hasten thence away;  
For on a day his wary dwarf had spy'd,  
Where in a dungeon deep huge numbers lay,  
Of captive wretched thralls that wailed night and day. *F. 2.*  
Each thing feigned ought more wary be. *Hubb. Tale.*

Each warns a warrior carriage in the thing,  
Left blind presumption work their ruining. *Daniel.*  
Others grow wary in their praises of one, who sets too great a value on them, lest they should raise him too high in his own imagination. *Addison's Spectator.*

WAS. The preterite of *To Be*.  
Enoch walked with God, and was not; for God took him. *Gen. v. 24.*

*To WASH. v. a.* [pecan, Saxon; *wasschen*, Dutch.]

1. To cleanse by ablution.  
How fain, like Pilate, would I wash my hands  
Of this most grievous guilty murder done! *Shakefp. R. III.*  
Look, how she rubs her hands.  
—It is an accus'd action with her to seem thus washing her hands. *Shakefp. Macbeth.*

Wash me thoroughly from mine iniquity, and cleanse me from my sin. *Pf. li. 2.*  
Thou didst wash thyself. *Ez. xxiii. 40.*  
Shall he that gives fire to the train pretend to wash his hands of the hurt that is done by the playing of the fables. *L'Estrange's Fables.*

2. To moisten.  
3. To affect by ablution.  
Be baptized, and wash away thy sins. *Acts xxii. 16.*  
Sins of irreligion must still be accounted for as to crave pardon, and be washed off by repentance. *Taylor.*  
Recollect the things you have heard, that they may not be washed all away from the mind by a torrent of other engagements. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

## WAS

4. To colour by washing.  
To wash over a coat or insignificant meaning, is to counterfeit nature's coin. *Collier of the Aspet.*

*To WASH. v. n.*  
1. To perform the act of ablution.

I will go wash;  
And when my face is fair, you shall perceive  
Whether I blush or no. *Shakefp. Coriolanus.*  
Wash and be clean. *2 Kings v. 13.*  
Are not the rivers of Damascus better than all the waters of Israel? May I not wash in them? *2 Kings v. 12.*  
Let each be calm his troubled breast,  
Wash and partake serene the friendly feast. *Pope's Odyssey.*

2. To cleanse cloths.  
She can wash and scour.  
—A special virtue; for then she need not be washed and scoured. *Shak. Two Gentlemen of Verona.*

WASH. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. Alluvion; any thing collected by water.

The wash of pastures, fields, commons, and roads, where rain-water hath a long time settled, is of great advantage to all land. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

2. A bog; a marsh; a fen; a quagmire.  
Full thirty times hath Phœbus car gone round  
Neptune's salt wash, and Tellus' orb'd ground. *Shakefp. Neptune.*

The best part of my power  
Were in the washes all unwarily  
Devoured by the unexpected flood. *Shakefp. King John.*

4. A medical or cosmetic lotion.

Try whether children may not have some wash to make their teeth better and stronger.  
They paint and patch their imperfections  
Of intellectual complexions,  
And daub their tempers o'er with washes. *Hadibras.*

He tried all manner of washes to bring him to a better complexion; but there was no good to be done. *L'Estrange.*  
None are welcome to such, but those who speak paint and wash; for that is the thing they love; and no wonder, since it is the thing they need. *South's Sermon.*

To steal from rainbows, ere they drop in show'rs,  
A brighter wash. *Pope's Rape of the Lock.*

Here gallipots and vials plac'd,  
Some fill'd with washes, some with paste. *Swift.*

5. A superficial stain or colour.  
Imagination stamps signification upon his face, and tells the people he is to go for so much, who oftentimes, being deceived by the wash, never examine the metal, but take him upon content. *Collier.*

6. The feed of hogs gathered from washed dishes.  
The wretched, bloody, and usurping boar,  
That spoil'd your summer-fields and fruitful vines,  
Swills your warm blood like wash, and makes his trough  
In your embowell'd bowoms. *Shakefp. Richard III.*

7. The act of washing the cloaths of a family; the linen washed at once.

WASHBALL. *n. f.* [wash and ball.] Ball made of soap.  
I asked a poor man how he did; he said, he was like a washball, always in decay. *Swift.*

WASHER. *n. f.* [from wash.] One that washes.  
Quickly is his laundress, his washer, and his wringer. *Shak.*

WASHY. *adj.* [from wash.]

1. Watry; damp.  
On the washy outh deep channels wore,  
Easy, ere God had bid the ground be dry. *Milton.*

2. Weak; not solid.  
A polish of clearness, evenly and smoothly spread, not overthin and washy, but of a pretty solid consistence. *Watson.*

WASP. *n. f.* [peap, Saxon; *vespa*, Latin; *guêpe*, French.] A brisk stinging insect, in form resembling a bee.

More wasps, that buzz about his nose,  
Will make this sting the sooner. *Shakefp. Henry VIII.*

Encountering with a wasp,  
He in his arms the fly doth clasp. *Drayton.*

Why, what a wasp-tongu'd and impatient  
Art thou, to break into this woman's mood,  
Tying thine ear to no tongue but thine own? *Shak. H. IV.*

WASPSH. *adj.* [from wash.] Peevish; malignant; irascible; irascible.

I'll use you for my laughter,  
When you are waspish. *Shakefp. Julius Cæsar.*

Come, you wasp, you are too angry.  
—If I be waspish, best beware my sting. *Shakefp. As you like it.*

By the stern brow and waspish action,  
Which she did use as she was writing of it,  
It bears an angry tenour. *Shak. As you like it.*

The Taylor's wife was only a good hearty threw, under the impotency of an unruly waspish humour: she would have her will. *L'Estrange.*

Upon this gross mistake the poor waspish creature runs on for many leaves. *Stillington.*

Much

## WAS

Much do I suffer, much, to keep in peace  
This jealous, waspish, wrong-head, rhiming race. *Pope.*

WASPSHLY. *adv.* [from *waspish*.] Peevishly.

WASPSHNESS. *n. f.* [from *waspish*.] Peevishness; irritability.

WASSTAIL. *n. f.* [from *per* cool, your healthy, Saxon.]

1. A liquor made of apples, sugar, and ale, anciently much used by English goodfellows.

2. A drunken bout.  
The king doth wake to-night, and takes his rouse,  
Keeps *wassail*, and the twagg'ring upspring reels. *Shakefp.*

WASSAILER. *n. f.* [from *wassail*.] A toper; a drunkard.  
I'm loth to meet the rudeness, and swill'd intolerance  
Of such late *wassailers*. *Milton.*

WAST. The second person of *was*, from *To be*.

*To WASTE. v. a.* [apecan, Saxon; *wastan*, Dutch; *guastare*, Italian; *vastare*, Latin.]

1. To diminish.  
The fire that mounts the liquor 'till't run o'er,  
Seeming to augment it, wastes it. *Shakefp. H. VIII.*

First vegetive, then feels, and reasons last;  
Rich of three souls, and lives all three to waste. *Dryden.*

Could sighs furnish new breath, or draw life and spirits from the wasting of your's, your friends would encourage your passion. *Temple.*

2. To destroy wantonly and luxuriously; to squander.  
The people's praying after the minister, they say, *wasteth* time. *Hooker.*

There must be providence used, that our ship-timber be not wasted.  
No ways and means their cabinet employ,  
But their dark hours they waste in barren joy. *Garth.*

3. To destroy; to deplete.  
He only their provisions wastes and burns. *Daniel.*  
Peace to corrupt, no less than war to waste. *Milton.*

The Tyber  
Insults our walls, and wastes our fruitful grounds. *Dryden.*

Now *wasting* years my former strength confound,  
And added woes have bow'd me to the ground;  
Yet by the stubble you may guess the grain;  
And mark the ruins of no vulgar man. *Brome.*

4. To wear out.  
Here condemn'd  
To waste eternal days in woe and pain. *Milton.*

5. To spend; to consume.  
O were I able  
To waste it all myself, and leave you none. *Milton.*

*To WASTE. v. n.* To dwindle; to be in a state of consumption.  
Man dieth and *wasteth* away. *Jeb. xiv. 10.*

Their thoughts are thoughts of iniquity; *wasting* and destruction are in their paths. *Is. lix. 7.*

The latter watch of *wasting* night,  
And setting stars to kindly sleep invite. *Dryden.*

WASTE. *v. n.* [from the verb.]

1. Destroyed; ruined.  
Sophi leaves all *waste* in his retreat. *Milton.*

The multiplication and obstinacy of disputes, which have so laid waste the intellectual world, is owing to nothing more than to the ill use of words. *Locke.*

When thus the gather'd storms of wretched love,  
In my swollen bosom, with long war had strove,  
Laid all the civil bonds of manhood waste,  
And scatter'd ruin as the torrent past. *Prior.*

2. Defolate; uncultivated.  
There be very waste countries and wildernesses; but we find not mention whether any do inhabit there. *Abbat.*

He found him in a desert land, and in the waste howling wilderness. *Deut. xxxii. 10.*

3. Superfluous; exuberant; lost for want of occupiers.  
Quite furchard'd with her own weight,  
And straggled with her waste fertility. *Milton.*

4. Worthless; that of which none but vile uses can be made.  
That of which no account is taken, or value found.  
It may be published as well as printed, that so much skill in Hebrew derivations may not lie for waste paper. *Dryden.*

WASTE. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. Wanton or luxurious destruction; the act of squandering; consumption; loss.  
Reasons induce us to think it a good work, which they, in their care for bestowing of time, account waste. *Hooker.*

Thin air is better pierced, but thick air preterveteth the found better from waste. *Bacon's Natural History.*

Freedom who loves, must first be wife and good;  
But from that mark how far they rove we see,  
For all this waste of wealth, and loss of blood. *Milton.*

It was providently designed to repair the waste daily made by the frequent attrition in mastication. *Ray on the Creation.*

So foolish and lavish are we, that too often we use some words in mere waste, and have no ideas for them. *Watts.*

2. Useless experience.  
But youth, the perishing good, runs on too fast,  
And unenjoy'd it spends itself to waste;  
Few know the use of life before 'tis past. *Dryden.*

30 I

## WAT

Secure the workings of your soul from running to waste, and even your looser moments will turn to happy account. *Watts.*

3. Desolate or uncultivated ground.  
Land that is left wholly to nature, that hath no improvement of pasturage, tillage, or planting, is called waste. *Locke.*

Lifted aloft he 'gan to mount up higher,  
And, like fresh eagle, made his hardy flight  
Thro' all that great wide waste, yet wanting light. *Spenser.*

4. Ground, place, or space unoccupied.  
These gentlemen, on their watch,  
In the dead waste and middle of the night,  
Had been thus encountered. *Shakefp. Hamlet.*

Forty days Elijah, without food,  
Wander'd this barren waste. *Milton's Paradise Regain'd.*

Lords of the world's great waste, the ocean, we  
Whole forests fend to reign upon the sea. *Waller.*

From that dire deluge, through the wat'ry waste,  
Such length of years, such various perils past. *Dryden.*

Thou I pursue, oh great ill-fated youth!  
Through the dismal waste of gloomy death. *Smith.*

See the man who spacious regions gave,  
A waste for beasts, himself deny'd a grave. *Pope.*

5. Region ruined and deserted.  
All the leafy nation sinks at last,  
And Vulcan rides in triumph o'er the waste. *Dryden's En.*

6. Mischief; destruction.  
The spirit of wantonness is sure scarce out of him: if the devil have him not in fee-simple, he will never, I think, in the way of waste, attempt us again. *Shakefp.*

WASTEFUL. *adj.* [waste and full.]

1. Destructive; ruinous.  
The folly of man  
Let in these wasteful furies. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

2. Wantonly or dissolutely consumptive.  
To smooth the ice, or add another hue  
Unto the rainbow, or with taper light  
To teck the beauteous eye of heav'n to garnish,  
Is wasteful and ridiculous excess. *Shakefp. K. John.*

In such cases they set them off more with wit and activity, than with costly and wasteful expences. *Bacon.*

3. Lavish; prodigal; luxuriantly liberal.  
How has kind heav'n adorn'd the happy land,  
And scatter'd blessings with a wasteful hand! *Addison.*

4. Desolate; uncultivated; unoccupied.  
In wildernesses and wasteful deserts stray'd,  
To seek her knight. *Fairy Queen.*

Outrageous as a sea, dark, wasteful, wild. *Milton.*

WASTEFULLY. *adv.* [from *wasteful*.] With vain and dissolute consumption.

Never any man would think our labour mis-spent, or the time wastefully consumed. *Hooker.*

To her new-made favourite, Morat,  
Her lavish hand is wastefully profuse. *Dryden's Aurengz.*

WASTEFULNESS. *n. f.* [from *wasteful*.] Prodigality.

WASTENESS. *n. f.* [from *waste*.] Desolation; solitude.  
She, of nought afraid,  
Through woods and wasteful wide him daily fought. *Spens.*

That day is a day of wrath, a day of wastefulness. *Jeb. i. 15.*

WASTER. *n. f.* [from *waste*.] One that consumes dissolutely and extravagantly; a squanderer; vain consumer.

Divers Roman knights,  
The profuse wasters of their patrimonies,  
So threatened with their debts, as they will now  
Run any desperate fortune. *Ben. Johnson's Catiline.*

Plenty, in their own keeping, makes them wanton and careless, and teaches them to be squanderers and wasters. *Locke.*

Upon cards and dice never learn any plays, and so be incapacitated for those encroaching wasters of useful time. *Locke.*

Sconces are great wasters of candles. *Swift.*

WASTREL. *n. f.* [from *waste*.]

Their works, both stream and load, lie in ferveral, or in *wastrell*, that is, in inclosed grounds, or in commons. *Carew.*

WATCH. *n. f.* [peace, Saxon.]

1. Forbearance of sleep.  
2. Attendance without sleep.

All the long night their mournful watch they keep,  
And all the day stand round the tomb and weep. *Addison.*

3. Attention; close observation.  
In my school-days, when I had lost one shaft,  
I shot his fellow, of the self-same flight,  
The self-same way, with more advised watch,  
To find the other forth; by vent'ring both,  
I oft found both. *Shakefp. Merchant of Venice.*

4. Guard; vigilant keep.  
Still, when she slept, he kept both watch and ward. *F. 2.*

Use careful watch, chuse trusty centinels. *Shakefp. R. III.*

Love can find entrance not only into an open heart, but also into a heart well fortified, if watch be not well kept. *Bacon.*

5. Watchman; men set to guard. It is used in a collective sense.  
Before her gate, high God did sweat ordain,  
And wakeful watches ever to abide. *Fairy Queen.*

Such



# W A T

Such stand in narrow lanes,  
And beat our watch, and rob our passengers. *Shakespeare.*  
The ports he did shut up, or at least kept a watch on them,  
that none should pass to or fro that was suspected. *Bacon.*  
The towers of heav'n are fill'd  
With armed watch, that render all access  
Impregnable. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*  
An absurdity our Saviour accounted it for the blind to  
lead the blind, and to put him that cannot see to the office of  
a watch. *South's Sermons.*  
6. Place where a guard is set.  
He upbraids Iago, that he made him  
Brave me upon the watch. *Shakespeare. Othello.*  
7. Post or office of a watchman.  
As I did stand my watch upon the hill,  
I look'd toward Birnam, and anon methought  
The wood began to move. *Shakespeare. Macbeth.*  
8. A period of the night.  
Your fair daughter,  
At this odd, even, and dull watch o' th' night,  
Is now transported with a gondaler,  
To the grofs claps of a lascivious Moor. *Shakespeare. Othello.*  
All night he will pursue; but his approach  
Darkness defends between, till morning watch. *Milton.*  
The latter watch of wafting night,  
And setting stars, to kindly sleep invite. *Dryden's En.*  
9. A pocket-clock; a small clock moved by a spring.  
A watch, besides the hour of the day, gives the day of the  
month, and the place of the sun in the zodiac. *Hale.*  
On the theatre we are confined to time; and though we  
talk not by the hour-glass, yet the watch often drawn out of  
the pocket warns the actors that their audience is weary. *Dryden.*  
That Cloe may be serv'd in state,  
The hours must at her toilet stand;  
Whilst all the reasoning fools below  
Wonder their watches go so slow. *Prior.*  
To WATCH. *v. n.* [pacific, Saxon.]  
1. Not to sleep; to wake.  
I have two nights watch'd with you; but can perceive no  
truth in your report. *Shakespeare. Macbeth.*  
Watching care will not let a man slumber, as a fore disease  
breaketh sleep. *Ecclus xxxi. 2.*  
2. To keep guard.  
Sleep, lifting thee, will watch. *Milton.*  
I will watch over them for evil, and not for good. *Jer. xlv.*  
In our watching we have watched for a nation that could not  
save us. *Lam. iv. 17.*  
He gave signal to the minister that watch'd. *Milton.*  
3. To look with expectation.  
My soul waiteth for the Lord, more than they that watch  
for the morning. *Pf. cxxx. 6.*  
4. To be attentive; to be vigilant.  
Watch thou in all things, endure afflictions. *2 Tim. iv. 5.*  
5. To be cautiously observant.  
Watch over thyself, counsel thyself, judge thyself impar-  
tially. *Taylor.*  
6. To be insidiously attentive.  
He somewhere nigh at hand  
Watches, no doubt, with greedy hope to find  
His wish, and best advantage us afunder,  
Hopeless to circumvent us join'd. *Milton.*  
To WATCH. *v. a.*  
1. To guard; to have in keep.  
Flaming ministers watch and tend their charge. *Milton.*  
2. To observe in ambush.  
Saul sent messengers unto David's house to watch him, and  
to slay him. *1 Sa. xix. 11.*  
He is bold, and lies near the top of the water, watching the  
motion of any water-rat that swims betwixt him and the  
sky. *Walton.*  
They under rocks their food  
In jointed armour watch. *Milton.*  
3. To tend.  
Paris watched the flocks in the groves of Ida. *Brasme.*  
4. To observe in order to detect or prevent.  
WATCHER. *n. s.* [from watch.]  
1. One who watches.  
Get on your night-gown, lest occasion call us,  
And shew us to be watchers. *Shakespeare. Macbeth.*  
Love hath chae'd sleep from my enthralled eyes,  
And made them watchers of mine own heart's sorrow. *Shakespeare.*  
2. Diligent overlooker or observer.  
It is observed, by those that are more attentive watchers of  
the works of nature. *More.*  
WATCHER. *adj.* [pacific, Saxon, weak. *Skinner.*] Blue;  
pale blue.  
Whom midst the Alps do hanging throats surprise?  
Who stares in Germany at watchet eyes? *Dryden's Juven.*  
WATCHFUL. *adj.* [watch and full.] Vigilant; attentive;  
cautious; nicely observant.  
Call home our evil'd friends,  
That feed the snares of watchful tyranny. *Shakespeare. Macbeth.*

# W A T

Be watchful, and strengthen the things ready to die. *Rev. iii.*  
Nodding a while, and watchful of his blows,  
He fell; and falling crush'd th' ungrateful nymph below. *Dry.*  
Readers should not lay by that caution which becomes a  
sincere pursuit of truth, and should make them always watch-  
ful against whatever might conceal or misrepresent it. *Locke.*  
WATCHFULLY. *adv.* [from watchful.] Vigilantly; cautiously;  
attentively; with cautious observation; heedfully.  
If this experiment were very watchfully tried in vessels of  
several sizes, some such things may be discovered. *Boyle.*  
WATCHFULNESS. *n. s.* [from watchful.]  
1. Vigilance; heed; suspicious attention; cautious regard; dili-  
gent observation.  
The experience of our own frailties, and the consideration  
of the watchfulness of the temper, discourage us. *Hammond.*  
Love, fantastick pow'r! that is afraid  
To stir abroad 'till watchfulness be laid;  
Undaunted then o'er cliffs and valleys frays,  
And leads his votaries safe through pathless ways. *Prior.*  
Husbands are counselled not to trust too much to their  
wives owning the doctrine of unlimited conjugal fidelity, and  
to neglect a due watchfulness over their manners. *Arbutnot.*  
Prejudices are cured by a constant jealousy and watch-  
fulness over our passions, that they may never interpose when  
we are called to pass a judgment. *Watts.*  
By a solicitous watchfulness about one's behaviour, instead of  
being mended, it will be constrained. *Locke.*  
2. Inability to sleep.  
Watchfulness, sometimes called a coma vigil, often precedes  
too great sleepiness. *Arbutnot on Diet.*  
WATCHHOUSE. *n. s.* [watch and house.] Place where the  
watch is set.  
Where statues breath'd, the works of Phidias' hands,  
A wooden pump or lonely watch-house stands. *Cor.*  
WATCHING. *n. s.* [from watch.] Inability to sleep.  
The bullet, not having been extracted, occasioned great  
pain and watching. *Wifeman's Surgery.*  
WATCHMAKER. *n. s.* [watch and maker.] One whose trade  
is to make watches, or pocket-clocks.  
Smithing comprehends all trades which use force or file,  
from the anchorsmith to the watchmakers; they all using the  
same tools, though of several sizes. *Moxon.*  
WATCHMAN. *n. s.* [watch and man.] Guard; sentinel; one  
set to keep ward.  
On the top of all I do espy  
The watchman waiting, tydings glad to hear. *Fa. Queen.*  
Turn him into London-streets, that the watchmen might  
carry him before a justice. *Bacon.*  
Drunkennes calls off the watchmen from their towers; and  
then all evils that proceed from a loose heart, an untied tongue,  
and a dissolute spirit, we put upon its account. *Taylor.*  
Our watchmen from the towers, with longing eyes,  
Expect his swift arrival. *Dryden's Spanish Fryar.*  
The melancholy tone of a watchman at midnight. *Swift.*  
WATCHTOWER. *n. s.* [watch and tower.] Tower on which  
a sentinel was placed for the sake of prospect.  
In the day-time she sitteth in a watchtower, and sleeth most  
by night. *Bacon.*  
Up unto the watchtower get,  
And see all things despoil'd of fallacies. *Dante.*  
To hear the lark begin his flight,  
And singing startle the dull night  
From his watchtower in the skies,  
Till the dappled dawn doth rise. *Milton.*  
The senses in the head, as sentinels in a watchtower, con-  
vey to the soul the impressions of external objects. *Roy.*  
WATCHWORD. *n. s.* [watch and word.] The word given to  
the sentinels to know their friends.  
All have their ears upright, waiting when the watchword  
shall come, that they should all arise into rebellion. *Spenser.*  
We have heard the chimes at midnight, master Shallow.  
—That we have, sir John: our watchwords, hem, boys. *Shakespeare.*  
A watchword every minute of the night goeth about the  
walls, to testify their vigilancy. *Saunders.*  
WATER. *n. s.* [water, Dutch; wæter, Saxon.]  
1. Sir Isaac Newton defines water, when pure, to be a very  
fluid salt, volatile, and void of all flavour or taste; and it seems  
to consist of small, smooth, hard, porous, spherical particles,  
of equal diameters, and of equal specific gravities, as Dr.  
Cheyne observes; and also that there are between them spaces  
so large, and ranged in such a manner, as to be pervious on  
all sides. Their smoothness accounts for their sliding easily  
all over one another's surfaces: their sphericity keeps them all  
from touching one another in more points than one; and by  
both these their frictions in sliding over one another, is ren-  
dered the least possible. Their hardness accounts for the in-  
compressibility of water, when it is free from the intermixture  
of air. The porosity of water is so very great, that there is  
at least forty times as much space as matter in it; for water is  
nineteen times specifically lighter than gold, and consequently  
rarer in the same proportion. *Quincy.*

# W A T

My mildness hath allay'd their swelling griefs,  
My mercy dry'd their water-flowing tears. *Shakespeare. H. VI.*  
Your water is a fore decay of your whorlous dead body. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*  
The sweet manner of it forc'd  
Those waters from me, which I would have stopp'd,  
But I had not so much of man in me;  
But all my mother came into mine eyes,  
And gave me up to tears. *Shakespeare. Henry V.*  
Men's evil manners live in brats, their virtues  
We write in water. *Shakespeare. Henry VIII.*  
Those healths will make thee and thy state look ill, Timon:  
here's that which is too weak to be a finner, honest water,  
which ne'er left man i' th' mire. *Shakespeare's Timon.*  
Water is the chief ingredient in all the animal fluids and  
solids; for a dry bone, distilled, affords a great quantity of in-  
spid water: therefore water seems to be proper drink for every  
animal. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*  
2. The sea.  
Travel by land or by water. *Common Prayer.*  
By water they found the sea, westward from Peru, always  
very calm. *Abbot's Description of the World.*  
3. Urine.  
If thou could'st, doctor, cast  
The water of my land, find her disease,  
And purge it to a found and pristine health,  
I would applaud thee. *Shakespeare. Macbeth.*  
Go to bed, after you have made water. *Swift.*  
4. To let WATER. To be found; to be tight. From a ves-  
sel that will not leak.  
A good Christian and an honest man must be all of a piece,  
and inequalities of proceeding will never hold water. *L'Estr.*  
5. It is used for the lustre of a diamond.  
'Tis a good form,  
And rich: here is a water, look ye. *Shakespeare. Timon.*  
6. WATER is much used in composition for things made with  
water, being in water, or growing in water.  
She might see the same water-spaniel, which before had  
hunted, come and fetch away one of Philoclea's gloves, whose  
fine proportion shew'd well what a dainty guest was wont  
there to be lodged. *Sidney.*  
Oh that I were a mockery king of snows,  
Standing before the sun of Bolingbroke,  
And melt myself away in water-drops. *Shakespeare.*  
Poor Tom cats the wall-newt, and the water-newt. *Shakespeare.*  
Touch me with noble anger!  
O let not women's weapons, water-drops,  
Stain my man's cheeks. *Shakespeare. King Lear.*  
Let not the water-flood overflow me. *Pf. lxxix. 15.*  
They shall spring up as among the grass, as willows by the  
water-courses. *Pf. xlv. 4.*  
As the hart panteth after the water-brook, so panteth my  
soul after thee, O God. *Psalms.*  
Deep calleth unto deep, at the noise of thy water-spouts. *Pf. xlii. 7.*  
He turneth rivers into a wilderness, and the water-springs  
into dry ground. *Pf. evii. 33.*  
There were set six water-pots of stone. *Jo. ii. 6.*  
Hercules's page, Hylas, went with a water-pot to fill it at a  
pleasant fountain that was near. *Bacon's Natural History.*  
As the carp is accounted the water-fox for his cunning, so  
the roach is accounted the water sheep. *Walton's Angler.*  
Sea-calves unwonted to fresh rivers fly;  
The water-snakes with scales upstanding die. *Mary's Virgil.*  
By making the water-wheels larger, the motion will be so  
slow, that the screw will not be able to supply the outward  
streams. *Wilkins's Dædalus.*  
Rain carried away apples, together with a dunghill that lay  
in the water-course. *L'Estrange.*  
Oh help, in this extremest need,  
If water-gods are deities indeed. *Dryden.*  
The water-snake, whom fish and paddocks feed,  
With stirring scales lies poison'd in his bed. *Dryden. Virgil.*  
Because the outermost coat of the eye might be pick'd, and  
this humour let out, therefore nature hath made provision to  
repair it by the help of certain water-pipes, or lymphducts,  
inserted into the bulb of the eye, proceeding from glandules  
that separate this water from the blood. *Roy on the Creation.*  
The lacerta aquatica, or water-newt, when young, hath  
four near ramified fins, two on one side, growing out a little  
above its forelegs, to poise and keep its body upright, which  
fall off when the legs are grown. *Dehaen's Physico-Theology.*  
Other mortar used in making water-courses, cisterns, and  
fishponds, is very hard and durable. *Moxon.*  
The most brittle water-carriage was used among the Egyp-  
tians, who, as Strabo saith, would fall sometimes in boats  
made of earthen ware. *Arbutnot.*  
A gentleman watered St. foyn in dry weather at new sow-  
ing, and when it came up, with a water-cart, carrying his  
water in a cask, to which there was a tap at the end, which  
lets the water run into a long trough full of small holes. *Mort.*  
In Hampshire they sell water-trefoil as dear as hops. *Mort.*

# W A T

To WATER. *v. a.* [from the noun.]  
1. To irrigate; to supply with moisture.  
A river went out of Eden to water the garden. *Gen. ii. 10.*  
A man's nature runs to herbs or weeds; therefore let him  
seasonably water the one, and destroy the other. *Bacon.*  
Chaste moral writing we may learn from hence,  
Neglect of which no wit can recompense;  
The fountain which from Helicon proceeds,  
That sacred stream, should never water weeds. *Waller.*  
Could tears water the lovely plant, so as to make it grow  
again after once 'tis cut down, your friends would be so far  
from accusing your passion, that they would encourage it, and  
share it. *Temple.*  
You may water the lower land when you will. *Montimer.*  
2. To supply with water for drink.  
Now 'gan the golden Phœbus for to sleep  
His fiery face in billows of the west;  
And his faint steeds water'd in ocean deep,  
Whilst from their journal labours they did rest. *Fa. Quæst.*  
Doth not each on the sabbath loose his ox from the stall,  
and lead him away to watering? *Lu. xiii. 15.*  
His horsemen kept them in so strait, that no man could,  
without great danger, go to water his horse. *Knolles.*  
Water him, and, drinking what he can,  
Encourage him to thirst again with bran. *Dryden.*  
3. To fertilize or accommodate with streams.  
Mountains, that run from one extremity of Italy to the  
other, give rise to an incredible variety of rivers that water  
it. *Addison on Italy.*  
4. To diversify as with waves.  
The different ranging the superficial parts of velvet and  
watered silk, does the like. *Locke.*  
To WATER. *v. n.*  
1. To shed moisture.  
I rain'd this napkin with the blood;  
That valiant Clifford with his rapier's point  
Made issue from the bosom of the boy;  
And if thine eyes can water for his death,  
I give thee this to dry thy cheeks withal. *Shakespeare. Henry VI.*  
Mine eyes,  
Seeing those beads of sorrow stand in thine,  
Began to water. *Shakespeare. Julius Caesar.*  
The tickling of the nostrils within, doth draw the moisture  
to the nostrils, and to the eyes by consent; for they also will  
water. *Bacon's Natural History.*  
How troublesome is the least mote, or dust falling into the  
eye! and how quickly does it weep, and water upon the least  
grievance! *South's Sermons.*  
2. To get or take in water; to be used in supplying water.  
He set the rods he had pulled before the flocks in the gutters  
in the watering troughs. *Gen. xxx. 38.*  
Mahomet sent many small boats, manned with harquebu-  
siers and small ordnance, into the lake near unto the camp, to  
keep the Christians from watering there. *Knolles.*  
3. The mouth WATERS. The man longs; there is a vehement  
desire. From dogs who drop their slaver when they see meat  
which they cannot get.  
Cardinal Wolsey's teeth watering at the bishoprick of Win-  
chester, sent one unto bishop Fox, who had advanced him, for  
to move him to resign the bishoprick, because extreme age  
had made him blind; which motion Fox did take in so ill part,  
that he willed the messenger to tell the cardinal, that, although  
now I am blind, I have espied his malicious unthankfulness.  
*Cumden's Remains.*  
These reasons made his mouth to water,  
With amorous longings to be at her. *Hudibras.*  
Those who contend for 4 per cent. have set men's mouths  
a-watering for money at that rate. *Locke.*  
WATERCOLOURS. *n. s.* [water and colour.]  
Painters make colours into a soft consistence with water or  
oil; those they call watercolours, and these they term oil-  
colours. *Boyle on Colours.*  
Lest should I dawb it o'er with transitory praise,  
And watercolours of these days:  
These days! where e'en th' extravagance of poetry  
Is at a loss for figures to express  
Men's folly, whimsies, and inconstancy. *Swift.*  
WATERCRESS. *n. s.* [from water, Latin.] A plant.  
It hath a flower composed of four leaves, which are placed  
in form of a cross, out of whose empalement rises the pointal,  
which afterward becomes a fruit or pod, which is divided into  
two cells by an intermediate partition, to which the valves ad-  
here on both sides, and furnished with seeds which are round-  
ish. To these marks must be added, that the whole appear-  
ance of the plant is peculiar to the species of this genus. There  
are five species. *Miller.*  
The nymphs of floods are made very beautiful; upon their  
heads are garlands of watercresses. *Peacocks on Drawing.*  
WATERER. *n. s.* [from water.] One who waters.  
This ill weed, rather cut off by the ground than plucked up  
by the root, twice or thrice grew forth again; but yet, maugre  
the warmers and waterers, hath been ever parched up. *Carw.*  
WATERFAL.



## WAT

- WATERFALL**. *n. f.* [water and fall.] Cataract; cascade.  
I have seen in the Indies far greater waterfalls than those of Nilus. *Raleigh.*  
Not Lacedaemon charms me more,  
Than high Albana's airy walls,  
Reclounding with her waterfalls. *Addison.*
- WATERFOWL**. *n. f.* Fowl that live, or get their food in water.  
*Waterfowl* joy most in that air, which is likest water. *Bacon.*  
*Waterfowl* supply the weariness of a long flight by taking water, and numbers of them are found in islands, and in the main ocean. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*  
Fish and *waterfowl*, who feed of turbid and muddy slimy water, are accounted the cause of phlegm. *Floyer.*  
The stomachs of *waterfowl* that live upon fish, are human. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*
- WATERGRUEL**. *n. f.* [water and gruel.] Food made with oatmeal and water.  
For breakfast milk, milk-pottage, *watergruel*, and flummery, are very fit to make for children. *Locke.*  
The aliment ought to be slender, as *watergruel* acidulated. *Arbutnot on Diet.*
- WATERINESS**. *n. f.* [from *watery*.] Humidity; moisture.  
The forerunners of an apoplexy are dulness, night-mares, weakness, *wateriness*, and turgidity of the eyes. *Arbutnot.*
- WATERISH**. *adj.* [from *water*.]  
1. Resembling water.  
Where the principles are only phlegm, what can be expected from the *waterish* matter, but an insipid manhood, and a stupid old infancy? *Dryden.*  
2. Moist; insipid.  
Some parts of the earth grow moorish or *waterish*, others dry. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*
- WATERISHNESS**. *n. f.* [from *waterish*.] Thinness; remembrance of water.  
A pendulous limbliness answers a pituitous state, or an acerbity, which resembles the tartar of our humours, or *waterishness*, which is like the ferocity of our blood. *Floyer.*
- WATERLEAF**. *n. f.* A plant. It hath a bell-shaped flower, consisting of one leaf, and cut into several segments: from the bottom part of the flower arises the pistil, which afterwards becomes a fruit, opening in two parts, inclosing seeds of the same shape as the vessel. *Miller.*
- WATERLILLY**. *n. f.* [*nymphaea*, Lat.] A plant. The characters are; the flower consists of several leaves, which expand in form of a rose; out of the flower cup arises the pistil, which afterwards becomes an almost globular fruit, consisting of many cells, filled with seeds, which are for the most part oblong. *Miller.*  
Let them lie dry twelve months, to kill the water-weeds, as *waterlilies* and bull-rushes. *Walton's Angler.*
- WATERMAN**. *n. f.* [water and man.] A ferryman; a boatman.  
Having blocked up the passage to Greenwich, they ordered the *watermen* to let fall their oars more gently. *Dryden.*  
Bubbles of air working upward from the very bottom of the lake, the *watermen* told us that they are observed always to rise in the same places. *Addison in Italy.*  
The *waterman* forlorn, along the shores,  
Pensive reclines upon his useless oar. *Gay.*
- WATERMARK**. *n. f.* [water and mark.] The utmost limit of the rise of the flood.  
Men and beafts  
Were borne above the tops of trees that grew  
On th' utmost margin of the *watermark*. *Dryden.*
- WATERMELON**. *n. f.* A plant. It hath trailing branches, as the cucumber or melon, and is distinguished from other cucurbitaceous plants, by its leaf deeply cut and jagged, and by its producing uneatable fruit. *Miller.*
- WATERMILL**. *n. f.* Mill turned by water.  
Forth flowed fresh  
A gushing river of black gory blood,  
That drowned all the land whereon he stood:  
The stream thereof would drive a *watermill*. *Fairy Queen.*  
The picture may be set forth with farm houses and *watermills*. *Peasam on Drawing.*  
Corn ground by windmills, erected on hills, or in the plains where the *watermills* stood. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*
- WATERMINT**. *n. f.* A plant.
- WATERRADISH**. *n. f.* A species of water-creffes, which see.
- WATERRAT**. *n. f.* A rat that makes holes in banks.  
There be land-rats and *water-rats*. *Shakespeare.*  
The pike is bold, and lies near the top of the water, watching the motion of any frog, or *water-rat*, or mouse. *Walton.*
- WATERROCKET**. *n. f.* A species of water-creffes.
- WATERVIOLET**. *n. f.* [*bottonia*, Lat.] A plant. It hath a rose-shaped flower, consisting of one leaf, which is divided into two parts, almost to the bottom: in the center of the flower arises the pistil, which afterwards becomes a cylindrical fruit, in which are contained spherical seeds. *Miller.*

## WAV

- WATERSAPPHIRE**. *n. f.* A sort of stone.  
*Watersapphire* is the occidental sapphire, and is, neither of so bright a blue, nor so hard as the oriental. *Woodward.*
- WATERWITH**. *n. f.* [water and with.] A plant.  
The *waterwith* of Jamaica growing on dry hills, in the woods, where no water is to be met with, its trunk, if cut into pieces two or three yards long, and held by either end to the mouth, affords so plentifully a limpid, innocent, and refreshing water, or sap, as gives new life to the drouthy traveller or hunter. *Derham's Physico-Theology.*
- WATERWORK**. *n. f.* [water and work.] Play of fountains; artificial spouts of water; any hydraulick performance.  
Engines invented for mines and *waterworks* often fail in the performance. *Wilkins's Math. Magic.*  
The French took from the Italians the first plans of their gardens, as well as *waterworks*. *Addison.*
- WATERY**. *adj.* [from *water*.]  
1. Thin; liquid; like water.  
Quicksilver, which is a most crude, and *watery* body, heated, and pent in, hath the like force with gunpowder. *Bacon.*  
The bile, by its saponaceous quality, mixeth the oily and *watery* parts of the aliment together. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*  
2. Tattles; insipid; vapid; spiritless.  
We'll use this unwholesome humidity, this gross, *watery* pumpion. *Shakespeare's Merry Wives of Windsor.*  
No heterogeneous mixture use, as some  
With *watry* turneps have debas'd their wines. *Philips.*  
3. Wet; abounding with water.  
When the big lip, and *wat'ry* eye  
Tell me, the rising storm is nigh:  
'Tis then thou art yon angry main,  
Deform'd by winds, and dash'd by rain. *Prior.*
4. Relating to the water.  
On the brims her fire, the *wat'ry* god,  
Roll'd from a silver urn his crystal flood. *Dryden.*
5. Consisting of water.  
The *wat'ry* kingdom is no bar  
To stop the foreign spirits; but they come,  
As o'er a brook, to see fair Portia. *Shakespeare.*  
Those few escap'd  
Famine, and anguish, will at last consume,  
Wand'ring that *wat'ry* desert. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. xi.*  
Betwixt us and you wide oceans flow,  
And *wat'ry* deserts. *Dryden's Indian Emperor.*  
Together to the *wat'ry* camp they haste. *Dryden.*  
Perhaps you'll say,  
That the attract'd *wat'ry* vapours rise  
From lakes and seas, and fill the lower skies. *Blackmore.*
- WATTL**. *n. f.* [from *waghen*, to shake, German. *Skinner.*]  
1. The barbs, or loose red flesh that hangs below the cock's bill.  
The loach is of the shape of an eel, and has a beard of *wattels* like a barbel. *Walton.*  
The barbel is so called, by reason of his barb, or *wattle*, at his mouth, which is under his nose or chops. *Walton.*  
His comb and *wattels* are an ornament becoming his martial spirit. *Moré's Antidote against Atheism.*
2. A hurdle.
- TO WATTLE**. *v. a.* [parcelas, Saxon; *twigs*.] To bind with twigs; to form, by plating twigs one within another.  
Might we but hear  
The folded flocks penn'd in their *wattled* cotes,  
Or found of pastoral reed with oaten stops. *Milton.*  
A plough was found in a very deep bog, and a hedge *wattled* standing. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*
- WAVE**. *n. f.* [pæge, Saxon; *waegh*, Dutch; *vagus*, French.]  
1. Water raised above the level of the surface; billow; water driven into inequalities.  
The shore, that o'er his *wave*-worn basis bow'd. *Shakespeare.*  
The *waves* that rise would drown the highest hill;  
But at thy check they flee, and when they hear  
Thy thund'ring voice, they post to do thy will.  
Amidst these toils succeeds the balmy night;  
Now hissing waters the quench'd guns restore;  
And weary *waves* withdrawing from the fight,  
Are lull'd, and pant upon the silent shore. *Dryden.*  
The *wave* behind impels the *wave* before.  
Luxuriant on the *wave*-worn bank he lay  
Stretch'd forth, and panting in the sunny ray. *Pope.*
2. Unevenness; inequality.  
Thus it happens, if the glass of the primas be free from veins, and their sides be accurately plane and well polished, without those numberless *waves*, or curls, which usually arise from sand-holes a little smoothened in polishing with putty. *Newton.*
- TO WAVE**. *v. n.* [from the noun.]  
1. To play loosely; to float.  
I may find  
Your warlike enlists *waving* in the wind. *Dryden.*  
Meliäpus' helms  
He laces on, and wears the *waving* crest. *Dryden.*

## WAW

2. To be moved as a signal.  
A bloody arm it is, that holds a pine  
Lighted, above the capitol, and now  
It *waves* unto us. *B. Johnson's Catiline.*
3. To be in an unsettled state; to fluctuate.  
They *wave* in and out, no way sufficiently grounded, no way resolved, what to think, speak, or write, more than only that because they have taken it upon them, they must be opposite. *Hooker, b. v.*  
If he did not care whether he had their love or no, he *wav'd* indifferently 'twixt doing them neither good nor harm. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*
- TO WAVE**. *v. a.* [from the noun.]  
1. To raise into inequalities of surface.  
He had a thousand noses,  
Horns welk'd and *wav'd* like the enridged sea. *Shakespeare.*
2. To move loosely.  
They *wav'd* their fiery swords, and in the air  
Made horrid circles  
Æneas *wav'd* his fatal sword. *Milton.*  
High o'er his head,  
He beckoned to me, and, by the *waving* of his hand, directed me to approach the place where he sat. *Addison.*
3. To wait; to remove any thing floating.  
Some men never conceive how the motion of the earth below should *wave* one from a knock perpendicularly directed from a body in the air above. *Brown's Vulg. Errors.*
4. To beckon; to direct by a waft or motion of any thing.  
Look with what courteous action  
It *waves* you to a more removed ground:  
But do not go with it. *Shakespeare.*
5. [Guefer, Fr. *Skinner*.] To put off.  
He resolved not to *wave* his way upon this reason, that if he should but once, by such a diversion, make his enemy believe he were afraid of danger, he should never live without. *Watton's Life of the Duke of Buckingham.*  
These, *waving* plots, found out a better way;  
Some god descended, and prefer'd the play. *Dryden.*
6. To put aside for the present.  
I have *wav'd* the subject of your greatness, to resign myself to the contemplation of what is more peculiarly yours. *Dryden.*  
Since the her interest for the nation's *wav'd*,  
Then I who fav'd the king, the nation fav'd. *Dryden.*
- TO WAVE**. *v. n.* [papian, Saxon.]  
1. To play to and fro; to move loosely.  
I took two triangular glasses, and one of them being kept fixt in the same posture, that the Iris it projected on the floor might not *wave*, I cast on the same floor another Iris, with another prism, moving it to and fro. *Boyle.*  
The whitening shower descends,  
At first then *wavering*. *Thomson's Winter.*
2. To be unsettled; to be uncertain, or inconstant; to fluctuate; not to be determined.  
In which amazement, when the miscreant  
Perceived him to *waver*, weak and frail,  
Whilst trembling horror did his conscience daunt,  
And hellish anguish did his soul assail. *Fairy Queen.*  
Remember where we are;  
In France, among a fickle, *wavering* nation. *Shakespeare.*  
Thou almost mak'st me *waver* in my faith,  
To hold opinion with Pythagoras,  
That souls of animals infuse themselves  
Into the trunks of men. *Shakespeare.*  
Hold fast the faith without *wavering*. *Heb. x.*  
The *wav'ring* faith of people vain and light. *Daniel.*  
Faith as absolutely determines our minds, and as perfectly excludes all *wavering*, as our knowledge itself; and we may as well doubt of our own being, as we can, whether any revelation from God be true. *Locke.*  
What if Hospinian should have said, that Luther *wav'd* in the point of the sacrament? does it follow that he really did so? *Atterbury.*  
They, who at this distance from the first rise of the gospel, after weighing the several evidences of it, *waver* in their faith, would have *wav'd*, though they had seen the first promulgers work wonders. *Atterbury.*
- WAVE**. *n. f.* [from *waver*.] One unsettled and irresolute.  
Come, young *waverer*, come, and go with me;  
In one respect I'll thy affiant be. *Shakespeare.*
- WAVY**. *adj.* [from *wave*.]  
1. Rising in waves.  
For thee the ocean smiles, and smooths her *wavy* breast;  
And heav'n itself with more serene and purer light is blest. *Dryden.*
2. Playing to and fro, as in undulations.  
Where full-ear'd sheaves of rye  
Grow *wavy* on the tilth, that soil select  
For apples. *Philips.*  
Let her glad valleys smile with *wavy* corn;  
Let fecy flocks her rising hills adorn. *Prior.*
- WAVES**, or *waes*. *n. f.* A word used by *Spenser*, according to the Saxon pronunciation.

## WAY

1. For waves.  
Another did the dying brands repair  
With iron tongs, and sprinkled off the fame  
With liquid *waes*. *Fairy Queen.*
2. In the following passage it seems to be for woes [pa, Saxon.]  
Whilst they fly that gulf's devouring jaws,  
They on this rock are rent, and sunk in helpless *waes*. *Spenser.*
- TO WAWL**. *v. n.* [pa, grief, Saxon.] To cry; to howl.  
The first time that we smell the air,  
We *wawle* and cry. *Shakespeare's K. Lear.*
- WAX**. *n. f.* [pæxe, Saxon; *wex*, Danish; *wacks*, Dutch.]  
1. The thick tenacious matter gathered by the bee, and formed into cells for the reception of the honey.  
*Wax* consists of an acid spirit, of a nauseous taste, and an oil or butter, which is emollient, laxative, and anodyne. *Arb.*  
They give us food which may with nectar vie,  
And *wax*, that does the absent sun supply. *Roscommon.*  
All the magistrates, every new or full moon, give honour to Confucius with bowings, *wax* candles, and incense. *Stillin.*  
While visits shall be paid on solemn days,  
When num'rous *wax* lights in bright order blaze;  
So long my honour, name, and praise shall live. *Pope.*
2. Any tenacious mass, such as is used to fasten letters.  
We often the *wax*, before we set on the seal. *Moré.*
3. A kind of concretion in the flesh.  
A fontanel in her neck was much inflamed, and many *wax*-kernels about it. *Wifeman's Surgery.*
- TO WAX**. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To smear; to join with wax.  
He form'd the reeds, proportion'd as they are;  
Unequal in their length, and *wax'd* with care,  
They still retain the name of his ungrateful fair. *Dryden.*
- TO WAX**. *v. n.* pret. *wax*, *waxed*, part. pass. *waxed*, *waxen*. [pæxan, Saxon; *wachsen*, German.]  
1. To grow; to increase; to become bigger, or more. Used of the moon, in opposition to *wane*, and figuratively of things which grow by turns bigger and less.  
The husbandman in sowing and setting, upon good reason, observes the *waxing* and waning of the moon. *Hakewill.*  
Land and trade are twins, they *wax* and *wane* together. *Child.*
2. To pass into any state; to become; to grow. It is in either sense now almost diffused.  
Where things have been instituted, which being convenient and good at the first, do afterward in process of time *wax* otherwise, we make no doubt but they may be altered, yea, though councils or customs general have received them. *Hooker.*  
Careless the man soon *wax*, and his wit weak  
Was overcome of things that did him please. *Fairy Queen.*  
Art thou like the adder *waxen* deaf?  
We will destroy this place; because the cry of them is *waxen* great before the Lord. *Gen. xix. 13.*  
Flowers removed *wax* greater, because the nourishment is more easily come by in the loose earth. *Bacon.*  
This answer given, Argantes wild drew near,  
Trembling for ire, and *waxing* pale for rage;  
Nor could he hold. *Fairfax, b. ii.*  
If I *wax* but cold in my desire,  
Think heav'n hath motion lost, and the world fire. *Donne.*  
Their manners *wax* more and more corrupt, in proportion as their blessings abound. *Atterbury.*
- WAXEN**. *n. f.* [from *wax*.] Made of wax.  
Swarming next appear'd  
The female bee, that feeds her husband drone  
Deliciously, and builds her *waxen* cells  
With honey stor'd. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. vii.*  
I can yet shoot beams, whose heat can melt  
The *waxen* wings of this ambitious boy. *Denham.*  
So weary bees in little cells repose;  
But if night-robbers lift the well-stor'd hive,  
An humming through their *waxen* city grows,  
And out upon each other's wings they drive. *Dryden.*  
Others with sweets the *waxen* cells defend. *Gay.*
- WAY**. *n. f.* [pæz, Saxon; *weigh*, Dutch.]  
1. The road in which one travels.  
I am amaz'd, and lose my *way*,  
Among the thorns and dangers of this world. *Shakespeare.*  
You cannot see your *way*.  
—I have no *way*, and therefore want no eyes:  
I stumbled when I saw.  
To God's eternal house direct the *way*,  
A broad and ample road. *Milton.*  
Flutt'ring the god, and weeping laid,  
Pity poor Cupid, generous maid!  
Who happen'd, being blind, to stray,  
And on thy bosom lost his *way*. *Prior.*  
Know'st thou the *way* to Dover?—  
—Both stile and gate, horse-*way*, and foot-path. *Shakespeare.*
3. A length of journey.  
An old man that had travelled a great *way* under a huge burden, found himself so weary, that he called upon death to deliver him. *L'Estrange.*
4. Courte



## WAY

2. Course; direction of motion.  
I now go toward him, therefore follow me.  
And mark what way I make. *Shakef. Winter Tale.*  
He stood in the gate, and ask'd of ev'ry one,  
Which way she took, and whither she was gone. *Dryden.*  
Attending long in vain, I took the way,  
Which through a path, but scarcely printed, lay. *Dryden.*  
With downward force he took his way,  
And roll'd his yellow billows to the sea. *Dryden.*  
My seven brave brothers, in one fatal day,  
To death's dark mansions took the mournful way. *Dryden.*  
To observe every the least difference that is in things, keeps  
the understanding steady and right in its way to know-  
ledge. *Locke.*
5. Advance in life.  
The boy was to know his father's circumstances, and that  
he was to make his way by his own industry. *Spektator, N° 123.*
6. Passage; power of progression made or given.  
Back do I to these treasours to thy head:  
This sword of mine shall give them instant way,  
Where they shall rest for ever. *Shakef. K. Lear.*  
Th' angelick choirs,  
On each hand parting, to his speed gave way,  
Through all th' empyreal road. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. v.*  
Youth and vain confidence thy life betray:  
Through armies this has made Melantius' way. *Waller.*  
The reason may be, that men seldom come into those  
posts, till after forty; about which time the natural heat be-  
ginning to decay, makes way for those distempers. *Temple.*  
The air could not readily get out of those prisons, but by  
degrees, as the earth and water above would give way. *Burnet.*  
As a soldier, foremost in the fight,  
Makes way for others. *Dryden.*  
Some make themselves way, and are suggested to the mind  
by all the ways of sensation and reflection. *Locke.*
7. Vacancy made by timorous or respectful recession.  
There would be left no difference between truth and false-  
hood, if what we certainly know, give way to what we may  
possibly be mistaken in. *Locke.*  
Nor was he satisfy'd, unless he made the pure profession of  
the gospel give way to superstition and idolatry, wherever he  
had power to expel the one, and establish the other. *Atterbury.*  
I would give way to others, who might argue very well  
upon the same subject. *Swift.*
8. Local tendency.  
Come a little nearer this way,  
I warrant thee no body hears. *Shakef. Mer. Wives of Wind.*
9. Course; regular progression.  
But give me leave to seize my destin'd prey,  
And let eternal justice take the way. *Dryden.*
10. Situation where a thing may probably be found.  
These inquiries are never without baseness, and very  
often useless to the curious inquirer. For men stand upon  
their guards against them, laying all their counsels and secrets  
out of their way. *Taylor's Rule of Living Holy.*
11. A situation or course obstructive and obviating.  
The imagination being naturally tumultuous, interposeth  
itself without asking leave, casting thoughts in our way, and  
forcing the understanding to reflect upon them. *Duffa.*
12. Tendency to any meaning, or act.  
There is nothing in the words that sounds that way, or  
points particularly at perfection. *Atterbury.*
13. Accels; means of admittance.  
Being once at liberty, 'twas said, having made my way with  
some foreign prince, I would turn pirate. *Raleigh.*
14. Sphere of observation.  
The general officers, and the public ministers that fell in  
my way, were generally subject to the gout. *Temple.*
15. Means; mediate instrument; intermediate step.  
By noble ways we conquest will prepare;  
First offer peace, and that refus'd, make war. *Dryden.*  
What conceivable ways are there, whereby we should  
come to be assured that there is such a being as God? *Tillotson.*  
A child his mother so well instructed this way in geography,  
that he knew the limits of the four parts of the world. *Locke.*  
It is not impossible to God to make a creature with more  
ways to convey into the understanding the notice of corporeal  
things, than those five he has given to man. *Locke.*
16. Method; scheme of management.  
He durst not take open way against them, and as hard it  
was to take a secret, they being so continually followed by  
the best, and every way able of that region. *Sidney, b. ii.*  
Will not my yielded crown redeem my breath?  
Still am I fear'd? is there no way but death? *Daniel.*  
As by calling evil good, a man is misrepresented to him-  
self in the way of flattery; so by calling good evil, he is mis-  
represented to others, in the way of slander. *South's Sermons.*  
Now what impious ways my wishes took?  
How they the monarch, and the man forsook? *Prior.*  
The senate, forced to yield to the tribunes of the people,  
thought it their wisest course to give way also to the time. *Swift.*

## WAY

17. Private determination.  
He was of an high mind, and loved his own will and his way,  
as one that revered himself, and would reign indeed. *Bacon.*  
If I had my way,  
He had mew'd in flames at home, not i' th' senate;  
I had sing'd his furs by this time. *B. Johnson's Catiline.*
18. Manner; mode.  
She with a calm carelessness let every thing slide, as we do  
by their speeches, who neither in matter nor person do any  
way belong unto us. *Stanes.*  
God hath so many times and ways spoken to men. *Hooker.*  
Few writers make an extraordinary figure, who have not  
something in their way of thinking or expressing, that is en-  
tirely their own. *Spektator, N° 160.*  
His way of expressing and applying them, not his inven-  
tion of them, is what we admire. *Addison.*
19. Method; manner of practice.  
Having lost the way of nobleness, he strove to climb to the  
height of terribleness. *Sidney.*  
Matter of mirth,  
She could devise, and thousand ways invent,  
To feed her foolish humour, and vain jolliment. *Spenser.*  
Taught  
To live th' easiest way, not with perplexing thoughts. *Milton.*
20. Method or plan of life, conduct, or action.  
A physician, unacquainted with your body, may put you  
in a way for a present cure, but overthroweth your health in  
some other kind. *Bacon.*  
To attain  
The height and depth of thy eternal way,  
All human thought comes short. *Milton.*  
When a man sees the prodigious expanse our forefathers  
have been at in these barbarous buildings, one cannot but  
fancy what miracles they would have left us, had they only  
been instructed in the right way. *Addison on Italy.*
21. Right method to act or know.  
We are quite out of the way, when we think that things con-  
tain within themselves the qualities that appear to us in them. *L.*  
They are more in danger to go out of the way, who are  
marching under the conduct of a guide that will mislead them,  
than he that has not yet taken a step, and is likelier to en-  
quire after the right way. *Locke.*  
By me, they offer all that you can ask,  
And point an easy way to happiness. *Rousseau.*
22. General scheme of acting.  
Men who go out of the way to hint free things, must be  
guilty of absurdity, or rudeness. *Clarissa.*
23. By the way. Without any necessary connection with the  
main design; en passant.  
Note, by the way, that unity of continuance is easier to  
procure, than unity of species. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*  
Will. Honeycomb, now on the verge of threescore, asked  
me, in his most serious look, whether I would advise him to  
marry lady Betty Single, who, by the way, is one of the  
greatest fortunes about town. *Spektator, N° 475.*
24. To go or come one's way, or ways; to come along, or depart.  
A familiar phrase.  
Nay, come your ways;  
This is his majesty, say your mind to him. *Shakespeare.*  
To a boy fast asleep upon the brink of a river, fortune  
came and wak'd him; prithee get up, and go thy ways, thou'lt  
tumble in and be drown'd else. *L'Estrange.*
25. Way and ways, are now often used corruptly for wise.  
But if he shall any ways make them void after he hath  
heard them, then he shall bear her inquiry. *Numb. xxx. 15.*  
They erect conclusions no way inferible from their pre-  
misses. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*  
Being sent to reduce Paros, he mistook a great fire at a  
distance for the fleet, and being no ways a match for them,  
set sail for Athens. *Swift.*  
'Tis no way the interest even of priesthood. *Angus.*
- WAYBREAD. *n. s.* A plant.
- WAYFARER. *n. s.* [way and fare, to go.] Passenger; tra-  
veller.  
Howsoever, many wayfarers make themselves glee, by put-  
ting the inhabitants in mind of this privilege; who again,  
especially the women, forswear not to bairn them. *Carew.*
- WAYFARING. *adj.* Travelling; passing; being on a journey.  
They to whom all this is revealed, if they will not be di-  
rected into a path so plain and smoothed, that the wayfaring  
men, though fools, shall not err therein, must needs acknow-  
ledge themselves in the number of the blind, that will not  
enter into God's rest. *Hammond's Fundamentals.*
- WAYFARING TREE. *n. s.* [viburnum, Lat.] A plant.  
The flower consists of one leaf, which is divided into five  
parts, and expands in a circular order; these are collected in-  
to the form of an umbrella: the ovary, which is placed on  
the upper part of the flower, becomes a soft berry, full of juice,  
which contains one stony compressed furrowed seed. *Miller.*  
To WAYLAY. *v. a.* [way and lay.] To watch insidiously in  
the way; to beset by ambush. *I will*

## WEA

- I will waylay thee going home, where if it be thy chance to  
kill me, thou kill'st me like a rogue and a villain. *Shakef.*  
The employment of money is chiefly merchandizing or  
purchasing; and usury waylays both: it dulls and damps all  
industries. *Bacon.*
- How thou lurk'st  
In valley or green meadow to waylay  
Some beauty rare. *Milton's Paradise Regained.*  
Now on their coasts our conquering navy rides,  
Waylays their merchants, and their land belets,  
Each day new wealth without their care provides,  
They lay asleep with prizes in their nets. *Dryden.*  
Like hunted castors, conscious of their store,  
Their waylaid wealth to Norway's coasts they bring. *Dryd.*
- WAYLAYER. *n. s.* [from waylay.] One who waits in ambush  
for another.
- WAYLESS. *adj.* [from way.] Pathless; untracked.  
When on upon my wayless walk,  
As my desires me draw,  
I, like a madman fell to talk  
With every thing I saw. *Drayton's Queen of Cynthia.*
- WAYMARK. *n. s.* [way and mark.] Mark to guide in tra-  
velling.  
Set thee up waymarks, make thee high heaps. *Jer. xxxi. 21.*  
To WAYMENT. *v. a.* [pa, Saxons.] To lament, or grieve.  
Obsolete.  
What boots it to weep and to wayment,  
When ill is chanc'd, but both the ill increase,  
And the weak mind with double woe torment. *Fairy Queen.*
- WAYWARD. *adj.* pa. way, and wayward, Saxons.] Froward;  
peevish; morose; vexatious.  
That night the elder it was, the more wayward it shewed  
itself towards them. *Sidney.*  
How wayward is this foolish love,  
That, like a teffy babe, will scratch the nurse,  
And presently all humbled, kiss the rod.  
Wayward beauty doth not fancy move,  
A frown forbids, a smile engendereth love. *Fairfax.*  
To mischief bent,  
He seldom does a good with good intent;  
Wayward, but wise; by long experience taught  
To please both parties, for ill ends he fought. *Dryden.*
- WAYWARDLY. *adv.* [from wayward.] Frowardly; per-  
versely.  
Waywardly proud; and therefore bold: because extremely  
faultry. *Sidney.*  
Howsoever, some will still be waywardly disposed; yet if  
such as be in authority will do their duties, they may by con-  
venient discipline be kept within the bounds of modesty, or  
else removed. *Whitefield.*
- WAYWARDNESS. *n. s.* [from wayward.] Frowardness; per-  
verseness.  
Such the behaviour of ladies, as builded their chastity not  
upon waywardness, but choice of worthiness. *Sidney.*  
The best of his time hath been but rash; then must we look  
from his age to receive not alone the imperfections of long en-  
graved condition; but the unruly waywardness that infirm and  
choleric years bring. *Shakespeare.*  
A child will have as much wit as he hath waywardness. *Watson on Education.*
- WE. *pronoun.* [See I.]
1. The plural of I.  
Retire we to our chamber,  
A little water clears us of this deed. *Shakespeare.*  
Fair and noble hostels,  
We are your guests to night. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*  
Notwithstanding animals had nothing like the use of reason,  
we find in them all the lower parts of our nature, in the  
greatest strength. *Addison.*
2. Improperly and ungrammatically for the oblique case, us.  
To poor us,  
Thine enmity's most capital. *Shakespeare.*
- WEAK. *adj.* [weak, Saxon; weak, Dutch.]
1. Feeble; not strong.  
He is weary and weak handed. *2 Sam. xvii. 2.*  
Here only weak,  
Against the charm of beauty's powerful glance. *Milton.*  
Wer't thou not weak with hunger, mad with love,  
My hand should force thee. *Dryden.*  
Fame and reputation are weak ties: many have not the  
least sense of them: powerful men are only awed by them as  
they conduce to their interest. *Dryden.*  
Children, being by the course of nature born weak, and un-  
able to provide for themselves, they have, by the appointment  
of God, a right to be maintained by their parents. *Locke.*
2. Infirm; not healthy.  
Here I stand your brave,  
A poor, infirm, weak, and despis'd old man. *Shakespeare.*
3. Soft; pliant; not stiff.  
Low of found.  
A voice not soft, weak, piping and womanish; but audible,  
strong and manlike. *Ascham.*

## WEA

5. Feeble of mind; wanting spirit; wanting discernment.  
As the case stands with this present age, full of tongue and  
weak of brain, we yield to the stream thereof. *Hooker.*  
This murder'd prince, though weak he was,  
He was not ill, nor yet so weak, but that  
He shew'd much martial valour in his place. *Daniel.*  
She first his weak indulgence will accuse. *Milton.*  
That Portugal hath yet no more than a suspension of arms,  
they may thank the Whigs, whose false representations they  
were so weak to believe. *Swift.*
6. Not much impregnated with any ingredient: as a weak tinc-  
ture, weak beer.
7. Not powerful; not potent.  
I must make fair weather yet a while,  
Till Henry be more weak and I more strong. *Shakespeare.*  
The weak, by thinking themselves strong, are induced to  
venture and proclaim war against that which ruins them; and  
the strong, by conceiving themselves weak, are thereby ren-  
dered unactive and useless. *South's Sermons.*  
If the poor found the rich disposed to supply their wants,  
or if the weak might always find protection from the mighty,  
they could none of them lament their own condition. *Swift.*
8. Not well supported by argument.  
A case so weak and feeble hath been much persisted in. *Hook.*
9. Unfortified.  
To quell the tyrant love, and guard thy heart  
On this weak side, where most our nature fails,  
Would be a conquest worthy Cato's son. *Addison's Cato.*
- To WEAKEN. *v. a.* To debilitate; to enfeeble; to deprive of  
strength.  
The first which weakened them was their security. *Hooker.*  
Their hands shall be weakened from the work that it be not  
done. *Neb. vi. 9.*  
Intestine broils,  
Weakening the scepter of old night. *Milton.*  
Every violence offered to the body weakens and impairs it;  
and renders it less durable. *Ray on the Creation.*  
Let us not weaken still the weaker side  
By our divisions. *Addison's Cato.*  
Solemn impressions that seem to weaken the mind, may, by  
proper reflection, be made to strengthen it. *Clarissa.*
- WEAK'LING. *n. s.* [from weak.] A feeble creature.  
Thou art no Atlas for so great a weight;  
And, weakling, Warwick takes his gift again,  
And Henry is my king, Warwick his subject. *Shakespeare.*  
Æsop begg'd his companions not to overcharge him; they  
found him a weakling, and bade him please himself. *L'Estrange.*
- WEAKLY. *adv.* [from weak.]
1. Feebly; with want of strength.  
The motion of gravity worketh weakly, both far from the  
earth, and also within the earth. *Bacon.*  
Was plighted faith so weakly seal'd above,  
That for one error, I must lose your love? *Dryden.*
2. Indirectly; injudiciously; timorously; with feebleness of mind;  
Under the seal of silence could not keep,  
But weakly to a woman must reveal it. *Milton.*  
Tancred, I neither am dispos'd to make  
Request for life, nor offer'd life to take:  
Much less deny the deed; but least of all  
Beneath pretended justice weakly fall. *Dryden's Fables.*
- WEAKLY. *adj.* [from weak.] Not strong; not healthy.  
Being old and weakly, twenty years in prison, it was ten  
to one that ever I should have returned. *Raleigh.*
- WEAKNESS. *n. s.* [from weak.]
1. Want of strength; want of force; feebleness.  
Troy in our weakness lives, not in her strength. *Shakespeare.*  
Argument  
Of human weakness rather than of strength. *Milton.*  
The General's force, as kept alive by fight,  
Now, not oppos'd, no longer can pursue:  
Lasting till heav'n had done his courage right,  
When he had conquer'd, he his weakness knew. *Dryden.*  
New graces yearly like thy works display,  
Soft without weakness, without glaring gay. *Pope.*  
By such a review we shall discern and strengthen our weak-  
nesses with good resolution, and so order our future conversa-  
tion as may render us least exposed to falling. *Rogers's Sermons.*
2. Infirmity; unhealthiness.  
Persons in those posts derive a weakness of constitution from  
the ease and luxury of their ancestors, and the delicacy of their  
own education. *Temple.*
3. Want of cogency.  
She seems to be conscious of the weakness of those testimo-  
nies. *Tillotson.*
4. Want of judgment; want of resolution; foolishness of mind.  
Weakness is thy excuse,  
And I believe it; weakness to resist  
Philistian gold: if weakness may excuse,  
What murderer, what traitor, parricide,  
Incestuous, sacrilegious, but may plead it?  
All wickedness is weakness. *Milton.*
5. Defect;



## WEA

5. Defect; failing.  
If you will work on any man, you must know his nature, and so lead him; or his *weaknesses* and disadvantages, and so awe him. *Bacon.*  
Many find a pleasure in contradicting the common reports of fame, and in spreading abroad the *weaknesses* of an exalted character. *Addison's Spectator.*  
**WEAKSIDE.** *n. f.* [*weak* and *side*.] Foible; deficiency; infirmity.  
This dog would have fought for his master in any other case; but the love of mutton was his *weakside*. *L'Estrange.*  
Their application to trade has increased their shipping, which they found to be their *weakside* in their last attempts. *Temple.*  
**WEAL.** *n. f.* [*pelan*, Saxon; *wealust*, Dutch.]  
1. Happiness; prosperity; flourishing state.  
Our *weal* on you depending,  
Counts it your *weal*, that he have liberty. *Shakespeare.*  
As we love the *weal* of our souls and bodies, let us so behave ourselves as we may be at peace with God. *Bacon.*  
Thine, and of all thy sons,  
The *weal* or woe in thee is plac'd; beware! *Milton.*  
Ireland ought to be considered, not only in its own interest, but likewise in relation to England, upon whose *weal* in the main, that of this kingdom depends. *Temple.*  
2. Republick; state; publick interest.  
Blood hath been shed  
Ere human statute purg'd the gen'ral *weal*. *Shakespeare.*  
How shall the mule, from such a monarch steal  
An hour, and not defraud the publick *weal*. *Pope.*  
**WEAL.** *n. f.* [*palan*, Saxon.] The mark of a stripe.  
Like warts or *weals* it hangs upon her skin. *Donne.*  
**WEAL away.** *interj.* Alas. Obsolete. *Spenser.*  
**WEALD, Wald, Walt.** Whether singly or jointly signify a wood or grove, from the Saxon *weald*. *Gibson.*  
**WEALTH.** *n. f.* [*paeld*, rich, Saxon.] Riches; money, or precious goods.  
In desert hast thine habitation,  
And these rich heaps of *wealth* doth hide apart  
From the world's eye and from her right ufsance. *Fa. Queen.*  
I should forge  
Quarrels unjust against the good and loyal,  
Destroying them for *wealth*. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*  
I wish thee, Vin, above all *wealth*,  
Both bodily and ghostly health:  
Not too much wit or *wealth* come to thee;  
For much of either may undo thee. *Bishop Corbet.*  
Each day new *wealth* without their care provides,  
They lie asleep with prizes in their nets. *Dryden.*  
**WEALTHILY.** *adv.* [*from wealthy*.] Richly.  
I come to wive it *wealthily* in Padua. *Shakespeare.*  
If *wealthily*, then happily in Padua. *Shakespeare.*  
**WEALTHINESS.** *n. f.* [*from wealthy*.] Richness.  
**WEALTHY.** *adj.* [*from wealthy*.] Rich; opulent; abundant.  
If a gentleman, or any *wealthy* yeoman, have any children, the eldest shall be kept in some order, but all the rest shall shift and fall to this occupation of stealing. *Spenser.*  
I will be married to a *wealthy* widow,  
Ere three days pass. *Shakespeare's Taming of the Shrew.*  
My speculations, when fold fingle, like cherries upon the stick, are delights for the rich and *wealthy*; after some time they come to market in great quantities, and are every ordinary man's money. *Addison's Spectator.*  
Not Neptune's self from all his floods receives  
A *wealthier* tribute than to thine he gives. *Pope.*  
**TO WEAN.** *v. a.* [*penan*, Saxon.]  
1. To put from the breast; to abactate.  
She was *weaned* when it did taste the wormwood on the nipple; pretty fool to see it fall out with the dug. *Shakespeare.*  
I have behaved as a child that is *weaned* of his mother. *Pf.*  
In *weaning* young creatures, the best way is never to let them suck the paps at all; for then they will drink up milk without any difficulty. *Ray on the Creation.*  
A fortnight before you *wean* calves from milk, let water be mixed with it. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*  
2. To withdraw from any habit or desire.  
Here the place whose pleasant sight,  
From other shades have *wean'd* my wand'ring mind;  
Tell me what wants me here. *Spenser.*  
I the rather *wean* me from despair,  
For love of Edward's offspring in my womb. *Shakespeare.*  
Seriously reflect on the happy state he shall most certainly arrive to, if he but *wean* himself from these worldly impediments here that clog his soul's flight. *Digby.*  
Children newly *weaned* from their parents, put out their hands towards them in their dreams, as if they were still present. *Stillingfleet.*  
There the coarse cake, and homely hulks of beans,  
From pamp'ring riot the young stomach *weans*. *Dryden.*  
They were intended by the Author of our being, to *wean* us gradually from our fondness of life, the nearer we approach to the end of it. *Swift.*

## WEA

- WEANING.** *n. f.* [*from wean*.]  
1. An animal newly weaned.  
Though when as Lowder was far away,  
This wolfish sheep would catchen his prey;  
A lamb, or a kid, or a *weaned* walf,  
With that to the wood would he speed haste. *Spenser.*  
To gorge the flesh of lambs and *weaning* kids,  
On hills where flocks are fed, flies tow'rd the springs  
Of Ganges or Hydaspes. *Milton's Parad. Lost.*  
2. A child newly weaned.  
**WEAPON.** *n. f.* [*peapon*, Saxon.] Instrument of offence; something with which one is armed to hurt another.  
The giant  
Down let fall his arm, and soft withdrew  
His *weapon* huge, that heaved was on high,  
For to have slain the man that on the ground did ly. *Fa. Q.*  
The cry of Talbot serves me for a sword;  
For I have laden me with many spoils,  
Using no other *weapon* but his name. *Shakespeare's Henry VI.*  
Take this *weapon*  
Which I have here recover'd from the Moor. *Shakespeare's Othello.*  
Touch me with noble anger;  
O let not womens *weapons*, water drops,  
Stain my man's cheeks. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*  
His fues, who came to bring him death,  
Bring him a *weapon* that before had none. *Daniel.*  
With his full force he whir'd it first around,  
Imperial Juno turn'd the course before;  
Imperial Juno turn'd the course before;  
Imperial Juno turn'd the course before;  
**WEAPONED.** *adj.* [*from weapon*.] Armed for offence; furnished with arms.  
In what fort, so ill *weaponed*, could you atchieve this enterprise? *Sidney.*  
Both the combatants entered, apparelled only in their doublets and hoses, and *weaponed* with sword, buckler, and dagger. *Heyward.*  
**WEAPONLESS.** *adj.* [*from weapon*.] Having no weapon; unarmed.  
Ran on embattl'd armies, clad in iron,  
And *weaponless* himself,  
Made arms ridiculous, useles the forgery  
Of brazen shield and spear, the hammer'd cuirass,  
Chalybean temper'd steel, and frock of mail,  
Adamantean proof. *Milton.*  
**WEAPONALIVE.** *n. f.* [*weapon* and *alive*.] A fave which was supposed to cure the wound, being applied to the weapon that made it.  
That the sympathetic powder and the *weaponalive* constantly perform what is promised of them, I leave others to believe. *Boyle.*  
**TO WEAR.** *v. a.* Preterite *wore*, participle *worn*. [*pepan*, Saxon.]  
1. To waste with use or time.  
O wicked world! one that is well nigh *worn* to pieces with age, to show himself a young gallant. *Shakespeare.*  
Proteogenes could lay his colours so artificially, that one being *worn* off, a fresh should succeed to the number of five: *Peacocks.*  
Waters *wear* the stones. *Job xiv. 19.*  
An hasty word, or an indiscreet action does not presently dissolve the bond, but that friendship may be still found at heart; and so outgrow and *wear* off these little distempers. *South's Sermons.*  
They have had all advantages to the making them wise unto salvation, yet suffer their manhood to *wear* out and obliterate all those rudiments of their youth. *Dryden.*  
'Tis time must *wear* it off; but I must go. *Dryden.*  
No differences of age, tempers, or education can *wear* it out, and set any considerable number of men free from it. *Tillotson's Sermons.*  
Theodosius exerted himself to animate his penitent in the course of life the was entering upon, and *wear* out of her mind groundless fears. *Addison's Spectator.*  
2. To consume tediously.  
What masks, what dances,  
To *wear* away this long age of three hours. *Shakespeare.*  
In most places, their toil is so extreme as they cannot endure it above four hours; the residue they *wear* out at coites and kayles. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*  
Wifely and best men full oft beguill'd,  
With goodness princip'd, not to reject  
The penitent, but ever to forgive,  
Are drawn to *wear* out miserable days. *Milton.*  
To his name inscrib'd, their tears they pay,  
Till years and kisses *wear* his name away. *Dryden.*  
Kings titles commonly begin by force,  
Which time *wears* off and mellows into right. *Dryden.*  
3. To carry appendant to the body.  
This pale and angry role  
Will I for ever *wear*. *Shakespeare's Henry VI.*  
Why

## WEA

- Why art thou angry?—  
That such a slave as this should *wear* a sword,  
Who *wears* not honestly. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*  
What is this  
That *wears* upon his baby brow the round  
And top of sovereignty. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*  
I am the first-born son of him, that last  
Wore the imperial diadem of Rome. *Shakespeare.*  
Their adorning, let it not be that outward adorning of plaiting the hair, and of *wearing* of gold. *1 Pet. iii. 3.*  
Eas'd the putting off  
These troublesome disguises which we *wear*. *Milton.*  
He ask'd what arms the swarthy Memnon wore;  
What troops he landed. *Dryden's Virg. Ecid.*  
This is unconscionable dealing, to be made a slave, and not know whose livery I *wear*. *Dryden's Spanish Friar.*  
On her white breast a sparkling cross she wore. *Pope.*  
To exhibit in appearance.  
Such an infectious face her sorrow wears,  
I can bear death, but not Cydaria's tears. *Dryden.*  
5. To affect by degrees.  
Trials *wear* us into a liking of what possibly, in the first essay, displeased us. *Lake.*  
A man who has any relish for true writing, from the matter by strokes of a great author every time he peruses him, *wears* himself into the same manner. *Addison's Spectator.*  
6. To *WEAR* out. To harass.  
He shall *wear* out the saints. *Dan. vii. 25.*  
7. To *WEAR* out. To waste or destroy by use.  
This very rev'rent lecher, quite *worn* out  
With rheumatisms, and crippled with his gout. *Dryden.*  
**TO WEAR.** *v. n.*  
1. To be wasted with use or time.  
Thou wilt surely *wear* away. *Exod. xviii. 18.*  
In those who have lost their fight when young, in whom the ideas of colours having been but slightly taken notice of, and ceasing to be repeated, do quite *wear* out. *Lake.*  
2. To be tediously spent.  
Thus *wore* out night, and now the herald lark  
Left his ground-nest, high tow'ring to descry  
The Morn's approach, and greet her with his song. *Milton.*  
3. To pass by degrees.  
If passion causes a present terror, yet it soon *wears* off; and inclination will easily learn to flight such fearcrows. *Lake.*  
The difficulty will every day grow less and *wear* off, and obedience become easy and familiar. *Rogers's Sermons.*  
**WEAR.** *n. f.* [*from wear*.]  
1. The act of wearing; the thing worn.  
It was th' enchantment of her riches  
That made m' apply t' your crony witches;  
That in return would pay th' expence,  
The *wear* and tear of conscience. *Hudibras.*  
2. [*pen*, Saxon; a fen; *wear*, German, a mound.] A dam to shut up and raise the water; often written *weir* or *wier*.  
They will force themselves through flood-gates, or over *wears*, hedges or stops in the water. *Walton's Angler.*  
**WEARD.** *n. f.* *Weard*, whether initial or final, signifies watchfulness or care, from the Saxon *weardan*, to ward or keep. *Gib.*  
**WEARER.** *n. f.* [*from wear*.] One who has any thing appendant to his person.  
The celestial habits, and the reverence  
Of the grave *wearers*. *Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.*  
Were I the *wearer* of Antonio's beard,  
I would not have t' to-day. *Shakespeare's Ant. and Cleopatra.*  
Cows, hoods and habits with their *wearers* toilt,  
And flutter'd into rags. *Milton.*  
Armour bears off insults, and preserves the *wearer* in the day of battle; but the danger once repelled, it is laid aside, as being too rough for civil conversation. *Dryden.*  
We ought to leave room for the humour of the artist or *wearer*. *Addison on Italy.*  
**WEARING.** *n. f.* [*from wear*.] Cloaths.  
It was his bidding;  
Give me my nightly *wearing*, and adieu. *Shakespeare.*  
**WEARINESS.** *n. f.* [*from weary*.]  
1. Lassitude; state of being spent with labour.  
Come, our stomachs  
Will make what's homely favour; *weariness*  
Can snore upon the flint, when resty sloth  
Finds the down pillow hard. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*  
Water-fowls supply the *weariness* of a long flight by taking water. *Hale.*  
Heaven, when the creature lies prostrate in the weakness of sleep and *weariness*, spreads the covering of night and darkness to conceal it. *South's Sermons.*  
At length, with *weariness*, and wine oppress'd,  
They rise from table, and withdraw to rest. *Dryden.*  
2. Fatigue; cause of lassitude.  
The more remained out of the *weariness* and fatigue of their late marches. *Clarendon.*

## WEA

3. Impatience of any thing.  
4. Tediousness.  
**WEARISH.** *adj.* [*I believe from prep*, Saxon, a quagmire.] Buggy; watery.  
A garment over-rich and wide for many of their *wearish* and ill disposed bodies. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*  
**WEARISOME.** *adj.* [*from weary*.] Troublesome; tedious; causing weariness.  
The soul preferreth rest in ignorance before *wearisome* labour to know. *Flaske.*  
These high wild hills, and rough uneven ways  
Draw out our miles, and make them *wearisome*. *Shakespeare.*  
Troops came to the army the day before, harassed with a long and *wearisome* march. *Bacon.*  
Costly I reckon not them alone which charge the purse, but which are *wearisome* and importune in suits. *Bacon.*  
Shrinking up, or stretching out are *wearisome* positions, and such as perturb the quiet of those parts. *Brown.*  
This must be our task  
In heav'n, this our delight; how *wearisome*  
Eternity so spent, in worship paid  
To whom we hate. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*  
Satiety from all things else doth come,  
Then life must to itself grow *wearisome*. *Dequan.*  
**WEARISOMELY.** *adv.* [*from wearisome*.] Tediously; so as to cause weariness.  
As of Nimrod, so are the opinions of writers different touching Assur, and the beginning of that great state of Assyria; a controversy *wearisomely* disputed without any direct proof or certainty. *Raleigh.*  
**WEARISOMENESS.** *n. f.* [*from wearisome*.]  
1. The quality of tiring.  
2. The state of being easily tired.  
A wit, quick without lightness, sharp without brittleness, desirous of good things without newliangleness, diligent in painful things without *wearisomeness*. *Alchani's Schoolmaster.*  
**TO WEARY.** *v. a.* [*from the adjective*.]  
1. To tire; to fatigue; to harass; to subdue by labour.  
Better that the enemy seek us;  
So shall he waste his means, *weary* his soldiers,  
Doing himself offence. *Shakespeare's Julius Caesar.*  
The people labour in the very fire, *weary* themselves for very vanity. *Hab. ii. 13.*  
Dewy sleep oppress'd them *weary'd*. *Milton.*  
Sea would be pools without the brushing air,  
To curl the waves; and fire some little care  
Should *weary* nature so, to make her want repose. *Dryden.*  
You have already *weary'd* fortune so,  
She cannot further be your friend or foe,  
But fits all breathless. *Dryden.*  
It would not be difficult to continue a paper by refusing the same subjects, and *wearying* out the reader with the same thoughts in a different phrase. *Addison's Freeholder.*  
2. To make impatient of continuance.  
I stay too long by thee, I *weary* thee. *Shakespeare's Henry V.*  
Should the government be *weary'd* out of its present patience, what is to be expected by such turbulent men? *Addison.*  
3. To subdue or harass by any thing irksome.  
Must ring all her wiles,  
With blandish'd parleys, feminine assaults,  
Tongue-batteries; the surceas'd not day nor night  
To storm me over-watch'd and *weary'd* out. *Milton.*  
**WEARY.** *adj.* [*pepiz*, Saxon; *waeren*, to be tired, Dutch.]  
1. Subdued by fatigue; tired with labour.  
Fair Phoebeus gan decline, in haste,  
His *weary* waggon to the western vale. *Spenser.*  
Gentle Warwick,  
Let me embrace thee in my *weary* arms,  
I, that did never weep, now melt with woe. *Shakespeare.*  
I am *weary*, yea, my memory is tir'd:  
Have we no wine here? *Shakespeare.*  
An old man broken with the storms of state,  
Is come to lay his *weary* bones among ye:  
Give him a little earth for charity. *Shakespeare.*  
Let us not be *weary* in well-doing. *Gal. vi. 9.*  
Our swords so wholly did the lates employ,  
That they at length grew *weary* to destroy;  
Refus'd the work we brought, and out of breath,  
Made sorrow and despair attend for death. *Dryden.*  
2. Impatient of the continuance of any thing painful or irksome.  
The king was as *weary* of Scotland, as he had been impatient to go thither, finding all things proposed to him without consideration of his honour or interest. *Clarendon.*  
My hopes all flat, nature within me sleeps,  
In all her functions, *weary* of herself. *Milton.*  
3. Desirous to discontinue.  
See the revolution of the times,  
Make mountains level, and the continent  
*Weary* of solid firmness, melt itself  
Into the seas. *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*  
4. Weary;



## WEA

4. Causing weariness; tirefome.  
Their gates to all were open evermore  
That by the *weary* way were travelling,  
And one fat waiting ever them before  
To call in comers by that needy were and poor. *Fa. Queen.*  
The *weariest* and most loathed life  
That age, ach, penury, imprisonment,  
Can lay on nature, is a paradise  
To what we fear of death. *Shakespeare.*  
Put on what *weary* negligence you please,  
You and your fellows; I'd have it come to question. *Shak.*  
**WEA'SEL.** *n. f.* [pejel, Saxon; *wesjel*, Dutch; *myfela*, Latin.]  
A small animal that eats corn and kills mice.  
Ready in gybes, quick-answer'd, faucy, and  
As quarrelsome as the *wesjel*. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*  
A *wesjel* once made shift to sink  
In at a corn loft through a chink. *Pope.*  
**WE'SAND.** *n. f.* [pajen, Saxon.] This word is is very variously  
written; but this orthography is nearest to the original word.  
The windpipe; the passage through which the breath is drawn  
and emitted.  
Marry Diggon, what should him affray,  
To take his own where-ever it lay;  
For had his *wesand* been a little wider,  
He would have devoured both hider and shidder. *Spenser.*  
Cut his *wesand* with thy knife. *Shakespeare's Tempest.*  
Matter to be discharged by expectoration must first pass in-  
to the lungs, then into the aspera arteria, or *wesand*, and  
from thence be coughed up and spit out by the mouth. *Wifem.*  
The shaft that slightly was impress'd,  
Now from his heavy fall with weight increas'd,  
Drove through his neck afloat; he spurns the ground,  
And the soul issues through the *wesand*'s wound. *Dryden.*  
The unerring steel descended while he spoke,  
Pierc'd his wide mouth, and through his *wesand* broke. *Dryden.*  
**WEATHER.** *n. f.* [peben, Saxon.]  
1. State of air, respecting either cold or heat, wet or drifels.  
Who's there, besides foul *weather*?—One mended like the  
*weather*, most unquietly. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*  
I am far better born than is the king;  
But I must make fair *weather* yet a while,  
Till Henry be more weak and I more strong. *Shakespeare.*  
Men must content themselves to travel in all *weathers*, and  
through all difficulties. *L'Estrange.*  
The fun  
Foretells the change of *weather* in the skies,  
Through mists he shoots his fullen beams,  
Suspect a drifling day. *Dryden.*  
2. The change of the state of the air.  
It is a reverend thing to see an ancient castle not in decay;  
how much more to behold an ancient family, which have stood  
against the waves and *weathers* of time? *Bacon.*  
3. Tempest; storm.  
What gusts of *weather* from that gathering cloud,  
My thoughts preface. *Dryden's Virgil.*  
To **WEATHER.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]  
1. To expose to the air.  
He perch'd on some branch thereby,  
To *weather* him and his moist wings to dry. *Spenser.*  
Mustard-seed gather for being too ripe,  
And *weather* it wel, yer ye give it a stripe. *Tusser.*  
2. To pass with difficulty.  
He *weather'd* fell Charibdis; but ere long,  
The skies were darkened, and the tempests strong. *Garth.*  
Could they *weather* and stand the shock of an eternal dura-  
tion, and yet be at any time subject to a dissolution. *Hale.*  
3. To **WEATHER** a point. To gain a point against the wind;  
to accomplish against opposition.  
We have been tugging a great while against the stream, and  
have almost *weather'd* our point; a stretch or two more will  
do the work. *Addison.*  
4. To **WEATHER** out. To endure.  
When we have pass'd these gloomy hours,  
And *weather'd* out the storm that beats upon us. *Addison.*  
**WEATHERBEATEN.** *adj.* Harassed and seasoned by hard *wea-*  
ther.  
They perceived an aged man and a young, both poorly ar-  
rayed, extremely *weatherbeaten*; the old man blind, the young  
man leading him. *Sidney.*  
She enjoys sure peace for evermore,  
As *weatherbeaten* ship arrived on happy shore. *Fairy Queen.*  
Thrice from the banks of Wye,  
And fandy bottom'd Severn, have I sent  
Him bootless home, and *weatherbeaten* back. *Shak. H. IV.*  
I hope when you know the worst, you will at once leap  
into the river, and swim through handomely, and not *wea-*  
*therbeaten* with the divers blasts of irresolution, stand shivering  
upon the brink. *Suckling.*  
A *weatherbeaten* vessel holds  
Gladly the port. *Milton.*

## WEA

- Dido received his *weatherbeaten* troops. *Dryden's Virgil.*  
The old *weatherbeaten* soldier carries in his hand the Roman  
eagle. *Addison.*  
**WEATHERBOARD,** or *Weatherbow.* *n. f.* In the sea language,  
that side of a ship that is to the windward. *Dia.*  
**WEATHERCOCK.** *n. f.* [weather and cock.]  
1. An artificial cock set on the top of a spire, which by turn-  
ing shows the point from which the wind blows.  
But alas! the sun keeps his light, though thy faith be dark-  
ened; the rocks stand still, though thou change like a *weather-*  
*cock*. *Sidney.*  
A kingfisher hanged by the bill, converting the breast to  
that point of the horizon from whence the wind doth blow,  
is a very strange introducing of natural *weathercocks*. *Brown.*  
2. Any thing fickle and inconstant.  
Where had you this pretty *weathercock*?—I cannot tell  
what his name is my husband had him of. *Shakespeare.*  
He break my promise and abolve my vow!  
The word which I have given shall stand like fate,  
Not like the king's that *weathercock* of state. *Dryden.*  
**WEATHERDRIVEN.** *part.* Forced by storms or contrary winds.  
Philip, during his voyage towards Spain, was *weather-*  
*driven* into Weymouth. *Carver's Survey of Cornwall.*  
**WEATHERGAGE.** *n. f.* [weather and gage.] Any thing that  
shews the weather.  
To vere and tack, and steer a cause,  
Against the *weathergage* of laws. *Hudibras.*  
**WEATHERGLASS.** *n. f.* [weather and glass.] A barometer.  
As in some *weatherglass* my love I hold,  
Which falls or rises with the heat or cold,  
I will be constant yet. *Dryden.*  
John's temper depended very much upon the air; his spi-  
rits rose and fell with the *weatherglass*. *Arbutnot.*  
We shall hardly wish for a perpetual equinox to have the  
charges of *weatherglasses*; for the two equinoxes of our year  
are the most windy and tempestuous. *Bentley's Sermons.*  
**WEATHERGY.** *n. f.* [weather and gy.] A star-gazer; an  
astrologer; one that foretells the weather.  
And sooner may a gulling *weathergy*,  
By drawing forth heav'n's scheme tell certainly,  
What fashion'd hats or ruffs, or suits next year,  
Our giddy-headed antick youth will wear. *Dante.*  
**WEATHERWISE.** *adj.* [weather and wise.] Skillful in foretel-  
ling the weather.  
**WEATHERWISER.** *n. f.* [weather and wiser, Dutch; to show.]  
Any thing that foretells the weather.  
Most vegetables expand their flowers and down in warm  
sun shiny weather, and again close them toward the evening,  
or in rain, as is in the flowers of pimpernel, the opening  
and shutting of which are the countryman's *weatherwiser*.  
*Derham's Physico-Theology.*  
To **WEAVE.** *v. a.* Preterite *wove*, *wearud*, *part. pass. woven*,  
*wearud*; [wejan, Saxon; *woven*, Dutch.]  
1. To form by texture; to form by inserting one part of the  
materials within another.  
Here in her hairs  
The painter plays the spider, and hath *woven*  
A golden mesh to intrap the hearts of men,  
Faster than gnats in cobwebs. *Shakespeare.*  
The women *wove* hangings for the grove. *2 Kings xxiii. 7.*  
White seem'd her robes, yet *woven* so they were,  
As snow and gold together had been wrought. *Dryden.*  
These purple vests were *woven* by Dardan dames. *Dryden.*  
Dan Pope for thy misfortune griev'd,  
With kind concern and skill has *woven* d  
A silken web; and ne'er shall fade  
Its colours; gently has he laid  
The mantle o'er thy sad distress:  
And Venus shall the texture blefs. *Prior.*  
2. To unite by intermixture.  
When religion was *woven* into the civil government, and  
flourished under the protection of the emperors, mens thoughts  
and discourses were full of secular affairs; but in the three first  
centuries of christianity, men who embraced this religion  
had given up all their interests in this world, and lived in a  
perpetual preparation for the next. *Addison.*  
3. To interpose; to insert.  
The duke be here to-night! the better! best!  
This *woven* itself perforce into my business. *Shakespeare.*  
To **WEAVE.** *v. n.* To work with a loom.  
**WEAVER.** *n. f.* [from *wave*.] One who makes threads into  
cloth.  
Upon these taxations,  
The clothiers all not able to maintain,  
The many to them 'lving, have put off  
The spinners, carders, fullers, *weavers*. *Shak. Hen. VIII.*  
My days are swifter than a *weaver's* shuttle, and are spent  
without hope. *Feb. vii. 6.*  
The

## WED

- The *weaver* may cast religion upon what loom he please. *Haw.*  
Her flag aloft spreads ruffling to the wind,  
And sanguine streamers seem the flood to fire:  
The *weaver* charm'd with what his loom design'd,  
Goes on to see, and knows not to retire. *Dryden.*  
**WEAVERFISH.** *n. f.* [*araneus piscis*, Latin.] A fish. *Addison.*  
**WEB.** *n. f.* [pebba, Saxon.]  
1. Texture; any thing woven.  
Penelope, for her Ulysses' sake,  
Devis'd a *web* her woovers to deceive;  
In which the work that she all day did make,  
The same at night she did again unweave. *Spenser.*  
Spiders touch'd, seek their *web's* inmost part. *Davies.*  
By day the *web* and loom,  
And homely household talk shall be her doom. *Dryden.*  
The fates, when they this happy *web* have spun,  
Shall blefs the faced clue and bid it smoothly run. *Dryden.*  
Dan Pope with skill hath *weav'd*  
A silken *web*; and ne'er shall fade  
Its colours. *Prior.*  
2. Some part of a sword. Obsolete.  
The sword, whereof the *web* was steel;  
Pommel, rich stone; hilt, gold, approv'd by touch. *Fairf.*  
3. A kind of dusky film that hinders the sight; suffusion.  
This is the foul fibertigibbet; he gives the *web* and the pin,  
quints the eye, and makes the hairlip. *Shakespeare.*  
**WEBBED.** *adj.* [from *web*.] Joined by a film.  
Such as are whole-footed, or whose toes are *webbed* to-  
gether, their legs are generally short, the most convenient size  
for swimming. *Derham's Physico-Theology.*  
**WEBFOOTED.** *adj.* [web and foot.] Palmipedous; having films  
between the toes.  
*Webfooted* fowls do not live constantly upon the land, nor  
fear to enter the water. *Ray on the Creation.*  
**WEBSTER.** *n. f.* [prebyrne, Saxon; a woman-weaver.] A  
weaver. Obsolete.  
After local names, the most in number have been derived  
from occupations; as Taylor, *Webster*, Wheeler. *Camden.*  
To **WED.** *v. a.* [wejan, Saxon.]  
1. To marry; to take for husband or wife.  
If one by one you *wedded* all the world,  
Or, from the all that are, took something good  
To make a perfect woman; she you kill'd  
Would be unparalell'd. *Shakespeare.*  
Never did thy beauty, since the day  
I saw thee first, and *wedded* thee, adorn'd  
With all perfection, so inflame my senses.  
Cloe, blind to wit and worth,  
Weds the rich dullness of some son of earth. *Pope.*  
2. To join in marriage.  
In Syracuse was I born, and *wed*  
Unto a woman happy but for me. *Shakespeare.*  
Then I shall be no more;  
And Adam, *wedded* to another Eve,  
Shall live with her. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*  
The woman in us still prosecutes a deceit like that begun  
in the garden; and our understandings are *wedded* to an Eve,  
as fatal as the mother of their miseries. *Glanville.*  
3. To unite for ever.  
Affliction is enamour'd of thy parts,  
And thou art *wedded* to calamity. *Shakespeare's Rom. and Jul.*  
To take for ever.  
Though the principal men of the house of commons were  
again elected to serve in this parliament, yet they were far  
from *wedding* the war, or taking themselves to be concerned  
to make good any declaration made by the former. *Clarendon.*  
They positively and concern'dly *wedded* his cause. *Clarendon.*  
5. To unite by love or fondness.  
Men are *wedded* to their lusts, and resolv'd upon a wicked  
course; and so it becomes their interest to with there were no  
God. *Tillotson's Sermons.*  
To **WED.** *v. n.* To contract matrimony.  
When I shall *wed*,  
That lord whose hand shall take my plight, shall carry  
Half my love with him, half my care and duty. *Shakespeare.*  
To love, to *wed*,  
For Hymen's rites, and for the marriage bed  
You were ordain'd. *Suckling.*  
Nor took I Guiscard, by blind fancy led,  
Or hasty choice as many women *wed*,  
But with deliberate care. *Dryden.*  
**WEDDING.** *n. f.* [from *wed*.] Marriage; nuptials; the nup-  
tial ceremony.  
Come, away!  
For you shall hence upon your *wedding*-day. *Shakespeare.*  
I will dance and eat plums at your *wedding*. *Shakespeare.*  
Let her beauty be her *wedding* dower;  
For me and my possessions the echeons not. *Shakespeare.*  
When my son was entered into his *wedding*-chamber, he  
fell down and died. *2 Esdr. x. 1.*  
These three country bills agree, that each *wedding* produ-  
ces four children. *Graunt's Bills of Mortality.*

## WEE

- His friends were invited to come and make merry with him;  
and this was to be the *wedding*-feast. *L'Estrange.*  
If she affirmed herself to be a virgin, she must on her *wed-*  
*ding*-day, and in her *wedding* cloaths perform the ceremony  
of going alone into the den, and stay an hour with the lion. *Swift.*  
A woman seldom asks advice before she has bought her *wed-*  
*ding*-cloaths. *Spectator.*  
**WEDGE.** *n. f.* [vegge, Danish; *wegge*, Dutch.]  
1. A body, which having a sharp edge, continually growing  
thicker, is used to cleave timber; one of the mechanical powers.  
A barbarous troop of clownish fone,  
The honour of these noble bows down threw;  
Under the *wedge* I heard the trunk to groan. *Spenser.*  
The fifth mechanical faculty is the *wedge* used in the clea-  
ving of wood. *Wilkins's Mathematical Magick.*  
He left his *wedge* within the cloven oak  
To whet their courage. *Dryden's Æneid.*  
The oak let many a heavy groan, when he was cleft with a  
*wedge* of his own timber. *Arbutnot's Hist. of John Bull.*  
2. A mass of metal.  
As sparks from the anvil used to fly,  
When heavy hammers on the *wedge* are swaid. *Fa. Qu.*  
When I saw a goodly Babylonish garment, and a *wedge* of  
gold of fifty shekels weight, then I coveted them. *Jeph. vii.*  
3. Any thing in the form of a wedge.  
In warlike multers they appear,  
In rhombs and *wedges* and half-moons and wings. *Milton.*  
To **WEDGE.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To fasten with wedges;  
to straiten with wedges; to cleave with wedges; to stop; to  
obstruct.  
My heart,  
As *wedged* with a sigh would rive in twain,  
Left Hector, or my father, should perceive me. *Shakespeare.*  
Where have you been broiling?  
—Among the crowd i' the abbey, where a finger  
Could not be *wedged* in more. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*  
Your wit will not so soon out as another man's will; it is  
strongly *wedged* up in a blockhead. *Shakespeare.*  
Part  
In common, rang'd in figure *wedge* their way;  
Intelligent of seasons. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*  
Sergeffus in the centaur, soon he pals'd,  
*Wedge* d in the rocky shoals and sticking fast. *Dryden.*  
*Wedge* on the keenest scythes,  
And give us steeds that snort against the foe. *A. Phillips.*  
What impulse can be propagated from one particle, entomb'd  
and *wedged* in the very center of the earth, to another in the  
center of Saturn. *Bentley's Sermons.*  
**WEDLOCK.** *n. f.* [web and lac, Sax. marriage and gift.] Mar-  
riage; matrimony.  
She doth fray about  
By holy crosses, where she kneels and prays  
For happy *wedlock* hours. *Shakespeare.*  
Sirrah, your brother is legitimate;  
Your father's wife did after *wedlock* bear him:  
And if she did play false, the fault was her's. *Shakespeare.*  
Can *wedlock* know so great a curse,  
As putting husbands out to nurse. *Cleaveland.*  
He his happiest choice too late,  
Shall meet already link'd, and *wedlock*-bound  
To a fell adversary. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*  
May not a prison or a grave,  
Like *wedlock*, honour's title have?  
One thought the sex's prime felicity  
Was from the bonds of *wedlock* to be free:  
And uncontrol'd to give account to none. *Dryden.*  
A man determin'd about the fiftieth year of his age to en-  
ter upon *wedlock*. *Addison.*  
**WEDNESDAY.** *n. f.* [pobeny-day, Saxon; *oden*-day, Swedish;  
*wonen*-day, Dutch; *wensday*, Islandick.] The fourth day of  
the week, so named by the Gothick nations from Woden or  
Odin.  
Where is the honour of him that died on *wednesday*. *Shak.*  
**WEE.** *adj.* [A Saxon word of the same root with *wearing*, Dutch;  
*wenig*, German.] Little; small: whence the word *weasel* or  
*wesjel* is used for little; as a *wesjel* face. In Scotland it de-  
notes small or little; as *wee* ane, a little one, or child; a *wee*  
bit, a little bit.  
Does he not wear a great round beard, like a Glover's pa-  
ring knife?—No, forsooth; he hath but a little *wee* face with  
a little yellow beard. *Shakespeare's Merry Wives of Windsor.*  
**WEECHM.** *n. f.* [This is often written *witch elm*.] A spe-  
cies of elm.  
A cion of a *weechm* grafted upon an ordinary elm, will put  
forth leaves as broad as the brim of a hat. *Bacon.*  
**WEED.** *n. f.* [weob, Saxon, tares.]  
1. An herb noxious or useless.  
If he had an immoderate ambition; which is a *weed*, if it be  
a *weed*, apt to grow in the best soils, it doth not appear that  
it was in his nature. *Clarendon.*  
He



## WEE

- He wand'ring feeds  
On slowly growing herbs and ranker weeds. *Sandys.*  
Too much manuring fill'd that field with weeds,  
While fests, like locusts, did destroy the feeds. *Denham.*  
Stinking weeds and poisonous plants have their use. *Mor.*  
When they are cut, let them lie, if weedy, to kill the  
weeds. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*  
Their virtue, like their Tyber's flood  
Rolling, its course design'd the country's good;  
But oft the torrent's too impetuous speed,  
From the low earth tore some polluting weed;  
And with the blood of Jove there always ran  
Some viler part, some tincture of the man. *Prior.*  
2. [Weeda, Saxon; weed, Dutch.] A garment; cloaths; habit;  
drefs. Now scarce in use, except in *widow's weeds*, the mourn-  
ing drefs of a widow. *Hooker.*  
My mind for weeds your virtue's livery wears. *Sidney.*  
Neither is it any man's business to cloath all his servants  
with one weed; nor theirs to cloath themselves so, if left to  
their own judgments. *Hooker.*  
They meet upon the way  
An aged fire, in long black weeds yelad;  
His feet all bare, his beard all hoary gray,  
And by his belt his book he hanging had. *Fairy Queen.*  
Livery is also called the upper weed which a serving man  
wears, so called as it was delivered and taken from him at  
pleasure. *Spenser.*  
The snake throws her enamelled skin,  
Weed wide enough to wrap a fairy in. *Shakespeare.*  
Throngs of knights and barons bold,  
In weeds of peace hush triumphs hold,  
With store of ladies. *Milton.*  
Lately your fair hand in woman's weed  
Wrapp'd my glad head. *Waller.*  
To WEED. *v. a.* [from the noun.]  
1. To rid of noxious plants.  
When you sow the berries of bays, weed not the borders  
for the first half year; for the weed giveth them shade. *Bacon.*  
Your feedings having flood 'till June, bestow a weeding or  
a slight howing upon them. *Mortimer.*  
2. To take away noxious plants.  
Oh Marcius,  
Each word thou'lt spoke hath weeded from my heart  
A root of ancient envy. *Shakespeare, Coriolanus.*  
3. To free from any thing hurtful or offensive.  
He weeded the kingdom of such as were devoted to Elaiana,  
and manumiz'd it from that most dangerous confederacy.  
*Howel's Vocal Forest.*  
Sarcasms, contumelies, and invectives, fill so many pages  
of our controversial writings, that, were those weeded out,  
many volumes would be reduced to a more moderate bulk and  
temper. *Decay of Piety.*  
4. To root out vice.  
Wife fathers be not as well aware in weeding from their  
children ill things, as they were before in grafting in them  
learning. *Sham's Schoolmaster.*  
One by one, as they appeared, they might all be weeded  
out, without any signs that ever they had been there. *Locke.*  
WEEDER. *n. f.* [from weed.] One that takes away any thing  
noxious.  
A weeder out of his proud adversaries,  
A liberal rewarder of his friends. *Shakespeare, Richard III.*  
WEEDHOOK. *n. f.* [weed and hook.] A hook by which weeds  
are cut away or extirpated.  
In May get a weedhook, a crotch, and a glove,  
And weed out such weeds as the corn doth not love. *Tusser.*  
WEEDLESS. *adj.* [from weed.] Free from weeds; free from  
any thing useless or noxious.  
So many weedless paradises be,  
Which of themselves produce no venomous sin. *Dominie.*  
A crystal brook,  
When troubled most it does the bottom show;  
'Tis weedless all above, and rockless all below. *Dryden.*  
WEEDY. *adj.* [from weed.]  
1. Consisting of weeds.  
There on the pendant boughs, her coronet weed  
Clamb'ring to hang, an envious fliver broke,  
When down her weedy trophies and herself  
Fell in the weeping brook. *Shakespeare, Hamlet.*  
2. Abounding with weeds.  
Hid in a weedy lake all night I lay,  
Secure of safety. *Dryden's Ann.*  
If it is weedy, let it lie upon the ground. *Mortimer.*  
WEEK. *n. f.* [from weede, Dutch; wecka, Swedish.]  
The space of seven days.  
Fulfil her week, and we will give thee this also. *Gen. xxix.*  
WEEKDAY. *n. f.* [week and day.] Any day not Sunday.  
One solid dish his weekday meal affords,  
An added pudding solemniz'd the Lord's. *Pope.*  
WEEKLY. *adj.* [from week.] Happening, produced, or done  
once a week; hebdomadary.

## WEE

- The Jews had always their weekly readings of the law of  
Moses. *Hooker.*  
So liv'd our fires, ere doctors learn'd to kill,  
And multiply'd with heirs their weekly bill. *Dryden.*  
Nothing more frequent in their weekly papers, than affecting  
to confound the terms of clergy and high-church, and then  
loading the latter with calumny. *Swift.*  
WEEKLY. *adv.* [from week.] Once a week; by hebdomadal  
periods.  
These are obliged to perform divine worship in their turns  
weekly, and are sometimes called hebdomadal canons. *Ascham.*  
WEEK. *n. f.* [from weede, Dutch.] To think;  
to imagine; to form a notion; to fancy. *Obsolete.*  
1. A whirlpool.  
2. A twiggan snare or trap for fish, [perhaps from *willow*]  
To WEEN. *v. n.* [from weene, Dutch.] To think;  
to imagine; to form a notion; to fancy. *Obsolete.*  
Ah lady dear, quoth then the gentle knight,  
Well may I ween your grief is wondrous great. *Spenser.*  
So well it her belcoms, that ye would ween  
Some angel had been. *Spenser's Epithalamium.*  
When weening to return, whence they did stray,  
They cannot find that path which first was shown;  
But wander to and fro in ways unknown,  
Furthest from end then, when they nearest ween. *Fa. Queen.*  
Thy father, in pity of my hard distress,  
Levy'd an army, weening to redeem  
And reinstate me in the ciadem. *Shakespeare, Henry VI.*  
Ween you of better luck,  
I mean, in perjur'd witness, than your master,  
Whose minister you are, while here he liv'd  
Upon this naughty earth. *Shakespeare, Henry VIII.*  
They ween'd  
That self-same day, by fight or by surprize,  
To win the mount of God; and on his throne  
To set the envier of his state, the proud  
Aspirer; but their thoughts prov'd fond and vain. *Milton.*  
To WEEN. *v. n.* preter. and part. pass. *weep*. [from weene,  
Saxon.]  
1. To show sorrow by tears.  
In that sad time  
My manly eyes did scorn an humble tear;  
And what these sorrows could not hence exhale,  
That beauty hath, and made them blind with weeping. *Shakespeare.*  
I fear he will prove the weeping philosopher when he grows  
old, being so full of unmanly sadness in his youth. *Shakespeare.*  
The days of weeping and mourning for Moses were ended.  
*Deut. xxxiv. 8.*  
Have you wept for your sin, so that you were indeed sorrow-  
ful in your spirit? Are you so sorrowful that you hate it? Do  
you so hate it that you have left it? *Taylor.*  
Away, with women weep, and leave me here,  
Fix'd, like a man, to die without a tear,  
Or save, or slay us both. *Dryden.*  
A corps it was, but whose it was, unknown;  
Yet mov'd, howe'er, she made the case her own;  
Took the bad omen of a shipwreck'd man,  
As for a stranger weep. *Dryden.*  
When Darius wept over his army, that within a single age  
not a man of all that confluence would be left alive, Artaban-  
us improv'd his meditation by adding, that yet all of them  
should meet with so many evils, that every one should wish  
himself dead long before. *Waller's Preparation for Death.*  
This lovely weeping fair cannot be dearer to thee,  
Than thou art to thy faithful Scordil. *Rare.*  
2. To shed tears from any passion.  
Then they for sudden joy did weep,  
And I for sorrow sung,  
That such a king should play bo-peep,  
And go the fools among. *Shakespeare, King Lear.*  
3. To lament; to complain.  
They weep unto me, saying, give us flesh that we may eat. *Num.*  
To WEEN. *v. a.*  
1. To lament with tears; to bewail; to bemoan.  
If thou wilt weep my fortunes, take my eyes. *Shakespeare.*  
Nor was I near to close his dying eyes,  
To wash his wounds, to weep his obsequies. *Dryden.*  
We wand'ring go  
Through dreary wastes, and weep each other's woe. *Pope.*  
2. To shed moisture.  
Thus was this place  
A happy rural seat of various view,  
Groves whose rich trees wept od'rous gums and balm. *Milton.*  
Let India boast her plants, nor envy we  
The weeping amber or the balmy tree,  
While by our oaks the precious loads are borne,  
And realms commanded which those trees adorn. *Pope.*  
3. To abound with wet.  
Rey-grass grows on clayey and weeping grounds. *Mortimer.*  
WEEP. *n. f.* [from weep.]  
1. One who sheds tears; a lamer; a bawler; a mourner.  
If you have served God in a holy life, send away the wo-  
men

## WEI

- men and the weepers: tell them it is as much intemperance to  
weep too much as to laugh too much: if thou art alone, or  
with fitting company, die as thou should'st; but do not die  
impatiently, and like a fox caught in a trap. *Taylor.*  
Laughter is easy; but the wonder lies,  
What store of brine supply'd the weeper's eyes. *Dryden.*  
2. A white border on the sleeve of a mourning coat.  
WEIRISH. *adj.* [See WEARISH.] This old word is used by  
Ascham in a sense which the lexicographers seem not to have  
known. Applied to tastes, it means insipid; applied to the  
body, weak and wat'ry: here it seems to mean sour; furly.  
A voice not soft, weak, piping, womanish; but audible,  
strong, and manlike: a countenance not weaverish and crabbed,  
but fair and comely. *Ascham's Schoolmaster.*  
To WEET. *v. n.* preterite *wet*, or *wete*. [from weete, Saxon; weten,  
Dutch.] To know; to be informed; to have knowledge.  
Obsolete.  
Him the prince with gentle court did board;  
Sir knight, mought I of you this court'sy read,  
To weel why on your shield, so goodly fcor'd,  
Bear ye the picture of that lady's head? *Spenser.*  
I bid,  
On pain of punishment, the world to weel  
We stand up peerless. *Shakespeare, Ant. and Cleopatra.*  
But well I weel thy cruel wrong  
Adorns a nobler poet's song. *Prior.*  
WEETLESS. *adj.* [from weel.] Unknown. *Spenser.*  
WEVEL. *n. f.* [from weel, Dutch.] A grub.  
A worm called a weevil, bred under ground, feedeth upon  
roots; as parsnips and carrots. *Bacon's Natural History.*  
Corn is so innocent from breeding of mice, that it doth not  
produce the very weevils that live in it and consume it. *Bentley.*  
WEZEL. *n. f.* [See WEASEL.]  
I fuck melancholy out of a song, as a weasel fucks eggs. *Shakespeare.*  
The corn-devouring weasel here abides,  
And the wife ant. *Dryden's Georg.*  
WEFT. The old preterite and part. pass. from *To weave*. *Spenser.*  
WEFT. *n. f.* [from weft, French; wofa, to wander, Islandick;  
wofa, Latin.]  
1. That of which the claim is generally waved; any thing wan-  
dering without an owner, and seized by the lord of the manour.  
His horse, it is the herald's weft;  
No, 'tis a mare. *Ben. Johnson's Underwoods.*  
2. It is in *Bacon* for *weft*, a gentle blast.  
The smell of violets exceedeth in sweetness that of spices,  
and the strongest sort of smells are best in a weft air off. *Bacon.*  
WEFT. *n. f.* [from weft, Saxon.] The woof of cloth.  
WEFTAGE. *n. f.* [from weft.] Texture.  
The whole muscles, as they lie upon the bones, might be  
truly tanned; whereby the weftage of the fibres might more  
easily be observed. *Grey's Museum.*  
To WEIGH. *v. a.* [from weagan, Saxon; weylen, Dutch.]  
1. To examine by the balance.  
Earth taken from land adjoining to the Nile, and preserved,  
so as not to be wet nor wasted, and weighed daily, will not alter  
weight until the seventeenth of June, when the river begin-  
neth to rise; and then it will grow more and more ponderous,  
'till the river cometh to its height. *Bacon's Natural History.*  
Wherein all things created first he weigh'd. *Milton.*  
2. To be equivalent to in weight.  
By the exsuction of the air out of a glass-vessel, it made  
that vessel take up, or suck up, to speak in the common lan-  
guage, a body weighing divers ounces. *Boyle.*  
3. To pay, allot, or take by weight.  
They that must weigh out my afflictions,  
They that my trust must grow to, live not here;  
They are, as all my comforts are, far hence. *Shakespeare.*  
They weighed for my price thirty pieces of silver. *Lech. xi.*  
4. To raise; to take up the anchor.  
Barbarossa, using this exceeding cheerfulness of his soldiers,  
weighed up the fourteen galleys he had sunk. *Knolles.*  
Here he left me, ling'ring here delay'd  
His parting kiss, and there his anchor weigh'd. *Dryden.*  
5. To examine; to balance in the mind.  
Regard not who it is which speaketh, but weigh only what  
is spoken. *Hooker.*  
I have in equal balance justly weigh'd  
What wrongs our arms may do, what wrongs we suffer,  
And find our griefs heavier than our offences. *Shakespeare, H. IV.*  
The ripeness or unripeness of the occasion must ever be well  
weighed.  
His majesty's speedy march left that design to be better  
weighed and digested. *Clarendon.*  
You chose a retreat, and not 'till you had maturely weighed  
the advantages of rising higher, with the hazards of the  
fall. *Dryden.*  
All grant him prudent; prudence interest weighs,  
And interest bids him seek your love and praise. *Dryden.*  
The mind, having the power to suspend the satisfaction of  
any of its desires, is at liberty to examine them on all sides,  
and weigh them with others. *Locke.*

## WEI

- He is the only proper judge of our perfections, who weighs  
the goodness of our actions by the sincerity of our intentions.  
*Addison's Spectator.*  
6. To WEIGH down. To overbalance.  
Fear weighs down faith with shame. *Daniel's Civ. War.*  
7. To WEIGH down. To overburden; to oppress with weight;  
to depress.  
The Indian fig boweth so low, as it taketh root again; the  
plenty of the sap, and the softness of the stalk, making the  
bough, being overladen, weigh down. *Bacon.*  
In thy blood will reign  
A melancholy damp of cold and dry;  
To weigh thy spirits down. *Milton.*  
Her father's crimes  
Sit heavy on her, and weigh down her prayers;  
A crown usurp'd, a lawful king depos'd,  
His children murder'd. *Dryden's Spanish Fryar.*  
My soul is quite weigh'd down with care, and asks  
The soft refreshment of a moment's sleep. *Addison's Cato.*  
Excellent persons, weighed down by this habitual sorrow of  
heart, rather deserve our compassion than reproach. *Addison.*  
To WEIGH. *v. n.*  
1. To have weight.  
Exactly weighing and frangling a chicken in the scales, upon  
an immediate ponderation, we could discover no difference in  
weight; but suffering it to lie eight or ten hours, until it grew  
perfectly cold, it weighed most sensibly lighter. *Brown.*  
2. To be considered as important; to have weight in the intel-  
lectual balance.  
This objection ought to weigh with those, whose reading is  
designed for much talk and little knowledge. *Locke.*  
A wife man is then best satisfied, when he finds that the same  
argument which weighs with him has weighed with thousands  
before him, and is such as hath born down all opposition. *Addison.*  
3. To raise the anchor.  
When gathering clouds o'ershadow all the skies,  
And shoot quick lightnings, weigh, my boys, he cries. *Dry.*  
4. To bear heavily; to press hard.  
Can't thou not minister to a mind diseas'd,  
And with some sweet oblivious antidote  
Cleanse the stuff'd bosom of that perilous stuff  
Which weighs upon the heart? *Shakespeare, Macbeth.*  
WEIGHED. *adj.* [from weigh.] Experienced.  
In an embassy of weight, choice was made of some sad per-  
son of known experience, and not of a young man, not  
weighed in state matters. *Bacon.*  
WEIGHED. *n. f.* [from weigh.] He who weighs.  
WEIGHT. *n. f.* [from weigh, Saxon.]  
1. Quantity measured by the balance.  
Tobacco cut and weighed, and then dried by the fire, loseth  
weight; and, after being laid in the open air, recovereth weight  
again. *Bacon's Natural History.*  
Fain would I chuse a middle course to steer;  
Nature's too kind, and justice too severe:  
Speak for us both, and to the balance bring,  
On either side, the father and the king:  
Heav'n knows my heart is bent to favour thee;  
Make it but scanty weight, and leave the rest to me. *Dryden.*  
Boerhaave fed a sparrow with bread four days, in which  
time it eat more than its own weight; and yet there was no  
acid found in its body. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*  
2. A mass by which, as the standard, other bodies are examined.  
Just balances, just weights shall ye have. *Lev. xix. 36.*  
Undoubtedly there were such weights which the physicians  
used, who, though they might reckon according to the weight  
of the money, they did not weigh their drugs with pieces of  
money. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*  
When the balance is intirely broke, by mighty weights  
fallen into either scale, the power will never continue long in  
equal division, but run intirely into one. *Swift.*  
3. Ponderous mass.  
A man leapeth better with weights in his hands than with-  
out; for that the weight, if proportionable, strengtheneth the  
sinews by contracting them; otherwise, where no contraction  
is needful, weight hindereth: as we see in horseraces, men are  
curious to foresee that there be not the least weight upon the  
one horse more than upon the other. In leaping with weights,  
the arms are first cast backwards, and then forwards, with so  
much the greater force. *Bacon's Natural History.*  
Wolley, who from his own great store might have  
A palace or a college for his grave,  
Lies here interr'd;  
Nothing but earth to earth, no pond'rous weight  
Upon him, but a pebble or a quoit:  
If thus thou lie'st neglected, what must we  
Hope after death, who are but shreds of thee? *Bp. Corbet.*  
All their confidence  
Under the weight of mountains bury'd deep. *Milton.*  
Pride, like a gulf, swallows us up; our very virtues, when  
so leavened, becoming weights and plummetts to sink us to the  
deeper ruin. *Government of the Tongue.*



## WEL

- Then than the ill; and know, my dear,  
Kindness and constancy will prove  
The only pillars fit to bear  
So vast a weight as that of love. *Prior.*
4. Gravity; heaviness; tendency to the center.  
Heaviness or weight is not here considered as being such a  
natural quality, whereby condensed bodies do of themselves  
tend downwards; but rather as being an affection, whereby  
they may be measured. *Wilkins.*
- The shaft that slightly was impress'd,  
Now from his heavy fall with weight increas'd,  
Drove through his neck. *Dryden.*
- What natural agent impel them so strongly with a transverse  
force blow against that tremendous weight and rapidity, when  
whole worlds are falling? *Bentley.*
5. Pressure; burthen; overwhelming power.  
Thou art no Atlas for so great a weight. *Shakespeare.*
- So shall the world go on,  
To good malignant, to bad men benign,  
Under her own weight groaning. *Milton.*
- We must those, who groan beneath the weight  
Of age, disease, or want, commiserate. *Denham.*
- The prince may carry the plough, but the weight lies upon  
L'Estrange.
- Possession's load was grown so great,  
He sunk beneath the cumbrous weight.  
How to make ye suddenly an answer,  
In such a point of weight, so near mine honour,  
In truth I know not. *Shakespeare. Henry VIII.*
- If this right of heir carry any weight with it, if it be the  
ordinance of God, must not all be subject to it. *Locke.*
- To make the sense of esteem or disgrace sink the deeper,  
and be of the more weight, other agreeable or disagreeable  
things should constantly accompany these different states. *Locke.*
- An author's arguments lose their weight, when we are per-  
suaded that he only writes for argument's sake. *Addison.*
- See, Lord, the sorrows of my heart,  
Ere yet it be too late;  
And hear my Saviour's dying groans,  
To give thee sorrows weight. *Addison's Spectator.*
- The solemnities that encompass the magistrate add dignity  
to all his actions, and weight to all his words. *Atterbury.*
- WEIGHTILY. *adv.* [from *weighty*.]  
1. Heavily; ponderously.  
2. Solidly; importantly.
- Is his poetry the worse, because he makes his agents speak  
weightily and sententiously? *Brown's Notes on the Odyssey.*
- WEIGHTINESS. *n. f.* [from *weighty*.]  
1. Ponderosity; gravity; heaviness.  
2. Solidity; force.
- I fear I have dwelt longer on this passage than the weightiness  
of any argument in it requires. *Locke.*
3. Importance.  
The apparent defect of her judgment, joined to the weighti-  
ness of the adventure, caused many to marvel. *Hayward.*
- WEIGHTLESS. *adj.* [from *weight*.]  
1. Light; having no gravity.  
How by him balanc'd in the weightless air?  
Can't thou the wisdom of his works declare? *Sandys.*
2. Not possible to be weighed. Improper.  
It must both weightless and immortal prove,  
Because the centre of it is above. *Dryden.*
- WEIGHTY. *adj.* [from *weight*.]  
1. Heavy; ponderous.  
You have already weary'd fortune so,  
She cannot farther be your friend or foe;  
But sits all breathless, and admires to feel  
A fate so weighty, that it stops her wheel. *Dryden.*
2. Important; momentous; efficacious.  
I to your assistance do make love,  
Masking the business from the common eye  
For sundry weighty reasons. *Shakespeare. Macbeth.*
- No fool Pythagoras was thought:  
Whilst he his weighty doctrines taught,  
He made his listening scholars stand;  
Their mouth still cover'd with their hand:  
Else, may-be, some odd-thinking youth,  
Lest friend to doctrine than to truth,  
Might have refus'd to let his ears  
Attend the music of the spheres. *Prior.*
- Thus spoke to my lady the knight full of care,  
Let me have your advice in a weighty affair. *Swift.*
3. Rigorous; severe. Not in use.  
If, after two days thine, Athens contains thee,  
Attend our weightier judgment. *Shakespeare. Timon.*
- WE'LAWAY. *interj.* [This I once believed a corruption of *wel*  
away, that is, *baptisms* is gone: so Junius explained it; but  
the Saxon exclamation is palapa, *wes* or *wose*: from *welaway*, is  
formed by corruption *weladay*.] Alas.  
Harrow now out, and welaway, he cried,  
What dismal day hath sent this cursed light! *Spenser.*

## WEL

- Ah, *welaway*! most noble lords, how can  
Your cruel eyes endure so piteous light? *Fairy Queen.*
- Welaway*, the while I was so fond,  
To leave the good that I had in hand. *Spenser.*
- WE'LCOME. *adj.* [*bien venu*, French; *pilicume*, Saxon; *wel-*  
*kom*, Dutch.]
1. Received with gladness; admitted willingly to any place or  
enjoyment; grateful; pleasing.  
I serve you, madam. *Shakespeare. King Lear.*
- Your graces are right welcome. *Shakespeare. King Lear.*
- He, though not of the plot, will like it,  
And with it should proceed; for, unto men  
Prest with their wants, all change is ever welcome. *B. John.*
- Here let me earn my bread,  
Till oft invoked death  
Hasten the welcome end of all my pains. *Milton.*
- He that knows how to make those he converses with easy,  
has found the true art of living, and being welcome and valued  
every where. *Lake.*
2. To bid WELCOME. To receive with professions of kindness.  
Some stood in a row in so civil a fashion, as if to *welcome*  
us; and divers put their arms a little abroad, which is their  
gesture when they bid any welcome. *Bacon.*
- WE'LCOME. *interj.* A form of salutation used to a new comer,  
elliptically used for you are welcome.  
*Welcome*, he said,  
O long expected to my dear embrace. *Dryden.*
- Welcome, great monarch, to your own. *Dryden.*
- WE'LCOME. *n. f.*  
1. Salutation of a new comer.  
*Welcome* ever smiles, and farewell goes out sighing. *Shakespeare.*
2. Kind reception of a new comer.  
I should be free from injuries, and abound as much in the  
true causes of welcome, as I should find want of the effects  
thereof. *Stacy.*
- I look'd not for you yet, nor am provided  
For your fit welcome. *Shakespeare. King Lear.*
- Madam, new years may well expect to find  
*We come* from you, to whom they are so kind:  
Still as they pass they court and smile on you,  
And make your beauty as themselves seem new. *Waller.*
- Where diligence opens the door of the understanding, and  
impartiality keeps it, truth finds an entrance and a welcome  
too. *South's Sermons.*
- To WELCOME. *v. a.* To salute a new comer with kindness.  
I know no cause  
Why I should welcome such a guest as grief,  
Save bidding farewell to so sweet a guest  
As my sweet Richard. *Shakespeare. Richard II.*
- They stood in a row in so civil a fashion, as if to *welcome*  
us. *Bacon.*
- Thus we salute thee with our early song,  
And welcome thee, and wish thee long. *Milton.*
- To *welc* me home  
His warlike brother, is Pirithous come  
The lark and linnet strain their warbling throats,  
To welcome in the Spring. *Dryden.*
- WE'LCOME to our House. *n. f.* An herb. *Answorth.*
- WE'LCOMENESS. *n. f.* [from *welcome*.] Gratefulness.  
Our joys, after some centuries of years, may seem to have  
grown elder, by having been enjoyed so many ages; yet will  
they really still continue new, not only upon the scores of their  
*welcomeness*, but by their perpetually equal, because infinite,  
distance from a period. *Boyle.*
- WE'LCOMER. *n. f.* [from *welcome*.] The saluter or receiver of  
a new comer.  
Farewel, thou woful *welcomer* of glory. *Shakespeare.*
- WE'LD, or WOULD. *n. f.* [*lutella*, Latin.] Yellow weed, or  
dyers weed.  
Its leaves are oblong and intire: it has an anomalous flower,  
consisting of many dissimilar leaves: the fruit is globular, hol-  
low, and divided into three parts. The dyers use it for dying  
bright yellows and lemon colours; and this is by some sup-  
posed to be the plant used by the ancient Persians in painting  
their bodies. *Miller.*
- To WE'LD. *v. a.* To beat one mass into another, so as to in-  
corporate them.  
Sparkling or welding heat is used when you double up your  
iron to make it thick enough, and so *weld* or work in the  
doubling into one another. *Moxon's Mech. Exer.*
- WE'LDER. *n. f.* A term perhaps merely Irish; though it may  
be derived from *To weld*, to turn or manage: whence *welder*,  
welder.  
Such immediate tenants have others under them, and so a  
third and fourth in subordination, till it comes to the *welder*,  
as they call him, who sits at a rack-rent, and lives mile-  
rably. *Swift.*
- WE'LFARE. *n. f.* [*well* and *fare*.] Happiness; success; prosperity.  
If friends to a government lose their assistance, they put  
it

## WEL

- it in the power of a few desperate men to ruin the welfare of  
those who are superior to them in strength and interest. *Add.*
- Discretion is the perfection of reason: cunning is a kind of  
instinct that only looks out after our immediate interest and  
advantage. *Addison's Spectator.*
- To WELK. *v. a.* [Of this word in *Spenser* I know not well the  
meaning: pealcan, in Saxon, is to roll; *welken*, in German,  
and *welken*, in Saxon, are clouds; whence I suppose *welk*,  
*welk* or *whilk* is an undulation or corrugation, or corrugated  
or convoluted body. *Wilk* is used for a small shell-fish.] To  
cloud; to obscure.
- Now bid Winter *welk*ed hath the day,  
And Phœbus, weary of his yearly task,  
Established hath his steeds in lowly lay,  
And taken up his inn in fishes' haik. *Spenser.*
- As gentle shepherd in sweet eventide,  
When ruddy Phœbus 'gins to *welk* in West,  
Marks which do bite their hasty supper best. *Fairy Queen.*
- The *welk*ed Phœbus 'gan avail  
His weary wain. *Spenser.*
- WE'KED. *adj.* Wrinkled; wreathed.  
Methought his eyes  
Were two full moons: he had a thousand noses,  
Horns *welk*'d and wav'd like the unridded sea. *Shakespeare.*
- WE'KIN. *n. f.* [from pealcan, to roll, or pelcen, clouds; Sax.]  
1. The visible regions of the air. Out of use, except in poetry.  
Ne in all the *welkin* was no cloud. *Chaucer.*
- He leaves the *welkin* way most beaten plain,  
And rapt with whirling wheels inflames the skyen,  
With fire not made to burn, but fairly for to shine. *Fa. Qu.*
- The swallow peeps out of her nest,  
And cloudy *welkin* cleareth. *Spenser's Pastorals.*
- Spur your proud horses hard, and ride in blood:  
Amaze the *welkin* with your broken flaves. *Shak. R. III.*
- With feats of arms  
From either end of heav'n the *welkin* burns. *Milton.*
- Now my talk is smoothly done,  
I can fly, or I can run  
Quickly to the green earth's end,  
Where the bow'd *welkin* flow doth bend. *Milton.*
- Their hideous yells  
Rend the dark *welkin*. *Philips.*
2. WELKIN EYE, is, I suppose, blue eye; skycoloured eye.  
Yet were it true  
To say this boy were like me! Come, sir page,  
Look on me with your *welkin* eye, sweet villain. *Shakespeare.*
- WELL. *n. f.* [*yelle*, poell, Saxon.]
1. A spring; a fountain; a source.  
Begin then, sisters of the sacred well,  
That from beneath the seat of Jove doth spring. *Milton.*
- As the root and branch are but one tree,  
And well and stream do but one river make;  
So if the root and well corrupted be,  
The stream and branch the same corruption take. *Davies.*
2. A deep narrow pit of water.  
The muscles are so many well-buckets: when one of them  
ads and draws, 'tis necessary that the other must obey. *Dryden.*
3. The cavity in which hairs are placed.  
Hollow newelled hairs are made about a square hollow  
newel: suppose the well-hole to be eleven foot long, and six  
foot wide, and we would bring up a pair of hairs from the first  
floor eleven foot high, it being intended a sky-light shall fall  
through the hollow newel. *Moxon's Mech. Exer.*
- To WELL. *v. n.* [reallan, Saxon.] To spring; to issue as from  
a spring.  
Thereby a crystal stream did gently play,  
Which from a sacred fountain *welld* forth away. *Fa. Qu.*
- The bubbling wave did ever freshly well. *Fairy Queen.*
- A dreary corse,  
All wallow'd in his own yet lukewarm blood,  
That from his wound yet *welld* fresh, alas!  
Himself assits to lift him from the ground,  
With clotted locks, and blood that *welld* from out the  
wound. *Dryden's Æn.*
- From his two springs,  
Pure *welling* out, he through the lucid lake  
Of fair Dambea rolls his infant stream. *Thomson's Summer.*
- To WELL. *v. a.* To pour any thing forth.  
To her people wealth they forth do well,  
And health to every foreign nation. *Fairy Queen.*
- WE'LL. *adj.* [*Well* seems to be sometimes an adjective, though  
it is not always easy to determine its relations.]  
1. Not sick; not unhappy.  
Mark, we use  
To say the dead are well. *Shakespeare. Ant. and Cleopatra.*
- Lady, I am not well, else I should answer  
From a full flowing stomach. *Shakespeare. King Lear.*
- In poison there is physick; and this news,  
That would, had I been well, have made me sick,  
Being sick, hath in some measure made me well. *Shakespeare.*
- While thou art well, thou mayest do much good; but when  
thou art sick; thou can't not tell what thou shalt be able to do:

## WEL

- it is not very much nor very good. Few men mend with sick-  
ness, as there are but few who by travel and a wandering life  
become devout. *Taylor's Guide to Devotion.*
- Men under irregular appetites never think themselves well,  
so long as they fancy they might be better; then from better  
they must rise to best. *L'Estrange.*
- 'Tis easy for any, when well, to give advice to them that  
are not. *Wake's Preparation for Death.*
2. Convenient; happy.  
Holdings were so plentiful, and holders so scarce, as well  
was the landlord, who could get one to be his tenant. *Carew.*
- Charity is made the constant companion and perfection of  
all virtues; and well it is for that virtue where it most enters,  
and longest stays. *Sprad's Sermons.*
- This exactness is necessary, and it would be well too, if it  
extended itself to common conversation. *Locke.*
- It would have been well for Genoa, if she had followed  
the example of Venice, in not permitting her nobles to make  
any purchase of lands in the dominions of a foreign prince. *Ad.*
3. Being in favour.  
He followed the fortunes of that family; and was well  
with Henry the fourth. *Dryden.*
4. Recovered from any sickness or misfortune.  
I am forry  
For your displeasure; but all will sure be well. *Shakespeare.*
- Just thoughts, and modest expectations are easily satisfied.  
If we don't over-rate our pretensions, all will be well. *Collier.*
- WELL. *adv.* [*well*, Gothick; *pell*, Saxon; *wel*, Dutch; *vel*,  
Hilandick.]
1. Not ill; not unhappily.  
Some sense, and more estate, kind heav'n  
To this well-lotted peer has given:  
What then? he must have rule and sway;  
Else all is wrong till he's in play. *Prior.*
2. Not ill; not wickedly.  
My bargains, and well-won thrift he calls int'rest. *Shak.*
- Thou one bad act with many deeds well done  
May'st cover. *Milton.*
3. Skillfully; properly.  
A private caution I know not well how to fort, unless I  
should call it political, by no means to build too near a great  
neighbour. *Wotton.*
- Beware and govern well thy appetite.  
Whether the learn'd Minerva be her theme,  
Or chaste Diana bathing in the stream;  
None can record their heavenly praise so well. *Dryden.*
- What poet would not mourn to see  
His brother write as well as he? *Swift.*
4. Not amiss; not unsuccessfully; not erroneously.  
Solymann commended them for a plot so well by them laid,  
more than he did the victory of others got by good fortune, not  
grounded upon any good reason. *Kneller.*
- The soldier that philosopher well blam'd,  
Who long and loudly in the schools declaim'd. *Denham.*
- 'Tis almost impossible to translate verbally and well. *Dryden.*
5. Not insufficiently; not defectively.  
The plain of Jordan was well watered every where. *Gensfr.*
- We are well able to overcome it. *Nim. xiii. 30.*
- The merchant adventurers being a strong company, and  
well underfet with rich men, held out bravely. *Bacon.*
6. To a degree that gives pleasure.  
I like well, in some places, fair columns upon frames of  
carpenters work. *Bacon.*
7. With praise; favourably.  
All the world speaks well of you. *Pope.*
8. Well is sometimes like the French *bien*, a term of concession.  
The knot might well be cut, but untied it could not be. *Sidney.*
- To know  
In measure what the mind can well contain. *Milton.*
9. It is a word by which something is admitted as the ground  
for a conclusion.  
Well, let's away, and say how much is done. *Shakespeare.*
- Well, by this author's confession, a number superior are  
for the succession in the house of Hanover. *Swift.*
10. As well as. Together with; not less than.  
Coptos was the magazine of all the trade from Æthiopia,  
by the Nile, as well as of those commodities that came from  
the west by Alexandria. *Arbutnot on Coins.*
11. Well is him or me; bene est, he is happy.  
Well is him that dwelleth with a wife of understanding, and  
that hath not slipped with his tongue. *Ecclus. xxv. 8.*
12. Well nigh. Nearly; almost.  
I freed well nigh half th' angelick name. *Milton.*
13. It is used much in composition, to express any thing right,  
laudable, or not defective.  
Antiochus understanding him not be well affected to his af-  
fairs, provided for his own safety. *2 Mac. iv. 21.*
- There may be safety to the well-affected Persians; but to  
those which do conspire against us, a memorial of de-  
struction. *Esth. xvi. 23.*
- Should a whole host at once discharge the bow,  
My well-aim'd shaft with death prevents the foe. *Pope.*
- What



## WEL

What well-appointed leader fronts us here? *Shakef.*  
 Well-appeal'd April on the heel  
 Of limping winter treads. *Shakef. Romeo and Juliet.*  
 The pow'r of wisdom march'd before,  
 And ere the sacrificing throng he join'd,  
 Admonish'd thus his well-attending mind. *Pope.*  
 Such music  
 Before was never made,  
 But when of old the fons of morning sung,  
 Whilst the Creator great  
 His constellations set,  
 And the well-balanc'd world on hinges hung. *Milton.*  
 Learners must at first be believers, and their master's rules  
 having been once made axioms to them, they mislead those  
 who think it sufficient to excuse them, if they go out of  
 their way in a well-beaten track. *Locke.*  
 He chose a thousand horse, the flow'r of all  
 His warlike troops, to wait the funeral:  
 To bear him back, and share Evander's grief;  
 A well-becoming, but a weak relief. *Dryden.*  
 Those opposed files,  
 Which lately met in the intestine shock,  
 And furious close of civil butchery,  
 Shall now, in mutual well-believing rank,  
 March all one way. *Shakef. Hen. IV.*  
 O'er the Elean plains, thy well-breath'd horse  
 Impels the flying car, and wins the course. *Dryden.*  
 More dismal than the loud dislodged roar  
 Of brazen engine, that ceaseless storms  
 The bastion of a well-built city. *Philips.*  
 He conducted his course among the same well-chosen  
 friendships and alliances with which he began it. *Addison.*  
 My son corrupts a well-derived nature  
 With his inducement. *Shakespeare.*  
 If good accrue, 'tis conferr'd most commonly on the base  
 and infamous; and only happening sometimes to well-de-  
 servers. *Dryden.*  
 It grieves me he should desperately adventure the loss of his  
 well-deserving life. *Sidney, b. ii.*  
 What a pleasure is well-directed study in the search of  
 truth! *Locke.*  
 A certain spark of honour, which rose in her well-disposed  
 mind, made her fear to be alone with him, with whom alone  
 she desired to be. *Sidney, b. ii.*  
 The unprepossessed, the well-disposed, who both together  
 make much the major part of the world, are affected with a  
 due fear of these things. *South's Sermons.*  
 A clear idea is that, whereof the mind hath such a full  
 and evident perception, as it does receive from an outward  
 object, operating duly on a well-disposed organ. *Locke.*  
 Amid the main, two mighty fleets engage;  
 Adium surveys the well-disputed prize. *Dryden.*  
 The ways of well-doing are in number even as many, as  
 are the kinds of voluntary actions: so that whatsoever we do  
 in this world, and may do it ill, we shew ourselves therein  
 by well-doing to be wise. *Hooker, b. ii.*  
 The conscience of well-doing may pass for a recom-  
 pense. *L'Estrange.*  
 God will judge every man according to his works; to  
 them, who by patient continuance in well-doing, endure  
 through the heat and burden of the day, he will give the re-  
 ward of their labour. *Rogers's Sermons.*  
 As far the spear I throw,  
 As flies an arrow from the well-drawn bow. *Pope.*  
 Fair nymphs and well-dress'd youths around her shone,  
 But ev'ry eye was fixt on her alone. *Pope.*  
 Such a doctrine in St. James's air,  
 Shou'd chance to make the well-drest rabble stare. *Pope.*  
 The desire of esteem, riches, or power, makes men espouse  
 the well-endowed opinions in fashion. *Locke.*  
 We ought to stand firm in well-established principles, and  
 not be tempted to change for every difficulty. *Watts.*  
 Echeus sage, a venerable man!  
 Whose well-taught mind the present age surpass'd. *Pope.*  
 Some reliques of the true antiquity, though disguised, a  
 well-eyed man may happily discover. *Spenser on Ireland.*  
 How sweet the products of a peaceful reign?  
 The heaven-taught poet, and enchanting strain:  
 The well-fill'd palace, the perpetual feast;  
 A land rejoicing, and a people blest. *Pope.*  
 Turkish blood did his young hands imbue.  
 From thence returning with deserv'd applause,  
 Against the Moors his well-fleish'd sword he draws. *Dryden.*  
 Fairest piece of well-form'd earth,  
 Urge not thus your haughty birth. *Waller.*  
 A rational soul can be no more discern'd in a well-form'd,  
 than ill-shaped infant. *Locke.*  
 A well-form'd proposition is sufficient to communicate the  
 knowledge of a subject. *Watts.*  
 Oh! that I'd dy'd before the well-fought wall!  
 Had Greece distinguish'd day renown'd my fall,  
 All Greece had paid my solemn funerals. *Pope.*  
 Good men have a well-grounded hope in another life; and

## WEL

are as certain of a future recompence, as of the being of  
 God. *Atterbury.*  
 Let firm, well-hammer'd soles protect thy feet  
 Through freezing snows. *Gay's Trivia.*  
 The camp of the heathen was strong, and well-harnessed,  
 and compass'd round with horsemen. *1 Macc. iv. 7.*  
 Among the Romans, those who saved the life of a citizen,  
 were dress'd in an oaken garland; but among us, this has  
 been a mark of such well-intentioned persons as would be-  
 tray their country. *Addison.*  
 He, full of fraudulent arts,  
 This well-invented tale for truth imparts. *Dryden.*  
 He, by enquiry, got to the well-known house of Ka-  
 lander. *Sidney.*  
 Soon as thy letters trembling I unclose,  
 That well-known name awakens all my woes. *Pope.*  
 Where proud Athens rears her tow'ry head,  
 With opening streets, and shining structures spread,  
 She past, delighted, with the well-known seats. *Pope.*  
 From a confin'd well-manag'd store,  
 You both employ and feed the poor. *Waller.*  
 A noble soul is better pleas'd with a zealous vindicator  
 of liberty, than with a temporizing poet, or well-manner'd court-  
 slave, and one who is ever decent, because he is naturally fer-  
 vile. *Dryden's Dedication to Juvenal.*  
 Well-means think no harm; but for the rest,  
 Things sacred they pervert, and silence is the best. *Dryden.*  
 By craft they may prevail on the weakness of some well-  
 meaning men to engage in their designs. *Rogers's Sermons.*  
 He examines that well-meant, but unfortunate, lie of the  
 conquest of France. *Arbutnot.*  
 A critic supposes he has done his part, if he proves a  
 writer to have fail'd in an expression; and can it be wonder'd  
 at, if the poets seem resolv'd not to own themselves in any  
 error? for as long as one side despises a well-meant endea-  
 vour, the other will not be satisfied with a moderate appro-  
 bation. *Pope's Preface to his Works.*  
 Many sober, well-minded men, who were real lovers  
 of the peace of the kingdom, were imposed upon. *Clarendon.*  
 Jarring int'rests of themselves create  
 Th' according music of a well-mix'd state. *Pope.*  
 When the blast of winter blows,  
 Into the naked wood he goes;  
 And seeks the tusk'd boar to rear,  
 With well-mouth'd bounds, and pointed spear. *Dryden.*  
 The applause that other people's reason gives to virtuous  
 and well-ordered actions, is the proper guide of children, till  
 they grow able to judge for themselves. *Locke.*  
 The fruits of unity, next unto the well-pleasing of God,  
 which is all in all, are towards those that are without the  
 church; the other toward those that are within. *Bacon.*  
 The exercise of the offices of charity is always well-plea-  
 sing to God, and honourable among men. *Atterbury.*  
 My voice shall sound, as you do prompt mine ear;  
 And I will stoop, and humble my intents  
 To your well-practis'd wife directions. *Shakef. Hen. VI.*  
 The well-proportion'd shape, and beauteous face,  
 Shall never more be seen by mortal eyes. *Dryden.*  
 'Twas not the hasty product of a day,  
 But the well-ripen'd fruit of wife delay. *Dryden.*  
 Procure those that are fresh gathered, strait, smooth, and  
 well-rooted. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*  
 If I should instruct them to make well-running verses, they  
 want genius to give them strength. *Dryden.*  
 The eating of a well-seasoned dish, suited to a man's pa-  
 late, may move the mind, by the delight itself that accom-  
 panies the eating, without reference to any other end. *Locke.*  
 Instead of well-set hair, baldness. *Jsa. iii. 24.*  
 Abraham and Sarah were old, and well-stricken in age. *Genesis.*  
 Many well-shaped innocent virgins are waddling like big-  
 bellied women. *Speccator, N° 127.*  
 We never see beautiful and well-taught fruits from a tree  
 choked with thorns and briars. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*  
 The well-tim'd oars  
 With sounding strokes divide the sparkling waves. *Smith.*  
 Wisdom's triumph is well-tim'd retreat,  
 As hard a science to the fair as great. *Pope.*  
 Mean time we thank you for your well-took labour.  
 Go to your rest. *Shakef. Hamlet.*  
 Oh you are well-tun'd now; but I'll let down the pegs  
 that make this music. *Shakef. Othello.*  
 Her well-tun'd neck he view'd,  
 And on her shoulders her dishevel'd hair. *Dryden.*  
 A well-weighed judicious poem, which at first gains no  
 more upon the world than to be just received, insinuates it-  
 self by insensible degrees into the liking of the reader. *Dryden.*  
 He rails  
 On me, my bargains, and my well-won thrift,  
 Which he calls interest. *Shakef. Merch. of Venice.*  
 Each by turns the other's bound invade,  
 As, in some well-wrought picture, light and shade. *Pope.*  
 WELLDAY. *interj.* [This is a corruption of wellaway. See  
 WELAWAY.] Alas. *O well-*

## WEL

O welladay, mistress Ford, having an honest man to your  
 husband, to give him such cause of suspicion. *Shakespeare.*  
 Ah, welladay! I'm shent with baneful smart. *Gay.*  
 WELLBEING. *n. f.* [well and be.] Happiness; prosperity.  
 Man is not to depend upon the uncertain dispositions of  
 men for his wellbeing, but only on God and his own  
 spirit. *Taylor's Rule of Living Holy.*  
 For whose wellbeing  
 So amply, and with hands so liberal,  
 Thou hast provided all things. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. viii.*  
 The most sacred ties of duty are founded upon gratitude:  
 such as the duties of a child to his parent, and of a subject to  
 his sovereign. From the former there is required love and  
 honour, in recompence of being; and from the latter obe-  
 dience and subjection, in recompence of protection and well-  
 being. *South's Sermons.*  
 All things are subservient to the beauty, order, and well-  
 being of the whole. *L'Estrange.*  
 He who does not co-operate with this holy spirit, receives  
 none of those advantages which are perfecting of his nature,  
 and necessary to his wellbeing. *Speccator, N° 571.*  
 WELLBORN. *n. f.* Not meanly descended.  
 One whose extraction from an antient line,  
 Gives hope again that wellborn men may shine. *Waller.*  
 Heav'n, that wellborn souls inspires,  
 Prompts me, through lifted frowns, and rising fires,  
 To rush undaunted to defend the walls. *Dryden.*  
 WELLBRED. *adj.* [well and bred.] Elegant of manners; polite.  
 None have been with admiration read,  
 But who, besides their learning, were wellbred. *Roscom.*  
 Both the poets were wellbred and well-natur'd. *Dryden.*  
 Wellbred panicles civilly delight,  
 In mumbling of the game they dare not bite. *Pope.*  
 WELLNATURED. *adj.* [well and nature.] Good-natured;  
 kind.  
 WELLNAT'VE. *interj.* A word of praise.  
 Wellnate, thou good and faithful servant. *Matt. xxv. 21.*  
 WELLFAVOUR'D. *adj.* [well and favour.] Beautiful; plea-  
 sing to the eye.  
 His wife seems to be wellfavoured. I will use her as the  
 key of the cuckoldy rogue's coffers. *Shakespeare.*  
 WELLMET. *interj.* [well and meet.] A term of salutation.  
 Once more to-day wellmet, distemper'd lords;  
 The king by me requests your presence straight. *Shakef.*  
 On their life no grievous burthen lies,  
 Who are wellnatur'd, temperate and wife:  
 But an inhuman and ill-temper'd mind,  
 Not any easy part in life can find. *Denham.*  
 The manners of the poets were not unlike; both of them  
 were well-bred, wellnatured, amorous, and libertine at least  
 in their writings; it may be also in their lives. *Dryden.*  
 Still with esteem no less convers'd than read;  
 With wit wellnatur'd, and with books well-bred. *Pope.*  
 WELLNIGH. *adv.* [well and nigh.] Almost.  
 The fame so sore annoy'd has the knight,  
 That wellnigh choked with the deadly fink,  
 His forces fail. *Fairy Queen, b. i.*  
 My feet were almost gone: my steps had wellnigh slip't. *Pf.*  
 England was wellnigh ruined by the rebellion of the barons,  
 and Ireland utterly neglected. *Davies.*  
 Whoever shall read over St. Paul's enumeration of the  
 duties incumbent upon it, might conclude, that wellnigh the  
 whole of christianity is laid on the shoulders of charity  
 alone. *Sprat's Sermons.*  
 Notwithstanding a small diversity of positions, the whole ag-  
 gregate of matter, as long as it retained the nature of a chaos,  
 would retain wellnigh an uniform tenuity of texture. *Bentley.*  
 WELLSPE'NT. *adj.* Passed with virtue.  
 They are to lie down without any thing to support them in  
 their age, but the conscience of a wellspent youth. *L'Estrange.*  
 What a refreshment then will it be to look back upon a  
 wellspent life? *Calamy's Sermons.*  
 The constant tenour of their wellspent days,  
 No less deserv'd a just return of praise. *Pope.*  
 WELLSRING. *n. f.* [wellspring, Saxon.] Fountain; source.  
 The fountain and wellspring of impiety, is a resolved pur-  
 pose of mind to reap in this world, what sensual profit or  
 sensual pleasure forever the world yieldeth. *Hooker.*  
 Understanding is a wellspring of life. *Prov. xvi. 22.*  
 WELLWILLER. *n. f.* [well and willer.] One who means  
 kindly.  
 Disarming all his own countrymen, that no man might  
 shew himself a wellwiller of mine. *Sidney, b. ii.*  
 There are fit occasions ministered for men to purchase to  
 themselves wellwillers by the colour, under which they of-  
 tentimes prosecute quarrels of envy. *Hooker.*  
 WELLWISH. *n. f.* [well and wish.] A wish of happiness.  
 Let it not enter into the heart of any one that hath a well-  
 wish for his friends or posterity, to think of a peace with  
 France, till the Spanish monarchy be entirely torn from it. *Add.*  
 WELLWISHER. *n. f.* [from wellwish.] One who wishes the  
 good of another.

## WEN

The actual traitor is guilty of perjury in the eye of the  
 law; the secret wellwisher of the cause is to before the tribu-  
 nal of conscience. *Addison's Freesholder, N° 6.*  
 Betray not any of your wellwishers into the like inconve-  
 niences. *Speccator, N° 271.*  
 No man is more your sincere wellwisher than myself, or  
 more the sincere wellwisher of your family. *Pope.*  
 WELT. *n. f.* A border; a guard; an edging.  
 Little low hedges made round like welts, with some pretty  
 pyramids, I like well. *Bacon.*  
 Certain scioll, or smatterers, are busy in the skirts and out-  
 sides of learning, and have scarce any thing of solid literature  
 to recommend them. They may have some edging or trim-  
 ming of a scholar, a welt, or so; but no more. *B. Johnson.*  
 To WELT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To sew any thing with a border.  
 To WELTER. *v. n.* [pealtan, Saxon; welteren, Dutch; volu-  
 tari, Lat.]  
 1. To roll in water or mire.  
 He must not float upon his watry bier  
 Unweep'd, nor welter to the parching winds. *Milton.*  
 The companions of his fall o'erwhelm'd  
 He soon discerns; and wellring by his side  
 The next himself. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. i.*  
 The gasping head flies off; a purple flood  
 Flows from the trunk, that welters in the blood. *Dryden.*  
 He sung Darius, great and good,  
 By too severe a fate,  
 Fallen from his high estate.  
 And wellring in his blood. *Dryden's St. Cecilia.*  
 2. To roll voluntarily; to wallow.  
 If a man inglut himself with vanity, or welter in filthiness  
 like a swine, all learning, all goodness is soon forgotten. *Afcham.*  
 WEMM. *n. f.* [wem, Saxon.] A spot; a scar.  
 Although the wound be healed, yet the wemme or scar still  
 remaineth. *Brewer's on Languages.*  
 WEN. *n. f.* [pen, Saxon.] A fleshy or callous excrescence, or  
 protuberance.  
 Warts are said to be destroy'd by the rubbing them with a  
 green elder stick, and then burying the stick to rot in muck.  
 It would be tried with corns and wens, and such other ex-  
 crescences. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*  
 Mountains seem but so many wens and unnatural protuber-  
 ances upon the face of the earth. *More.*  
 The poet rejects all incidents which are foreign to his  
 poem: they are wens and other excrescences, which belong  
 not to the body. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*  
 A promontory wen with grisly grace,  
 Stood high upon the handle of his face. *Dryden.*  
 WENCH. *n. f.* [pencil, Saxon.]  
 1. A young woman.  
 What do I, silly wench, know what love hath prepared for  
 me? *Sidney, b. ii.*  
 Now—how dost thou look now? Oh ill-star'd wench!  
 Pale as thy smock! when we shall meet at court,  
 This look of thine will hurl my soul from heav'n,  
 And fiends will snatch at it. Cold, cold, my girl,  
 Ev'n like thy chaffity. *Shakef. Othello.*  
 Thou wouldst periwade her to a worse offence  
 Than that, whereof thou dost accuse her wench. *Donne.*  
 2. A young woman in contempt; a strumpet.  
 But the rude wench her answer'd nought at all. *Spenser.*  
 Do not play in wench-like words with that  
 Which is so serious. *Shakef. Cymbeline.*  
 Men have these ambitious fancies,  
 And wanton wenchies read romances. *Prior.*  
 3. A strumpet.  
 It is not a digression to talk of bawds in a discourse upon  
 wenchies. *Speccator, N° 266.*  
 WENCHER. *n. f.* [from wench.] A fornicator.  
 He must be no great eater, drinker, or sleeper; no game-  
 ster, wench, or fop. *Grew's Cosmology.*  
 To WEND. *v. n.* [penban, Saxon.]  
 1. To go; to pass to or from. This word is now obsolete, but  
 its preterite went, is still in use.  
 Back to Athens shall the lovers wend  
 With league, whose date till death shall never end. *Shakef.*  
 They went on, and inferred, that if the world were a liv-  
 ing creature, it had a soul. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*  
 Then Rome shall wend to Benevento;  
 Great feats shall he achieve! *Arbutnot.*  
 2. To turn round. It seems to be an old sea term.  
 A ship of 600 tons will carry as good ordnance as a ship  
 of 1200 tons; and though the greater have double the num-  
 ber, the lesser will turn her broadsides twice, before the  
 greater can wend once. *Raleigh.*  
 WENNEL. *n. f.* [a corrupted word for wrenling.] An animal  
 newly taken from the dam.  
 Pinch never thy wenvels of water or meat.  
 If ever ye hope for to have them good neat. *Tusser.*  
 WENNY. *adj.* [from wen.] Having the nature of a wen.  
 Some persons, so deformed with these, have suspected them  
 to be wenny. *Wise man's surgery.*



## W E T

WENT. *pret.* See WEND and Go.  
 WEPT. *pret.* and *part. of weep.*  
 She for joy tenderly *wept.*  
 WERE. *of the verb to be.*  
 To give our filter to one uncircumcised, were a reproach unto us.  
 In infusions in things that are of too high a spirit, you *we* a better pour off the first infusion, and use the latter. *Bacon.*  
 Henry divided, as it *were*,  
 The person of himself into four parts. *Daniel's Civil War.*  
 As though there *were* any feriation in nature, or *justitium's* imaginable in professions, this season is termed the physicians vacation.  
 He had been well assur'd that art  
 And conduct *were* of war the better part. *Dryden.*  
 WERE. *n. f.* A dam. See WEAR.  
 O river! let thy bed be turned from fine gravel to weeds and mud; let some unjust niggards make *were* to spoil thy beauty. *Sid.*  
 WERT. the second person singular of the preterite of *to be.*  
 Thou *wert* heard  
 O that thou *wert* as my brother.  
 All join'd, and thou of many *wert* but one. *Dryden.*  
 WERTH. *wertth, ayrth, n. f.* Whether initial or final in the names of places, signify a farm, court, or village, from the Saxon *werth*, used by them in the same sense. *Gibson's Cam.*  
 WE'LL. *n. f.* See WESLAND.  
 The *well*, or windpipe, we call *aspera arteria.* *Bacon.*  
 WEST. *n. f.* [Sax. *west*; Dutch. *west*.] The region where the sun goes below the horizon at the equinoxes.  
 The *west* yet glimmers with some streaks of day:  
 Now spurs the late traveller apace,  
 To gain the timely inn. *Shakespeare. Macbeth.*  
 The moon in level'd *west* was set.  
 All bright Phœbus views in early morn,  
 Or when his evening beams the *west* adorn. *Pope.*  
 WEST. *adj.* Being towards, or coming from, the region of the setting sun.  
 A mighty strong *west* wind took away the locusts. *Ex. x.*  
 This shall be your *west* border. *Numb. xxxiv. 6.*  
 The Phenicians had great fleets; so had the Carthaginians, which is yet farther *west.* *Bacon.*  
 WEST. *adv.* To the west of any place.  
*West* of this forest,  
 In goodly form comes on the enemy. *Shakespeare.*  
 What earth yields in India east or *west.* *Milton.*  
*West* from Orontes to the ocean. *Milton.*  
 WE'STERING. *adj.* Passing to the west.  
 The star that rose at evening bright,  
 Toward heav'n's descent had slop'd his *westering* wheel. *Milt.*  
 WE'STERLY. *adj.* [from *west*.] Tending or being towards the west.  
 These bills give us a view of the most easterly, southerly, and *westery* parts of England. *Grant's Bill of Mortality.*  
 WE'TERN. *adj.* [from *west*.] Being in the west, or toward the part where the sun sets.  
 Now fair Phœbus 'gan decline in haste  
 His weary waggon to the *western* vale. *Spenser.*  
 The *western* part is a continued rock. *Addison.*  
 WE'STWARD. *adv.* [Sax. *westward*; Dutch. *west*.] Towards the west.  
 By water they found the sea *westward* from Peru, which is always very calm. *Abbot's Description of the World.*  
 The grove of sycamore,  
 That *westward* rooteth from the city side. *Shakespeare.*  
 When *westward* like the fun you took your way,  
 And from benighted Britain bore the day. *Dryden.*  
 The storm flies,  
 From *westward*, when the show'ry kids arise. *Addison.*  
 At home then stay,  
 Nor *westward* curious take thy way. *Prior.*  
 WE'STWARDLY. *adv.* [from *westward*.] With tendency to the west.  
 If our loves faint, and *westwardly* decline;  
 To me thou falsely thin'st,  
 And I to thee mine actions shall disguise. *Donne.*  
 WET. *adj.* [Sax. *wet*; Dan. *wad*.] Having some moisture adhering.  
 1. Humid; having some moisture adhering.  
 They are *wet* with the show'rs of the mountains. *Job. xxiv.*  
 The soles of the feet have great affinity with the head, and the mouth of the stomach; as going *wet*-th'd to those that use it not, affecteth both. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*  
 2. Rainy; watery.  
 Wet weather seldom hurts the most unwise. *Dryden.*  
 WET. *n. f.* Water; humidity; moisture; rainy weather.  
 Plants appearing weather'd, stubby, and curled, is the effect of immoderate *wet.* *Bacon.*  
 Now the fun, with more effectual beams,  
 Had cheer'd the face of the earth, and dry'd the *wet*  
 From drooping plant. *Milton's Par. Regain'd.*  
 Tubercles will not endure the *wet*; therefore set your pots into the conserve, and keep them dry. *Evelyn.*  
 Your master's riding-coat turn inside out, to preserve the outside from *wet.* *Swift.*

## W H A

To WET. *v. a.* [from the noun.]  
 1. To humectate; to moisten; to make to have moisture adhere.  
 Better learn of him, that learned be,  
 And han been watered at the mufes well;  
 The kindly dew drops from the higher tree,  
 And *wets* the little plants, that lowly dwell. *Spenser.*  
 A drop of water running swiftly over straw, *wetted* not. *Bacon.*  
 Wet the thirsty earth with falling show'rs.  
 2. To drench with drink.  
 Let's drink the other cup to *wet* our whistles, and to sing away all sad thoughts. *Walton's Angler.*  
 WE'THER. *n. f.* [Sax. *weðer*; Dutch. *weater*.] A ram castrated.  
 I am a tainted *wether* of the flock,  
 Meeteft for death. *Shakespeare. Merch. of Venice.*  
 He doth not apprehend how the tail of an African *wether* outweigheth the body of a good calf, that is, an hundred pound. *Brown's Vulg. Errors.*  
 Although there be naturally of horses, bulls, or rams, more males than females; yet artificially, that is, by making geldings, oxen, and *wethers*, there are fewer.  
 When Blowzelind expir'd, the *wether's* bell  
 Before the drooping flock toll'd forth her knell. *Cor.*  
 It is much more difficult to find a fat *wether*, than it half that species were fairly knock'd on the head. *Swift.*  
 WE'TNESS. [from *wet*.] The state of being wet; moisture; humidity.  
 The *wetness* of these bottoms often spoils them for corn. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*  
 To WEX. *v. a.* [corrupted from *wax* by *Spenser*, for a rhyme, and imitated by *Dryden*.] To grow; to increase.  
 She first taught men a woman to obey;  
 But when her son to man's estate did *wex*,  
 She it furrender'd. *Fairy Queen, b. ii.*  
 She trod a *wexing* moon, that soon would wane,  
 And drinking borrow'd light, be fill'd again. *Dryden.*  
 Counting sev'n from noon,  
 'Tis Venus' hour, and in the *wexing* moon. *Dryden.*  
 WE'ZAND. *n. f.* [see *wesand*.] The windpipe.  
 Air is ingulfible, and by the rough artery, or *wesand*, conducted into the lungs. *Brown's Vulg. Errors.*  
 WHALE. *n. f.* [Sax. *hwal*; Dutch. *wal*.] The largest of fish; the largest of the animals that inhabit this globe.  
 God created the great *wahals.* *Genesis.*  
 Bar'd up with ribs of *wahale*-bone, she did leese  
 None of the *wahale's* length, for it reach'd her knees. *Bp. Corbet.*  
 The greatest *wahale* that swims the sea,  
 Does instantly my pow'r obey. *Swift.*  
 WHAME. *n. f.*  
 The *wahame*, or burrell-fly, is vexatious to horses in summer, not by stinging, but by their bomybious noise, or tickling them in flicking their nits on the hair. *Durham.*  
 WHA'LY. *adj.* [see *wal*.] Marked in streaks.  
 A bearded goat, whose rugged hair,  
 And *wahly* eyes, the sign of jealousy,  
 Was like the person's self, whom he did bear. *Fa. Queen.*  
 WHARF. *n. f.* [Sax. *wharf*; Dutch. *werf*.] A perpendicular bank or mole, raised for the convenience of lading or emptying vessels.  
 Duller should'st thou be, than the fat weed,  
 That roots itself in ease on Lethe's *wharf*. *Shakespeare. Hamlet.*  
 Would'st thou not stir in this.  
 There were not in London used so many *wharfs*, or keys, for the landing of merchants goods. *Child on Trade.*  
 WHA'REAGE. *n. f.* [from *wharf*.] Dues for landing at a wharf.  
 WHA'REFINGER. *n. f.* [from *wharf*.] One who attends a wharf.  
 To WHURR. *v. n.* To pronounce the letter *r* with too much force. *Dill.*  
 WHAT. *pronoun.* [Sax. *waet*; Dutch. *wat*.]  
 1. That which.  
 What you can make her do,  
 I am content to look on; *what* to 'speak,  
 I am content to hear. *Shakespeare. Winter Tols.*  
 In these cases we examine the why, the *whats*, and the how of things. *LeStrange.*  
 He's with a superstitious fear not aw'd,  
 For *what* befalls at home, or *what* abroad. *Dryden.*  
 A satire on one of the common stamp, never meets with that approbation, as *what* is aimed at a person whose merit places him upon an eminence. *Addison.*  
 Mark *what* it is his mind aims at in the question, and not what words he expresses. *Locke.*  
 If any thing be stated in a different manner from *what* you like, tell me freely. *Pope to Swift.*  
 Whatever commodities lie under the greatest discouragements from England, those are *what* they are most industrious in cultivating. *Swift.*  
 2. Which part.  
 If we rightly estimate things, *what* in them is purely owing to nature, and *what* to labour, we shall find ninety-nine parts of a hundred are wholly to be put on the account of labour. *Locke.*  
 3. Some-

## W H A

3. Something that is in one's mind indefinitely.  
 I tell thee *what*, corporal, I could tear her. *Shakespeare.*  
 4. Which of several.  
 Whether it were the shortness of his foresight, the strength of his will, or the dazling of his suspicions, or *what* it was, certain it is, that the perpetual troubles of his fortunes could not have been without some main errors in his nature. *Bacon.*  
 Comets are rather gazed upon than wisely observed; that is, *what* kind of comet for magnitude, colour, placing in the heaven, or lasting, produceth *what* kind of effect. *Bacon.*  
 See *what* natures accompany *what* colours; for by that you shall induce colours by producing those natures. *Bacon.*  
 Shew *what* aliment is proper for that intention, and *what* intention is proper to be pursued in such a constitution. *Arbuth.*  
 5. An interjection by way of surprise or question.  
 What! canst thou not forbear me half an hour,  
 Then get thee gone, and dig my grave thyself? *Shakespeare.*  
 What if I advance an invention of my own to supply the defect of our new writers. *Dryden's Juvenal.*  
 6. WHAT *Though*. What imports it *though*? notwithstanding.  
 An elliptical mode of speech.  
 What *though* a child may be able to read; there is no doubt but the meanest among the people under the law had been as able as the priests themselves were to offer sacrifice, did this make sacrifice of no effect? *Hooker.*  
 What *though* none live my innocence to tell,  
 I know it; truth may own a generous pride,  
 I clear myself, and care for none beside. *Dryden.*  
 7. WHAT *Time*, *What* *Day*. At the time when; on the day when.  
 What day the genial angel to our fire  
 Brought her, more lovely than Pandora.  
 Then balmy sleep had charm'd my eyes to rest,  
 What time the morn mysterious visions brings,  
 While purer slumbers spread their golden wings.  
 Me sole the daughter of the deep address'd;  
 What time with hunger pin'd, my absent mates  
 Roam'd the wild life in search of rural cates. *Pope.*  
 8. [Pronoun interrogative.] Which of many? interrogatively.  
 What art thou, *Fairy Queen.*  
 That here in desert halt thy habitation?  
 What is't to thee if he neglect thy urn,  
 Or without spices less thy body burn?  
 What e'er I begg'd, thou like a dotard speak'st  
 More than is requisite; and *what* of this?  
 Why is it mention'd now. *Dryden.*  
 Bar'd one of an hundred of the zealous bigots in all parties  
 ever examined the tenets he is so stiff in?  
 When any new thing comes in their way, children ask the common question of a stranger, *what* is it?  
 9. To how great a degree, used either interrogatively or demonstratively.  
 Am I so much deform'd?  
 What partial judges are our love and hate?  
 10. It is used adverbially for partly; in part.  
 The enemy having his country wasted, *what* by himself, and *what* by the soldiers, findeth succour in no place. *Spenser.*  
 Thus, *what* with the war, *what* with the sweat, *what* with the gallows, and *what* with poverty, I am custom shrunk. *Sha.*  
 The year before, he had so used the matter, that *what* by force, *what* by policy, he had taken from the Christians above thirty small castles. *Kuile's Hist. of the Turks.*  
 When they come to cast up the profit and loss, *what* betwixt force, interest, or good manners, the adventurer escapes well, if he can but get off.  
 What with carrying apples, grapes, and fewel, he finds himself in a hurry. *LeStrange.*  
 What with the benefit of their situation, the art and parity of their people, they have grown so considerable, that they have treated upon an equal foot with great princes. *Tenn.*  
 They live a popular life, and then *what* for business, pleasures, company, there's scarce room for a morning's reflection. *Norris.*  
 If these halfpence should gain admittance, in no long space of time, *what* by the clandestine practices of the coiners, *what* by his own counterfeits and those of others, his limited quantity would be tripled. *Swift.*  
 11. WHAT *Ho*. An interjection of calling.  
 What *ho*, thou genius of the clime, *what* *ho*,  
 Ly'st thou asleep beneath these hills of snow?  
 Stretch out thy lazy limbs. *Dryden.*  
 WHAT'EYER. { *pronoun.* [from *what* and *ever*.] *What's* is  
 WHAT'SO. { not now in use.  
 WHAT'SOEYER. {  
 1. Having one nature or another; being one or another either generically, specifically or numerically.  
 To forfeit all your goods, lands, tenements,  
 Castles, and *what'soe'er*, and to be  
 Out of the king's protection. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*  
 If thence he 'scape into *whatsoever* world. *Milton.*  
 In *whatsoever* shape he lurk I'll know. *Milton.*  
 Wisely restoring *whatsoever* grace  
 It lost by change of times, or tongues or place. *Denham.*

## W H E

Holy writ abounds in accounts of this nature, as much as any other history *whatsoever.* *Addison's Freeholder.*  
 No contrivance, no prudence *whatsoever* can deviate from his scheme, without leaving us worse than it found us. *Asterbury.*  
 Thus *whatever* successive duration shall be bounded at one end, and be all past and present, must come infinitely short of infinity. *Bentley's Sermons.*  
*Whatever* is read differs as much from what is repeated without book, as a copy does from an original. *Swift.*  
 2. Any thing, be it what it will.  
*Whatsoever* our liturgy hath more than theirs, they cut it off. *Hooker.*  
 Whatever thing  
 The scythe of time mows down, devour. *Milton.*  
 3. The same, be it this or that.  
 Be *whatsoever* Vitruvius was before. *Pope.*  
 4. All that; the whole that; all particulars that.  
 From hence he views with his black lidded eye,  
 What's the heaven in his wide vault contains. *Spenser.*  
 What's the ocean pales or sky inclips  
 Is thing. *Shakespeare.*  
 At once came forth *whatsoever* creeps. *Milton.*  
 WHEAL. *n. f.* [See *WEAL*.] A pustule; a small swelling filled with matter.  
 The humour cannot transpire, whereupon it corrupts and raise little *wheals* or blisters. *Wise men's Surgery.*  
 WHEAT. *n. f.* [Sax. *weat*; Dutch. *weide*; *tritium*, Lat.] The grain of which bread is chiefly made.  
 It hath an apetalous flower, disposed into spikes; each of them consists of many stamina which are included in a squamose flower-cup, having awns: the point rises in the center, which afterwards becomes an oblong seed, convex on one side, but furrowed on the other: it is farinaceous, and inclosed by a coat which before was the flower-cup: these are produced singly, and collected in a close spike, being affixed to an indented axis. The species are; 1. White or red *wheat*, without awn. 2. Red *wheat*, in some places called *Kentish wheat*. 3. White *wheat*. 4. Red-eared bearded *wheat*. 5. Cone *wheat*. 6. Grey *wheat*, and in some places duck-bill *wheat* and grey pollard. 7. Polonian *wheat*. 8. Many eared *wheat*. 9. Summer *wheat*. 10. Naked barley. 11. Long grained *wheat*. 12. Six rowed *wheat*. 13. White eared *wheat* with long awns: Of all these sorts cultivated in this country, the cone *wheat* is chiefly preferred, as it has a larger ear and a fuller grain than any other; but the seeds of all should be annually changed; for if they are sown on the same farm, they will not succeed so well as when the seed is brought from a distant country. *Miller.*  
 He mildews the white *wheat*, and hurts the poor creature of the earth. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*  
 Reuben went in the days of *wheat*-harvest. *Gen. xxx.*  
 August shall bear the form of a young man of a fierce aspect; upon his head a garland of *wheat* and rice. *Peascham.*  
 Next to rice is *wheat*; the bran of which is highly acedent. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*  
 The damfels laughing fly: the giddy clown  
 Again upon a *wheat*-sheaf drops a down. *Gay.*  
 WHEATEN. *adj.* [from *wheat*.] Made of wheat.  
 Of *wheaten* flour shalt thou make them. *Exod. xxix.*  
 Here summer in her *wheaten* garland crown'd. *Addison.*  
 The affize of *wheaten* bread is in London. *Arbuth.*  
 His talk it was the *wheaten* leaves to lay,  
 And from the banquet take the bowls away. *Pope.*  
 There is a project on foot for transporting our best *wheaten* straw to Dunstable, and obliging us by law to take off yearly so many tun of the straw hats. *Swift.*  
 WHEA'TEAR. *n. f.* A small bird very delicate.  
 What cook would lose her time in picking larks, *wheatears*, and other small birds. *Swift.*  
 WHEA'TPLUM. *n. f.* A sort of plum. *Ainsworth.*  
 To WHEEL. *v. a.* [Of this word I can find no etymology, though used by good writers, and *Locke* seems to mention it as a cant word.] To entice by soft words; to flatter; to persuade by kind words.  
 His business was to pump and *wheel*,  
 And men with their own keys unriddle,  
 To make them to themselves give answers,  
 For which they pay the necromancers. *Hudibras.*  
 A fox stood licking of his lips at the cock, and *wheeling* him to get him down. *LeStrange.*  
 His fire,  
 From Mars his forge sent to Minerva's schools  
 To learn the unlucky art of *wheeling* fools. *Dryden.*  
 He that first brought the word tham, or *wheelde*, in use, put together as he thought fit, ideas he made it stand for. *Locke.*  
 A laughing, toying, *wheeling*, whimp'ring lye,  
 Shall make him amble on a gossip's meadow. *Roscoe.*  
 The world has never been prepared for these trifles by prefaces, *wheelde* or troubled with excuses. *Pope.*  
 Johnny



# W H E

Johnny *wheel'd*, threaten'd, fawn'd,  
Till Phillis all her trinkets pawn'd.  
*Swift.*  
**WHEEL**. *n. f.* [Dycol, Saxon; *wiel*, Dutch; *híel*, Islandick.]  
1. A circular body that turns round upon an axis.  
Carnality within raises all the combustions without: this  
is the great *wheel* to which the clock owes its motion. *Dec. P.*  
The gasing charioteer beneath the *wheel*  
Of his own car. *Dryden.*  
Fortune fits all breathless, and admires to feel  
A fate so weighty, that it stops her *wheel*. *Dryden.*  
Some watches are made with four *wheels*, others with five.  
*Locke.*  
A *wheel-plough* is one of the best and easiest draughts.  
*Mortimer's Husbandry.*  
2. A circular body.  
Let go thy hold when a great *wheel* runs down a hill, left  
it break thy neck with following it. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*  
3. A carriage that runs upon wheels.  
The star that rose at evening bright,  
Towards heav'n's descent had stopp'd his westering *wheel*.  
*Milton.*  
Through the proud street the moves the publick gaze,  
The turning *wheel* before the palace stays.  
*Pope.*  
4. An instrument on which criminals are tortured.  
Let them pull all about mine ears, present me  
Death on the *wheel*, or at wild horses heels. *Shakespeare.*  
Thou art a foul in bliss, but I am bound  
Upon a *wheel* of fire. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*  
For all the torments of her *wheel*  
May you as many pleasures share. *Waller.*  
His examination is like that which is made by the rack and  
*wheel*. *Addison.*  
5. The instrument of spinning.  
Verse sweetens care, however rude the sound,  
All at her work the village maiden sings;  
Nor as the turns the giddy *wheel* around,  
Revolves the sad vicissitudes of things. *Giffard.*  
6. Rotation; revolution.  
Look not too long upon these turning *wheels* of vicissitude,  
left we become giddy. *Bacon.*  
According to the common vicissitude and *wheel* of things,  
the proud and the insolent, after long trampling upon others,  
come at length to be trampled upon themselves. *South's Sermons.*  
7. A compass about; a tract approaching to circularity.  
He throws his flight in many an airy *wheel*. *Milton.*  
**TO WHEEL**. *v. n.* [from the noun.]  
1. To move on wheels.  
2. To turn on an axis.  
The moon carried about the earth always shews the same  
face to us, not once *wheeling* upon her own center. *Bentley.*  
3. To revolve; to have a rotatory motion.  
4. To turn; to have vicissitudes.  
5. To fetch a compass.  
Spies  
Held me in chace, that I was forc'd to *wheel*  
Three or four miles about. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*  
You my Myrmidons,  
Mark what I say, attend me where I *wheel*. *Shakespeare.*  
Continually *wheeling* about, he kept them in so strait, that no  
man could, without great danger, go to water his horse. *Knol.*  
He at hand provokes  
His rage, and plies him with redoubled strokes;  
*Wheels* as he *wheels*. *Dryden.*  
Half these draw off, and coast the south  
With strictest watch: these other *wheel* the north:  
Our circuit meets full west; as flame they part;  
Half *wheeling* to the shield, half to the spear.  
*Milton.*  
Now smoothly steers through air his rapid flight,  
Then *wheeling* down the steep of heav'n he flies  
And draws a radiant circle o'er the skies. *Pope.*  
6. To roll forward.  
The course of justice *wheel'd* about,  
And left thee but a very prey to time. *Shakespeare.*  
Thunder  
Must *wheel* on the earth, devouring where it rolls. *Milton.*  
**TO WHEEL**. *v. a.* To put into a rotatory motion; to make to  
whirl round.  
Heav'n rowl'd  
Her motions, as the great first Mover's hand  
First *wheels* their course. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*  
**WHEELBARROW**. *n. f.* [*wheel* and *barrow*.] A carriage driven  
forward on one wheel.  
Carry bottles in a *wheelbarrow* upon rough ground, but not  
filled full, but leave some air. *Bacon.*  
Pippins did in *wheelbarrows* abound  
*King.*  
**WHEELER**. *n. f.* [from *wheel*.] A maker of wheels.  
After local names, the most have been derived from occupations,  
as Potter, Smith, Braiser, *Wheeler*, Wright. *Camden.*  
**WHEELWRIGHT**. *n. f.* [*wheel* and *wright*.] A maker of wheel-  
carriages.  
It is a tough wood, and all heart, being good for the  
*wheelwrights*. *Mortimer.*

# W H E

**WHEELY**. *adj.* [from *wheel*.] Circular; suitable to rotation.  
Hinds exercise the pointed steel  
On the hard rock, and give a *wheel* form  
To the expected grinder.  
*Philips.*  
**TO WHEEZE**. *v. n.* [Dycol, Saxon.] To breathe with noise.  
The constriction of the trachea freightens the passage of  
the air, and produces the *wheezing* in the asthma. *Floyer.*  
It is easy to run into ridicule the best descriptions, when  
once a man is in the humour of laughing, till he *wheezes* at  
his own dull jest. *Dryden.*  
The fawning dog runs mad; the *wheezing* swine  
With coughs is choak'd. *Dryden's Virgil.*  
Prepare balsamick cups, to *wheezing* lungs  
Medicinal, and short-breath'd. *Philips.*  
*Wheezing* asthma loth to stir. *Swift.*  
**WHELK**. *n. f.* [See *WELK*.]  
1. An inequality; a protuberance.  
His face is all bubuckles, and *wheleks*, and knobs, and flames  
of fire. *Shakespeare's Henry V.*  
2. A pustule. [See *WEAL*.]  
**TO WHELM**. *v. a.* [applied, Saxon; *wilma*, Islandick.]  
1. To cover with something not to be thrown off; to bury.  
Grievous mischiefs which a wicked fay  
Had wrought, and many *whele'd* in deadly pain. *Fa. Q.*  
This pink is my prize, or ocean *whelem* them all. *Shak.*  
So the sad offence deserves,  
Plung'd in the deep for ever let me lye,  
*Whele'd* under seas. *Addison.*  
Discharge the load of earth that lies on you, like one of  
the mountains under which the poets say, the giants and men  
of the earth are *whele'd*. *Pope.*  
Deplore  
The *wheleling* billow and the faithless oar.  
2. To throw upon something so as to cover or bury it.  
On those cursed engines triple row,  
They saw them *whele'd*, and all their confidence  
Under the weight of mountains bury'd deep. *Milton.*  
*Whelem* some things over them and keep them there. *Mortim.*  
**WHELP**. *n. f.* [*welp*, Dutch; *huelpar*, Islandick; *hwelp*, Swed-  
dish.]  
1. The young of a dog; a puppy.  
They call'd us, for our fierceness, English dogs,  
Now, like their *wheelps*, we crying run away. *Shakespeare.*  
*Wheelps* come to their growth within three quarters of a  
year. *Bacon's Natural History.*  
*Wheelps* are blind nine days, and then begin to see as general-  
ly believed; but as we have elsewhere declared, it is rare that  
their eye-lids open until the twelfth day. *Brown.*  
2. The young of any beast of prey.  
The lion's *wheelp* shall be to himself unknown. *Shakespeare.*  
Those unlickt bear *wheelps*. *Deane.*  
3. A son. In contempt.  
The young *wheelp* of Talbot's raging brood  
Did flesh his puny sword in Frenchmen's blood. *Shakespeare.*  
4. A young man. In contempt.  
Slave, I will strike your foul out with my foot,  
Let me but find you again with such a face:  
You *wheelp*. *Ben. Jonson's Catilina.*  
That awkward *wheelp*, with his money-bags, would have  
made his entrance. *Addison's Guardian.*  
**TO WHELP**. *v. n.* To bring young. Applied to beasts, general-  
ly beasts of prey.  
A lioness hath *wheelped* in the forests,  
And graves have yawn'd. *Shakespeare's Julius Caesar.*  
In a bitch ready to *wheelp*, we found four puppies. *Boyl.*  
In their palaces,  
Where luxury late reign'd, sea-monsters *wheelp'd*  
And stabl'd. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*  
**WHEN**. *adv.* [*whan*, Gothick; *whanne*, Sax. *whanneer*, Dutch.]  
1. At the time that.  
Divers curious men judged that one Theodosius should suc-  
ceed, *when* indeed Theodosius did. *Camden.*  
One who died several ages ago, raises a secret fondness and  
benevolence for him in our minds, *when* we read his story. *Add.*  
2. At what time?  
*When* was it the last walk'd?  
—Since his majesty went into the field. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*  
If there's a pow'r above us,  
And that there is all nature cries aloud,  
Through all her works; he must delight in virtue,  
And that which he delights in must be happy. *Addison.*  
3. Which time.  
I was adopted heir by his consent;  
Since *when*, his oath is broke. *Shakespeare's Henry VI.*  
4. At which time.  
By this the bloody troops were at the doors,  
*When* as a sudden and a strange dismay,  
Enforc'd them strain who should go in before. *Daniel.*  
5. After the time that.  
*When* I have once handed a report to another, how know  
I how he may improve it? *Government of the Tongue.*

# W H E

5. At what time.  
Kings may  
Take their advantage *when* and how they list. *Daniel.*  
6. At what particular time.  
His feed, *when* is not set, shall bruise my head. *Milton.*  
7. **WHEN**. *adv.* At the time when; what time.  
This *when* as Guyon saw, he gan enquire  
What meant that peace about that lady's throne. *Fa. Queen.*  
*When* as sacred light began to dawn  
In Eden on the humid flow'rs, that breath'd  
Their morning incense, came the human pair. *Milton.*  
**WHENCE**. *adv.* [Formed from *where* by the same analogy with  
*hence* from *here*.]  
1. From what place.  
2. From what person.  
*Whence*, feeble nature! shall we summon aid,  
If by our pity and our pride betray'd?  
*Prior.*  
3. From which premises.  
Their practice was to look no farther before them than the  
next line; *whence* it will follow, that they can drive to no cer-  
tain point. *Dryden.*  
4. From which place or person.  
Grateful to acknowledge *whence* his good descends. *Milt.*  
5. For which cause.  
Recent urine, distilled with a fixed alkali, is turned into an  
alkaline nature; *whence* alkaline salts, taken into a human  
body, have the power of turning its benign salts into fiery and  
volatile. *Arbutnot on Ailments.*  
6. From what source.  
I have shewn *whence* the understanding may get all the ideas  
it has. *Locke.*  
7. **WHENCE**. A vitious mode of speech.  
From *whence* he views, with his black-lidded eye,  
Whatso the heaven in his wide vault contains. *Spenser.*  
To leave his wife, to leave his babes,  
His mansion, and his titles, in a place  
From *whence* himself does fly. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*  
8. **OF WHENCE**. Another barbarism.  
He ask'd his guide,  
What and of *whence* was he who press'd the hero's side?  
*Dryden's Æn.*  
**WHENCESOEVER**. *adv.* [*whence* and *ever*.] From what place  
it has.  
Any idea, *whencesoever* we have it, contains in it all the prop-  
erties it has. *Locke.*  
Wretched name, or arbitrary thing!  
*Whence* ever I thy chief offence bring,  
I own thy influence; for I feel thy sting. *Prior.*  
**WHENCEVER**. *adv.* [*whence* and *ever*, or *soever*.] At whatso-  
*whencesoever* ever time.  
O welcome hour *whenever*! Why delays  
His hand to execute?  
Men grow first acquainted with many of these self-evident  
truths, upon their being proposed; not because innate, but  
because the consideration of the nature of the things, contained  
in those words, would not suffer him to think otherwise, how  
or *whenever* he is brought to reflection. *Locke.*  
Our religion, *whenever* it is truly received into the heart,  
will appear in justice, friendship, and charity. *Rogers.*  
**WHERE**. *adv.* [Dycol, Saxon; *whar*, Dutch.]  
1. At which place or places.  
She visited that place, *where* first she was so happy as to see  
the cause of her unhapp. *Sidney.*  
God doth in publick prayer respect the solemnity of places,  
*where* his name should be called on amongst his people. *Hooker.*  
In every land we have a larger space,  
*Where* we with green adorn our fairy bow'rs. *Dryden.*  
In Lydia born,  
*Where* plenteous harvests the fat fields adorn. *Dryden.*  
2. At what place.  
Ah! *where* was Eloise?  
*Where* I thought the remnant of mine age  
Should have been cherish'd by her child-like duty,  
I now am full resolv'd to take a wife. *Shakespeare.*  
3. At the place in which.  
*Where* the subterraneous waters were universal, as a dissolution  
of the exterior earth could not be made any *where* but it would  
fall into waters. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*  
4. **WHERE**. *adv.* *Where*, like *here*, has in composition a kind of pronominal  
signification: as, *wheresoever*, of which.  
5. It has the nature of a noun. Not now in use.  
He shall find no *where* safe to hide himself.  
Bid them farewell, Cordelia, though unkind;  
Thou lovest here, a better *where* to find. *Shakespeare's Lear.*  
**WHEREABOUT**. *adv.* [*where* and *about*.]  
1. Near what place.  
2. Near which place.  
Thou firm set earth,  
Hear not my steps, which way they walk, for fear  
Thy very stones prate of my *whereabouts*. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

# W H E

3. Concerning which.  
The greatness of all actions is measured by the worthiness  
of the subject from which they proceed, and the object *where-  
about* they are conversant: we must of necessity, in both re-  
spects, acknowledge that this present world affordeth not any  
thing comparable unto the duties of religion. *Hooker.*  
**WHEREAS**. *adv.* [*where* and *as*.]  
1. When on the contrary.  
Are not those found to be the greatest zealots who are most  
notoriously ignorant? *whereas* true zeal should always begin  
with true knowledge. *Spur's Sermons.*  
The aliment of plants is nearly one uniform juice; *whereas*  
animals live upon very different sorts of substances. *Arbutnot.*  
2. At which place. Obsolete.  
They came to fiery flood of Phlegeton,  
*Whereas* the damned ghosts in torments fry. *Fa. Queen.*  
Prepare to ride unto St. Alban's,  
*Whereas* the king and queen do mean to hawk. *Shak. H. VI.*  
3. The thing being so that. Always referred to something different.  
*Whereas* we read so many of them so much commended,  
some for their mild and merciful disposition, some for their  
virtuous severity, some for integrity of life; all these were the  
fruits of true and infallible principles delivered unto us in the  
word of God. *Hooker.*  
*Whereas* all bodies seem to work by the communication of  
their natures, and impressions of their motions; the diffusion  
of species visible seemeth to participate more of the former,  
and the species audible of the latter. *Bacon.*  
*Whereas* wars are generally causes of poverty, the special  
nature of this war with Spain, if made by sea, is like to be a  
lucrative war. *Bacon.*  
*Whereas* seeing requires light, a free medium, and a right  
line to the objects, we can hear in the dark, immured, and by  
curve lines. *Holder's Elements of Speech.*  
*Whereas* at first we had only three of these principles, their  
number is already swollen to five. *Baker on Learning.*  
One imagines that the terrestrial matter, which is showered  
down with rain, enlarges the bulk of the earth: another fan-  
cies that the earth will ere long all be washed away by rains,  
and the waters of the ocean turned forth to overwhelm the dry  
land: *whereas*, by this distribution of matter, continual provi-  
sion is every where made for the supply of bodies. *Woodward.*  
**WHEREAT**. *adv.* [*where* and *at*.] At which.  
This he thought would be the fittest resting place, 'till we  
might go further from his mother's fury; *whereat* he was no  
less angry, and ashamed, than desirous to obey Zelmene. *Sid.*  
This is in man's conversion unto God, the first stage *where-  
at* his race towards heaven beginneth. *Hooker.*  
*Whereat* I wak'd, and found  
Before mine eyes all real, as the dream  
Had lively shadow'd. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*  
**WHEREBY**. *adv.* [*where* and *by*.] By which.  
But even that, you must confess, you have received of her,  
and so are rather gratefully to thank her, than to press any fur-  
ther, 'till you bring something of your own, *whereby* to claim  
it. *Sidney.*  
Prevent those evils *whereby* the hearts of men are lost. *Hook.*  
You take my life,  
When you do take the means *whereby* I live. *Shakespeare.*  
If an enemy hath taken all that from a prince *whereby* he  
was a king, he may refresh himself by considering all that is  
left him, *whereby* he is a man. *Taylor.*  
This is the most rational and most profitable way of learn-  
ing languages, and *whereby* we may best hope to give account  
to God of our youth spent herein. *Milton.*  
This delight they take in doing of mischief, *whereby* I mean  
the pleasure they take to put any thing in pain that is capable  
of it, is no other than a foreign and introduced disposi-  
tion. *Locke.*  
**WHERE'EVER**. *adv.* [*where* and *ever*.] At whatsoever place.  
Which to avenge on him they dearly vow'd,  
*Wherever* that on ground they mought him find. *Fa. Queen.*  
Him serve, and fear!  
Of other creatures, as him pleases best,  
*Wherever* plac'd, let him dispose. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*  
Not only to the sons of Abraham's loins  
Salvation shall be preach'd; but to the sons  
Of Abraham's faith, *wherever* through the world. *Milton.*  
*Where'er* thy navy spreads her canvas wings,  
Homage to thee, and peace to all she brings. *Waller.*  
The climate, about thirty degrees, may pass for the Helse-  
rides of our age, whatever or *where-ever* the other was. *Temp.*  
He cannot but love virtue, *wherever* it is. *P. Atterbury.*  
*Wherever* he hath receded from the Mosaic account of the  
earth, he hath receded from nature and matter of fact. *Woodw.*  
*Wherever* Shakespeare has invented, he is greatly below the  
novelists; since the incidents he has added are neither necessary  
nor probable. *Shakespeare Illustrated.*  
**WHEREFORE**. *adv.* [*where* and *for*.]  
1. For which reason.  
The ox and the ass desire their food, neither purpose they  
unto themselves any end *wherefore*. *Hooker.*  
There



# W H E

There is no cause *wherefore* we should think God more desirous to manifest his favour by temporal blessings towards them than towards us. *Hooker.*  
 Can ye allege any just cause *wherefore* absolutely ye should not confound, in this controversy, to have your judgment over-ruled by some such definitive sentence? *Hooker.*  
 Shall I tell you why?  
 —Ay, sir, and *wherefore*; for, they say, every why hath a *wherefore*. *Shak. Comedy of Errors.*  
 2. For what reason?  
*Wherefore* gaze this goodly company,  
 As if they saw some wondrous monument? *Shakespeare.*  
 O *wherefore* was my birth from heav'n foretold  
 Twice by an angel? *Milton's Agonistes.*  
 WHEREIN. *adv.* [where and in.] In which.  
 Whenever yet was your appeal denied?  
*Wherein* have you been galled by the king? *Shak. H. VI.*  
 Try waters by weight, wherein you may find some difference, and the lighter account the better. *Bacon.*  
 Heav'n  
 Is as the book of God before thee set,  
 Wherein to read his wondrous works. *Milton.*  
 Too soon for us the circling hours  
 This dreaded time have compass'd, wherein we  
 Must bide the stroke of that long threaten'd wound. *Milton.*  
 This the happy morn  
 Wherein the son of heav'n's eternal king,  
 Our great redemption from above did bring!  
 Had they been treated with more kindness, and their questions answered, they would have taken more pleasure in improving their knowledge, wherein there would be still newness. *Locke.*  
 There are times wherein a man ought to be cautious as well as innocent. *Swift.*  
 WHEREINTO. *adv.* [where and into.] Into which.  
 Where's the palace, *whereinto* foul things  
 Sometimes intrude not? *Shakespeare. Othello.*  
 Another disease is the putting forth of wild oats, *whereinto* corn oftentimes degenerates. *Bacon's Natural History.*  
 My subject does not oblige me to point forth the place *whereinto* this water is now retreated. *Woodward.*  
 Their treaty was finished, *wherein* I did them several good offices, by the credit I now had at court, and they made me a visit. *Gulliver's Travels.*  
 WHERENESS. *n. f.* [from *where*.] Ubiquity.  
 A point hath no dimensions, but only a *whereiness*, and is next to nothing. *Grew's Cosmol.*  
 WHEREOF. *adv.* [where and of.] Of which.  
 A thing *whereof* the church hath, ever listening the first beginning, reaped singular commodity. *Hooker.*  
 How this world, when and *whereof* created. *Milton.*  
 I do not find the certain numbers *whereof* their armies did consist. *Davies on Ireland.*  
 'Tis not very probable that I should succeed in such a project, *whereof* I have not had the least hint from any of my predecessors, the poets. *Dryden.*  
 WHEREON. *adv.* [where and on.] On which.  
 As for those things *whereon*, or else *wherewith*, superstition worketh, polluted they are by such abuse. *Hooker.*  
 Infected be the air *whereon* they ride. *Shakespeare. Macbeth.*  
 So looks the strand, *whereon* th' imperious flood  
 Hath left a witness'd usurpation. *Shakespeare. Henry IV.*  
 He lik'd the ground *whereon* the trod. *Milton.*  
 WHERESO. *adv.* [where and soever.] In what place  
 WHERESOEVER. *adv.* [where and soever.]  
 That short revenge the man may overtake,  
 Whereof he be, and soon upon him light. *Fairy Queen.*  
 Poor naked wretches, *whereof* you are,  
 That bide the pelting of this pitiless storm,  
 How shall your houseless heads defend you  
 From seasons such as these? *Shak. King Lear.*  
 He oft  
 Frequented their assemblies, *whereof* met. *Milt. Parad. Lost.*  
 Can misery no place of safety know?  
 The noise pursues me *whereof* I go. *Dryden.*  
 WHERETO. *adv.* [where and to, or unto.] To which.  
 WHEREUNTO. *adv.* [where and to, or unto.] To which.  
 She bringeth forth no kind of creature, *whereunto* she is wanting in that which is needful. *Hooker.*  
 What Scripture doth plainly deliver, to that the first place both of credit and obedience is due; the next *whereunto* is whatsoever any man can necessarily conclude by force of reason: after these, the voice of the church succeedeth. *Hooker.*  
 I hold an old accustom'd feast,  
 Whereof I have invited many a guest. *Shak. Rom. and Jul.*  
 Whereof th' Almighty answer'd, not displeas'd. *Milton.*  
 WHEREUPON. *n. f.* [where and upon.] Upon which.  
 The townsmen mutinied, and sent to Essex; *whereupon* he came thither. *Clarendon.*  
 Whereupon there had risen a general war betwixt them, if the earl of Desmond had not been sent into England. *Davies on Ireland.*

# W H E

WHEREWITH. *adv.* [where and with, or withal.] With  
 WHEREWITHAL. *adv.* [which.]  
 As for those things *wherewith* superstition worketh, polluted they are. *Hooker.*  
 Her bliss is all in pleasure and delight,  
 Wherewith she makes her lovers drunken. *Fairy Queen.*  
 Northumberland, thou ladder *wherewithal*  
 The mounting Bolingbroke ascends my throne. *Shakespeare.*  
 In regard of the troubles *wherewith* this king was distressed in England, this army was not of sufficient strength to make an entire conquest of Ireland. *Davies on Ireland.*  
 The builders of Babel, still with vain designs,  
 New Babels, had they *wherewithal*, would build. *Milton.*  
 You will have patience with a debtor, who has an inclination to pay you his obligations, if he had *wherewithal* ready about him. *Wycherly.*  
 The frequency, warmth and affection, *wherewith* they are proposed. *Rogers's Sermons.*  
 But it is impossible for a man, who openly declares against religion, to give any reasonable security that he will not be false and cruel, whenever a temptation offers, which he values more than he does the power *wherewith* he was trusted? *Swift.*  
 To WHEREWITH. *v. a.* [Corrupted, I suppose, from *where*.]  
 1. To hurry; to trouble; to tease. A low colloquial word.  
 2. To give a box on the ear. *Ainsworth.*  
 WHERE'RY. *n. f.* [Of uncertain derivation.] A light boat used on rivers.  
 And falling down into a lake,  
 Which him up to the neck doth take,  
 His fury somewhat it doth slake,  
 He calleth for a ferry;  
 What was his club he made his boat,  
 And in his oaken cup doth float,  
 As safe as in a wherry. *Drayton's Nymphid.*  
 Let the vessel split on shelves,  
 With the freight enrich themselves;  
 Safe within my little wherry,  
 All their madnes makes me merry. *Swift.*  
 To WHET. *v. a.* [whet, Saxon; wetten, Dutch.]  
 1. To sharpen by attrition.  
 Fool, thou whet'st a knife to kill thyself. *Shakespeare. R. III.*  
 Thou hid'st a thousand daggers in thy thoughts,  
 Which thou hast whetted on thy stony heart,  
 To stab at half an hour of my frail life. *Shakespeare. H. IV.*  
 This visitation  
 Is but to whet thy almost blunted purpose. *Shak. Hamlet.*  
 Unsophisticated virgins, rubbed on the whetted blade of a knife, will not impart its colour. *Boyle.*  
 There is the Roman slave whetting his knife, and listening  
 Eloquence, smooth and cutting, is like a razor whetted with oil. *Swift.*  
 2. To edge; to make angry or acrimonious.  
 Peace, good queen;  
 O whet not on these too too furious peers;  
 For blessed are the peace-makers. *Shakespeare. H. VI.*  
 Since Cassius first did whet me against Caesar,  
 I have not slept. *Shakespeare. Julius Caesar.*  
 I will whet on the king.  
 He favoured the Christian merchants; and the more to whet him forwards, the basia had cunningly insinuated into his acquaintance one Mulecarabe. *Kneller.*  
 Let not thy deep bitterness beget  
 Careless despair in me; for that will whet  
 My mind to scorn. *Dante.*  
 The cause why onions, salt, and peppers, in baked meats, move appetite, is by vellication of those nerves; for motion whetted. *Bacon's Natural History.*  
 A disposition in the king began to be discovered, which, nourished and whetted on by bad counsellors, proved the blot of his times; which was the crushing treasure out of his subjects' purses, by penal laws. *Bacon's Henry VII.*  
 'Tis a sad contemplation, that we should sacrifice the church's peace to the whetting and inflaming of a little vain curiosity. *Decay of Piety.*  
 Great contemporaries whet and cultivate each other. *Dryden.*  
 Himself invented first the shining share,  
 And whetted human industry by care;  
 Nor suffer'd sloth to rust his active reign. *Dryden's Gertr.*  
 WHET. *n. f.* [from the verb.]  
 1. The act of sharpening.  
 2. Any thing that makes hungry, as a dram.  
 An iv'ry table is a certain whet;  
 You would not think how heartily he'll eat. *Dryden.*  
 He assisted at four hundred bowls of punch, not to mention sips, drams, and whets. *Spektator.*  
 WHERE'YER. *adv.* [where, Saxon.] A particle expressing one part of a disjunctive question in opposition to the other.  
 As they, so we have likewise a publick form, how to serve God both morning and evening, *where'yer* sermons may be had or no. *Hooker.*  
 Relieve *where'yer* you will or no. *Shakespeare. Rich. III.*  
 Perkins's

# W H I

Perkins's three counsellors registered themselves sanctuary-men; and *whether* upon pardon obtained, or continuance within the privilege, they were not proceeded with. *Bacon.*  
 If we adjoin to the lords, *whether* they prevail or not, we engulf ourselves into assured danger. *Hayward.*  
 Then did'st thou found that order, *whether* love  
 Or victory thy royal thoughts did move,  
 Each was a noble cause. *Denham.*  
 Epictetus forbids a man, on such an occasion, to consult with the oracle *whether* he should do it or no, it being necessary to be done. *Decay of Piety.*  
 Whether by health or sickness, life or death, mercy is still contriving and carrying on the spiritual good of all who love God. *Saunders's Sermons.*  
 This assistance is only offered to men, and not forced upon them, *whether* they will or no. *Tillotson.*  
 When our foreign trade exceeds our exportation of commodities, our money must go to pay our debts, *whether* melted or not. *Locke.*  
 Whether it be that the richest of these discoveries fall not into the pope's hands, or for some other reason, the prince of Farnese will keep this feat from being turned up, 'till one of his own family is in the chair. *Addison on Italy.*  
 WHETHER. *pronoun.* Which of two.  
 Whether when they came, they fell at words  
 Whether of them should be the lord of lords. *Hubbard's Tale.*  
 Whether of them twain did the will of his father? *Mat. xxi.*  
 Whether is more beneficial, that we should have the same yearly quantity of heat distributed equally, or a greater share in summer, and in winter a less? *Bentley.*  
 Let them take *whether* they will: if they deduce all animals from single pairs, even to make the second of a pair, is to write after a copy. *Bentley.*  
 WHETHER. *n. f.* [whet and stone.] Stone on which any thing is whetted, or rubbed to make it sharp.  
 The minds of the afflicted do never think they have fully conceived the weight or measure of their own woe: they use their affection as a whetstone both to wit and memory. *Hooker.*  
 What avail'd her resolution chaste,  
 Whose fobberet looks were whetstones to desire? *Palfax.*  
 Whom the whetstone sharpens to eat,  
 And cry, millstones are good meat. *Ben. Johnson.*  
 Diligence is to the understanding as the whetstone to the razor; but the will is the hand, that must apply the one to the other. *South.*  
 A whetstone is not an instrument to carve with; but it sharpens those that do. *Shakespeare. Illustrat.*  
 WHETTER. *n. f.* [from *whet*.] One that whets or sharpens.  
 Love and enmity are notable whetters and quickeners of the spirit of life in all animals. *More.*  
 WHIEY. *n. f.* [whiez, Saxon; wey, Dutch.]  
 1. The thin or serous part of milk, from which the oleose or gumous part is separated.  
 I'll make you feed on curds and whey. *Shakespeare.*  
 Milk is nothing but blood turned white, by being diluted with a greater quantity of serum or whey in the glandules of the breast. *Harvey on Consumption.*  
 2. It is used of any thing white and thin.  
 Those linen cheeks of thine  
 Are counsellors to fear. What, soldiers whey face! *Shakespeare.*  
 WHERE'YER. *adv.* [from *where*.] Partaking of whey; resembling whey. *Shakespeare.*  
 Those medicines, being opening and piercing, fortify the operation of the liver, in sending down the whey part of the blood to the reins. *Bacon's Natural History.*  
 He that quaffs  
 Such wheyish liquors, oft with cholick pangs  
 He'll roar. *Philips.*  
 WHICH. *pron.* [whic, Saxon; welk, Dutch.]  
 1. The pronoun relative; relating to things.  
 The apostles term it the pledge of our heavenly inheritance, sometimes the hand or earnest of that *which* is to come. *Hooker, b. v.*  
 Do they not blaspheme that worthy name, by the *which* ye are called? *Ja. ii. 7.*  
 In destructions by deluge, the remnant *which* hap to be reserved are ignorant. *Bacon.*  
 To *which* their want of judging abilities, add also their want of opportunity to apply to such a serious consideration as may let them into the true goodness and evil of things, *which* are qualities *which* seldom display themselves to the first view. *South's Sermons.*  
 The queen of furies by their side is set,  
 And fratches from their mouths th' untasted meat,  
 Which, if they touch, her hissing snakes the reins. *Dryden.*  
 After the several earths, consider the parts of the surface of this globe *which* is barren, as sand and rocks. *Locke.*  
 2. It formerly was used for *where*, and related likewise to persons: as in the first words of the Lord's prayer.  
 The Almighty, *which* giveth wisdom to whomsoever it

# W H I

pleaseth him, did, for the good of his church, slay those eager affections. *Hooker.*  
 Do you hear, sir, of a battle?  
 —Every one hears that, *Shakespeare. King Lear.*  
 Which can distinguish sound.  
 Had I been there, *which* am a silly woman,  
 The soldiers should have told me on their pikes,  
 Before I would have granted to that act. *Shakespeare. H. VI.*  
 3. The genitive of *which*, as well as of *where*, is *whose*; but *whose*, as derived from *which*, is scarcely used but in poetry.  
 Of man's first disobedience, and the fruit  
 Of that forbidden tree, *whose* mortal taste,  
 4. It is sometimes a demonstrative: as, take *which* you will.  
 What is the night?  
 —Almost at odds with morning, *which* is *which*. *Shakespeare.*  
 5. It is sometimes an interrogative: as, *which* is the man.  
 Two fair twins,  
 The puzzled strangers *which* is *which* enquire. *Tickel.*  
 WHICHESOEVER. *pron.* [which and soever.] Whether one or the other.  
 Whichever of these he takes, and how often soever he doubles it, he finds that he is not one jot nearer the end of such addition than at first setting out. *Locke.*  
 WHIFF. *n. f.* [chwyth, Welch.] A blast; a puff of wind.  
 Pyrrhus at Priam drives, in rage strikes wide;  
 But with the whiff and wind of his fell sword,  
 Th' unnerv'd father falls. *Shakespeare. Hamlet.*  
 Who,  
 If some unflin'g whiff betray the crime,  
 Invents a quarrel straight. *Dryden.*  
 Three pipes after dinner he constantly smokes,  
 And seasons his whiffs with impertinent jokes. *Prior.*  
 Nick pulled out a boatwain's whistle: upon the first whiff the tradesmen came jumping in. *Arbutnot.*  
 To WHIFFLE. *v. n.* [from *whiff*.] To move incessantly, as if driven by a puff of wind.  
 Nothing is more familiar than for a whiffing fop, that has not one grain of the sense of a man of honour, to play the hero. *L'Estrange.*  
 A person of a whiffing and unsteady turn of mind cannot keep close to a point of controversy, but wanders from it perpetually. *Watts.*  
 Was our reason given, to be thus puff'd about,  
 Like a dry leaf, an idle straw, a feather,  
 The sport of ev'ry whiffing blast that blows? *Roscoe.*  
 WHIFFLER. *n. f.* [from *whiffle*.]  
 1. One that blows strongly.  
 The beach  
 Pales in the flood with men, with wives and boys,  
 Whose shouts and claps out-voice the deep-mouth'd sea,  
 Which, like a mighty whiffler, fore the king,  
 Seems to prepare his way. *Shak. Henry V.*  
 2. One of no consequence; one moved with a whiff or puff.  
 Our fine young ladies retain in their service a great number of supernumerary and insignificant fellows, which they use like whiffles, and commonly call shoeing-horns. *Spektator.*  
 Every whiffler in a laced coat, who frequents the chocolate-house, shall talk of the constitution. *Swift.*  
 WHIG. *n. f.* [whiez, Saxon.]  
 1. Whey.  
 2. The name of a faction.  
 The southwest counties of Scotland have seldom corn enough to serve them round the year; and the northern parts producing more than they need, those in the west come in the summer to buy at Leith the stores that come from the north; and from a word, whiggam, used in driving their horses, all that drove were called the whiggamors, and shorter the whiggs. Now in that year before the news came down of duke Hamilton's defeat, the ministers animated their people to rise and march to Edinburgh; and they came up marching on the head of their parishes with an unheard-of fury, praying and preaching all the way as they came. The marquis of Argyle and his party came and headed them, they being about six thousand. This was called the whiggamors' inroad; and ever after that, all that opposed the court came in contempt to be called whiggs; and from Scotland the word was brought into England, where it is now one of our unhappy terms of distinction. *Burnet.*  
 Whoever has a true value for church and state, should avoid the extremes of whig for the sake of the former, and the extremes of tory on the account of the latter. *Swift.*  
 WHIGGISH. *adj.* [from *whig*.] Relating to the whigs.  
 She'll prove herself a tory plain,  
 From principles the whigs maintain;  
 And, to defend the whiggish cause,  
 Her topicks from the tories draws. *Swift.*  
 WHIGGISM. *n. f.* [from *whig*.] The notions of a whig.  
 I could quote passages from fifty pamphlets, wholly made up of whiggism and atheism. *Swift.*  
 WHILE. *n. f.* [weil, German; wile, Saxon.] Time; space of time.



# W H I

If my beauty be any thing, then let it obtain this much of you, that you will remain some *while* in this company, to ease your own travel and our solitariness. *Sidney.*  
I have seen her rise from her bed, and again return to bed; yet all this *while* in a most fast sleep. *Shakspeare. Macbeth.*  
One *while* we thought him innocent;  
And then w' accus'd the conful. *Ben. Jonson's Catiline.*  
I hope all ingenious persons will advertise me fairly, if they think it worth their *while*, of what they dislike in it. *Digby.*  
Pausing a *while*, thus to herself she mus'd.  
How couldst thou look for other, but that God should condemn thee for the doing of those things for which thine own confidence did condemn thee, all the *while* thou wast doing of them? *Tillotson.*  
That which I have all this *while* been endeavouring to convince men to, is no other but what God himself doth particularly recommend.  
Few, without the hope of another life, would think it worth their *while* to live above the allurements of sense. *Atterbury.*  
What fate has disposed of the papers, 'tis not worth *while* to tell. *Locke.*  
**WHILE.** } *adv.* [Duple, Saxon. *Whiles* is now out of use.]  
**WHILES.** }  
**WHILST.** }  
1. During the time that.  
*Whiles* I was protector,  
Pity was all the fault that was in me. *Shakspeare. Henry VI.*  
What we have, we prize not to the worth,  
*Whiles* we enjoy it; but being lackt and lost,  
Why, then we rack the value. *Shakspeare.*  
Repeated, *while* the sedentary earth  
Attains her end. *Milton.*  
2. As long as.  
Use your memory, and you will sensibly experience a gradual improvement, *while* you take care not to over-load it. *Watts's Logic.*  
3. At the same time that.  
*Whiles* by the experiment of this ministration they glorify God, for your professed subjection unto the Gospel. 2 Cor. ix.  
Can he imagine that God sends forth an irresistible strength against some sins, *whilest* in others he permits men a power of repelling his grace? *Decay of Piety.*  
**TO WHILE.** *v. n.* [from the noun.] To loiter.  
Men guilty this way never have observed that the *whiling* time, the gathering together, and waiting a little before dinner, is the most awkwardly pass'd away of any. *Spektor.*  
**WHILERE.** *adv.* [*while* and *ere*, or *before*.] A little while ago.  
That curst wight, from whom I fear'd *whilere*,  
A man of hell, that calls himself despair. *Fairy Queen.*  
Let us be jocund: will you trol the catch  
You taught me but *whilere-ere*? *Shakspeare.*  
Here lies Hobbins, our shepherd *whilere*. *Raleigh.*  
He who, with all heav'n's heraldry, *whilere*  
Enter'd the world, now bleeds to give us ease. *Milton.*  
**WHILOM.** *adv.* [Epilom, Saxon, that is, *once on a time*.] Formerly; once; of old.  
Where now the studious lawyers have their bowers,  
There *whilom* wont the Templar knights abide,  
'Till they decayed through pride. *Spenser.*  
In northern clime a val'rous knight  
Did *whilom* kill his bear in fight,  
And wound a fiddler. *Hudibras.*  
Yet art thou not inglorious in thy fate;  
For so Apollo, with unweeting hand,  
*Whilom* did slay his dearly loved mate. *Milton.*  
**WHIM.** *n. f.* [This word is derived by *Skinner* from a thing turning round; nor can I find any etymology more probable.] A freak; an odd fancy; a caprice; an irregular notion of desire.  
All the superfluous *whims* relate,  
That fill a female gamester's pate. *Swift.*  
**TO WHIMPER.** *v. n.* [*winmeren*, German.] To cry without any loud noise.  
The father by his authority should always stop this sort of crying, and silence their *whimpering*. *Locke.*  
A laughing, toying, wheedling, *whimpering* she,  
Shall make him amble on a gossip's message. *Rowe.*  
In peals of thunder now the roars, and now  
She gently *whimpering* like a lowing cow. *Swift.*  
**WHIMPER.** *adj.* [I suppose from *whimper*.] This word seems to mean distressed with crying.  
This *whimpering*, whining, purblind, wayward boy,  
This signior Junio's giant dwarf, Dan Cupid,  
Regent of love-rhimes, lord of felded arms,  
Th' anointed sovereign of sighs and groans. *Shakspeare.*  
**WHIMSEY.** *n. f.* [Only another form of the word *whim*.] A freak; a caprice; an odd fancy; a whim.  
At this rate a pretended freak or *whimsy* may be paliated.  
All the ridiculous and extravagant shapcs that can be imagined, all the fancies and *whimsies* of poets and painters, and

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Egyptian idolaters, if to be they are consistent with life and propagation, would be now actually in being, if our atheistic notion were true. *Ray on the Creation.*  
So now, as health or temper changes,  
In larger compass *Alma* ranges;  
This day below, the next above,  
As light or solid *whimsies* move. *Prior.*  
What I speak, my fair Cloe, and what I write, shows  
The difference there is betwixt nature and art;  
I court others in verse, but I love thee in prose;  
And they have my *whimsies*, but thou hast my heart. *Prior.*  
Oranges in *whimsy*-boards went round. *King.*  
Lefs should I dawb it o'er with transitory praise,  
And water-colours of these days;  
These days! where e'en th' extravagance of poetry  
Is at a loss for figures to express  
Men's folly, *whimsies*, and inconstancy. *Swift.*  
**WHIMSICAL.** *adj.* [from *whimsy*.] Freakish; capricious; oddly fanciful.  
Another circumstance in which I am very particular, or, as my neighbours call me, *whimsical*: as my garden invites into it all the birds, I do not suffer any one to destroy their nests. *Addison's Spectator.*  
**WHIN.** *n. f.* [*chwyn*, Welsh; *genista spinosa*, Latin.] A weed; furze.  
With *whins* or with furzes thy hovel renew. *Tusser.*  
Plants that have prickles in their leaf are holly, juniper, *whin*-bush, and thistle. *Bacon.*  
**TO WHINE.** *v. n.* [panian, Saxon; *weenen*, Dutch; *cuyno*, Welsh.] To lament in low murmurs; to make a plaintive noise; to moan meanly and effeminately.  
They came to the wood, where the hounds were in couples flaying their coming, but with a *whining* accent craving liberty. *Sidney.*  
At his nurse's tears  
He *whin'd* and roar'd away your victory,  
That pages blush'd at him. *Shakspeare. Coriolanus.*  
Twice and once the hedge-pig *whin'd*. *Shakspeare. Macbeth.*  
Whip him,  
'Till, like a boy, you see him cringe his face,  
And *whine* aloud for mercy. *Shakspeare. Ant. and Cleopatra.*  
All the common people have a *whining* tone and accent in their speech, as if they did still smart or suffer some oppression. *Davies on Ireland.*  
Then, if we *whine*, look pale,  
And tell our tale,  
Men are in pain  
For us again;  
So, neither speaking, doth become  
The lover's state, nor being dumb. *Suckling.*  
He made a viler noise than twine  
In windy weather, when they *whine*. *Hudibras.*  
Some, under sheeps clothing, had the properties of wolves, that is, they could *whine* and howl as well as bite and devour. *South's Sermons.*  
I was not born so base to flatter crouds,  
And move your pity by a *whining* tale. *Dryden. Don Sebastian.*  
Laughing at their *whining* may perhaps be the proper method. *Locke.*  
Life was given for noble purposes; and therefore it must not be sacrificed to a quarrel, nor *whined* away in love. *Catier.*  
Upon a general mourning, mercers and woollen-drappers would in four and twenty hours raise their cloths and silks to above a double price; and, if the mourning continued long, then *whining* with petitions to the court, that they were ready to starve. *Swift.*  
**WHINE.** *n. f.* [from the verb.] Plaintive noise; mean or affected complaint.  
The favourable opinion of men comes oftentimes by a few demure looks and affected *whines*, set off with some odd devotional postures and grimaces. *South.*  
Thy hateful *whine* of woe  
Breaks in upon my sorrows, and distracts  
My jarring senses with thy beggar's cry. *Rowe's 7. Shore.*  
**TO WHINNY.** *v. n.* [*hinny*, Lat. from the sound.] To make a noise like a horse or colt.  
**WHINYARD.** *n. f.* [pinnan and ape, to gain honour, Saxon, *Skinner*.] I know not whether this word was ever used seriously, and therefore perhaps it might be denominated in contempt from *whin*, a tool to cut *whins*.] A sword, in contempt.  
He snatch'd his *whinyard* up, that fled  
When he was falling off his steed. *Hudibras.*  
**TO WHIP.** *v. a.* [Dyopan, Saxon; *whippen*, Dutch.]  
1. To strike with any thing tough and flexible.  
He took  
The harness'd steeds, that fill with horror shook,  
And plies them with the lash, and *whips* 'em on;  
And, as he *whips*, upbraids 'em with his fon. *Addison.*  
2. To sew lightly.  
In half *whipt* muslin needles usefess lie. *Gay.*

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3. To drive with lashes.  
This unheard lawfulness, and boyish troops,  
The king doth smile at; and is well prepar'd  
To *whip* this dwarfish war, these pigny arms,  
From out the circle of his territories. *Shakspeare. King John.*  
Let's *whip* these stragglers o'er the seas again;  
Lash hence these over-weening rags of France,  
These famish'd beggars. *Shakspeare. Richard III.*  
Since I pluckt geese, play'd truant, and *whipt* top, I knew  
not what 'twas to be beaten 'till lately. *Shakspeare.*  
If ordered every day to *whip* his top, so long as to make  
him weary, he will wish for his book, if you promise it him  
as a reward of having *whipt* his top lustily quite out. *Locke.*  
To correct with lashes.  
I'll leave you to the hearing of the cause,  
Hoping you'll find good cause to *whip* them all. *Shakspeare.*  
Reason with the fellow,  
Before you punish him, where he heard this,  
Left you should chance to *whip* your information. *Shakspeare.*  
Hourly we see some raw pin-feather'd thing  
Attempt to mount, and fights and heroes sing,  
Who for false quantities was *whipt* at school  
But 'other day, and breaking grammar-rule. *Dryden.*  
How did he return this haughty brave,  
Who *whipt* the winds, and made the sea his slave? *Dryden.*  
This requires more than setting children a task, and *whipping*  
them without any more ado, if it be not done to our  
fancy. *Locke.*  
Oh chain me! *whip* me! let me be the scorn  
Of sordid rabblies and insulting crowds!  
Give me but life. *Smith's Phœdra and Hippol.*  
Heirs to titles and large estates have a weakness in their  
eyes, and are not able to bear the pain and indignity of  
*whipping*. *Swift.*  
5. To lash with farcain.  
They would *whip* me with their fine wits, 'till I was as crest  
fallen as a dried pear. *Shakspeare. Merry Wives of Windsor.*  
6. To twrap.  
His firing hath both ends neatly lapt over with another about  
three inches in length, and so is firmly *whipt* about with small  
gut, that it may the easier move in the edge of the rowler. *Maxon's Meeb, Exer.*  
**TO WHIP.** *v. a.* To take any thing nimble.  
In his lawless fit,  
Behind the arras hearing something stir,  
He *whips* his rapier out, and cries a rat!  
And in this brainish apprehension kills  
The unseen good old man. *Shakspeare. Hamlet.*  
She in a hurry *whips* up her darling under her arm. *L'Estr.*  
Raise yourself upon your hinder legs, and then stretch out  
your head: I can easily *whip* up to your horns, and so out of  
the well. *L'Estrange.*  
Brisk Susan *whips* her linnen from the rope,  
Whilst the first drizzling shower's born aloope. *Swift.*  
Thus disposed, it lies ready for you to *whip* it out in a mo-  
ment. *Swift.*  
**TO WHIP.** *v. n.* To move nimble.  
Two friends travelling together met a bear upon the way:  
The one *whips* up a tree, and the other throws himself flat upon  
the ground. *L'Estrange.*  
The simple 'quire made a sudden start to follow; but the  
justice of the quorum *whipped* between. *Talfer.*  
**WHIP.** *n. f.* [Dyopan, Saxon.] An instrument of correction  
tough and pliant.  
There sat infernal pain,  
And fast beside him sat tumultuous strife;  
The one in hand an iron *whip* did strain,  
The other brandish'd a bloody knife. *Fairy Queen.*  
Put in ev'ry honest hand a *whip*,  
To lash the rascal naked through the world. *Shakspeare. Othello.*  
Love is merely madness, and deserves as well a dark-house  
and a *whip* as madmen do. *Shakspeare.*  
A *whip* for the horse, a bridle for the ass. *Prov. xxvi. 3.*  
High on her head she rears two twisted snakes;  
Her chain she rattles, and her *whip* she shakes. *Dryden.*  
In his right hand he holds the *whip*, with which he is sup-  
posed to drive the horses of the fun. *Addison.*  
Each staunch polemic  
Came *whip* and spur, and dash'd thro' thin and thick. *Dunc.*  
**WHIPCORD.** *n. f.* [*whip* and *cord*.] Cord of which lashes are  
made.  
In Raphael's first works are many small foldings, often re-  
peated, which look like so many *whipcords*. *Dryden.*  
**WHIPGRAFTING.** *n. f.* [In gardening.]  
*Whipgrafting* is done two ways: first, cut off the head  
of the stock, and smooth it; then cut the graft from a  
knot or bud on one side sloping, about an inch and a half  
long, with a shoulder, but not deep, that it may rest on the  
top of the stock: the graft must be cut from the shoudering  
smooth and even, sloping by degrees, that the lower end be  
thin: place the shoulder on the head of the stock, and mark

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the length of the cut part of the graft, and with your knife  
cut away so much of the stock as the graft did cover, but not  
any of the wood of the stock: place both together, that the  
cut part of both may join, and the sap unite the one to the  
other; and bind them close together, and defend them from  
the rain with tempered clay or wax, as before. The other  
way of *whipgrafting* is, where the grafts and the stocks are of  
an equal size: the stock must be cut sloping upwards from one  
side to the other, and the graft after the same manner from the  
shouder downwards, that the graft may exactly join with the  
stock in every part, and so bind, and clay or wax them as  
before. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*  
**WHIPHAND.** *n. f.* [*whip* and *hand*.] Advantage over.  
The archangel, when discord was restive and would not be  
drawn from her beloved monastery with fair words, has the  
*whi*-hand of her, and drags her out with many stripes. *Dryden.*  
**WHIPASH.** *n. f.* The lash or small end of a whip.  
Have *whiplash* wel knotted and cartrope enough. *Tusser.*  
**WHIPPER.** *n. f.* [from *whip*.] One who punishes with  
whipping.  
Love is meerly a madness, and deserves as well a dark-house  
and a whip as madmen do; and the reason why they are not  
so punished is, that the *whippers* are in love too. *Shakspeare.*  
**WHIPPINGPOST.** *n. f.* [*whip* and *post*.] A pillar to which  
criminals are bound when they are lashed.  
Could not the *whippingpost* prevail,  
With all its rick, nor the jail,  
To keep from flaying scourge thy skin,  
And ankle free from iron gin? *Hudibras.*  
**WHIPSAW.** *n. f.* [*whip* and *saw*.]  
The *whipsaw* is used by joiners to saw such great pieces of  
stuff that the hand saw will not easily reach through. *Maxon.*  
**WHIPSTAFF.** *n. f.* [On shipboard.] A piece of wood fastened  
to the helm, which the steersman holds in his hand to move  
the helm and turn the ship. *Bailey.*  
**WHIPSTER.** *n. f.* [from *whip*.] A nimble fellow.  
I am not valiant neither;  
But ev'ry puny *whipster* gets my sword. *Shakspeare. Othello.*  
Give that *whipster* but his errand,  
He takes my lord chief justice' warrant. *Prior.*  
**WHIPT,** for *whipped*.  
In Bridewell a number be stript,  
Lesse worthe than these to be *whipt*. *Tusser.*  
**TO WHIRL.** *v. a.* [*hwyppan*, Saxon; *wirbeln*, Dutch.] To  
turn round rapidly.  
Five moons were seen to-night,  
Four fixed, and the fifth did *whirl* about  
The other four in wond'rous motion. *Shakspeare. King John.*  
My thoughts are *whirled* like a potter's wheel:  
I know not where I am, nor what I do. *Shakspeare. Henry VI.*  
He *whirls* his sword around without delay,  
And hews through adverse foes an ample way. *Dryden.*  
With his full force he *whirl'd* it first around;  
But the soft yielding air receiv'd the wound. *Dryden.*  
With what a *whirling* force his lance he tof'd!  
Heav'n's what a spring was in his arm to throw!  
The Stygian flood,  
Falling from on high, with bellowing sound,  
*Whirls* the black waves and rattling stones around. *Addison.*  
With impetuous motion *whirl'd* apace,  
This magic wheel still moves, yet keeps its place. *Gravoy.*  
They have ever been taught by their senses, that the sun,  
with all the planets and the fixed stars, are *whirled* round this  
little globe. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*  
**TO WHIRL.** *v. n.* To run round rapidly.  
He, rapt with *whirling* wheels, inflames the skyen,  
With fire not made to burn, but fairly for to shine. *Spenser.*  
As young striplings whip the top for sport  
On the smooth pavement of an empty court,  
The wooden engine flies and *whirls* about,  
Admir'd with clamours of the beardless rout. *Dryden.*  
She what he swears regards no more  
Than the deaf rocks when the loud billows roar;  
But *whirl'd* away, to shun his hateful sight,  
Hid in the forest. *Dryden's Zen.*  
Wild and distracted with their fears,  
They jutting plunge amidst the founding deeps;  
The flood away, the struggling quadron sweeps,  
And men and arms, and horses *whirling* bears. *Smith.*  
**WHIRL.** *n. f.* [from the verb.]  
1. Gyration; quick rotation; circular motion; rapid circum-  
volution.  
'Twere well your judgments but in plays did range;  
But ev'n your follies and debauches change  
With such a *whirl*, the poets of your age  
Are tir'd, and cannot score them on the stage. *Dryden.*  
Wings raise my feet; I'm pleas'd to mount on high,  
Trace all the mazes of the liquid sky;  
Their various turnings and their *whirls* declare,  
And live in the vast regions of the air. *Creech's Manilius.*



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Nor *whirl* of time, nor flight of years can waste. *Creach.*  
I have been watching what thoughts came up in the *whirl*  
of fancy, that were worth communicating. *Pope.*  
How the car rattles, how its kindling wheels  
Smoke in the *whirl*: the circling sand ascends,  
And in the noble dust the chariot's loft. *Smith.*  
2. Any thing moved with rapid rotation:  
Though in dreadful *whirls* we hung  
High on the broken wave,  
I knew thou wert not flow to heai,  
Nor impotent to save. *Addison's Spectator.*  
*WHIRLBAT. n. f.* [*whirl* and *bat*] Any thing moved rapidly  
round to give a blow. It is frequently used by the poets for  
the ancient cestus.  
At *whirlbat* he had slain many, and was now himself slain  
by Pollux. *L'Estrange.*  
The *whirlbat's* falling blow they nimbly shun,  
And win the race ere they begin to run. *Creach's Manil.*  
The guardian angels of kingdoms he rejected, as Dares  
did the *whirlbats* of Eryx, when they were thrown before him  
by Entellus. *Dryden.*  
The *whirlbat* and the rapid race shall be  
Reserved for Cæsar, and ordain'd by me. *Dryden's Virgil.*  
*WHIRLBONE. n. f.* The patella. *Stinson's th.*  
*WHIRLIGIG. n. f.* [*whirl* and *gig*.] A toy which children  
spin round.  
He found that marbles taught him percussion, and *whirligigs*  
the axis in peritrochio. *Arbutnot and Pope's Mart. Scrib.*  
That since they gave things their beginnings,  
And fed this *whirligig* a spinning. *Prior.*  
*WHIRLPOOL. n. f.* [*whirl* and *pool*.] A place where the  
water moves circularly, and draws whatever  
comes within the circle towards its center; a vortex.  
Poor Tom! whom the foul fiend hath led through ford and  
*whirlpool*, o'er bog and quagmire. *Shak. King Lear.*  
In the fathomless profound  
Down sunk they, like a falling stone,  
By raging *whirlpools* overthrown. *Sandys.*  
This calm of heaven, this mermaid's melody,  
Into an unseen *whirlpool* draws you fast,  
And in a moment sinks you. *Dryden's Spanish Fryar.*  
Send forth, ye wife! send forth your lab'ring thought:  
Let it return with empty notions fraught,  
Of airy columns every moment broke,  
Of circling *whirlpools*, and of spheres of smoke. *Prior.*  
In the matter of the chaos, whereby the atoms must be thrust  
and crowded to the middle of those *whirlpools*, and there con-  
spicuous another into great solid bodies. *Bentley.*  
*WHIRLWIND. n. f.* [*whirl* and *wind*, German.] A stormy wind  
moving circularly.  
In the very torrent and *whirlwind* of your passion, beget a  
temperance that may give it smoothness. *Shaksp. Hamlet.*  
With *whirlwinds* from beneath the tofs'd the ship,  
And bare expos'd the bosom of the deep. *Dryden's Æn.*  
*WHIRRING. adj.* A word formed in imitation of the sound  
expressed by it.  
From the brake the *whirring* pheasant springs,  
And mounts exulting on triumphant wings. *Pope.*  
*WHISK. n. f.* [*whishen*, to wipe, German.]  
1. A small becom, or brush.  
The white of an egg, though in part transparent, yet,  
being long agitated with a *whisk* or spoon, loses its transpa-  
rency.  
If you break any china with the top of the *whisk* on the  
mantle-tree, gather up the fragments. *Swift.*  
2. A part of a woman's dress.  
An easy means to prevent being one farthing the worse for  
the abatement of interest, is wearing a lawn *whisk* instead of  
a point de Venice. *Child of Trade.*  
*TO WHISK. v. a.* [*whishen*, to wipe, German.]  
1. To sweep with a small becom.  
2. To move nimbly, as when one sweeps.  
Cardan believ'd great states depend  
Upon the tip o' th' bear's tail's end;  
That as the *whisk'd* it towards the sun,  
Strow'd mighty empires up and down. *Hudibras.*  
*WHISKER. n. f.* [*whisk*.] The hair growing on the  
cheek unshaven; the mustachio.  
A sacrifice to fall of state,  
Whose thread of life the fatal sisters  
Did twist together with its *whiskers*. *Hudibras.*  
Behold four kings in majesty rever'd,  
With hoary *whiskers* and a forked beard. *Pope.*  
A painter added a pair of *whiskers* to the face. *Addison.*  
*TO WHISPER. v. n.* [*whisperen*, Dutch.] To speak with a  
low voice, so as not to be heard but by the ear close to the  
speaker.  
He sometime with fearful countenance would desire the king  
to look to himself; for that all the court and city were full of  
*whisperings* and expectation of some sudden change. *Sidney.*

# W H I

All that hate me *whisper* together against me. *Pf. xli. 7.*  
In speech of man, the *whispering* or *fufurru*, whether  
louder or softer, is an interior sound; but the speaking out is  
an exterior sound, and therefore you can never make a tone,  
nor sing in *whispering*; but in speech you may. *Bacon.*  
The king Accetis calls;  
Then softly *whisper'd* in her faithful ear,  
And bade his daughters at the rites appear. *Pope.*  
It is as offensive to speak wit in a fool's company, as it  
would be ill manners to *whisper* in it: he is displeased at both,  
because he is ignorant of what is said.  
He comes and *whispers* in his ear. *Pope.*  
The hollow *whispering* breeze, the pliant rills  
Purle down amid' the twisted roots. *Swift.*  
*TO WHISPER. v. a.*  
1. To address in a low voice.  
When they talk of him they shake their heads,  
And *whisper* one another in the ear. *Shak. King John.*  
Give sorrow words; the grief that does not speak,  
*Whispers* the o'erfraught heart, and bids it break. *Shaksp.*  
He first *whispers* the man in the ear, that such a man should  
think such a card. *Bacon's Natural History.*  
The steward *whispered* the young Templar, that's true to  
my knowledge. *Taylor.*  
2. To utter in a low voice.  
You have heard of the news abroad, I mean the *whisper'd*  
ones; for they are yet but ear-kissing arguments. *Shaksp.*  
They might buzz and *whisper* it one to another, and tacitly  
withdrawing from the apostles, noise it about the city. *Bent.*  
3. To prompt secretly.  
Charles the emperor,  
Under pretence to see the queen his aunt,  
For 'twas indeed his colour, but he came  
To *whisper* Wolsey, here makes visitation. *Shak. H. VIII.*  
*WHISPER. n. f.* [*whisper*.] A low soft voice.  
The extension is more in tones than in speech; therefore  
the inward voice or *whisper* cannot give a tone. *Bacon.*  
Strictly observe the first hints and *whispers* of good and evil  
that pass in the heart, and this will keep conscience quick and  
vigilant. *South.*  
Soft *whispers* through th' assembly went. *Dryden.*  
He uncalled, his patron to controul,  
Divulg'd the secret *whispers* of his soul. *Dryden.*  
*WHISPERER. n. f.* [*whisperer*.]  
1. One that speaks low.  
2. A private talker.  
Kings trust in eunuchs hath rather been as to good spies and  
good *whisperers* than good magistrates. *Bacon.*  
*WHIST. n. f.* [*whist*.] This word is called by *Skinner*, who seldom errs, an  
interjection commanding silence, and so it is commonly used;  
but *Shakespeare* uses it as a verb, and *Milton* as an adjective.  
1. Are silent.  
Come unto these yellow sands,  
And then take hands;  
Curt'sied when you have, and kist,  
The wild waves *whist*. *Shakespeare's Tempest.*  
2. Still; silent.  
The winds, with wonder *whist*,  
Smoothly the waters kiss'd,  
Whispering new joys to the mild ocean. *Milton.*  
3. Be still.  
*WHIST. n. f.* A game at cards, requiring close attention and  
silence.  
The clergyman used to play at *whist* and swobbers. *Swift.*  
*Whist* awhile  
Walks his grave round, beneath a cloud of smoke,  
Wreath'd fragrant from the pipe. *Thomson's Autumn.*  
*TO WHISTLE. v. n.* [*whistlen*, Saxon; *whistulo*, Latin.]  
1. To form a kind of musical sound by an inarticulate modula-  
tion of the breath.  
I've watch'd and travell'd hard;  
Some time I shall sleep out, the rest I'll *whistle*. *Shaksp.*  
His big manly voice  
Changing again toward childish treble pipes,  
He *whistles* in his sound. *Shaksp.*  
Let one *whistle* at the one end of a trunk, and hold your  
ear at the other, and the sound shall strike so sharp as you can  
scarce endure it. *Eaton's Natural History.*  
While the plowman near at hand  
*Whistles* o'er the furrow'd land. *Milton.*  
Should Bertran found his trumpets,  
And Torrismond but *whistle* through his fingers,  
He draws his army off. *Dryden's Spanish Fryar.*  
He *whistl'd* as he went for want of thought. *Dryden.*  
The ploughman leaves the talk of day,  
And trudging homeward *whistles* on the way. *Gay.*  
2. To make a sound with a small wind instrument.  
3. To sound shrill.  
Soft *whispers* run along the leafy woods,  
And mountains *whistle* to the murm'ring floods. *Dryden.*  
Rhætus

# W H I

Rhætus from the hearth a burning brand  
Selects, and whirling waves; 'till from his hand  
The fire took flame, then dash'd it from the right  
On fair Charaxus' temples, near the fight  
Then *whistling* past came on. *Dryden.*  
When winged deaths in *whistling* arrows fly,  
Wilt thou, though wounded, yet undaunted stay,  
Perform thy part, and share the dangerous day?  
The wild winds *whistle*, and the billows roar,  
The splitting raft the furious tempest tore. *Pope.*  
*TO WHISTLE. v. a.* To call by a whistle.  
*Whistle* them backwards and forwards, 'till he is weary. *South's Sermons.*  
He chanced to miss his dog: we stood still 'till he had  
whistled him up. *Addison.*  
When simple pride for flattery makes demands,  
May duncie by duncie be *whistled* off my hands! *Pope.*  
*WHISTLE. n. f.* [*whistle*, Saxon.]  
1. Sound made by the modulation of the breath in the mouth.  
My fire in caves constrains the wind,  
Can with a breath their clam'rous rage appease;  
They fear his *whistle*, and forsake the seas. *Dryden.*  
2. A sound made by a small wind instrument.  
3. The mouth; the organ of whistling.  
Let's drink the other cup to wet our *whistles*, and so sing  
away all sad thoughts. *Walton's Angler.*  
4. A small wind instrument.  
The masters and pilots were so astonish'd that they knew  
not how to direct; and if they knew, they could scarcely,  
when they directed, hear their own *whistle*. *Sidney.*  
Behold,  
Upon the hempen tackle shipboys climbing;  
Hear the shrill *whistle*, which doth order give  
To founds confus'd. *Shaksp. Henry V.*  
Small *whistles*, or shepherds oaten pipes, give a sound, be-  
cause of their extreme slenderness, whereby the air is more  
pent than in a wider pipe. *Bacon's Natural History.*  
Her infant grandame's *whistle* next it grew,  
The bells she gungl'd, and the *whistle* blew. *Pope.*  
5. The noise of winds.  
6. A call, such as sportsmen use to their dogs.  
Madam, here comes my lord.  
—I have been worth the *whistle*. *Shaksp. King Lear.*  
The knight, pursuing this epistle,  
Believ'd he'd brought her to his *whistle*. *Hudibras.*  
*WHISTLER. n. f.* [*whistler*.] One who whistles.  
The prize was a guinea to be confer'd upon the ablest  
*whistler*, who could whistle clearest, and go through his tune  
without laughing. *Addison.*  
*WHIT. n. f.* [*whit*, a thing; *aphre*, any thing, Saxon.] A  
point; a jot.  
We love, and are no *whit* regarded.  
The motive cause of doing it is not in ourselves, but car-  
rieth us as if the wind should drive a feather in the air; we no  
*whit* furthering that whereby we are driven. *Hooker.*  
Her sacred book with blood ywrit,  
That none could read, except the did him teach;  
She unto him disclosed every *whit*,  
And heavenly documents thereout did preach. *Fairy Queen.*  
Although the lord became the king's tenant, his country  
was no *whit* reformed thereby, but remained in the former  
barbarism. *Davies on Ireland.*  
Nature's full blessings would be well dispens'd  
In unsuperfluous, even proportion,  
And the no *whit* encumber'd with her store. *Milton.*  
In account of ancient times it ought to satisfy any enquirer,  
if they can be brought any *whit* near one another. *Tillotson.*  
It is every *whit* as honourable to assist a good minister, as  
to oppose a bad one. *Addison's Freeholder, N<sup>o</sup>. 48.*  
*WHITE. adj.* [*whit*, Saxon; *wit*, Dutch.]  
1. Having such an appearance as arises from the mixture of all  
colours; snowy.  
When the paper was held nearer to any colour than to the  
rest, it appeared of that colour to which it approached nearest;  
but when it was equally, or almost equally distant from all  
the colours, so that it might be equally illuminated by them  
all, it appeared *white*. *Newton's Opticks.*  
Why round our coaches crowd the *white-glov'd* beaux?  
*Pope.*  
Ulysses cut a piece from the chine of the *white-tooth'd*  
boar, round which there was much fat. *Broom.*  
2. Having the colour of fear; pale.  
My hand will  
That multitudinous sea incarnadine,  
Making the green one red. —  
—My hands are of your colour, but I shame  
To wear a heart to *white*. *Shaksp. Macbeth.*  
3. Having the colour appropriated to happiness and innocence.  
Welcome, pure-ey'd faith, *white*-handed hope;  
Thou hovering angel girl with golden wings,  
And thou unblemish'd form of chastity. *Milton.*

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Wert thou that sweet-smiling youth?  
Or that crown'd matron, fage, *white-robed* truth? *Milton.*  
Let this auspicious morning be express'd  
With a *white* stone, distinguish'd from the rest;  
*White* as thy flame, and as thy honour clear, *Dryden.*  
And let new joys attend on thy new-added year.  
To faithful mirth be this *white* hour assign'd,  
And sweet discourse, the banquet of the mind. *Pope.*  
Peace o'er the world her olive-wand extend,  
And *white-robd* innocence from heav'n descend. *Pope.*  
4. Grey with age.  
I call you servile ministers,  
That have with two pernicious daughters join'd,  
Your high-engender'd battles 'gainst a head  
So old and *white* as this. *Shakespeare's K. Lear.*  
So minutes, hours, and days, weeks, months and years  
Past over, to the end they were created,  
Would bring *white* hairs unto a quiet grave. *Shakespeare.*  
5. Pure; unblemish'd.  
Unhappy Dryden! in all Charles's days,  
Rofcommon only boasts unpotted lays:  
And in our own, excuse some courtly stains,  
No *whiter* page than Addison's remains. *Pope.*  
*WHITE. n. f.*  
1. Whiteness; any thing white; white colour.  
A friend coming to visit me, I stopp'd him at the door,  
and before I told him what the colours were, or what I was  
doing, I asked him which of the two *whites* were the best,  
and wherein they differed? and after he had at that distance  
view'd them well, he answer'd, that they were both good  
*whites*, and that he could not say which was best, nor wherein  
their colours differ'd. *Newton's Opticks.*  
My Nan shall be the queen of all the fairies,  
Finely attired in a robe of *white*. *Shakespeare.*  
2. The mark at which an arrow is shot.  
If a mark be set up for an archer at a great distance, let  
him aim as exactly as he can, the least wind shall take his  
arrow, and divert it from the *white*. *Dryden.*  
Remove him then, and all your plots fly sure  
Point blank, and level to the very *white*  
Of your designs. *Southern.*  
3. The albuginous part of eggs.  
I'll fetch some flax and *whites* of eggs  
To apply to's bleeding face. *Shakespeare.*  
The strongest repellents are the *whites* of new-laid eggs  
beaten to a froth, with alum. *Wifeman's Surgery.*  
What principle manages the *white* and yolk of an egg into  
such a variety of textures, as is requisite to fashion a  
chick? *Boyle.*  
The two in most regions represent the yolk and the mem-  
brane that lies next above it; so the exterior region of the  
earth is as the shell of the egg, and the abyss under it as the  
*white* that lies under the shell. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*  
4. The white part of the eye.  
Our general himself  
Sanctifies himself with's hands,  
And turns up the *white* o' th' eye to his discourse. *Shaksp.*  
The horny or pellucid coat of the eye, doth not lie in  
the same superficies with the *white* of the eye, but riseth up  
as a hillock, above its convexity. *Ray.*  
*TO WHITE. v. a.* [*whiten*, from the adjective.] To make white; to  
dealbate.  
His raiment became shining, exceeding white as snow; so  
as no fuller on earth can *white* them. *Mar. ix. 3.*  
Like unto *whited* sepulchres, which appear beautiful out-  
ward, but are within full of dead men's bones. *Matt. xxiii.*  
*WHITELEAD. n. f.*  
*White* lead is made by taking sheet-lead, and having cut it  
into long and narrow slips, they make it up into rolls, but  
so that a small distance may remain between every spiral re-  
volution. These rolls are put into earthen pots, so ordered  
that the lead may not sink down above half way, or some  
small matter more in them: these pots have each of them  
very sharp vinegar in the bottom, so full as almost to touch  
the lead. When the vinegar and lead have both been put  
into the pot, it is covered up close, and so left for a certain  
time; in which space the corrosive fumes of the vinegar will  
reduce the surface of the lead into a more white coal, which  
they separate by knocking it with a hammer. There are two  
sorts of this fold at the colour shops, the one called ceruse,  
which is the most pure part, and the other is called white  
lead. *Quincy.*  
*WHITELY. adj.* [*whiten*.] Coming near to white.  
A *whiten* y wanton, with a velvet brow,  
With two pitch-balls stuck in her face for eyes. *Shaksp.*  
Now, governor, I see I must blush  
Quite through this veil of night a *whiten* flame,  
To think I could design to make those free,  
Who were by nature slaves. *Southern's Oronoko.*

WHITE-



# WHI

**WHI'TMEAT.** *n. f.* [*white* and *meat*.] Food made of milk. Much fatness in *whitemeat* is ill for the stone. *Tusser.*  
The Irish banished into the mountains, lived only upon *whitemeats*. *Spenser.*

**To WHI'TEN.** *v. a.* [*from white*.] To make white. The smoke of sulphur will not black a paper, and is commonly used by women to *whiten* tiffanies. *Brown.*  
Flax, the soil and climate are proper for *whitening*, by the frequency of brooks, and also of winds. *Temple.*  
Women of my complexion ought to be more modest, especially since our faces debar us from all artificial *whitenings*. *Guardian*, N<sup>o</sup>. 61.

Striking her cliff, the storm confirms her pow'r;  
The waves but *whiten* her triumphant shore.  
Whether the darken'd room to muse invite,  
Or *whiten'd* wall provoke the skew'r to write;  
In durance, exile, Bedlam, or the mint,  
Like Lee or Budgell, I will rhyme and print.

**To WHI'TEN.** *v. n.* To grow white. *Pope.*  
The bark expects its freight;  
The loosen'd canvas trembles with the wind,  
And the sea *whitens* with auspicious gales. *Smith.*

**WHI'TENESS.** *n. f.* [*from white*.] Oneness who makes anything white.

1. The state of being white; freedom from colour.  
This doth lead me to her hand,  
Of my first love the fatal band,  
Where *whiteness* doth for ever fit;  
Nature herself enamell'd it. *Sidney*, b. ii.  
*Whiteness* is a mean between all colours, having disposed itself indifferently to them all, so as with equal facility to be tinged with any of them. *Newton's Opticks.*

2. Paleness.  
Thou tremblest, and the *whiteness* of thy cheek,  
Is apter than thy tongue to tell thy errand. *Shakespeare.*

3. Purity; cleanness.  
The least spot is visible on ermine; but to preserve this *whiteness* in its original purity, you have, like that ermine, forsaken the common track of business, which is not always clean. *Dryden.*

**WHI'TEPOT.** *n. f.* A kind of food.  
Cornwall snub-pye, and Devon *whitopot* brings. *King.*

**WHITES.** *n. f.* [*from albus*.] It arises from a laxness of the glands of the uterus, and a cold pituitous blood. *Quincy.*

**WHITETHORN.** *n. f.* A species of thorn.  
As little as a *whitethorn* and a pear-tree seem of kin, a cion of the latter will sometimes prosper well, being grafted upon a stock of the former. *Boyle.*

**WHITTEWASH.** *n. f.* [*white* and *wash*.] A wash to make the skin feel fair.  
The clergy, during Cromwell's usurpation, were very much taken up in reforming the female world; I have heard a whole sermon against a *whitewash*. *Addison.*

**WHITTEWINE.** *n. f.* [*white* and *wine*.] A species of wine produced from the white grapes.  
The seeds and roots are to be cut, beaten, and infused in *whitewine*. *Wifeman's Surgery.*

**WHI'THER.** *adv.* [*whithen*, Saxon.]

1. To what place? interrogatively.  
Sister, well met; *whither* away so fast?  
—No farther than the Tower. *Shakespeare. Rich. III.*  
The common people swarm like summer flies;  
And *whither* fly the gnats, but to the sun?  
Ah! *whither* am I hurry'd? ah! forgive,  
Ye shades, and let your sister's issue live. *Dryden.*

2. To what place? Absolutely.  
I stray'd I knew not *whither*. *Milton.*

3. To which place; relatively.  
*Whither*, when as they came, they fell at words,  
Whether of them should be the lord of lords. *Spenser.*  
At Canterbury, *whither* some voice was run on before, the mayor feized on them, as they were taking fresh horses. *Wotton.*  
That lord advanced to Winchester, *whither* Sir John Berkeley brought him two regiments more of foot. *Clarendon.*

4. To what degree? Obsolete; perhaps never in use.  
*Whither* at length wilt thou abuse our patience?  
Still shall thy fury mock us? *B. Johnson.*

**WHITHERSOEVER.** *adv.* [*whither* and *soever*.] To whatsoever place.  
For whatever end faith is designed, and *whithersoever* the nature and intention of the grace does drive us, thither we must go, and to that end we must direct all our actions. *Taylor.*

**WHITING.** *n. f.* [*whittingh*, Dutch; *alburnus*, Lat.]

1. A small sea-fish.  
Some fish are gutted, split, and kept in pickle, as *whiting* and mackerel. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*  
The muscular fibres of fishes are more tender than those of terrestrial animals, and their whole substance more watery. Some fishes, as *whittings*, can be almost entirely dissolved into water. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

2. A soft chalk. [*from white*.]  
That this impregnated liquor may be improved, they pour

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it upon *whiting*, which is a white chalk, or clay finely powdered, cleaned, and made up into balls.  
When you clean your plate, leave the *whiting* plainly to be seen in all the chinks. *Boyle.*

**WHI'TISH.** *n. f.* [*from white*.] Somewhat white.  
The flame aqua-fortis, that will quickly change the redness of red lead into a darker colour, will, being put upon crude lead, produce a *whitish* substance, as with copper it did a bluish. *Boyle.*

**WHI'TISHNESS.** *n. f.* [*from whitish*.] The quality of being somewhat white.  
Take good venereal vitriol of a deep blue, and compare with some of the entire crystals, purposely reserved, some of the subtle powder of the same salt, which will exhibit a very considerable degree of *whitishness*. *Boyle on Colours.*

**WHI'TLEATHER.** *n. f.* [*white* and *leather*.] Leather dressed with alum, remarkable for toughness.  
Whole bridle and saddle, *whitlather* and nal,  
With collars and harness. *Tusser's Husbandry.*  
He bor'd the nerves through, from the heel to th' ankle,  
And then knit  
Both to his chariot, with a thong of *whitlather*. *Chapman.*  
Nor do I care much, if her pretty snout  
Meet with her furrow'd chin, and both together  
Hem in her lips, as dry as good *whitlather*. *Suckling.*

**WHI'TLOW.** *n. f.* [*whit*, Saxon, and *low*, a wolf. *Skinner.* *whit*, Saxon, and *low*, a flame. *M. Lye.*] A swelling between the cuticle and cutis, called the mild whitlow, or between the periosteum and the bone, called the malignant whitlow.  
Paronychia is a small swelling about the nails and ends of the fingers, by the vulgar people generally called *whitlow*. *Wifem.*

**WHITSOUR.** *n. f.* A kind of apple. See *APPLE*.

**WHITSTER.** or *whiter*. *n. f.* [*from white*.] A whiteners.  
Carry it among the *whitsters* in Datchet mead. *Shakespeare.*

**WHITSUL.** *n. f.* A provincial word.  
Their meat was *whitsul*, as they call it, namely, milk, four milky cheese, curds, butter. *Carew.*

**WHITSUNDAY.** *n. f.* [*white* and *Sunday*; because the converts newly baptized, appeared from Easter to Whitsunday in white. *Skinner.*] The feast of Pentecost.  
Strephon, with leafy twigs of laurel tree,  
A garland made on temples for to wear;  
For he then chosen was the dignity  
Of village lord that *Whitsunday* to bear. *Sidney.*  
This they employ in brewing and baking against *Whitsunday*. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

And let us do it with no shew of fear;  
Nor with no more than if we heard that England  
Were busied with a *Whitson* morrice dance. *Shakespeare.*

**WHITTENTREE.** *n. f.* A sort of tree.

**WHITTLE.** *n. f.* [*whitel*, Saxon.]

1. A white dress for a woman. Not in use.

2. [*whitel*, Saxon.] A knife.  
There's not a *whittle* in th' unruly camp,  
But I do prize it at my love, before  
The reverend'st throat in Athens. *Shakespeare.*  
A dagger hanging at his belt he had,  
Made of an ancient sword's well-temper'd blade;  
He wore a Sheffield *whittle* in his hose. *Betterton's Miller.*

**To WHI'TTLE.** *v. a.* [*from the noun*.] To cut with a knife; to edge; to sharpen. Not in use.

When they are come to that once, and are thoroughly *whittled*, then shall you have them cast their wanton eyes upon men's wives. *Hakewill on Providence.*

**To WHIZ.** *v. n.* [*from the sound* that it expresses.] To make a loud humming noise.  
The exhalations, *whizzing* in the air,  
Give so much light, that I may read by them. *Shakespeare.*  
Turn him about,  
I know him, he'll but *whiz*, and strait go out. *Dryden.*  
Soon all with vigour bend their trusty bows,  
And from the quiver each his arrow chose:  
Hippocoon's was the first; with forceful sway  
It flew, and *whizzing* cut the liquid way. *Dryden.*

**WHO.** *pronoun.* [*wha*, Saxon; *wie*, Dutch.]

1. A pronoun relative, applied to persons.  
We have no perfect description of it, nor any knowledge how, or by *whom* it is inhabited. *Mist.*  
Oft have I seen a timely-parted ghost,  
Of ashy femblance, meagre, pale, and bloodless,  
Being all descended to the lab'ring heart,  
*Who*, in the conflict that it holds with death,  
Attracts the flame for aidance 'gainst the enemy. *Shakespeare.*  
Were the grac'd person of our Banquo present,  
*Whom* I may rather challenge for unkindness,  
Than pity for mischance. *Shakespeare. Macbeth.*  
The son of Duncan,  
From *whom* this tyrant holds the due of birth,  
Lives in the English court. *Shakespeare. Macbeth.*  
A man can never be obliged to submit to any power, unless he can be satisfied, *who* is the person *who* has a right to exercise it. *Locke.*

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Tell who loves *who*; what favours some partake,  
And who is jilted. *Dryden.*  
We are still as much at a loss, *who* civil power belongs to. *Locke.*

2. As *who* should say, elliptically for as one *who* should say.  
Hope throws a generous contempt upon ill usage, and looks like a handsome defiance of a misfortune: as *who* should say, you are somewhat troublesome now, but I shall conquer you. *Collier against Despair.*

3. *Who* is the genitive of *which*, as well as of *who*, and is applied to things.  
*Who* soever sins ye remit, they are remitted; and *whose* soever sins ye retain, they are retained. *John xx. 23.*  
The question *whose* solution I require,  
Is what the sex of women most desire. *Dryden.*  
Is there any other doctrine, *whose* followers are punished? *Add.*  
It has sometimes a disjunctive sense.  
There thou tell'st of kings, and *who* aspire;  
*Who* fall, *who* rise, *who* triumphs, *who* do moan. *Daniel.*

**WHOEVER.** *pronoun.* [*who* and *ever*.] Any one, without limitation or exception.  
*Whoever* doth to temperance apply  
His steadfast life, and all his actions frame,  
Trust me, shall find no greater enemy,  
Than stubborn perturbation to the same. *Fairy Queen.*  
I think myself beholden, *whoever* shews me my mistakes. *Locke.*  
*Who* or thou art, that fortune brings to keep  
The rights of Neptune, monarch of the deep;  
Thee first it fits, O stranger, to prepare  
The due libation, and the solemn prayer. *Pope.*  
*Whoever* is really brave, has always this comfort when he is oppress'd, that he knows himself to be superior to those who injure him, by forgiving it. *Pope.*

**WHOLE.** *adj.* [*whol*, Saxon; *heal*, Dutch.]

1. All; total; containing all.  
Burn the whole ram upon the altar. *Ex. xxix. 18.*  
All the whole army stood agaz'd at him. *Shakespeare.*  
Pierce extremes,  
Contiguous might dismember the whole frame. *Milton.*

2. Uninjured; unimpaired.  
Anguish is come upon me, because my life is yet *whole* in me. *2 Sa. i. 9.*

3. Well of any hurt or sickness.  
When they had done circumcising all the people, they abode in the camp, till they were *whole*. *Jos. v. 8.*

**WHOLE.** *n. f.* The totality; no part omitted; the complex of all the parts.  
Fear God, and keep his commandments, for this is the *whole* of man. *Becklesfites.*  
Begin with sense, of ev'ry art the foul;  
Parts answering parts, shall slide into a *whole*. *Pope.*  
It contained the *whole* of religion amongst the antients; and made philosophy more agreeable. *Bracone.*  
There is a metaphysical *whole*, when the essence of a thing is said to consist of two parts, the genus and the difference, i. e. the general and the special nature, which, being joined together, make up a definition. *Watts's Logick.*

**WHOLESALE.** *n. f.* [*whole* and *sale*.] Sale in the lump, not in separate small parcels.  
These are *wholesale* chapmen to Satan, that do not truck and barter one crime for another, but take the whole herd. *Government of the Tongue.*  
This cost me at the *wholesale* merchant's a hundred drachma's; I make two hundred by selling it in retail. *Addison.*  
Some from vanity, or envy, despise a valuable book, and throw contempt upon it by *wholesale*. *Watts.*

**WHOLESOME.** *adj.* [*healsam*, Dutch; *heylsam*, Teutonic; both from *heil*, Saxon, *health*.]

1. Sound. Contrary to un sound in doctrine.  
They suffer us to famish, repeal daily any *wholesome* act established against the rich, and provide more piercing statutes to chain up the poor. *Shakespeare. Coriolanus.*  
'Tis no less  
To govern justly, make your empire flourish,  
With *wholesome* laws, in riches, peace, and plenty;  
Than, by the expence of wealth and blood, to make  
New acquisitions. *Denham's Sephy.*  
So the doctrine contain'd be but *wholesome* and edifying, a want of exactness in speaking may be overlook'd. *Atterbury.*

2. Contributing to health.  
Night not now, as ere man fell,  
*Wholesome* and cool and mild; but with black air  
Accompany'd, with damps and dreadful gloom. *Milton.*  
Besides the *wholesome* luxury which that place abounds with, a kitchen garden is a more pleasant sight than the finest orangery. *Addison.*  
She held it *wholesome* by much,  
To rest a little on the couch. *Prior.*

3. Prefering; salutary. Obsolete.  
The Lord helpeth his anointed, and will hear him from his holy heaven; even with the *wholesome* strength of his right hand. *Psalms xx. 6.*

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4. Kindly; pleasing. A burlesque use.  
I cannot make you a *wholesome* answer; my wit's diseased. *Shakespeare. Hamlet.*  
To wail friends lost,  
Is not by much so *wholesome*, profitable,  
As to rejoice at friends but newly found. *Shakespeare.*

**WHOLESOMELY.** *adv.* [*from wholesome*.] Salubriously; salutiferously.

**WHOLESOMENESS.** *n. f.* [*from wholesome*.]

1. Quality of conducing to health; salubrity.  
We made a standard of the healthfulness of the air, from the proportion of acute and epidemical diseases, and of the *wholesomeness* of the food from that of the chronical. *Graunt.*  
At Tonon they shewed us a great fountain of water, that is in great esteem for its *wholesomeness*; weighing two ounces in a pound less than the same measure of the lake water. *Add.*

2. Salutariness; conduciveness to good.

**WHO'LLY.** *adv.* [*from whole*.]

1. Completely; perfectly.  
The thrust was so strong, that he could not so *wholly* beat it away, but that it met with his thigh, through which it ran. *Sidney*, b. ii.

Nor *wholly* lost we so deserv'd a prey;  
For storms repenting part of it refo'd. *Dryden.*  
Thus equal deaths are dealt with equal chance;  
By turns they quit their ground, by turns advance:  
Victors, and vanquish'd in the various field,  
Nor *wholly* overcome, nor *wholly* yield. *Dryden.*  
This story was written before Boccace; but its author being *wholly* lost, Chaucer is now become an original. *Dryden.*  
They employ'd themselves *wholly* in domestic life; and provided a woman could keep her house in order, the never troubled herself about regulating the commonwealth. *Addison.*

2. Totally; in all the parts or kinds.  
Metals are *wholly* subterranean. *Bacon.*

**WHOM.** the accusative of *who*, singular and plural.  
Here be men in the world, *whom* you had rather have your son be with five hundred pounds, than some other with five thousands. *Locke on Education.*

**WHOMSOEVER.** *pron.* [*who* and *soever*.] Any without exception.  
With *whomsoever* thou findest thy goods, let him not live. *Gen. xxxi. 32.*  
Nature has bestowed mines on several parts; but their riches are only for the industrious and frugal. *Whomsoever* else they visit, 'tis with the diligent and sober only they stay. *Locke.*

**WHOOBUB.** *n. f.* Hubbub. See *HUBBUB*.  
In this time of lethargy, I pick'd and cut most of their festival purles: and had not the old man come in with a *whooobub* against his daughter, and fear'd my choughs from the chaff, I had not left a purse in the whole army. *Shakespeare.*

**WHOOOP.** *n. f.* [*See hoop*.]

1. A shout of pursuit.  
Let them breathe a-while, and then  
Cry *whoop*, and set them on again. *Hudibras.*  
A fox crossing the road, drew off a considerable detachment, who clapp'd spurs to their horses, and pursued him with *whoops* and hallowes. *Addison.*

2. [*Upupa*, Latin.] A bird.

**To WHOOP.** *v. n.* [*from the noun*.] To shout with malignity.  
Treason and murder ever kept together,  
As two yoke devils sworn to either's purpose:  
Working so grossly in a nat'ral cause,  
That admiration did not *whoop* at them. *Shakespeare.*

**To WHOOP.** *v. a.* To insult with shouts.  
While he trusts me, 'twere so base a part  
To fawn, and yet betray; I shou'd be his'd  
And *whoop'd* in hell for that ingratitude. *Dryden.*

**WHORE.** *n. f.* [*hōr*, Saxon; *hoere*, Dutch.]

1. A woman who converses unlawfully with men; a fornicatrix; an adulteress; a strumpet.  
To put out the word *whore*, thou dost me wo,  
Throughout my book; troth, put out woman too. *B. Johnson.*

2. A prostitute; a woman who receives men for money.  
Orontes  
Conveys his wealth to Tiber's hungry shores,  
And fattens Italy with foreign *whores*. *Dryden.*  
We weary'd should lie down in death:  
This cheat of life would take no more;  
If you thought fame but empty breath;  
Your Phyllis but a perjurd *whore*. *Prior.*

**To WHORE.** *v. n.* [*from the noun*.] To converse unlawfully with the other sex.  
'Tis a noble general's prudent part,  
To cherish valour, and reward desert:  
Let him be daub'd with lace, live high, and *whore*;  
Sometimes be lousy, but be never poor. *Dryden.*

**To WHORE.** *v. a.* To corrupt with regard to chastity.

**WHO'REDOM.** *n. f.* [*from whore*.] Fornication.  
Some let go *whoredom* as an indifferent matter, which yet active for an holy-day, as for their life. *Hall.*  
Nor



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Nor can that person who accounts it his recreation to see one man wallowing in his filthy revels, and another infamous by his sensuality, be so impudent as to allege, that all the enormous draughts of the one can leave the least relish upon the tip of his tongue; or that all the fornications and whoredoms of the other can quench his own lust. *South's Sermons.*

WHOREMASTER. *n. s.* [*whore* and *master* or *monger*.] One who keeps whores, or converses with a fornicator.

What is a *whoremaster*, fool? a fool in good cloaths and something like thee. *Shakespeare.*

As if we were drunkards, by a planetary influence; an admirable evasion of *whoremaster* man, to lay his goatish disposition on the change of a star. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

Art thou fully persuaded that no *whoremonger* nor adulterer shall have any inheritance in the kingdom of God? and dost thou continue to practise these vices? *Tillotson's Sermons.*

A rank notorious *whoremaster*, to choose, *Dryden.*

To thrust his neck into the marriage noose. *Dryden.*

If he were jealous, he might clip his wife's wings; but what would this avail, when there were flocks of *whoremasters* perpetually hovering over his house. *Addison's Guardian.*

WHO'RESON. *n. s.* [*whore* and *son*.] A bastard. It is generally used in a ludicrous sense.

*Whoreson*, mad compound of majesty, thou art welcome. *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*

Thou *whore'son* Zed! thou unnecessary letter. *Shakespeare.*

How now, you *whore'son* peasant, *Shakespeare.*

Where have you been these two days loitering? *Shakespeare.*

Frog was a cunning, fly *whore'son*, quite the reverse of John. *Arbutnot's History of John Bull.*

WHO'RISH. *adj.* [from *whore*.] Unchaste; incontinent.

You, like a lecher, out of *whorish* loins *Shakespeare.*

Breed out your inheritors. *Shakespeare's Troilus and Cressida.*

By means of a *whorish* woman a man is brought to a piece of bread. *Prov. vi. 26.*

WHO'RTLEBERRY. *n. s.* [*whortleberry*, Saxon.] Bilberry. A plant.

The flower consists of one leaf, shaped like a pitcher; from whose empalement arises the pointal, fixed like a nail in the upper part of the flower, which becomes a soft umbilicated fruit or berry full of juice, in which are inclosed seeds, for the most part small. *Miller.*

WHOSE. *n. s.*

1. Genitive of *who*.

Though I could *Shakespeare.*

With barefac'd power sweep him from my sight, *Shakespeare.*

And bid my will avouch it, yet I must not; *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

For certain friends that are both his and mine, *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

*Whose* loves I may not drop. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

2. Genitive of which.

Thy name affrights me, in *whose* sound is death. *Shakespeare.*

Those darts *whose* points make gods adore *Prior.*

His might, and deprecate his power. *Prior.*

WHO'SO. *pronoun.* [*who* and *sever*.] Any, without restriction.

WHOSEVER. *s.* restriction.

*Who'so* is out of hope to attain to another's virtue, will seek to come at even hand, by depressing another's fortune. *Bacon.*

Let there be persons licensed to lend upon usury; let the rate be somewhat more easy for the merchant than that he formerly payed; for all borrowers shall have some ease, be he merchant or *who'soever*. *Bacon.*

He inclos'd *Shakespeare.*

Knowledge of good, and evil, in this tree, *Shakespeare.*

That *who'so* eats thereof, forthwith attains *Shakespeare.*

Wisdom. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

*Who'soever* hath Christ for his friend, shall be sure of counsel, and *who'soever* is his own friend will be sure to obey it. *South's Sermons.*

WHURT. *n. s.* A whortleberry; a bilberry.

For fruits, both wild, as *whurts*, strawberries, pears and plums, though the meaner sort come short, the gentlemen step not far behind those of other parts. *Carew.*

WHY. *adv.* [*hwi*, *hwi*, Saxon.]

1. For what reason? Interrogatively.

They both deal justly with you; *why*? not from any regard they have for justice, but because their fortune depends on their credit. *Swift.*

2. For which reason. Relatively.

Mortar will not have attained its utmost compactness till fourscore years after it has been employed; and this is one reason *why*, in demolishing ancient fabrics, it is more easy to break the stone than the mortar. *Boyle.*

No ground of enmity *Shakespeare.*

*Why* he should mean me ill. *Milton.*

Such, whose sole bliss is eating; who can give *Dryden.*

But that one brutal reason, *why* they live. *Dryden.*

3. For what reason. Relatively.

—Ay, sir, and wherefore; for they say, *Shakespeare.*

Every *why* hath a wherefore.

# WIC

I was dispatch'd for their defence and guard; *Milton.*

And listen *why*, for I will tell you now. *Milton.*

We examine the *why*, the what and the how of things. *L'Estrange.*

Turn the discourse; I have a reason *why* *Dryden.*

I would not have you speak so tenderly. *Dryden.*

Ninus' tomb, man; *why*, you must not speak that yet; that you answer to Pyram. *Shakespeare.*

You have not been a-bed then? *Shakespeare.*

*Why*, no; the day had broke before we parted. *Shakespeare.*

Whence is this? *why*: from that essential suitability which obedience has to the relation which is between a rational creature and his Creator. *South's Sermons.*

WHYNOT. *adv.* A cant word for violent or peremptory procedure.

Capoch'd your rabbins of the synod, *Hudibras.*

And snap'd their canons with a *whynot*. *Hudibras.*

W1. [Sax.] Holy. Thus *winund*, holy peace; *winert*, eminent for sanctity; *alwi*, altogether holy, as Hierocles, Hieronymus, Hosius, &c. *Gibson's Camden.*

W1C, W1CH. Comes from the Saxon *wic*, which according to the different nature and condition of places, hath a threefold signification; implying either a village, or a bay made by the winding banks of a river, or a castle. *Gibson's Camden.*

WICK. *n. s.* [*wece*, Saxon; *wicke*, Dutch.] The substance round which is applied the wax or tallow of a torch or candle.

But true it is, that when the oil is spent, *Fa. Queen.*

The light goes out, and *wick* is thrown away; *Fa. Queen.*

So, when he had resign'd his regiment, *Fa. Queen.*

His daughter 'gan despise his drooping day. *Fa. Queen.*

There lives within the very flame of love *Fa. Queen.*

A kind of *wick* or snuff that will abate it. *Shakespeare.*

Bodies are inflamed wholly and immediately, without any *wick* to help the inflammation. *Bacon's Natural History.*

Little atoms of oil or melted wax continually ascend apace up the *wick* of a burning candle. *Digby.*

The fungus parcels about the *wicks* of candles only signify a moist and pulvisious air about them. *Brown's Vulgar Err.*

WICKED. *adj.* [Of this common word the etymology is very obscure; *picca*, is an *enchanter*; *paccan*, is to *oppress*; *pyan*, to *curse*; *picca*, is *crooked*: all these however *Stimmer* rejects for *vitiatus*, Latin. Perhaps it is a compound of *pic*, *vile*, *bad*, and *head*, *malum caput*.]

1. Given to vice; not good; flagitious; morally bad.

The dwelling place of the *wicked* shall come to nought. *Job.*

And as the better spirit, when she doth bear *Job.*

A scorn of death, doth shew she cannot die; *Davies.*

So when the *wicked* foul death's face doth fear, *Davies.*

Ev'n when she proves her own eternity. *Davies.*

He of their *wicked* ways shall them admonish. *Milton.*

But since thy veins paternal virtue fires, *Pope's Odyssey.*

Go and succeed! the rivals aims despise; *Pope's Odyssey.*

For never, never *wicked* man was wife. *Pope's Odyssey.*

2. It is a word of ludicrous or slight blame.

That same *wicked* bastard of Venus, that blind rascally boy, that abuses every one's eyes because his own are out, let him be judge how deep I am in love. *Shakespeare.*

3. Curled; baseful; pernicious; bad in effect.

The *wicked* weed which there the fox did lay, *Hubbard.*

From underneath his head he took away. *Hubbard.*

As *wicked* dew as e'er my mother brush'd, *Shakespeare's Tempest.*

With raven's feather from unwholesome fen, *Shakespeare's Tempest.*

Drop on you both. *Shakespeare's Tempest.*

WICKEDLY. *adv.* [from *wicked*.] Criminally; corruptly; badly.

I would now send him where they all should see, *Shakespeare.*

Clear as the light his heart shines; where no man *Shakespeare.*

Could be so *wickedly* or fondly stupid, *Shakespeare.*

But should cry out, he saw, touch'd, felt *wickedness*, *Ben. Johnson.*

And grasp'd it. *Ben. Johnson.*

He behaved himself with great modesty and wonderful repentance; being convinced in his conscience that he had done *wickedly*. *Clarendon.*

That thou may'st the better bring about *Dryden.*

Thy wishes, thou art *wickedly* devout. *Dryden.*

'Tis phrase absurd to call a villain great: *Pope.*

Who *wickedly* is wise, or madly brave, *Pope.*

Is but the more a fool, the more a knave. *Pope.*

WICKEDNESS. *n. s.* [from *wicked*.] Corruption of manners; guilt; moral ill.

It is not good that children should know any *wickedness*; old folks have discretion and know the world. *Shakespeare.*

These tents thou saw'st so pleasant, were the tents *Shakespeare.*

Of *wickedness*; wherein shall dwell his race *Shakespeare.*

Who slew his brother. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

WICKER. *adj.* [*vigre*, a twig, Danish; *twiggen*, Dutch.] Made of small sticks.

Each one a little *wicker* basket had *Spenser.*

Made of fine twigs, entrail'd curiously; *The*

In which they gather'd flow'rs. *The*

# WID

The long broad shields, made up of *wicker* rods, which are commonly used among the northern Irish, but especially among the Scots, are brought from the Scythians. *Spenser.*

If your influence be quite damm'd up *Spenser.*

With black usurping mists, some gentle taper, *Spenser.*

Though a rush candle from the *wicker* hole *Spenser.*

Of some clay habitation, visit us *Spenser.*

With thy long-level'd rule of streaming light. *Milton.*

A foolish painter drew January sitting in a *wicker* chair, with four nightcaps on by the fire, and without doors green trees, as if it had been in the midst of July. *Peacbam.*

WICKET. *n. s.* [*wicked*, Welsh; *guibet*, Fr. *wicket*, Dutch.] A small gate.

When none yielded, her unruly page, *Fairy Queen.*

With his rude claws the *wicket* open rent, *Fairy Queen.*

And let her in. *Fairy Queen.*

These *wickets* of the foul are plac'd on high, *Davies.*

Because all sounds do lightly mount aloft. *Davies.*

Now St. Peter at heav'n's *wicket* seems *Milton.*

To wait them with his keys. *Milton.*

The cave was now a common way, *Dryden.*

The *wicket*, often open'd, knew the key. *Dryden.*

The chattering with dissenters, and dodging about this or the other ceremony, is like opening a few *wickets*, by which no more than one can get in at a time. *Swift.*

WIDE. *adj.* [*ptre*, Saxon; *wijd*, Dutch.]

1. Broad; extended far each way.

They found far pasture, and the land was *wide* and quiet. *Chren. iv. 40.*

He wand'ring long a *wider* circle made, *Pope.*

And many languag'd nations he survey'd. *Pope.*

2. Broad to a certain degree: as *three inches wide*.

3. Deviating; remote.

Many of the fathers were far *wide* from the understanding of this place. *Raleigh.*

Consider the absurdities of that distinction betwixt the act and the obliquity, and the contrary being so *wide* from the truth of scripture and the attributes of God, and so noxious to good life, we may certainly conclude, that to the perpetration of whatsoever sin, there is not at all any predestination of God. *Hammond's Fundamentals.*

To move *Milton.*

His laughter at their quaint opinions *wide*. *Milton.*

Of *wide* of nature must he act a part, *Tickell.*

Make love in tropes, in bombast break his heart. *Tickell.*

WIDE. *adv.*

1. At a distance. In this sense *wide* seems to be sometimes an adverb.

A little *wide*, *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

There was a holy chapel edify'd, *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

Wherein the hermit wont to say *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

His holy things each morn and even tide. *Fairy Queen.*

Of this I have heard more from others who lived much among the Chinese; a people whose way of thinking seems to lie as *wide* of ours in Europe as their country does. *Temple.*

2. With great extent.

Of all these bounds rich'd *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

With plenteous rivers, and *wide* skirted meads, *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

We make thee lady. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

On the east-side of the garden place, *Milton.*

Cherubic watch; and of a sword the flame *Milton.*

*Wide*-waving; all approach far off to fright. *Milton.*

With huge two-handed sway, *Shakespeare's Tempest.*

Brandish'd aloft, the horrid edge came down, *Shakespeare's Tempest.*

*Wide* wafting *Shakespeare's Tempest.*

The fourth wind rose, and with black wings. *Milton.*

*Wide* hovering all the clouds together drove *Milton.*

From under heav'n. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

Stretch'd at ease the panting lady lies, *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

To shun the fervor of meridian skies; *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

While sweating slaves catch ev'ry breeze of air, *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

And with *wide*-spreading fans refresh the fair. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

Yet *wide* was spread their fame in ages past, *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

And poets once had promis'd they should last. *Pope.*

WIDELY. *adv.* [from *wide*.]

1. With great extent each way.

Any that considers how immense the intervals of the chaos are, in proportion to the bulk of the atoms, will hardly induce himself to believe, that particles so *widely* diffminated could ever throng one another to a compact texture. *Bentley.*

2. Remotely; far.

Let him exercise the freedom of his reason, and his mind will be strengthened, and the light which the remote parts of truth will give to one another, will so assist his judgment, that he will seldom be *widely* out. *Locke.*

To WIDEN. *v. a.* [from *wide*.] To make wide; to extend.

So now the gates are open; now prove good seconds; 'Tis for the followers, fortune *widens* them, *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

Not for the flyers. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

These accidents when they first happen, seem but small and contemptible; but by degrees they branch out and *widen* them-

# WID

self into a numerous train of mischievous consequences. *South.*

He was accustomed to sleep with a peaceable nose, softening in his slumber the wrinkles of it, and the anger which commonly mounted to that part; but now his nostrils were *widened* to the last degree of fury. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

To WIDEN. *v. n.* To grow wide; to extend itself.

It is in this that the species of brutes are discriminated from man, and that proper difference, wherein they are wholly separated, and which at last *widens* to so vast a distance. *Locke.*

With her the temple ev'ry moment grew, *Pope.*

Upward the columns shoot, the roofs ascend, *Pope.*

And arches *widen*, and long files extend. *Pope.*

WIDENESS. *n. s.* [from *wide*.]

1. Breadth; large extent each way.

The rugged hair began to fall away; *Dryden.*

The sweetness of her eyes did only stay, *Dryden.*

Though not so large; her crooked horns decrease; *Dryden.*

The *w*



## WIG

- Cherish thy hasten'd *widowhood* with the gold  
Of matrimonial treason: so farewell. *Milton.*
2. Estate settled on a widow. Not in use.  
For that dow'ry, I'll assure her of  
Her *widowhood*, be it that she survives me,  
In all my lands. *Shakef. Taming of the Shrew.*
- WIDOWHUNTER. *n. f.* [*widow* and *hunter*.] One who courts  
widows for a jointure.  
The *widowhunters* about town often afford them great di-  
version. *Addison's Spectator.*
- WIDOWMAKER. *n. f.* [*widow* and *maker*.] One who deprives  
women of their husbands.  
It grieves my soul  
That I must draw this metal from my side  
To be a *widowmaker*. *Shakef. King John.*
- WIDOW-WAIL. *n. f.* [*widow* and *wail*.] A plant.  
It hath a flower consisting of one leaf, which is deeply di-  
vided into three parts: the cup of the flower is also of one  
leaf, divided into three segments; the fruit consists of three  
hard berries closely joined together; in each of which is con-  
tained one oblong seed; to which may be added, it hath the  
appearance of a shrub, and the leaves are small and oblong.  
*Miller.*
- WIDTH. *n. f.* [*from wide*.] Breadth; wideness. A low word.  
For the *width* of the mortise's gage this side, then for the  
tenant, gage on that end of the quarter you intend the tenant  
shall be made. *Moxon.*
- Let thy vines in intervals be set,  
Indulge their *width*, and add a roomy space,  
That their extremest lines may scarce embrace. *Dryden.*
- To WIELD. *v. a.* [*pealban*, Saxon; to manage in the hand.]  
To use with full command, as a thing not too heavy for the  
holder.  
Bare Hungarian wight, wilt thou the spigot wield. *Shakef.*  
His looks are full of peaceful majesty,  
His head by nature fram'd to wear a crown,  
His hand to wield a scepter, and himself  
Likely in time to bless a regal throne. *Shakef.*
- There is that hand bolden'd to blood and war,  
That must the sword in wondrous actions wield. *Daniel.*
- They are in the dark before they are aware; and then they  
make a noise only with terms; which, like too heavy weap-  
ons that they cannot wield, carry their strokes beyond their  
aim. *Digby on Bodies.*
- The least of whom could wield  
These elements, and arm him with the force  
Of all their regions. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*
- Part wield their arms, part curb the foaming steed. *Milton.*
- If Rome's great senate could not wield that sword,  
Which of the conquer'd world had made them lord;  
What hope had ours, while yet their pow'r was new,  
To rule victorious armies, but by you?  
He worthiest, after him, his sword to wield,  
Or wear his armour, or sustain his shield. *Dryden.*
- WIELDY. *adj.* [*from wield*.] Manageable.
- WIERY. *adj.* [*from wiere*.]
1. Made of wire: it were better written *wiry*.  
Your gown going off, such beauteous state reveals,  
As when through flow'ry meads th' hill's shadow steals;  
Off with that *wiery* coronet, and shew  
The hairy diadem which on your head doth grow. *Donne.*
2. Drawn into wire.  
Polymnia shall be drawn with her hair hanging loose about  
her shoulders, resembling *wiery* gold. *Peacham on Drawing.*
3. [*From wær*, a pool.] Wet; wearish; moist. Obsolete.
- Where but by chance a silver drop hath fall'n,  
Ev'n to that drop ten thousand *wiery* friends  
Do glew themselves in sociable grief. *Shakef.*
- WIFE. *n. f.* Plural *wives* [*wif*, Saxon; *wiff*, Dutch.]  
A woman that has a husband.  
Your claim, fair sister,  
I bar it in the interest of my wife. *Shakef. King Lear.*
- There's no bottom, none  
In my voluptuousness: your *wives*, your daughters,  
Your matrons and your maids could not fill up  
The cistern of my lust. *Shakef. Macbeth.*
- Why saidst thou, she is my sister? so I might have taken  
her to me to wife. *Gen. xii. 19.*
- The *wif*, where danger or dishonour lurks,  
Safest and seemliest by her husband flays. *Milton.*
- The wife her husband murders, he the wife. *Dryden.*
- Fond of his friend, and civil to his wife. *Pope.*
2. It is used for a woman of low employment.  
Strawberry *wives* lay two or three great strawberries at the  
mouth of their pot, and all the rest are little ones. *Bacon.*
- WIG. *n. f.* *Wig* being a termination in the names of men signifies  
war, or else a hero, from *wiga*, a word of that signification.  
*Gibson's Camden.*
- WIG. *n. f.* [*Contracted from periwig*.]
1. False hair worn on the head.  
Triumphing Tories and desponding Whigs  
Forget their feuds, and join to save their wigs. *Swift.*

## WIL

2. A sort of cake.
- WIGHT. *n. f.* [*wiht*, Saxon.] A person; a being. *King's worth.*
- Behrew the witch! with venomous *wights* the slays. *Obsolete.*
- Tedious as hell; but flies the grasps of love,  
With wings more momentary swift than thought. *Shakef.*
- This would below did need one *wight*,  
Which might thereof distinguish ev'ry part. *Daniel.*
- This meaner *wights*, of trust and credit bare,  
Not so respected, could not look t'effect. *Daniel.*
- A *wight* he was, whose very sight would  
Entitle him mirror of knighthood. *Hadibro.*
- The water flies all taste of living *wight*. *Milton.*
- How couldst thou suffer thy devoted knight,  
On thy own day, to fall by foe oppress'd?  
The *wight* of all the world who lov'd thee best,  
His station he yielded up to a *wight* as disagreeable as him-  
self. *Dryden.*
- WIGHT. *adj.* Swift; nimble. Out of use.
- He was so wimble and so *wighty* swift, *Spenser's Pastoral.*
- From bough to bough he leaped light,  
And oft the pumies latched. *Spenser's Pastoral.*
- WIGHTLY. *adv.* [*from wight*.] Swiftly; nimbly.
- Her was her, while it was day-light,  
But now her is a most wretched wight;  
For day that was is *wighty* past,  
And now at last the night doth last. *Spenser.*
- WINT. An initial in the names of men; signifies strong; nimble;  
lusty; being purely Saxon. *Gibson's Camden.*
- WILD. *adj.* [*wild*, Saxon; *wild*, Dutch.]
1. Not tame; not domestick.  
For I am he am born to tame you, Kate,  
And bring you from a *wild* cat to a kate,  
Conformable as other household kates. *Shakef.*
- Winter's not gone yet, if the *wild* geese fly that way. *Shak.*
- All beasts of the earth since *wild*. *Milton.*
2. Propagated by nature; not cultivated.  
Whatsoever will make a *wild* tree a garden tree, will make  
a garden tree to have less core or stone. *Bacon's Natural History.*
- Goose grass or *wild* tanfy is a weed that strong clays are ve-  
ry subject to. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*
- The *wild* bee breeds in the stocks of old willows, in which  
they first bore a canal, and furnish afterwards with hangings,  
made of rose leaves: and to finish their work divide the whole  
into several rooms or nests. *Grew's Museum.*
3. Defart; uninhabited.  
The wild beast where he wons in forest *wild*. *Milton.*
4. Savage; uncivilized.  
Affairs that walk,  
As they say spirits do, at midnight, have  
In them a *wilder* nature, than the business  
That seeks dispatch by day. *Shakef. Henry VIII.*
- Though the inundation destroyed man and beast generally,  
yet some few *wild* inhabitants of the woods escaped. *Bacon.*
- When they might not converse with any civil men without  
peril of their lives, whither should they fly but into the woods  
and mountains, and there live in a *wild* and barbarous man-  
ner. *Daniel.*
- May those already curst Essexian plains,  
Where hasty death and pining sickness reigns,  
Prove as a desert, and none there make stay,  
But savage beasts, or men as *wild* as they. *Waller.*
5. Turbulent; tempestuous; irregular.  
His passions and his virtues lie confus'd,  
And mixt together in so *wild* a tumult,  
That the whole man is quite disfigur'd in him. *Addison.*
6. Licentious; ungoverned.  
That *wild* rout that tore the Thracian bard. *Milton.*
- Valour grown *wild* by pride, and pow'r by rage,  
Did the true charms of majesty impair:  
Rome by degrees advancing more in age,  
Shew'd sad remains of what had once been fair. *Prior.*
7. Inconstant; mutable; fickle.  
In the ruling passion, there alone,  
The *wild* are constant, and the cunning known. *Pope.*
8. Inordinate; loose.  
Other bars he lays before me,  
My riots past, my *wild* societies. *Shakef.*
- Besides, thou art a beau; what's that my child?  
A top well-drest, extravagant and *wild*:  
She that cries herbs has less impertinence,  
And in her calling, more of common sense. *Dryden.*
9. Uncouth; strange.  
What are these,  
So wither'd, and so *wild* in their attire,  
That look not like th' inhabitants of the earth,  
And yet are on't. *Shakef. Macbeth.*
10. Done or made without any consistent order or plan.  
With mountains, as with weapons, arm'd; they make  
*wild* work in heav'n. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*
- The sea was very necessary to the ends of providence, and  
would have been a very *wild* world had it been without.  
*Woodward's Natural History.*
11. Meerly

## WIN

11. Meerly imaginary.  
As universal as these appear to be, an effectual remedy might  
be applied: I am not at present upon a *wild* speculative pro-  
ject, but such a one as may be easily put in execution. *Swift.*
- WILD. *n. f.* [*from the adjective*.] A desert; a tract unculti-  
vated and uninhabited.  
We sometimes  
Who dwell this *wild*, constrain'd by want come forth  
To town or village nigh. *Milton's Paradise Regained.*
- This gentle knight  
Forlook his easy couch at early day,  
And to the wood and *wilds* pursu'd his way. *Dryden.*
- Then Libya first, of all her moisture drain'd,  
Became a barren waste, a *wild* of sand. *Addison.*
- Is there a nation in the *wilds* of Africa,  
Amidst the barren rocks and burning sands  
That does not tremble at the Roman name? *Addison.*
- You rais'd these hollow'd walls; the desert smil'd,  
And paradise was open'd in the *wild*. *Pope.*
- WILD Basil. *n. f.* [*acinus*, Lat.] A plant.  
It hath leaves like those of the lesser basil; the cup of the  
flower is oblong and furrow'd; the flowers are produced in  
bunches on the top of little footstalks, which arise from be-  
tween the footstalk of the leaf and the stalk of the plants in  
which it differs from *Cerpyllum*. *Miller.*
- WILD Cucumber. *n. f.* [*elaterium*, Latin.] A plant.  
The branches are somewhat like those of the cucumber, but  
have no tendrils; the fruit is prickly, and when ripe bursts  
with great elasticity, and abounds with fetid juice. *Miller.*
- WILD Olive. *n. f.* [*oleagus*, Latin, from *olea*, an olive, and  
*lyos* witez.] This plant hath leaves like those of the chaste  
tree, and a fruit like an olive. *Miller.*
- WILD Service. *n. f.* [*cratagus*, Lat.] A plant.  
The leaves are single; the flower consists of five leaves,  
which expand in form of a rose. The fruit is small, and  
shaped like a pear, in which are many hard seeds. *Miller.*
- To WILDER. *v. a.* [*from wild*.] To loose or puzzle in an  
unknown or pathless tract.  
The little courtiers, who ne'er come to know  
The depth of factions, as in mazes go,  
Where interests meet, and cross so oft, that they  
With too much care are *wilder'd* in the way. *Dryden.*
- Oh thou! who free'st me from my doubtful state,  
Long lost and *wilder'd* in the maze of fate,  
Be present still. *Pope.*
- WILDERNESS. *n. f.* [*from wild*.]
1. A desert; a tract of solitude and savageness.  
He travell'd through wide wasteful ground,  
That nought but desert *wilderness* shew'd all around. *F. Qu.*
- When as the land she saw no more appear,  
But a *wild wilderness* of waters deep,  
Then 'gan she greatly to lament and weep. *Spenser.*
- O my poor kingdom, sick with civil blows!  
When that my care could not withhold thy riots,  
What wilt thou do when riot is thy care?  
O, thou wilt be a *wilderness* again,  
Peopled with wolves, thy old inhabitants. *Shakef.*
- But who can always on the billows lie?  
The wat'ry *wilderness* yields no supply. *Waller.*
- All those animals have been obliged to change their woods  
and *wildernesses* for lodgings in cities. *Arbut. & Pope.*
2. The state of being wild or disorderly. Not in use.  
The paths and bow'rs, doubt not, but our joint hands  
Will keep from *wilderness* with ease. *Milton.*
- WILDFIRE. *n. f.* [*wild* and *fire*.] A composition of inflam-  
mable materials, easy to take fire, and hard to be extin-  
guish'd.  
When thou rann'st up Gadhill in the night to catch my  
horse, I did think thou had'st been an ignis fatuus, or a ball  
of *wildfire*. *Shakef.*
- Though brimstone, pitch, *wildfire*, burn equally, and are  
hard to quench, yet they make no such fry wind as gun-  
powder. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*
- Yet shall it in his boiling stomach turn  
To bitter poison, and like *wildfire* burn;  
He shall cast up the wealth by him devour'd.  
No matter in the world so proper to write with as *wildfire*,  
as no characters can be more legible than those which are read  
by their own light. *Addison's Guard.*
- In flames, like Semele's, be brought to bed,  
While opening hell spouts *wildfire* at your head. *Pope.*
- WILDOOSECHASE. *n. f.* A pursuit of something as unlikely  
to be caught as the wildgoose.
- If our wits run the *wildgoosechace*, I have done; for thou  
hast more of the *wildgoose* in one of thy wits, than I have in  
my whole five. *Shakef.*
- Let a man consider the time, money, and vexation, that  
this *wildgoosechace* has cost him, and then say what have I  
gotten to answer all this expence, but loose, giddy frolick?  
*L'Estrange.*
- WILDLING. *n. f.* [*wildlinge*, Dut.] A wild four apple.

## WIN

- Ten ruddy *wildings* in the wood I found,  
And stood on tip-toes, reaching from the ground. *Dryd.*
- The red streak, of all cyder fruit, hath obtained the pre-  
ference, being but a kind of *wilding*, never pleasing to the  
palate. *Mortimer.*
- The *wilding's* fibres are contriv'd  
To draw th' earth's purest spirit, and resist  
Its feculence. *Phillips.*
- WILDLY. *adv.* [*from wild*.]
1. Without cultivation.  
That which grows *wildly* of itself, is worth nothing. *More.*
2. With disorder; with perturbation or distraction.  
Put your discourse into some frame, and start not so *wildly*  
from my affair. *Shakef.*
- Mrs. Page, at the door, sweating, blowing, and looking  
*wildly*, would needs speak with you. *Shakef.*
- Young mothers *wildly* stare with fear oppress'd,  
And strain their helpless infants to their breast. *Dryden.*
- His fever being come to a height, he grew delirious, and  
talked very *wildly*. *Female Quixote.*
3. Without attention; without judgment.  
As th' unthought accident is guilty  
Of what we *wildly* do, so we profess  
Ourselves to be the slaves of chance, and flies  
Of every wind that blows. *Shakef.*
4. Irregularly.  
She, *wildly* wanton, wears by night away  
The sign of all our labours done by day. *Dryden.*
- WILDNESS. *n. f.* [*from wild*.]
1. Rudeness; disorder like that of uncultivated ground.  
The heath, which was the third part of our plot, I wish to  
be framed, as much as may be, to a natural *wildness*. *Bac.*
2. Inordinate vivacity; irregularity of manners.  
This fame starved justice hath done nothing but prated to  
me of the *wildness* of his youth, and the feats he hath done  
about Turnbal street; and every third word a lie. *Shakef.*
- He is giv'n  
To sports, to *wildness*, and much company. *Shakef.*
3. Savageness; brutality.  
He came in like a wild man; but such a *wildness* as shewed  
his eye-sight had tamed him, full of withered leaves; which  
though they fell not, still threatened falling. *Sidney.*
- Vainly thou tell'st me, what the woman's care  
Shall in the *wildness* of the wood prepare. *Prior.*
4. Uncultivated state.  
Their *wildness* lose, and quitting nature's part,  
Obey the rules and discipline of art. *Dryden.*
5. Deviation from a settled course; irregularity.  
A delirium is but a short *wildness* of the imagination; and  
a settled irregularity of fancy is distraction and madness. *Watts's Log.*
6. Alienation of mind.  
Ophelia, I wish  
That your good beauties be the happy cause  
Of Hamlet's *wildness*; so shall I hope your virtues  
May bring him to his wonted way again. *Shakef.*
- WILE. *n. f.* [*wile*, Saxon; *wiel*, Islandick.] A deceit; a  
fraud; a trick; a stratagem; a practice artful, sly, and infi-  
dious.  
Their leader by his *wiles* had much obtain'd,  
And done much mischief on the English state. *Daniel.*
- My sentence is for open war; of *wiles*  
More unexpert, I boast not; them let those  
Contrive who need. *Milton.*
- Life essay'd the surest *wile*,  
Gilding itself with Laura's smile. *Roscommon.*
- So Sforza, curs'd with a too fertile brain,  
Lost by his *wiles* the pow'r his wit did gain. *Dryd.*
- The heart of man is so full of *wiles*, artifices, and deceit,  
that there is no guessing at what he is from his speeches.  
*Addison's Guardian.*
- Wisdom's above suspecting *wiles*,  
The queen of learning gravely smiles. *Swift.*
- WILFUL. *adj.* [*will* and *full*.]
1. Stubborn; contumacious; perverse; inflexible.  
2. Done or suffered by design.  
Sthenobœa herself did choak  
With *wilful* cord, for wanting of her will. *Fairy Queen.*
- Thou to me  
Art all things under heav'n, all places thou,  
Who for my *wilful* crime art banish'd hence. *Milton.*
- The silent stranger stood amaz'd to see  
Contempt of wealth, and *wilful* poverty. *Dryden.*
- WILFULLY. *adv.* [*from wilful*.]
1. Obstinate; stubbornly.  
The mother, who being determinately, least I should say  
of a great lady *wilfully*, bent to marry her to Demagoras,  
tried all ways which a witty and hard-hearted mother could  
devise. *Sidney.*
- Evil could she conceal her fire, and *wilfully* perverted  
she in it. *Sidney.*



## WIL

- Religion is matter of our free choice; and if men will obstinately and wilfully set themselves against it, there is no remedy. *Tillotson's Serm.*
2. By design; on purpose.  
That will carry us, if we do not wilfully betray our succours, through all difficulties. *Hammond.*  
If you do not wilfully pass over any of your greater offences, but confess particularly, and repent seriously of them, God will more easily pass by your lesser infirmities. *Bp. Tayl.*  
This let him know;  
Left, wilfully offending, he pretend  
Surprised. *Milton.*
- WILFULNESS. *n. f.* [from *wilful*.] Obstinacy; stubbornness; perverseness.  
So full of wilfulness and self-like is our nature, that without some definitive sentence, which being given, may stand, small hope there is that strifes will end. *Hooker.*  
Thy causeless ruth repels;  
He that his sorrow sought through wilfulness,  
And his foe fetter'd would release again,  
Deserves to taste his folly's fruit. *Fairy Queen.*  
Never hydra-headed wilfulness  
So soon did lose his feat, and all at once,  
As in this king. *Shakespeare.*  
A stiff and stubborn obstinacy, is not so much firmness and resolution, as wilfulness. *L'Estrange.*  
That is not hastily to be interpreted obstinacy or wilfulness, which is the natural product of their age. *Locke.*
- WILLY. *adv.* [from *wily*.] By stratagem; fraudulently.  
They did work willy, and went and made as if they had been ambassadors. *Jef.*
- WILYNESS. *n. f.* [from *wily*.] Cunning; guile.  
The ungodly, for his own lust, doth persecute the poor: let them be taken in the crafty wiles that they have imagined. *Psal. x. 2.*  
She supplied the weakness of force by wile of art, and advantage of treaty. *How. Voc. Forest.*
- WILL. *n. f.* [pilla, Saxon; *wille*, Dutch.]  
1. Choice; arbitrary determination.  
*Will* is the power, which the mind has to order the consideration of any idea, or the forbearing to consider it, or to prefer the motion of any part of the body to its rest, and vice versa. *Locke's Works.*  
Two principal fountains there are of human actions, knowledge and will; which will, in things tending towards any end, is termed choice. *Hooker, b. i.*  
Is it her nature, or is it her will,  
To be so cruel to an humble foe?  
If nature, then she may it mend with skill;  
If will, then she at will may will forego. *Spenser.*  
These things have a shew of wisdom in will worship and humility. *Col. ii. 23.*  
*Will* holds the sceptre in the soul,  
And on the passions of the heart doth reign. *Sir J. Dav.*  
The truth is, such a man understands by his will, and believes a thing true or false, merely as it agrees or disagrees with a violent inclination; and therefore, whilst that inclination lasts in its strength, he discovers nothing of the different degrees of evidence. *Atterbury.*
2. Discretion; choice.  
Go then the guilty at thy will chastize. *Pope.*
3. Command; direction.  
At his first sight the mountains are shaken, and at his will the fourth wind bloweth. *Eccles. xliii. 16.*
4. Disposition; inclination; desire.  
I make bold to press upon you with so little preparation.  
Your welcome; what's your will?  
He hath a will, he hath a power to perform. *Drummond.*  
He said, and with so good a will to die,  
Did to his breast the fatal point apply,  
It found his heart. *Dryden.*
5. Power; government.  
Deliver me not over unto the will of mine enemies. *Psal.*  
He had the will of his maid before he could go; he had the mastery of his parents ever since he could prattle; and why, now he is grown up, must he be restrained? *Locke.*
6. Divine determination.  
I would give a thousand furlongs of sea for an acre of barren ground. The wills above be done; but I would fain die a dry death. *Shakespeare.*
7. Testament; disposition of a dying man's effects.  
Another branch of their revenue still  
Remains, beyond their boundless right to kill,  
Their father yet alive, impower'd to make a will. *Dryd.*  
Do men make their last wills by word of mouth only?  
*Stephen's Sermons.*
8. Good-will. Favour; kindness.  
I'll to the doctor, he hath my good-will,  
And none but he to marry with Nan Page. *Shakespeare.*
9. Good-will. Right intention.  
Some preach Christ of envy, and some of good will. *Phil. i. 15.*

## WIL

10. Ill-will. Malice; malignity.  
11. [Contracted from *William*.] Will with a wife, Jack with a lantern.  
*Will* with the wife is of a round figure, in bigness like the flame of a candle; but sometimes broader, and like a bundle of twigs set on fire. It sometimes gives a brighter light than that of a wax-candle; at other times more obscure, and of a purple colour. When viewed near at hand, it shines less than at a distance. They wander about in the air, not far from the surface of the earth; and are more frequent in places that are unctuous, mouldy, marshy, and abounding with reeds. They haunt burying places, places of execution, dunghills. They commonly appear in summer, and at the beginning of autumn, and are generally at the height of about six feet from the ground. Now they dilate themselves, and now contract. Now they go on like waves, and rain as it were sparks of fire; but they burn nothing. They follow those that run away, and fly from those that follow them. Some that have been caught were observed to consist of a shining, viscous, and gelatinous matter, like the spawn of frogs, not hot or burning, but only shining; so that the matter seems to be phosphorus, prepared and raised from putrified plants or carcasses by the heat of the sun; which is condensed by the cold of the evening, and then shines. *Musch.*  
*Will*-a-wisp misleads night-faring clowns,  
O'er hills and sinking bogs. *Gay.*
- To WILL. *v. a.* [wiltgon, Gothick; pillan, Saxon; *willen*, Dutch.]  
1. To desire that any thing should be, or be done.  
To will, is to bend our souls to the having or doing of that which they see to be good. *Hooker.*  
Let Richard be restored to his blood,  
As will the rest; so wilteth Winchester. *Shakespeare.*  
I speak not of God's determining his own will, but his pre-determining the acts of our will. There is as great difference betwixt these two, as betwixt my willing a lawful thing myself, and my inducing another man to do that which is unlawful. *Hammond on Fundamentals.*  
Whoever wills the doing of a thing, if the doing of it be in his power, he will certainly do it; and whoever does not do that thing, which he has in his power to do, does not properly will it. *South.*  
A man that sits still, is said to be at liberty, because he can walk if he wills it. *Locke.*
2. To be inclined or resolved to have.  
She's too rough for me;  
There, there, Hortensio, will you any wife? *Shakespeare.*
3. To command; to direct.  
St. Paul did will them of Corinth, every man to lay up somewhat on the Sunday, and to relieve it in store for the church of Jerusalem, for the relief of the poor there. *Hooker.*  
How rarely does it meet with this time's guile,  
When man was willed to love his enemies. *Shakespeare.*  
Our battle is more full of names than yours,  
Our men more perfect in the use of arms,  
Our armour all as strong, our cause the best;  
Then reason wills our hearts should be as good. *Shakespeare.*  
He willed him to be of good comfort, promising to bestow upon him whatsoever he should win.  
If they had any business, his Majesty willed that they should attend. *Carendon.*
4. To work, which duty binds me to fulfil. *Dryden.*  
It has a loose and slight signification.  
Let the circumstances of life be what, or where they will, a man should never neglect improvement.
5. It is one of the signs of the future tense; of which it is difficult to show or limit the signification.  
I will come. I am determined to come; importing choice.  
Thou wilt come. It must be so that thou must come; importing necessity.  
Wilt thou come? Hast thou determined to come? importing choice.  
He will come. He is resolved to come; or it must be that he must come, importing either choice or necessity.  
It will come. It must be so that it must come; importing necessity.  
The plural follows the analogy of the singular.
- WILL and WILL, among the English Saxons, as *wiele* at this day among the Germans, signified many. So *willimus* is the defender of many; *wilfrid*, peace to many; which are answered in sense and signification by Polymachus, Poly-crates, and Polyphilus. *Gib. Camd.*
- WILLING. *adj.* [from *will*.]  
1. Inclined to any thing.  
He willing to please one in authority, forced all his skill to make the resemblance of the best fashion. *Wisd.*  
Some other able, and as willing, pays  
The rigid satisfaction. *Milton.*  
Can any man trust a better support under affliction, than the friendship of Omnipotence, who is both able and willing, and knows how to relieve him?  
*2. Pleased;*

## WIL

2. Pleased; desirous.  
3. Favourable; well disposed to any thing.  
3. As many as were willing hearted brought bracelets and ear-rings. *Ex. xxxv. 22.*
4. Ready; complying.  
Religion hath force to qualify all sorts of men, to make governors the apter to rule with conscience, inferiors for conscience sake the willing to obey. *Hooker.*  
We've willing dames enough. *Shakespeare.*  
He stoop'd with weary wings and willing feet. *Milt.*
5. Chosen.  
They're held with his melodious harmony,  
In willing chains, and sweet captivity. *Milton.*
6. Spontaneous.  
Forbear, if thou hast pity,  
These groans proceed not from a senseless plant,  
No spouts of blood run willing from a tree. *Dryden.*
7. Consenting.  
How can hearts not free serve willing. *Milton.*
- WILLINGLY. *adv.* [from *will*.]  
1. With one's own consent; without dislike; without reluctance.  
That preservation of peace and unity amongst Christian churches should be by all good means procured, we join most willingly and gladly with them. *Hooker.*  
I dare not make myself so guilty,  
To give up willingly that noble title  
Your matter wed me to. *Shakespeare.*  
This ransom, if my whole inheritance  
May compass, it shall willingly be paid. *Milton.*
2. By one's own desire.  
The condition of that people is not so much to be envied as some would willingly represent it. *Addison.*
- WILLINGNESS. *n. f.* [from *willing*.] Consent; freedom from reluctance; ready compliance.  
We praise the things we hear with much more willingness, than those we see; because we envy the present, and reverence the past, thinking ourselves intruded by the one, and overlaid by the other. *Ben. Johnson.*  
It is not doing good after that same wonderful manner, that Christ's example obligeth us unto, but to a like willingness and readiness to do good as far as our power reacheth. *Calamy.*  
Force never yet a generous mind did gain;  
We yield on parley; but are storm'd in vain;  
Confront, in all things, makes the pleasure less,  
Sweet is the love which comes with willingness. *Dryden.*
- WILLOW. *n. f.* [pelie, Saxon; *salix*, Lat. *gwillow*, Welsh.] A tree worn by forlorn lovers.  
It hath amentaceous flowers consisting of several stamina, which are collected into a spike but are barren. The embryos are produced upon different trees from the male flowers, and afterwards become a fruit or husk, shaped like a cone, opening in two parts, and containing downy seeds. *Mil.*  
I offered him my company to a willow tree, to make him a garland, as being forsaken, to bind him up a rod, as being worthy to be whipt.  
In such a night  
Stood Dido with a willow in her hand  
Upon the wild sea banks. *Shakespeare.*  
Tell him, in hope he'll prove a widower shortly,  
I wear the willow garland for his sake. *Shakespeare.*  
When heaven's burning eye the fields invades,  
To marishes he resorts, obscur'd with reeds,  
And hoary willows, which the moisture feeds.  
Afflicted Israel shall sit weeping down,  
Their harps upon the neighbouring willows hung,  
Nor joyous hymn encouraging their tongue. *Prior.*
- WILLOWISH. *adj.* [willom.] Resembling the colour of willow. Make his body with greenish coloured crewel, or willowish colour. *Walton.*
- WILLOWWORT. *n. f.* A plant.  
The flower consists of several leaves, produced from the inclosures of the flower-cup, placed circularly, and expanded like a rose; from the centre of the flower-cup rises the pointal, which becomes a fruit of two cells, full of small seeds, wrapped up in the flower-cup. *Miller.*
- WILY. *adj.* [from *wile*.] Cunning; sly; full of stratagem; fraudulent.  
They are so cautious and wily headed, especially being men of small practice in law matters, that you would wonder whence they borrow such subtilities and shifts. *Spenser.*  
In the wily snake  
Whatever slights, none would suspicions mark  
As from his wit, and native subtilty  
Proceeding. *Milton's Par. Lost.*  
Since this false, wily, doubling disposition of mind, is so intolerably mischievous to society, God is sometimes pleased, in mere compassion to men, to give them warning of it, by setting some odd mark upon such Cains. *South's Serm.*  
My wily nurse by long experience found,  
And first discover'd to my soul its wound;  
'Tis love laid the  
WIMBLE. *n. f.* [wimpele, old Dutch, from *wimelen*, to bore.] An instrument with which holes are bored.

## WIN

- At harvest-home, trembling to approach  
The little barrel, which he fears to broach:  
He says the wimble, often draws it back,  
And deals to thirsty servants but a smack. *Dryd.*  
As when a shipwright stands his workmen o'er,  
Who ply the wimble some huge beam to bore;  
Urg'd on all hands it nimbly spins about,  
The grain deep-piercing till it scoops it out. *Pope.*  
The trepan is like a wimble, used by joiners. *Sharp.*
- WIMBLE. *adj.* Active; nimble; shifting to and fro. Such seems to be the meaning here.  
He was so wimble and so wight,  
From bough to bough he leaped light,  
And oft the pumies latched:  
Therewith afraid I ran away;  
But he that earst seem'd but to play,  
A shaft in earnest finished. *Spenser.*
- WIMPLE. *n. f.* [guimpe, Fr.] A hood; a veil. It is printed in *Spenser* perhaps by mistake *wimble*.  
So fair and fresh, as fairest flower in May,  
For she had laid her mournful stole aside,  
And widow-like sad wimble thrown away. *Fairy Q.*  
The Lord will take away the changeable suits of apparel, and the wimples, and the crisping-pins. *Israel ii. 22.*
- To WIMPLE. *v. a.* To draw down as a hood or veil.  
The fame did hide,  
Under a veil that wimpled was full low. *Fairy Q.*
- WIN. Whether initial or final in the names of men, may either denote a masculine temper, from pin, which signifies in Saxon, war, strength, &c. or else the general love and esteem he hath among the people; from the Saxon pine, i. e. dear, beloved. In the name of places it implies a battle fought there. *Gibb.*
- To WIN. *v. a.* [Pret. *wan* and *won*; part. *pas. won*, pinna, Saxon; *winnen*, Dutch.]  
1. To gain by conquest.  
The town of Gaza where the enemy lay encamped, was not so strong but it might be won. *Knoles.*  
His whole descent, who thus shall Canaan win. *Milton.*  
Follow cheerful to the trembling town;  
Press but an entrance, and presume it won. *Dryden.*
2. To gain the victory in a contest.  
Loyalty is still the same  
Whether it win or lose the game:  
True as the dial to the sun,  
Altho' it be not shin'd upon. *Hudibras, b. iii.*  
I five years at Tarentum won  
The questorship, and then our love began. *Denham.*  
Thy well breath'd horse  
Impels the flying car and wins the course. *Dryd.*
3. To gain something withheld.  
Resolv'd to win, he meditates the way,  
By force to ravish, or by fraud betray. *Pope.*
4. To obtain.  
Thy virtue *won* me; with virtue preserve me. Dost thou love me? Keep me then still worthy to be beloved. *Sidney.*  
When you see my son, tell him, that his sword can never win the honour that he loses. *Shakespeare.*  
Devilish Macbeth  
By many of these trains hath fought to win me. *Shak.*
5. To gain by play.  
He had given a disagreeable vote in parliament, for which reason not a man would have so much correspondence with him as to win his money. *Addison.*
6. To gain by persuasion.  
They win great numbers to receive  
With joy the tidings brought from heav'n. *Milton.*
7. To gain by courtship.  
She's beautiful; and therefore to be woo'd:  
She is a woman, therefore to be won. *Shakespeare.*  
That flood witness'd his inconstant flame,  
When thus he swore, and won the yielding dame. *Gay.*
- To WIN. *v. n.*  
1. To gain the victory.  
Nor is it ought but just,  
That he who in debate of truth hath won,  
Should win in arms. *Milton.*
2. To gain influence or favour.  
You express yourself very desirous to win upon the judgment of your matter, and not upon his affections only. *Bacon.*  
You have a softness and beneficence winning on the hearts of others. *Dryden.*  
Thy words like musick every breast controul;  
Steal thro' the air, and win upon the soul. *Pope.*
3. To gain ground.  
The rabble will in time win upon power. *Shakespeare.*
4. To be conqueror or gainer at play.  
Charles I will play no more to night;  
My mind's not on't, you are too hard for me.  
—Sir, I did never win of you before.  
—But little, Charles;  
Nor shall not when my fancy's on my play. *Shak.*  
To



# WIN

To WINCE. *v. n.* [*guings*, Welsh.] To kick as impatient of a rider, or of pain.  
I will sit as quiet as a lamb,  
I will not stir, nor wince, nor speak a word. *Shakefp.*  
Room, room, for my horse will wince,  
If he came within so many yards of a prince. *B. Johnf.*  
The angry beast did straight resent  
The wrong done to his fundament,  
Began to kick, and fling, and wince,  
As if he had been beside his fence. *Hudibras.*  
WINCH. *n. f.* [*guincher*, French, to twist.] A windlace;  
something held in the hand by which a wheel or cylinder is  
turned.  
Put a winch with the wheel. *Mortimer.*  
To WINCH. *v. a.* [The same with *wince*, or perhaps from  
*guincher*, French, to twist; *winch* signifying sometimes to  
writhe or contort the body.] To kick with impatience; to  
shrink from any uneasiness.  
We who have free souls,  
It touches not, let the gall'd jade wince;  
Our withers are unwrung. *Shakefp. Hamlet.*  
Have these bones rattled, and this head  
So often in thy quarrel bled!  
Nor did I ever wince or grudge it. *Hudibras.*  
This last allusion gall'd the panther more;  
Yet seem'd she not to wince, tho' shrewdly pain'd. *Dryd.*  
Their consciences are gall'd, and this makes them wince  
and fling, as if they had some mettle. *Tillotson.*  
WINDPIPE. *n. f.*  
There is a small red flower in the stubble-fields, which  
country people call the *windpipe*; which if it open in the  
morning, you may be sure, a fair day will follow. *Bacon.*  
WIND. *n. f.* [*pinb*, Saxon; *wind*, Dutch; *gwynt*, Welsh.]  
1. Wind is when any tract of air moves from the place it is  
in, to any other, with an impetus that is sensible to us,  
wherefore it was not ill called by the ancients, a swifter course  
of air; a flowing wave of air; a flux, effusion, or stream of  
air. *Muschenbroek.*  
The worthy fellow is our general. He's the rock, the oak  
not to be wind-shaken. *Shak. Coriolanus.*  
Love's heralds should be thoughts,  
Which ten times faster glides than the sun beams,  
Driving back shadows over lowering hills.  
Therefore do nimble-pinion'd doves draw love;  
And therefore hath the wind-swift Cupid wings. *Shak.*  
Falmouth lieth farther out in the trade way, and so offereth a  
sooner opportunity to wind-driven ships than Plymouth. *Carew.*  
Wind is nothing but a violent motion of the air, produced  
by its rarefaction, more in one place than another, by the sun-  
beams, the attractions of the moon, and the combinations of  
the earth's motions. *Cheyne.*  
2. Direction of the blast from a particular point. As eastward;  
westward.  
I'll give thee a wind.  
I myself have all the other,  
And the very points they blow;  
All the quarters that they know  
T' th' shipman's card. *Shakefp. Macbeth.*  
3. Breath; power or act of respiration.  
If my wind were but long enough to say my prayers, I  
would repent. *Shakefp.*  
His wind he never took whilst the cup was at his mouth,  
but justly observ'd the rule of drinking with one breath. *Hake.*  
The perfume of the flowers, and their virtues to cure short-  
ness of wind in purify old men, seems to agree most with  
the orange. *Temple.*  
It stop'd at once the passage of his wind,  
And the free soul to flitting air resign'd. *Dryden.*  
4. Air caused by any action.  
On each side her  
Stood pretty dimpled boys, like smiling Cupids  
With divers colour'd fans, whose wind did seem  
To glow the delicate cheeks which they did cool. *Shakefp.*  
In an organ, from one blast of wind,  
To many a row of pipes the found-board breathes. *Milt.*  
5. Breath modulated by an instrument.  
Where the air is pent, there breath or other blowing,  
which carries but a gentle percussion, suffices to create sound;  
as in pipes and wind instruments. *Bacon.*  
Their instruments were various in their kind,  
Some for the bow, and some for breathing wind. *Dryden.*  
6. Air impregnated with scent.  
A hare had long escap'd pursuing hounds,  
By often shifting into distant grounds,  
Till finding all his artifices vain,  
To save his life, he leap'd into the main.  
But there, alas! he could no safety find,  
A pack of dog-fish had him in the wind. *Swift.*  
7. Flatulence; windiness.  
It turns  
Wisdom to folly, as nourishment to wind. *Milton.*

# WIN

8. Any thing insignificant or light as wind.  
Think not with wind of airy threats to awe. *Milton.*  
9. Down the WIND. To decay.  
A man that had a great veneration for an image in his  
house, found that the more he prayed to it to prosper him in  
the world, the more he went down the wind still. *L'Estrange.*  
10. To take or have the WIND. To gain or have the upper-hand.  
Let a king in council beware how he opens his own in-  
clinations too much, for else counsellors will but take the  
wind of him; instead of giving free counsel. *Bacon.*  
To WIND. *v. a.* [*pinban*, Sax. *winden*, Dutch. from the noun.]  
1. To blow; to found by inflation.  
The squire 'gan nigher to approach,  
And wind his horn upon the castle wall,  
That with the noise it shook as it would fall. *F. 2.*  
Every Triton's horn is winding,  
Welcome to the wat'ry plain. *Dryden.*  
Ye vigorous swains! while youth ferments your blood,  
Wind the shrill horn, or spread the waving net. *Pope.*  
2. To turn round; to twist.  
Nero could touch and time the harp well; but in govern-  
ment sometimes he used to wind the pins too high, and some-  
times let them down too low. *Bacon.*  
The figure of a sturdy woman done by Michael Angelo,  
washing and winding of linen cloaths, in which act the  
wings out the water that made the fountain. *Wotton.*  
Wind the wood-bine round this arbour. *Milton.*  
3. To regulate in action.  
He vaulted with such ease into his seat,  
As if an angel dropt down from the clouds,  
To turn and wind a fiery pegasus,  
And witch the world with noble horsemanship. *Shak.*  
In a commonwealth or realm,  
The government is call'd the helm;  
With which, like vessels under sail,  
They're turn'd and winded by the tail. *Hudibras.*  
4. To nose; to follow by scent.  
To turn by shifts or expedients.  
Whence turning of religion's trade  
The means to turn and wind a made. *Hudibras.*  
6. To introduce by insinuation.  
You have contriv'd to take  
From Rome all season'd offices, and to wind  
Yourself into a power tyrannical. *Shakefp. Coriolanus.*  
Edmund, seek him out, wind me into him, frame the bu-  
siness after your own wisdom. *Shakefp. King Lear.*  
Little arts and dexterities they have to wind in such things  
into discourse. *Government of the Tongue.*  
7. To change.  
Were our legislature vested in the prince, he might wind  
and turn our constitution at his pleasure, and shape our go-  
vernment to his fancy. *Addison.*  
8. To entwine; to encircle.  
Sleep thou and I will wind thee in my arms. *Shak.*  
You know me well, and herein spend but time  
To wind about my love with circumstance. *Shakefp.*  
Sometime am I  
All wound with adders who with cloven tongues  
Do hiss me into madness. *Shakefp.*  
9. To WIND out. To extricate.  
When he found himself dangerously embarked he bethought  
himself of all possible ways to disentangle himself, and to wind  
himself out of the labyrinth he was in. *Clarendon.*  
10. To WIND up. To bring to a small compass, as a bottom  
of thread.  
Without solemnly winding up one argument, and intimat-  
ing that he began another, he lets his thoughts, which were fully  
possessed of the matter, run in one continued strain. *Lect.*  
11. To WIND up. [Used of a watch] To convolve the spring;  
to put in order to a certain end.  
I frown the while, and perchance wind up my watch, or  
play with some rich jewel.  
Fate seem'd to wind him up for fourcore years,  
Yet freshly ran he on, ten winters more:  
Till like a clock worn out with calling time,  
The wheels of weary life at last stood still. *Dryd.*  
Will not the author of the universe, having made an au-  
tomaton, which can wind up itself, see whether it hath stood  
still, or gone true. *Grev.*  
12. To WIND up. To raise by degrees.  
These he did so wind up to his purpose that they with-  
drew from the court. *Hayward.*  
When they could not coolly convince him, they rais'd,  
and called him an heretic: thus they wound up his temper  
to a pitch, and treacherously made use of that infirmity. *Aler.*  
13. To WIND up. To straiten a string by turning that on  
which it is rolled; to put in tune.  
Hylas! why sit we mute,  
Now that each bird saluteth the spring?  
Wind up the slacken'd strings of thy lute,  
Never canst thou want matter to sing. *Waller.*  
The

# WIN

Your lute may wind its strings but little higher  
To tune their notes to that immortal quire. *Prior.*  
15. To WIND up. To put in order for regular action: from a  
watch.  
O you kind gods!  
Cure this great breach of his abused nature;  
Th' untun'd and jarring senses, O, wind up,  
Of this child chang'd father. *Shakefp.*  
The weyrd sisters, hand in hand,  
Posters of the sea and land,  
Thus do go about, about,  
Thrice to thine, and thrice to mine,  
And thrice again to make up nine:  
Peace, the charm's wound up. *Shakefp. Macbeth.*  
To WIND. *v. n.*  
1. To turn; to change.  
So swift your judgments turn and wind,  
You cast our fleetest wits a mile behind. *Dryden.*  
2. To turn; to be convolved.  
Some plants can support themselves, and some others creep  
along the ground, or wind about other trees, and cannot sup-  
port themselves. *Bacon's Natural History.*  
Stairs of a solid newel spread only upon one small newel, as  
the several folds of fans spread about their center; but these,  
because they sometimes wind, and sometimes fly off from that  
winding, take more room up in the stair-case. *Moxon.*  
3. To move round.  
If aught obstruct thy course, yet stand not still,  
But wind about, 'till thou hast topp'd the hill. *Dentam.*  
4. To proceed in flexures.  
It shall not wind with such a deep indent,  
As rob me of so rich a bottom here. *Shakefp. As You Like It.*  
He winds with ease  
Through the pure marble air his oblique way,  
Amongst innumerable stars. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*  
It was a rock winding with one ascent. *Milton.*  
The silver Thames, her own domestick flood,  
Shall bear her vessels, like a sweeping train;  
And often wind, as of his mistress proud,  
With longing eyes to meet her face again. *Dryden.*  
You that can search those many corner'd minds,  
Where woman's crooked fancy turns and winds, *Dryden.*  
Still fix thy eyes intent upon the throng,  
And, as the palfies open, wind along. *Gay.*  
Swift ascending from the azure wave,  
He took the path that winded to the cave. *Pope.*  
5. To be extricated; to be disentangled.  
Long lab'ring underneath, ere they could wind  
Out of such prison. *Milton.*  
WINDBOUND. *adj.* [*wind* and *bound*.] Confined by contrary  
winds.  
Yet not for this the windbound navy weigh'd;  
Slack were their sails, and Neptune disobey'd. *Dryden.*  
When I bestir myself, it is high sea in his house; and when  
I sit still, his affairs forsooth are windbound. *Addison's Spectator.*  
Is it reasonable that our English fleet, which used to be the  
terror of the ocean, should be windbound? *Spectator.*  
WINDEGG. *n. f.* An egg not impregnated; an egg that does  
not contain the principles of life.  
Sound eggs sink, and such as are addled swim; as do also  
those termed hypenemia, or windeggs. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*  
WINDER. *n. f.* [*from wind*.]  
1. An instrument or person by which any thing is turned  
round.  
To keep troublesome servants out of the kitchen, leave the  
winder sticking on the jack to fall on their heads. *Swift.*  
2. A plant that twists itself round others.  
Plants that put forth their sap hastily, have their bodies not  
proportionable to their length; and therefore they are winders  
and creepers, as ivy and bryony. *Bacon's Natural History.*  
WINDFALL. *n. f.* [*wind* and *fall*.] Fruit blown down from  
the tree.  
Gather now, if ripe, your Winter fruits, as apples, to  
prevent their falling by the great winds; also gather your  
windfalls. *Everlyn's Kalendar.*  
WINDFLOWER. *n. f.* The anemone. A flower.  
WINDGALL. *n. f.* [*wind* and *gall*.]  
Windgalls are soft, yielding, flatulent tumours or bladders,  
full of corrupt jelly, which grow upon each side of the fet-  
lock joints, and are so painful in hot weather and hard ways,  
that they make a horse to halt. They are caused by violent  
straining, or by a horse's standing on a sloping floor, or from  
extreme labour and heat, or by blows. *Farrier's Dict.*  
His horse infected with the falshion, full of windgalls, and  
sped with pavins. *Shakefp. Taming of the Shrew.*  
WINDGUN. *n. f.* [*wind* and *gun*.] Gun which discharges the  
bullet by means of wind compressed.  
The windgun is charged by the forcible compression of air,  
being injected through a syringe; the strife and distention of  
the imprisoned air serving, by the help of little falls or shuts  
within, to stop and keep close the vents by which it was ad-  
mitted. *Wilkins's Math. Magic.*

# WIN

Forc'd from windguns, lead itself can fly,  
And wondrous flugs cut swiftly through the sky. *Pope.*  
WINDINESS. *n. f.* [*from windy*.]  
1. Fulness of wind; flatulence.  
A windiness and puffing up of your stomach after dinner,  
and in the morning. *Harvey on Consumptions.*  
Orifices are prepared for the letting forth of the rarefied  
spirits in ructus, or windings, the common effects of all fer-  
mented liquors. *Flayer on the Humours.*  
2. Tendency to generate wind.  
Sena loseth somewhat of its windings by decocting; and,  
generally, subtiler or windy spirits are taken off by incension  
or evaporation. *Bacon's Natural History.*  
3. Tumour; puffiness.  
From this his modest and humble charity, virtues which  
rarely cohabit with the swelling windings of much knowledge,  
issued this. *Brewster on Languages.*  
WINDING. *n. f.* [*from wind*.] Flexure; meander.  
It was the pleasantest voyage in the world to follow the  
windings of this river Inn, through such a variety of pleasing  
scenes as the course of it naturally led us. *Addison on Italy.*  
The ways of heav'n are dark and intricate;  
Our understanding traces them in vain,  
Nor sees with how much art the windings run,  
Nor where the regular confusion ends. *Addison's Cato.*  
WINDINGSHEET. *n. f.* [*wind* and *sheet*.] A sheet in which  
the dead are enwrapped.  
These arms of mine shall be thy windingsheet;  
My heart, sweet boy, shall be thy sepulchre;  
For from my heart thine image ne'er shall go. *Shak. H. VI.*  
The great windingsheets, that bury all things in oblivion, are  
deluges and earthquakes. *Bacon.*  
The chaste Penelope, having, as she thought, lost Ulysses at  
sea, employed her time in preparing a windingsheet for Laertes,  
the father of her husband. *Spectator.*  
WINDLASS. *n. f.* [*wind* and *lace*.]  
1. A handle by which a rope or lace is wrapped together round  
a cylinder.  
2. A handle by which any thing is turned.  
Thus do we of wisdom and of reach,  
With windlasses, and with assays of byas,  
By indirections find directions out. *Shakefp. Hamlet.*  
WINDLE. *n. f.* [*from To wind*.] A spindle. *Ainsworth.*  
WINDMILL. *n. f.* [*wind* and *mill*.] A mill turned by the  
wind.  
We like Don Quixote do advance  
Against a windmill our vain lance. *Waller.*  
Such a failing chariot might be more conveniently framed  
with moveable sails, whose force may be impelled from their  
motion, equivalent to those in a windmill. *Wilkins.*  
Windmills grind twice the quantity in an hour that water-  
mills do. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*  
His fancy has made a giant of a windmill, and he's now  
engaging it. *F. Atterbury.*  
WINDOW. *n. f.* [*windue*, Danish. *Skinner* thinks it originally  
*wind-door*.]  
1. An aperture in a building by which air and light are intro-  
mitted.  
Being one day at my window all alone,  
Many strange things happened me to see. *Spenser.*  
A fair view her window yields,  
The town, the river, and the fields. *Waller.*  
He through a little window cast his sight,  
Though thick of bars that gave a scanty light;  
But ev'n that glimmering serv'd him to descry  
Th' inevitable charms of Emily. *Dryden.*  
When you leave the windows open for air, leave books on  
the window-seat, that they may get air too. *Swift.*  
2. The frame of glass or any other materials that covers the  
aperture.  
To thee I do commend my watchful soul,  
Ere I let fall the windows of mine eyes:  
Sleeping or waking, oh defend me still! *Shakefp. R. III.*  
In the fun's light, let into my darkened chamber through a  
small round hole in my window-shutter, at about ten or twelve  
feet from the window, I placed a lens. *Newton's Opt.*  
3. Lines crossing each other.  
The fav'rite, that just begins to prattle,  
Is very humorfome, and makes great clutter,  
'Till he has wind'ed on his bread and butter. *King.*  
4. An aperture resembling a window.  
To WINDOW. *v. a.* [*from the noun*.]  
1. To furnish with windows.  
Between these half columns above, the whole room was  
windowed round. *Watson's Architecture.*  
With pert flat eyes she window'd well its head,  
A brain of feathers, and a heart of lead. *Pope's Dunciad.*  
2. To place at a window.  
Would'st thou be wind'ed in great Rome, and see  
Thy master thus with placid arms, bending down  
His corrigible neck, his face subdu'd  
To penetrative shame? *Shakefp. Ant. and Cleopatra.*  
30 S 3. To



# WIN

3. To break into openings.  
Poor naked wretches, where'er you are,  
That bide the pelting of this pitiless storm,  
How shall your boufeless heads, and unfed sides,  
Your loop'd and window'd raggedness, defend you  
From seasons such as these? *Shak. King Lear.*
- WINDPIPE. *n. f.* [wind and pipe.] The passage for the breath;  
the *apara arteria*.  
Let gallows gape for dogs, let man go free,  
And let not hemp his windpipe suffocate. *Shak. H. V.*  
The wezzon, rough artery, or windpipe, is a part inservient  
to voice and respiration: thereby the air descendeth unto the  
lungs, and is communicated unto the heart. *Brown.*  
The quacks of government, who fat  
At th' unregarded helm of state,  
Consider'd timely how t' withdraw,  
And save their windpipes from the law. *Hudibras.*  
Because continual respiration is necessary for the support of  
our lives, the windpipe is made with annular cartilages. *Ray.*  
The windpipe divides itself into a great number of branches,  
called bronchia: these end in small air-bladders, capable to be  
inflated by the admission of air, and to subside at the expul-  
sion of it. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*
- WINDWARD. *adv.* [from wind.] Towards the wind.  
WINDY. *adj.* [from wind.]  
1. Consisting of wind.  
See what flowers arise,  
Blown with the windy tempest of my soul  
Upon thy wounds, that kill mine eyes and heart. *Shak. Sp.*  
Subtle or windy spirits are taken off by incension or evapo-  
ration. *Bacon.*  
2. Next the wind.  
Lady, you have a merry heart.  
—Yes, my lord, I thank it, poor fool,  
It keeps on the windy side of care. *Shak. Sp.*  
3. Empty; airy.  
Why should calamity be full of words?  
—Windy attorneys to their client woes,  
Poor breathing orators of miseries.  
What windy joy this day had I conceiv'd,  
Hopeful of his deliver, which now proves  
Abortive as the first-born bloom of Spring,  
Nipt with the lagging rear of Winter's frost. *Milton.*  
Look, here's that windy applause, that poor transitory plea-  
sure, for which I was dishonoured. *South.*  
Of ev'ry nation, each illustrious name  
Such toys as these have cheated into fame,  
Exchanging solid quiet to obtain  
The windy satisfaction of the brain. *Dryden's Juvenal.*  
4. Tempestuous; molested with wind.  
On this windy sea of land the hend  
Walk'd up and down. *Milton.*  
It is not bare agitation, but the sediment at the bottom,  
that troubles and defiles the water; and when we see it windy  
and dusty, the wind does not make but only raise dust. *South.*  
5. Puffy; flatulent.  
In such a windy colic, water is the best remedy after a sur-  
feit of fruit. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*
- WINE. *n. f.* [pin, Saxon; winn, Dutch.]  
1. The fermented juice of the grape.  
The wine of life is drawn, and the meek lees  
Is left this vault to brag of. *Shak. Macbeth.*  
Do not fall in love with me;  
For I am false than vows made in wine. *Shak. Sp.*  
The increase of the vineyards for the wine-cellars. *Chron.*  
Be not amongst wine-bibbers, amongst riotous eaters. *Prov.*  
Thy garments like him that treadeth in the wine-fat. *Jef. ix. 4.*  
They took old facks upon their asses, and wine-bottles old  
and rent, and bound up. *Bacon.*  
Where the wine-press is hard wrought, it yields a harsh  
wine that taltes of the grape-stone. *Bacon.*  
His troops on my strong youth like torrents rush;  
As in a wine-press, Judah's daughter crush'd.  
With large wine-offerings pour'd, and sacred feast. *Milt.*  
Shall I, to please another wine-sprung mind,  
Lose all mine own? God hath giv'n me a measure,  
Short of his canne and body: must I find  
A pain in that, wherein he finds a pleasure? *Herbert.*  
The firstlings of the flock are doom'd to die;  
Rich fragrant wines the cheering bowl supply. *Pope.*  
If the hoghead falls short, the wine-cooper had not fill'd it  
in proper time. *Swift's Directions to the Butler.*  
2. Preparations of vegetables by fermentations, called by the  
general name of *wines*, have quite different qualities from the  
plant; for no fruit, taken crude, has the intoxicating quality  
of wine. *Arbutnot.*
- WING. *n. f.* [gehping, Saxon; wing, Danish.]  
1. The limb of a bird by which it flies.  
As Venus' bird, the white swift lovely dove,  
Doth on her wings her utmost swiftness prove,  
Finding the gripe of falcon fierce not fur. *Sidney.*

# WIN

- Ignorance is the curse of God,  
Knowledge the wing wherewith we fly to heav'n. *Shak. Sp.*  
An eagle stirreth up her nest, spreadeth abroad her wings,  
taket them, and beareth them on her wings. *Deut. xxxii.*  
A spleenless wind fo stretch  
Her wings to waft us, and fo urg'd our keel. *Chapman.*  
The prince of augurs, Heliotheser, rose;  
Precient he view'd th' aerial tracts, and drew  
A sure preface from ev'ry wing that flew. *Pope's Odyssey.*  
2. A fan to winnow.  
Wing, carthave, and bushel, peck, ready at hand. *Tupper.*  
3. Flight; passage by the wing.  
Light thickens, and the crow  
Makes wing to th' rooky wood:  
Good things of day begin to droop and drowse,  
While night's black agents to their prey do rouse. *Shak.*  
Thy affections hold a wing  
Quite from the flight of all thy ancestors. *Shak. H. IV.*  
I have pursued her as love hath pursued me, on the wing of  
all occasions. *Shak. Merry Wives of Windsor.*  
While passion is upon the wing, and the man fully engaged  
in the prosecution of some unlawful object, no remedy or con-  
troul is to be expected from his reason. *South.*  
You are too young your power to understand;  
Lovers take wing upon the least command. *Dryden.*  
And straight, with in-born vigour, on the wing,  
Like mounting larks, to the new morning sing. *Dryden.*  
Then life is on the wing; then most the links,  
When most she seems reviv'd. *Smith's Phœdra and Hippol.*  
4. The motive of flight.  
Fearful commenting  
Is leaden servitor to dull delay;  
Delay leads impotent and snail-paced beggary:  
Then fiery expedition be my wing,  
Jove's Mercury, and herald for a king. *Shak. R. III.*  
5. The side bodies of an army.  
The footmen were Germans, to whom were joined as wings  
certain companies of Italians. *Knales's Hist. of the Turks.*  
The left wing put to flight,  
The chiefs o'erborn, he rushes on the right. *Dryden.*  
6. Any side piece.  
The plough most proper for stiff black clays is long, large,  
and broad, with a deep head and a square earth-board, the  
coulter long and very little bending, with a very large wing.  
*Mortimer's Husbandry.*
- To WING. *v. a.* [from the noun.]  
1. To furnish with wings; to enable to fly.  
The speed of gods  
Time counts not, tho' with swiftest minutes wing'd. *Milt.*  
Who knows but he, whose hand the lightning forms,  
Who heaves old ocean, and who wings the storms,  
Pours fierce ambition in a Cæsar's mind,  
Or turns young Ammon loose to scourge mankind. *Pope.*  
2. To supply with side bodies.  
We ourself will follow  
In the main battle, which on either side  
Shall be well winged with our chiefest horse. *Shak. R. III.*  
To WING. *v. n.* To pass by flight.  
I, an old turtle,  
Will wing me to some wither'd bough, and there  
My mate, that's never to be found again,  
Lament 'till I am lost. *Shak. Sp.*  
Warm'd with more particles of heav'nly flame,  
He wing'd his upward flight, and soar'd to fame;  
The rest remain'd below, a crowd without a name. *Dryd.*  
Struck with the horror of the fight,  
She turns her head, and wings her flight. *Prior.*  
From the Meotis to the northern sea,  
The goddess wings her desperate way. *Prior.*  
WINGED. *adj.* [from wing.] Furnished with wings; flying;  
swift; rapid.  
Now we bear the king  
Tow'rd Calais: grant him there, and there being seen,  
Heave him away upon your winged thoughts  
Athwart the sea. *Shak. Sp.*  
Hie, good sir Michael, bear this sealed brief  
With winged haste to the lord marshal. *Shak. H. IV.*  
And shall grace not find means, that finds her way,  
The speediest of thy winged messengers,  
To visit all thy creatures? *Milton's Paradise Lost.*  
We can fear no force  
But winged troops, or Pegasean horse. *Waller.*  
The winged lion's not so fierce in fight,  
As Lib'ri's hand presents him to our sight. *Waller.*  
The cockney is surpris'd at many actions of the quadruped  
and winged animals in the fields. *Watts.*
- WINGEDPEA. *n. f.* [cobrus, Latin.] A plant.  
It hath a papilionaceous flower, out of whose empalement  
rises the pointal, which afterwards becomes a pod, for the  
most part round and cylindrical, filled with roundish seeds.  
*Miller.*
- WINGSHELL. *n. f.* [wing and shell.] The shell that covers  
the wing of insects.  
The long-shelled goat-chaffer is above an inch long, and the  
wingshells of themselves an inch, and half an inch broad; fo  
deep as to come down below the belly on both sides. *Grew.*  
WINGY. *adj.* [from wing.] Having wings.  
They spring together out, and swiftly bear  
The flying youth through clouds and yielding air;  
With wingy speed out-strip the eastern wind,  
And leave the breezes of the morn behind. *Addison.*  
To WINK. *v. n.* [pinetian, Saxon; wincken, Dutch.]  
1. To shut the eyes.  
Let's see thine eyes; wink now, now open them:  
In my opinion, yet, thou see'st not well. *Shak. Hen. VI.*  
They're fairies; he that speaks to them shall die:  
I'll wink and couch; no man their sports must eye. *Shak.*  
His false cunning  
Taught him to face me out of his acquaintance,  
And grew a twenty years removed thing.  
While one would wink. *Shak. Twelfth Night.*  
He with great imagination,  
Proper to madmen, led his pow'rs to death. *Shak. H. IV.*  
And, winking, leap'd into destruction.  
In despite of all this, he runs foolishly into his sin and ruin,  
merely because he winks hard, and rushes violently like a horse  
into the battle. *Taylor.*  
The Scripture represents wicked men as without under-  
standing; not that they are destitute of the natural faculty:  
they are not blind, but they wink. *Tillotson.*  
If any about them should make them think there is any dif-  
ference between being in the dark and winking, get it out of  
their minds. *Locke.*  
2. To hint, or direct by the motion of the eyelids.  
You saw my master wink and laugh upon you. *Shak. Sp.*  
Send him a spoon when he wants a knife: wink at the foot-  
man to leave him without a plate. *Swift.*  
3. To close and exclude the light.  
While Hermes pip'd and sung, and told his tale,  
The keeper's winking eyes began to fail,  
And drowsily lumber on the lids to creep,  
'Till all the watchman was at length asleep. *Dryden.*  
When you shoot, and shut one eye,  
You cannot think he would deny  
To lend the other friendly aid,  
Or wink, as coward, and afraid. *Prior.*  
4. To connive; to seem not to see; to tolerate.  
They be better content with one that will wink at their  
faults, than with him that will reprove them. *Whitgift.*  
I, for winking at your discords too,  
Have lost a brace of kinsmen. *Shak. Romeo and Juliet.*  
Let not night see my black and deep desires;  
The eye wink at the hand! *Shak. Sp.*  
The king gave him great gifts, and winked at the great spoil  
of Bosworth-field, which came almost wholly to this man's  
hands. *Bacon's Henry VII.*  
Let us not write at a loose rambling rate,  
In hope the world will wink at all our faults. *Roscommon.*  
Some faults of course with childhood end;  
We therefore wink at wags, when they offend,  
And spare the boy, in hopes the man may mend. *Dryden.*  
Obstinacy cannot be winked at, but must be subdued. *Locke.*  
Cato is stern, and awful as a god:  
He knows not how to wink at human frailty,  
Or pardon weakness that he never felt. *Addison's Cato.*  
5. To be dim.  
The fullen tyrant slept not all the night,  
Bat, lonely walking by a winking light,  
Sob'd, wept and groan'd, and beat his wither'd breast. *Dry.*  
WINK. *n. f.* [from the verb.]  
1. Act of closing the eye.  
You doing thus,  
To the perpetual wink for ay might put  
This ancient moral. *Shak. Sp.*  
At every wink of an eye some new grace will be born. *Shak.*  
Since I receiv'd command to do this business,  
I have not slept one wink. *Shak. Cymbeline.*  
The beams do reverend and strong,  
Do'st thou not think  
I could eclipse and cloud them with a wink,  
But that I would not lose her fight so long?  
It rag'd fo all night, that I could not sleep a wink. *Donne.*  
Not write! but then I think;  
And for my soul I cannot sleep a wink. *Pope.*  
2. A hint given by motion of the eye.  
Her wink each bold attempt forbids. *Sidney.*  
The stockjobber thus from 'Change-alley goes down,  
And tips up the freeman a wink;  
Let me have but your vote to serve for the town,  
And here is a guinea to drink. *Swift.*  
WINKER. *n. f.* [from wink.] One who winks.  
A set of nodders, winkers, and whisperers, whose business  
is to flangle all others offspring of wit in their birth. *Pope.*

# WIN

- WINKINGLY. *adv.* [from winking.] With the eye, almost  
closed.  
If one beholdeth the light, he vieweth it winkingly, as those  
do that are purblind; but if any thing that is black, he looketh  
upon it with a broad and full eye. *Peacocks on Drawing.*  
WINNER. *n. f.* [from win.] One who wins.  
A gamester, having lost all, borroweth of his next fellow-  
gamester somewhat to maintain play; which he setting unto  
him again, shortly thereby winneth all from the winner. *Spenser.*  
Go together,  
You precious winners all; your exultation  
Partake to every one. *Shak. Winter's Tale.*  
Behew the winners; for they play'd me false. *Shak. Sp.*  
Whether the winner laughs or no, the loser will complain;  
and rather than quarrel with his own skill, will do it at the  
dice. *Temple.*  
WINNING. *participial adj.* [from win.] Attractive; charming.  
Yet less fair,  
Less winning soft, less amiably mild,  
Than that smooth wat'ry image. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*  
On her, as queen,  
A pomp of winning graces waited still;  
And from about her shot darts of desire  
Into all eyes, to wither her still in sight. *Milt. Parad. Lost.*  
Cato's soul  
Shines out in every thing she acts or speaks,  
While winning mildness and attractive smiles  
Dwell in her looks, and with becoming grace  
Soften the rigour of her father's virtues. *Addison's Cato.*  
WINNING. *n. f.* [from win.] The sum won.  
A simile in one of Congreve's prologues compares a writer  
to a buttering gamester, that flakes all his winnings upon every  
cast; so that if he loses the last throw, he is sure to be un-  
done. *Addison's Freeholder.*  
To WINNOW. *v. a.* [pinetian, Saxon; evanno, Latin.]  
1. To separate by means of the wind; to part the grain from  
the chaff.  
Were our royal faith martyrs in love,  
We shall be winnow'd with so rough a wind,  
That even our corn shall seem as light as chaff,  
And good from bad find no partition. *Shak. Hen. IV.*  
In the fun your golden grain display,  
And thrash it out and winnow it by day. *Dryden's Virgil.*  
2. To fan; to beat as with wings.  
Now on the polar winds, then with quick fan  
Winnows the buxom air. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*  
3. To sift; to examine.  
Winnow well this thought, and you shall find  
'Tis light as chaff that flies before the wind. *Dryden.*  
4. To separate; to part.  
Bitter torture shall  
Winnow the truth from falsehood. *Shak. Sp.*  
To WINNOW. *v. n.* To part corn from chaff.  
Winnow not with every wind, and go not into every way. *Eccles. v. 9.*
- WINNOWER. *n. f.* [from winnow.] He who winnows.  
WINTER. *n. f.* [pinetian, Saxon; winter, Danish, German,  
and Dutch.] The cold season of the year.  
Though he were already steep'd into the winter of his age,  
he found himself warm in those desires, which were in his son  
far more excusable. *Sidney.*  
After Summer evermore succeeds  
The barren Winter with his nipping cold. *Shak. Hen. VI.*  
Those flaws and starts  
Impostors brow to fear, would well become  
A woman's story at a Winter's fire. *Shak. Sp.*  
He hath bought a pair of cast lips of Diana: a nun of Win-  
ter's sisterhood kisses not more religiously; the very ice of cha-  
stity is in them. *Shak. As you like it.*  
The two beneath the distant poles complain  
Of endless Winter and perpetual rain. *Dryden.*  
Lie'st thou asleep beneath those hills of snow?  
Stretch out thy lazy limbs; awake, awake,  
And Winter from thy furry mantle shake. *Dryden.*  
Suppose our poet was your foe before,  
Yet now, the business of the field is o'er,  
'Tis time to let your civil wars alone.  
When troops are into Winter-quarters gone. *Dryden.*  
He that makes no reflections on what he reads, only loads  
his mind with a rhapsody of tales, fit in Winter-nights for the  
entertainment of others. *Locke.*  
The republick have sent to prince Eugene to desire the em-  
peror's protection, with an offer of Winter-quarters for four  
thousand Germans. *Addison on Italy.*  
Stern Winter smiles on that auspicious clime,  
The fields are florid with unfading prime.  
To define Winter, I consider first wherein it agrees with  
Summer, Spring, Autumn, and I find they are all seasons of  
the year; therefore a season of the year is a genus: then I ob-  
serve wherein it differs from these, and that is in the shortness  
of the days; therefore this may be called its special nature, or  
difference.

# WIN

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of the days; therefore this may be called its special nature, or  
difference.



## WIP

difference: then, by joining these together, I make a definition. *Winter* is that season of the year wherein the days are shortest.

*WINTER. v. n.* [from the noun.] To pass the Winter.

The fowls shall summer upon them, and all the beasts of the earth shall *winter* upon them.

Because the haven was not commodious to *winter* in, the more part advised to depart.

*WINTER. v. a.* To feed or manage in the Winter.

The cattle generally fold for slaughter within, or exportation abroad, had never been handled or *wintered* at hand-meat.

Young lean cattle may by their growth pay for their *wintering*, and so be ready to fat next Summer.

*WINTER* is often used in composition.

The king fat in the *winter-house*, and there was a fire burning before him.

If in November and December they fallow, 'tis called a *winter-fallowing*.

Shred it very small with thyme, sweet margarome, and a little *winter-favoury*.

*WINTERBEATEN. adj.* [*Winter* and *beat*.] Harassed by severe weather.

He compareth his careful case to the sad season of the year, to the frosty ground, to the frozen trees, and to his own *winterbeaten* flocke.

*WINTERCHERRY. n. f.* [*alkekenge*.] A plant.

The fruit is about the bigness of a cherry, and inclosed in the cup of the flower, which swells over it in form of a bladder.

*WINTERCITRON. n. f.* A sort of PEAR, which see.

*WINTERGREEN. n. f.* [*pyrola*, Latin.] A plant.

It hath a rose-shaped flower, consisting of several leaves, which are placed circularly; out of whose cup arises the point, ending in a proboscis, which afterwards turns to a roundish fruit, which is channelled, generally umbellated, and consisting of five cells, which are commonly full of small seeds.

*WINTERLY. adj.* [*Winter* and *like*.] Such as is suitable to Winter; of a wintry kind.

If't be Summer news, Smile to't before; if *winterly*, thou need'st But keep that count'nance still.

*WINTERY. adj.* [*from Winter*.] Brumal; hyemal.

He saw the Trojan fleet dispers'd, distress'd By stormy winds, and *wintery* heav'n oppress'd.

*WINTY. adj.* [*from wine*.] Having the taste or qualities of wine.

Set cucumbers here and there among muskmelons, and see whether the melons will not be more *winty*, and better tasted.

*To WIPE. v. a.* [pipan, Saxon.]

1. To cleanse by rubbing with something soft.

Such a handkerchief, I'm sure it was your wife's, did I to-day See Cassio *wipe* his beard with.

She a gentle tear let fall From either eye, and *wip'd* them with her hair.

Then with her vest the wound she *wipes* and dries.

2. To take away by friction.

Calumniate stoutly; for though we *wipe* away with never so much care the dirt thrown at us, there will be left some sullage behind.

3. To strike off gently.

Let me *wipe* off this honourable dew, That silverly doth progress on thy cheeks.

Some natural tears they dropp'd, but *wip'd* them soon.

4. To clear away.

Macduff, this noble passion, Child of integrity, hath from my soul *Wip'd* the black scruples; reconcil'd my thoughts To thy good truth and honour.

5. To cheat; to defraud.

The next bordering lords commonly inroach one upon another, as one is stronger, or lie still in wait to *wipe* them out of their lands.

6. To WIPE out. To efface.

This blot, that they object against your house, Shall be *wip'd out* in the next parliament.

As thou lov'st me, Camillo, *wipe not out* the rest of thy services by leaving me now.

Take one in whom decrep old age has blotted out the memory of his past knowledge, and clearly *wiped out* the ideas his mind was formerly stored with, and stopp'd up all the passages for new ones to enter; or if there be some of the inlets yet left open, the impressions made are scarce perceived.

## WIS

*WIPE. n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. An act of cleansing.

2. A blow; a stroke; a jeer; a gybe; a farcasm.

To statefemen would you give a *wipe*, You print it in Italick type:

When letters are in vulgar shapes, 'Tis ten to one the wit escapes;

But when in capitals express'd, The dullest reader smoaks the jest.

3. A bird.

*WIPE. n. f.* [from *wipe*.] An instrument or person by which any thing is wiped.

The maids and their makes, At dancing and wakes, Had their napkins and posies, And the *wipers* for their noses.

*WIRE. n. f.* [*wirer*, French, to draw round, *Skinner*.] Metal drawn into slender threads.

Tane was the damsel; and without remorse The king condemn'd her, guileless, to the fire:

Her veil and mantle pluckt they off by force, And bound her tender arms in twisted *wire*.

Thou shalt be whipt with *wire*, and stow'd in bruis, Smarting in ling'ring pickle.

The foldier, that man of iron, Whom ribs of horror all environ,

That's strong with *wire* instead of veins, In whose embraces you're in chains.

And the cherubick host, in thousand quires, Touch their immortal harps of golden *wires*.

Some roll a mighty stone, some laid along, And, bound with burning *wires*, on spokes of wheels are hung.

*To WIREDRAW. v. a.* [*wire* and *draw*.]

1. To spin into wire.

2. To draw out into length.

A fluid moving through a flexible canal, when small, by its friction will naturally lengthen, and *wiredraw* the sides of the canal, according to the direction of its axis.

3. To draw by art or violence.

I have been wrongfully accused, and my sense *wiredrawn* into blasphemy.

*WIREDRAWER. n. f.* [*wire* and *draw*.] One who spins wire.

Those who have need of unmixed silver, as gilders and *wiredrawers*, must, besides an equal weight of silver mixed with other metals, give an overplus to reward the refiner's skill.

*To WISE. v. a.* pret. and part. pass. *wis'd*. [*weisen*, German; *weisen*, Dutch.] To know. Obsolete.

Thus proud and fierce, unto the hearts he slept Of them poor souls; and cutting reason's reins, Made them his own before they had it *wis'd*.

There be fools alive, I wis, Silver'd o'er; and so was this.

This book, advisedly read and diligently followed but one year at home, would do a young gentleman more good, I wis, than three years travel abroad.

When Mammon saw his purpose miss, Him to entrap unware, another way he *wis'd*.

Marry with a king, A batchelor, a handsome stripling too, I wis your grandam had a worse match.

When for more worlds the Macedonian cry'd, He *wis'd* not Thetys in her lap did hide

Another yet, a world reserv'd for you, To make more great than that he did subdue.

*WISDOM. n. f.* [*wisdom*, Saxon; *wijsdom*, Danish.] Sapience; the power of judging rightly.

That which moveth God to work is goodness, and that which ordereth his work is *wijsdom*; and that which perfecteth his work is power.

'Tis much he dares, And to that dauntless temper of his mind, He hath a *wijsdom* that doth guide his valour

To act in safety.

*Wisdom* and fortune combating together, If that the former dare but what it can,

No chance may shake it.

As from senses reason's work doth spring, So many reasons understanding gain,

And many understandings knowledge brings, And by much knowledge *wijsdom* we obtain.

*WISD. adj.* [*py*, Saxon; *wijs*, Dutch and Danish.]

1. Sapient; judging rightly, particularly of matters of life; having practical knowledge.

I would have you *wijs* unto that which is good, and simple concerning evil.

## WIS

Heav'n is for thee too high; be lowly *wis*. Milton.

All their writings were compos'd in verse, which were called runes, or *wises*, and from thence the term of *wise* came. Temp.

Since the floods demand For their descent a prone and sinking land:

Does not this due declivity declare, A *wise* director's providential care?

The *wisest* and best men in all ages, have lived up to the religion of their country, when they saw nothing in it opposite to morality.

2. Skillful; dextrous.

Speak unto all that are *wise*-hearted, whom I have filled with the spirit of wisdom, that they may make Aaron's garments.

Do we count him a *wise* man, who is *wise* in any thing but his own proper profession and employment, and *wise* for every body but himself?

They are *wise* to do evil, but to do good they have no knowledge.

3. Skilled in hidden arts.

There was an old fat woman even now with me.—Pray, was't not the *wise* woman of Brainford? Shakefp.

4. Grave; becoming a *wise* man.

One eminent in *wisdom* deport spake much.

*WISE. n. f.* [*pyre*, Saxon; *wijs*, Dutch; *weise*, German; *guise*, Fr. *guise*, Italian.] Manner; way of being or acting.

This word, in the modern dialect, is often corrupted into *ways*.

This song the fings in most commanding *wise*; Come, shepherd's boys, let now thy heart be bow'd

To make itself to my least look a slave.

Ere farther pass, I will devise A passport for us both, in fittest *wise*.

On this *wise* ye shall bless Israel.

The lovers standing in this doleful *wise*, A warrior bold approached.

With foam upon thy lips, and sparkling eyes, Thou say'st and do'st in such outrageous *wise*,

That mad Orestes, if he saw the show, Would swear thou wert the madder of the two.

'Tis in no *wise* strange that such a one should believe, that things were blindly thrust.

*WISACRE. n. f.* [It was antiently written *wisefegger*, as the Dutch *wisegger*, a foolfayer.]

1. A wife, or tententious man. Obsolete.

2. A fool; a dunce.

Why, says a *wisacre* that sat by him, were I as the king of France, I would scorn to take part with footmen.

*WISELY. adv.* [*from wise*.] Judiciously; prudently.

If thou covest death, as utmost end Of misery; to thinking to evade The penalty pronounc'd, doubt not God Hath *wisely* arm'd his vengeful ire.

He fits like discontented Damocles, When by the sportive tyrant *wisely* shown.

The dangerous pleasure of a flatter'd throne.

Admitting their principles to be true, they act *wisely*: they keep their end, evil as it is, steadily in view.

The doctors, tender of their fame, *Wisely* on me lay all the blame:

We must confess his case was nice, But he would never take advice.

*WISENESS. n. f.* [*from wise*.] Wisdom; sapience. Obsolete.

No less deserveth his wittiness in devising, his pithiness in uttering, his pastoral rudeness, and his moral *wise*ness.

*To WISH. v. n.* [*pyre*, Saxon.]

1. To have strong desire; to long.

The sun beat upon the head of Jonah, that he fainted, and *wish'd* in himself to die.

That Noah or Janus under flood navigation, may be very well supported by his image found upon the first Roman coins. One side was stamp'd with a Janus bifrons, and the other with a rostrum, or prow of a ship. This is as good an argument as an antiquary could *wish* for.

2. To be disposed, or inclined.

Those potentates, who do not *wish* well to his affairs, have shewn respect to his personal character.

3. It has a slight signification of hope.

I *wish* it may not prove some ominous foretoken of misfortune, to have met with such a miser as I am.

*To WISH. v. a.*

1. To desire; to long for.

He was fain to pull him out by the heels, and shew him the beast as dead as he could *wish* it.

If all the year were playing holidays, To sport would be as tedious as to work;

But when they seldom come, they *wish* for come.

They have more than heart could *wish*.

2. To recommend by wishing.

Had I as many sons as I have hairs, I would not *wish* them to a fairer death.

## WIT

3. To imprecate.

If heavens have any grievous plague in store, Exceeding those that I can *wish* upon thee;

O let them keep it till thy fins be ripe, And then hurl down their indignation.

4. To ask.

Digby should find the best way to make Antrim communicate the affair to him, and to *wish* his assistance.

*WISH. n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. Longing desire.

To his *wish*, Beyond his hope, Eve separate he spies.

A *wish* is properly the desire of a man fitting or lying still; but an act of the will, is a man of business vigorously going about his work.

2. Thing desired.

What next I bring shall please thee; be assur'd, Thy likeness, thy fit help, thy other self,

Thy *wish*, exactly to thy heart's desire.

3. Desire expressed.

Shame come to Romeo!—Blister'd be thy tongue For such a *wish*.

I admire your whig-principles of resistance in the spirit of the Barcelonians: I join in your *wish* for them.

*WISHEDELY. adv.* [*from wish'd*.] According to desire. Not used.

What could have happened unto him more *wishe*ly, than with his great honour to keep the town still.

*WISHER. n. f.* [*from wish*.]

1. One who longs.

2. One who expresses wishes.

With half that wish, the *wisher's* eyes be press'd.

*WISHEFUL. adj.* [*from wish* and *full*.] Longing; shewing desire.

From Scotland am I stol'n ev'n of pure love, To greet mine own land with my *wishful* fight.

*WISHEFULLY. adv.* [*from wishful*.] Earnestly; with longing.

*WISKET. n. f.* A basket.

*WISP. n. f.* [*wisp*, Swedish, and old Dutch.] A small bundle, as of hay or straw.

A gentleman would fast five days, without meat, bread, or drink; but the same used to have continually a great *wisp* of herbs that he smell'd on: and amongst those, some esculent herbs of strong scent, as onions.

Jews, who their whole wealth can lay In a small basket, on a *wisp* of hay.

*WIST. pret.* and part. of *wis*.

*WISTFUL. adj.*

1. Attentive; earnest; full of thought.

Why, Grubbinel, dost thou lo *wistful* seem?

There's sorrow in thy look.

2. It is used by Swift, as it seems, for *wisful*.

Lifting up one of my fathes, I cast many a *wistful* melancholy look towards the sea.

*WISTFULLY. adv.* [*from wistful*.] Attentively; earnestly.

With that he fell again to pry Through perspective more *wistfully*.

*WISTLY. adv.* [*from wis*.] Attentively; earnestly.

Speaking it, he *wistly* look'd on me;

As who shall say,—I would thou wert the man.

*To WIT. v. n.* [*pyran*, Saxon.] To know. This word is now only used in the phrase *to wit*; that is to say.

There is an officer, to *wit*, the sheriff of the shire, whose office it is, to walk up and down his bailiwick.

Yet are these feet, whose strengthless stay is numb, Unable to support this lump of clay,

Swift-winged with desire to get a grave;

As *witting*, I no other comfort have.

*WIT. n. f.* [*pyre*, Saxon; from *pyran*, to know.]

1. The powers of the mind; the mental faculties; the intellects.

This is the original signification.

Who would set his *wit* to fooolish a bird?

The king your father was reputed for A prince most prudent, of an excellent And unmatch'd *wit* and judgment.

Will puts in practice what the *wit* deviseth: Will ever acts, and *wit* contemplates still:

And as from *wit* the power of wisdom riseth, All other virtues daughters are of will.

Will is the prince, and *wit* the counsellor, Which doth for common good in council sit; And when *wit* is resolv'd, will lends her power To execute what is advis'd by *wit*.

For *wit* and pow'r, their last endeavours bend To outline each other.

2. Imagination; quickness of fancy.

They never meet, but there's a skirmish of *wit* between them.—Alas, in our last conflict four of his five *wits* went halting off, and now is the whole man govern'd by one.

Lewd, shallow, hair-brain'd huffs, make atheism and contempt of religion, the only badge and character of *wit*.

And though a tun in thy large bulk be writ, Yet thou art but a kilderkin of *wit*.



## WIT

- Wit* lying most in the assemblage of ideas, and putting those together with quickness and variety, wherein can be found any resemblance, or congruity, thereby to make up pleasant pictures in the fancy. Judgment, on the contrary, lies in separating carefully one from another, ideas, wherein can be found the least difference, thereby to avoid being misled by similitude. *Locke.*
- Cou'd any but a knowing prudent cause  
Begin such motions, and assign such laws?  
If the great mind had form'd a different frame,  
Might not your wanton wit the system blame? *Blackmore.*
3. Sentiments produced by quickness of fancy.  
All sorts of men take a pleasure to gird at me. The brain of this foolish compounded clay, man, is not able to invent any thing that tends more to laughter, than what I invent, and is invented on me. I am not only witty in myself, but the cause that wit is in other men. *Shakespeare.*  
His works become the frippery of wit. *B. Johnson.*  
The Romans made those times the standard of their wit, when they subdu'd the world. *Sprat.*  
The definition of wit is only this; that it is a propriety of thoughts and words; or, in other terms, thoughts and words elegantly adapted to the subject. *Dryden.*  
Let a lord once but own the happy lines;  
How the wit brightens, and the style refines! *Pope.*
4. A man of fancy.  
Intemperate wits will spare neither friend nor foe; and make themselves the common enemies of mankind. *L'Estrange.*  
A poet, being too witty himself, could draw nothing but wits in a comedy: even his fools were infected with the disease of their author. *Dryden.*  
To tell them would a hundred tongues require;  
Or one vain wit's, that might a hundred tire. *Pope.*
5. A man of genius.  
Searching wits, of more mechanick parts;  
Who grac'd their age with new-invented arts:  
Those who to worth their bounty did extend,  
And those who knew that bounty to commend. *Dryden.*  
How vain that second life in others breath?  
Th' estate which wits inherit after death;  
Ease, health, and life, for this they must resign,  
Unsure the tenure, but how vast the fine!  
The great man's curse, without the gain endure;  
Be envy'd, wretched; and be flatter'd, poor. *Pope.*
6. Sense; judgment.  
Strong was their plot,  
Their practice close, their faith suspected not;  
Their states far off, and they of wary wit. *Daniel.*  
Come, leave the loathed stage,  
And this more loathsome age;  
Where pride and impudence in faction knit,  
Ush'ring the chair of wit. *B. Johnson.*  
Though his youthful blood be fir'd with wine,  
He wants not wit the danger to decline. *Dryden.*
7. In the plural. Sound mind; intellect not crazed.  
If our wits run the wild-goose chase, I have done: for thou hast more of the wild-goose in one of thy wits, than I have in my whole five. *Shakespeare. Romeo and Juliet.*  
I had a son,  
Now outlaw'd from my blood; he sought my life:  
The grief hath craz'd my wits. *Shakespeare. K. Lear.*  
Are his wits safe? is he not light of brain? *Shakespeare.*  
Sound sleep cometh of moderate eating; he riseth early, and his wits are with him: but the pain of watching, and choler, and pangs of the belly, are with an unfatiable man. *Ecclesiast. xxxi. 20.*  
Wickedness is voluntary frenzy, and every finner does more extravagant things than any man that is crazed, and out of his wits, only that he knows better what he does. *Tillotson.*  
No man in his wits can seriously think that his own soul hath existed from all eternity. *Bentley.*
8. Contrivance; stratagem; power of expedients.  
How can it chuse but bring the simple to their wits end? how can it chuse but vex and amaze them? *Hooker.*  
I was like to be apprehended for the witch of Brainford; but that my admirable dexterity of wit, counterfeiting the action of an old woman, delivered me. *Shakespeare.*  
Sleights from his wit and subtlety proceed.  
The neighbourhood were at their wits end, to consider what would be the issue. *L'Estrange.*
9. Witcraft. *n. f.* [wit and craft.] Contrivance; invention.  
He was no body that could not hammer out of his name an invention by this witcraft, and picture it accordingly. *Camden's Remains.*
10. Witcracker. *n. f.* [wit and cracker.] A joker; one who breaks a jest.  
A college of witcrackers cannot flout me out of my humour; dost thou think I care for a satire or an epigram? *Shakespeare.*
11. Witworm. *n. f.* [wit and worm.] One that feeds on wit; a canker of wit.

## WIT

- Thus to come forth so suddenly a witworm. *B. Johnson.*
- WITCH. *n. f.* [picce, Saxon.]  
1. A woman given to unlawful arts.  
Wife judges have prescribed, that men may not rashly believe the confessions of witches, nor the evidence against them. For the witches themselves are imaginative; and people are credulous, and ready to impute accidents to witchcraft. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*  
The night-hag comes to dance  
With Lapland witches, while the lab'ring moon  
Eclipses at their charms. *Milton.*  
When I consider whether there are such persons as witches, my mind is divided: I believe in general that there is such a thing as witchcraft, but can give no credit to any particular instance of it. *Addison's Spectator, N° 117.*
2. [From pic, Saxon.] A winding sinuous bank.  
Leave me those hills where harb'rough his to see;  
Nor holy bush, nor briar, nor winding witch. *Spenser.*  
To WITCH. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To bewitch; to enchant.  
'Tis now the very witching time of night,  
When churchyards yawn. *Shakespeare. Hamlet.*  
Me ill befits, that in der-doing arms,  
And honour's suit my vowed days do spend,  
Unto thy bounteous baits, and pleasing charms,  
With which weak men thou witchest to attend. *Spenser.*  
I'll witch sweet ladies with my words and looks. *Shakespeare.*  
Sit and witch me? *Shakespeare. Hen. VI.*
- WITCHCRAFT. *n. f.* [witch and craft.] The practices of witches.  
Urania name, whose force he knew so well,  
He quickly knew what witchcraft gave the blow. *Sidney.*  
If you cannot  
Bar his access to the king, never attempt  
Any thing on him, for he hath a witchcraft  
Over the king in his tongue. *Shakespeare. Hen. VIII.*  
People are credulous, and ready to impute accidents and natural operations to witchcraft. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*  
What subtle witchcraft man constrains,  
To change his pleasure into pains. *Denham.*
- WITCHERY. *n. f.* [from witch.] Enchantment.  
Another kind of petty witchery, if it be not altogether deceit, they call charming of beasts and birds. *Raleigh.*  
Great Comus!  
Deep-skill'd in all his mother's witcheries. *Milton.*
- To WITTE. *v. a.* [pizan, Saxon.] To blame; to reproach.  
The palmer 'gan moan bitterly  
Her to rebuke, for being loose and light;  
Which not abiding, but more scornfully  
Scoffing at him, that did her justly witte.  
She turn'd her boat about. *Fairy Queen, c. xii.*
- WIFE. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Blame; reproach. *Spenser.*
- WITH. *preposit.* [pið, Saxon.]  
1. By. Noting the cause.  
Truth, tir'd with iteration,  
As true as steel, as pliantage to the moon. *Shakespeare.*  
With ev'ry stab her bleeding heart was torn,  
With wounds much harder to be seen than born. *Rowe.*
2. Noting the means.  
Rude and unpolished are all operations of the soul in their beginnings, before they are cultivated with art and study. *Dryden.*
3. Noting the instrument.  
Boreas through the lazy vapour flies,  
And sweeps, with healthy wings, the rank polluted skies. *Rowe.*  
By perilsations with large bellows, miners give motion to the air. *Woodward.*
4. On the side of; for.  
O madness of discourse!  
That cause sets up with, and against thyself! *Shakespeare.*
5. In opposition to; in competition or contest.  
I do contest as hotly and as nobly with thy love,  
As ever against thy valour. *Shakespeare. Coriolanus.*  
He shall lie with any friar in Spain. *Dryden's Spanish Friar.*
6. Noting comparison.  
Can blazing carbuncles with her compare? *Sandys.*
7. In society.  
God gave man a soul that should live for ever, although the body be destroyed; and those who were good should be with him. *Stillington.*  
In all thy humours, whether grave or mellow,  
Thou'rt such a touchy, testy, pleasing fellow;  
Hast so much wit, and mirth, and spleen about thee,  
There is no living with thee, nor without thee. *Tatler.*
8. In company of.  
At the instant that your messenger came, in loving visitation was with me, a young doctor from Rome. *Shakespeare.*
9. In appendage; noting consequence, or concomitance.  
Men might know the persons who had a right to regal power, and with it to their obedience. *Locke.*
10. In mutual dealing.  
I will buy with you, sell with you, talk with you, walk with you, and so following; but I will not eat with you, drink with you, nor pray with you. *Shakespeare.*
11. Noting

## WIT

11. Noting confidence; as *I trust you with all my secrets*; or, *I trust all my secrets with you.*
12. In partnership.  
Though Jove himself no less content would be,  
To part his throne, and share his heaven with thee. *Pope.*
13. Noting connection.  
Pity your own, or pity our estate,  
Nor twist our fortunes with your sinking fate. *Dryden.*
14. Immediately after.  
With that she told me, that, though she spake of her father Cremes, she would hide no truth from me. *Sidney, b. ii.*  
With that, he crawled out of his nest,  
Forth creeping on his catiff hands and thighs. *Fairy Queen.*  
In falling, both an equal fortune try'd;  
Wou'd fortune for my fall so well provide!  
With this he pointed to his face, and show'd  
His hands, and all his habit smear'd with blood. *Dryden.*  
With that, the God his darling phantom calls,  
And from his falt'ring lips this message falls. *Garth.*
15. Amongst.  
Jasper Duke of Bedford, whom the king us'd to employ with the first in his wars, was then sick. *Bacon.*  
Tragedy was originally with the antients, a piece of religious worship. *Rymer's Tragedies of last Age.*  
Immortal powers the term of confidence know,  
But interest is her name with men below. *Dryden.*
16. Upon.  
Such arguments had invincible force with those Pagan philosophers, who became Christians. *Addison.*
17. In consent. Noting parity of state.  
See! where on earth the flow'ry glories lie:  
With her they flourish'd, and with her they die. *Pope.*
18. With in composition signifies opposition, or privation.  
WYTHAL. *adv.* [with and all.]  
1. Along with the rest; likewise; at the same time.  
Yet it must be withal considered, that the greatest part of the world are they which be farthest from perfection. *Hooker.*  
How well supply'd with noble counsellors?  
How modest in exception, and withal  
How terrible in constant resolution? *Shakespeare. Hen. V.*  
The one contains my picture, prince;  
If you chuse that, then I am yours withal. *Shakespeare.*  
This that prince did not transmit as a power, to make conquest, but as a retinue for his son, and withal to enable him to recover some part of Ulster. *Davies's Ireland.*  
God, when he gave me strength, to shew withal  
How slight the gift was, hung it in my hair. *Milton.*  
Christ had not only an infinite power to work miracles, but also an equal wisdom to know the just force and measure of every argument, to persuade, and withal to look through and through all the dark corners of the soul of man, and to discern what prevails upon them, and what does not. *South.*  
I cannot, cannot bear; 'tis past; 'tis done:  
Perish this impious, this detested son!  
Perish his fire, and perish I withal,  
And let the house's heir, and the hop'd kingdom fall. *Dryden.*
2. It is sometimes used by writers where we now use with.  
Time brings means to furnish him withal;  
Let him but wait th' occasions as they fall. *Daniel.*  
It is to know what God loves and delights in, and is pleased withal, and would have us do in order to our happiness. *Tillotson.*  
We owe to christianity the discovery of the most perfect rule of life, that ever the world was acquainted withal. *Tillotson.*
- To WITHDRAW. *v. a.* [with and draw; from pið, or piðen, Saxon, against, and draw.]  
1. To take back; to deprive of.  
It is not possible they should observe the one, who from the other withdraw unnecessarily obedience. *Hooker, b. v.*  
Impossible it is that God should withdraw his presence from any thing, because the very substance of God is infinite. *Hooker.*
2. To call away; to make to retire.  
Nauicaa is withdrawn, and a whole nation introduced, for a more general praise of Ulysses. *Broom.*
- To WITHDRAW. *v. n.* To retire; to retreat.  
She from her husband soft withdrew.  
At this excess of courage all amaz'd,  
The foremost of his foes a-while withdrew:  
With such respect in enter'd Rome they gaz'd,  
Who on high chairs the godlike fathers saw. *Dryden.*  
Dumvir has pass'd the noon of life; but cannot withdraw from entertainments, which are pardonable only before that stage of our being. *Tatler, N° 54.*
- WITHDRAWINGROOM. *n. f.* [withdraw and room.] Room behind another room for retirement.  
For an ordinary gentleman, a hall, a great parlour, with a withdrawingroom, with a kitchen, butteries, and other conveniences, is sufficient. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

## WIT

- WITHER. *n. f.*  
1. A willow twig.  
An Irish rebel put up a petition, that he might be hanged in a with, and not a halter, because it had been so used with former rebels. *Bacon.*
2. A band, properly a band of twigs; [preðe signifies a band.]  
These cords and withers will hold men's consciences, when force attends and twists them. *K. Charles.*  
Birch is of use for ox-yokes, hoops, screws, withers for faggots. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*
- To WYTHIER. *v. n.* [wepðerob, Saxon, dry, faded.]  
1. To fade; to grow sapless; to dry up.  
That which is of God we defend, to the uttermost of that ability which he hath given: that which is otherwise, let it wither even in the root from whence it hath sprung. *Hooker.*  
When I have pluck'd thy rose,  
I cannot give it vital growth again;  
It needs must wither.  
It shall wither in all the leaves of her spring. *Shakespeare. Othello.*  
The foul may sooner leave off to subside, than to love; and like the vine, it withers and dies, if it has nothing to embrace. *South's Sermons.*
2. To waste, or pine away.  
Are there so many left of your own family, that you should desire wholly to reduce it, by suffering the last branch of it to wither away before its time. *Temple.*
3. To lose, or want animal moisture.  
Vain men, how vanishing a bliss we crave,  
Now warm in love, now with'ring in the grave. *Dryden.*
- To WYTHIER. *v. a.*  
1. To make to fade.  
The sun is no sooner risen with a burning heat, but it withereth the grass, and the flower thereof falleth. *Jer. i. 11.*
2. To make to shrink, decay, or wrinkle, for want of animal moisture.  
Age cannot wither her, nor custom stale her infinite variety. *Shakespeare's Ant. and Cleopatra.*  
Look how I am bewitch'd; behold, mine arm  
Is, like a blasted sapling, wither'd up. *Shakespeare.*  
What are these,  
So wither'd, and so wild in their attire,  
That look not like th' inhabitants o' th' earth,  
And yet are on't? *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*  
Thy youth, thy strength, thy beauty, which will change  
To wither'd, weak, and grey. *Milton.*  
In Spain our springs, like old men's children be,  
Decay'd and wither'd, from their infancy:  
No kindly showers fall on our barren earth,  
To hatch the seasons in a timely birth. *Dryden.*
- WYTHERNESS. *n. f.* [from wither'd.] The state of being wither'd; marcidness.  
Water them as soon as set, till they have recovered their witherness. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*
- WYTHERRAND. *n. f.* A piece of iron, which is laid under a saddle, about four fingers above the horse's withers, to keep the two pieces of wood tight, that form the bow. *Farrier's Dict.*
- WYTHERS. *n. f.* Is the joining of the shoulder-bones at the bottom of the neck and mane, towards the upper part of the shoulder. *Farrier's Dict.*  
Let the gall'd beast wince;  
We are unwrung in the withers. *Shakespeare.*  
Rather than let your master take long journeys, contrive that the saddle may pinch the beast in his withers. *Swift.*
- WYTHERRUNG. *n. f.* Witherung sometimes is caused by a bite of a horse, or by a saddle being unfit, especially when the bows are too wide; for when they are so, they bruise the flesh against the spines of the second and third vertebrae of the back, which forms that prominence that rises above their shoulders. *Farrier's Dict.*
- To WYTHOLD. *v. a.* [with and hold.] Withheld, or withheld, pret. and part.  
1. To restrain; to keep from action; to hold back.  
That hand, which as no kind of imminent danger could cause at first to withhold itself, so neither have any practices, so many, so bloody, following since, been ever able to make weary. *Hooker, b. iv.*  
Sith mine he is, or free or bound;  
Withhold, O sovereign prince, your hasty hand  
From knitting league with him. *Spenser.*  
The prince  
Would fain have come with me to meet your grace;  
And by his mother was perforce withheld. *Shakespeare.*  
Be careful to withhold  
Your talons from the wretched and the bold:  
Tempt not the brave and needy to despair;  
For though your violence should leave them bare  
(Of gold and silver, swords and darts remain. *Dryden.*  
Volition is an act of the mind, knowingly exerting that dominion it takes itself to have over any part of man, by employing it in, or withholding it from any particular action. *Locke.*
2. To



## WIT

2. To keep back; to refuse.  
What difficulties there are, which as yet *withhold* our assent, till we be further and better satisfied, I hope no indifferent amongst them will scorn or refuse to hear. *Hooker.*  
Soon as Titan 'gan his head exalt,  
And soon again as he his light *withbault*,  
Their wicked engines they against it bent. *Fairy Queen.*  
**WITHHOLDEN.** *part. pass. of withhold.*  
The word keep back, sheweth, that it was a thing formerly due unto God; for we cannot say that any thing is kept back, or *withholden*, that was not due before. *Spelman.*  
**WITHHOLDER.** *n. f.* [from *withhold*] *e* who withholds.  
**WITH'N.** *prep.* [from *within*, Saxon.]  
1. In the inner part of.  
Who then shall blame  
His peffer'd senses to recoil and start,  
When all that is *within* him does condemn  
Itself for being there. *Shakespeare. Macbeth.*  
By this means, not only many helpless persons will be provided for, but a generation of men will be bred up, *within* ourselves, not perverted by any other hopes. *Sprat.*  
'Till this be cur'd by religion, it is as impossible for a man to be happy, that is, pleased and contented *within* himself, as it is for a sick man to be at ease. *Tillotson.*  
The river is afterwards wholly lost *within* the waters of the lake, that one discovers nothing like a stream, till *within* about a quarter of a mile from Geneva. *Addison.*  
2. In the compass of; not beyond; used both of place and time.  
Next day we saw, *within* a kenning before us, thick clouds, which put us in hope of land. *Bacon.*  
A beet-root, and a radish root, which had all their leaves cut close to the roots, *within* six weeks had fair leaves. *Bacon.*  
*Within* some while the king had taken up such liking of his person, that he resolved to make him a masterpiece. *Watson.*  
The invention of arts necessary or useful to human life, hath been *within* the knowledge of men. *Burmet.*  
As to infinite space, a man can no more have a positive idea of the greatest, than he has of the least space. For in this latter, which is more *within* our comprehension, we are capable only of a comparative idea of smallness, which will always be less than any one, whereof we have the positive idea. *Locke.*  
Were every action concluded *within* itself, and drew no consequences after it, we should undoubtedly never err in our choice of good. *Locke.*  
This, with the green hills and naked rocks *within* the neighbourhood, makes the most agreeable confusion. *Addison.*  
Bounding desires *within* the line, which birth and fortune have marked out, is an indispensable duty. *Atterbury.*  
3. Not longer ago than.  
*Within* these five hours Hastings liv'd  
Untainted, unexamined, free at liberty. *Shakespeare.*  
*Within* these three hours, Tullus,  
Alone I fought in your Corioli walls,  
And made what work I pleas'd. *Shakespeare. Coriolanus.*  
4. Into the reach of.  
When on the brink the foaming boar I met,  
The desperate savage rush'd *within* my force,  
And bore me headlong with him down the rock. *Orway.*  
5. In the reach of.  
Secure of outward force, *within* himself  
The danger lies, yet lies *within* his pow'r;  
Against his will he can receive no harm.  
I have suffer'd in your woe;  
Nor shall be wanting ought *within* my pow'r  
For your relief. *Dryden.*  
Though Aurengzebe return a conqueror,  
Both he and she are still *within* my power. *Dryden.*  
6. Into the heart or confidence of.  
When by such insinuations they have once got *within* him, and are able to drive him on from one lewdness to another, no wonder if they rejoice to see him guilty of all villainy. *South.*  
7. Not exceeding.  
Be inform'd how much your husband's revenue amounts to, and be so good a computer, as to keep *within* it. *Swift.*  
8. In the inclosure of.  
No interwoven reeds a garland made,  
To hide his brows *within* the vulgar shade;  
But poplar wreaths around his temples spread. *Addison.*  
Sedentary and *within*-door arts, and delicate manufactures, that require rather the finger than the arm, have a contrariety to a military disposition. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*  
**WITH'N.** *adv.*  
1. In the inner parts; inwardly; internally.  
This is yet the outward, fairest side  
Of our design. *Within* rests more of fear,  
More dread of sad event yet undecy'd. *Daniel.*  
Death thou hast seen  
In his first shape on man; but many shapes  
Of death, and many are the ways that lead  
To his grim cave; all dismal! yet to sense  
More terrible at th' entrance, than *within*. *Milton.*

## WIT

2. In the mind.  
Language seems too low a thing to express your excellence, and our souls are speaking so much *within*, that they despise all foreign conversation. *Dryden's State of Innocence.*  
These, as thy guards from outward harms, are sent;  
Ills from *within* thy reason must prevent. *Dryden.*  
**WITH'NSIDE.** *adv.* [within and side.] In the interior parts.  
The forces for extracting the stone is represented a little open, that the teeth may be better seen *withinside*. *Sharp.*  
**WITHOUT.** *prep.* [from *without*, Saxon.]  
1. Not with.  
Many there are, whose deficiencies have prevented their desires, and made their good motives the wards of their executors, not without miserable success. *Hall.*  
2. In a state of absence from.  
Hast thou much wit, and mirth, and spleen about thee,  
There is no living with thee, nor *without* thee. *Taller.*  
3. In the state of not having.  
The virtuous bezoar is taken from the beast that feedeth upon the mountains; and that *without* virtue, from those that feed in the valleys. *Bacon.*  
Infallibility and inerrableness are assumed and inclosed by the Romish church, *without* any inerrable ground to hold it on. *Ham.*  
If the ideas be not innate, there was a time, when the mind was *without* those principles; and then they will not be innate, but be derived from some other original. *Locke.*  
4. Beyond; not within the compass of.  
Eternity, before the world and after, is *without* our reach; but that little spot of ground that lies betwixt those two great oceans, this we are to cultivate. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*  
5. In the negation, or omission of.  
*Without* the separation of the two monarchies, the most advantageous terms from the French, must end in our destruction. *Addison.*  
6. Not by; not by the use of; not by the help of.  
Excess of diet in costly meats and drinks fetched from beyond the seas, would be avoided: wife men will do it *without* a law; I would there might be a law to restrain fools. *Bacon.*  
7. On the outside of.  
*Without* the gate  
Some drive the cars, and some the couriers rein. *Dryden.*  
8. Not within.  
When the weather hinders me from taking my diversions *without* doors, I frequently make a little party with select friends. *Ad.*  
9. With exemption from.  
The great lords of Ireland informed the king, that the Irish might not be naturalized *without* damage to themselves or the crown. *Daniel's Ireland.*  
Happiness under this view, ev'ry one constantly pursues. Other things acknowledged to be good, he can look upon *without* desire, pass by, and be content *without*. *Locke.*  
**WITHOUT.** *adv.*  
1. Not on the inside.  
Forming trees and shrubs into sundry shapes, is done by moulding them *within*, and cutting them *without*. *Bacon.*  
Wife men use studies; for they teach not their own use; but that is a wisdom *without* them, and above them, won by observation. *Bacon.*  
These were from *without* the growing miseries. *Milton.*  
Having gone as far as they could *without*, they began to observe them *within*. *Crew.*  
2. Out of doors.  
The reception of light into the body of the building, was very prompt from *without*, and from *within*. *Watson.*  
Their doors are barr'd against a bitter shout;  
Snarl, if you please, but you shall snarl *without*. *Dryden.*  
3. Externally; not in the mind.  
I find my love shall be proved no love, *without* I leave to love, being too unfit a vessel in whom so high thoughts should be engraven. *Sidney, b. ii.*  
You will never live to my age, *without* you keep yourselves in breath with exercise, and in heart with joyfulness. *Sidney.*  
**WITHOUTEN.** *prep.* [from *without*, Saxon.] *Without.* Obsolete.  
Her face so fair, as flesh it seem'd not,  
But heavenly portrait of bright angel's hue;  
Clear as the sky, *withouten* blame or blot,  
Through goodly mixture of complexion's dew. *Spenser.*  
To **WITHSTAND.** *v. a.* [with and stand.] To gainstand; to oppose; to resist.  
The violence of sorrow is not at the first to be striven withal, being like a mighty beast, sooner tamed with following, than overthrown by withstanding. *Sidney.*  
The wonderful zeal and fervour wherewith ye have *withstood* the received orders of this church, was the first thing which caused me to enter into consideration, whether every christian man fearing God, stand bound to join with you. *Hooker.*  
It is our frailty that in many things we all do amiss, but a virtue that we would do amiss in nothing, and a testimony of that virtue, that when we pray that what occasion of sin soever do offer itself, we may be strengthened from above to *withstand* it. *Hooker, b. v.*

## WIT

- They soon set sail; nor now the fates *withstand*;  
Their forces trusted with a foreign hand. *Dryden.*  
When Elymas withstood Paul and Barnabas, and when Paul says of Alexander, he hath greatly *withstood* our words, do we think the *withstanding* there was without speaking? *Asterb.*  
**WITHSTANDER.** *n. f.* [from *withstand*.] An opponent; resisting power.  
War may be defined the exercise of violence under sovereign command against *withstanders*; force, authority, and resistance being the essential parts thereof. *Raleigh.*  
**WITHY.** *n. f.* [from *with*, Saxon.] Willow. A tree.  
**WITLESS.** *adj.* [from *wit*.] Wanting understanding.  
Why then should *witless* man so much misween  
That nothing is but that which he hath seen? *Fairy Queen.*  
I have ever lov'd the life remov'd;  
And held in idle price to haunt assemblies,  
Where youth, and cost, and *witless* brav'ry keeps. *Shakespeare.*  
So't pleas'd my destiny,  
Guilty of my sin of going, to think me  
As vain, as *witless*, and as false as they  
Which dwell in court. *Donne.*  
He kept us slaves, by which we fitly prove  
That *witless* pity breedeth fruitless love. *Fairfax.*  
The apple's outward form  
Delectable, the *witless* swain beguiles,  
'Till with a withen mouth and spattering noise  
He tastes the bitter morsel and rejects. *Philips.*  
**WITLING.** *n. f.* [Diminutive of *wit*.] A pretender to wit; a man of petty smartness.  
You have taken off the senseless ridicule, which for many years the *witlings* of the town have turned upon their fathers and mothers. *Addison's Spectator.*  
Those half-learn'd *witlings* num'rous on our isle,  
As half-form'd insects on the banks of Nile.  
A beau and *witling* perith'd in the throng,  
One dy'd in metaphor, and one in song. *Pope.*  
**WITNESS.** *n. f.* [from *wit*, Saxon.]  
1. Testimony; attestation.  
The devil can cite scripture for his purpose;  
An evil soul producing holy *witness*,  
Is like a villain with a smiling cheek;  
A goodly apple rotten at the heart. *Shakespeare.*  
May we, with the warrant of womanhood, and the *witness* of a good conscience, pursue him any further revenge? *Shak.*  
If I bear *witness* of myself, my *witness* is not true. *John.*  
The spirit beareth *witness* with our spirit that we are the children of God. *Rom. viii. 16.*  
Many bare false *witness*, but their *witness* agreed not. *Mar.*  
Nor was long his *witness* unconfirmed. *Milton.*  
Ye moon and stars bear *witness* to the truth!  
His only crime, if friendship can offend,  
Is too much love to his unhappy friend. *Dryden's Æneid.*  
Our senses bear *witness* to the truth of each others report, concerning the existence of sensible things. *Locke.*  
2. One who gives testimony.  
The king's attorney  
Urg'd on examinations, proofs, confessions  
Of divers *witnesses*. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*  
God is *witness* betwixt me and thee. *Gen. xxxi. 50.*  
Thy trial choole  
With me, best *witness* of thy virtue try'd. *Milton.*  
A fat benefice became a crime, and *witness* too against its incumbent. *Decay of Piety.*  
Nor need I speak my deeds, for these you see;  
The sun and day are *witnesses* for me. *Dryden.*  
3. With a **WITNESS.** Effectually; to a great degree, so as to leave some lasting mark or testimony behind. A low phrase.  
Here was a blessing handed out with the first pairs of animals at their creation; and it had effect with a *witness*. *Wood.*  
Now gall is bitter with a *witness*,  
And love is all delight and sweetness. *Pror.*  
To **WITNESS.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To attest.  
There ran a rumour  
Of many worthy fellows that were out,  
Which was to my belief *witness'd* the rather,  
For that I saw the tyrant's power a-foot. *Shakespeare.*  
Hearest thou not how many things they *witness* against thee? *John xxvii. 13.*  
4. Though by the father he were hir'd to this,  
He ne'er could *witness* any touch or kiss. *Donne.*  
These be those discourses of God, whose effects those that live *witness* in themselves; the sensible in their sensible natures, the reasonable in their reasonable souls. *Raleigh.*  
To **WITNESS.** *v. n.* To bear testimony.  
The sea strive with the winds which should be louder,  
and the flouds of the ship with a ghastly noise to them that were in it, *witnessed* that their ruin was the wages of the others contention. *Sidney.*  
Mine eye doth his effigies *witness*,  
Most truly limn'd and living in your face. *Shakespeare.*

## WIT

- Witness* you ever-burning lights above!  
You elements that clip us round about!  
*Witness* that here Iago now doth give  
The execution of his wit, hands and heart,  
To Othello's service. *Shakespeare's Othello.*  
Lorenzo  
Shall *witness* I set forth as soon as you,  
And even but now return'd. *Shakespeare.*  
I *witness* to  
The times that brought them in. *Shakespeare.*  
Another beareth witness of me, and I know that the witness which he *witnesseth* of me is true. *John v. 32.*  
For want of words, or lack of breath,  
*Witness*, when I was worried with thy peels. *Milton.*  
The Americans do acknowledge and speak of the deluge in their continent, as Acolta *witnesseth*, and Laet in the histories of them. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*  
*Witness*, ye heav'ns! I live not by my fault,  
I strove to have deserv'd the death I fought. *Dryden's Æneid.*  
Lord Falkland *witnesses* for me, that in a book there were many subjects that I had thought on for the stage. *Dryden.*  
*Witness* for me ye awful gods,  
I took not arms till urg'd by self-defence,  
The eldest law of nature. *Rowe.*  
**WITNESS.** *interj.* An exclamation signifying that person or thing may attest it.  
**WITSNAPPER.** *n. f.* [from *wit* and *snapper*.] One who affects repartee.  
Go in, firrah; bid them prepare for dinner.—  
—That is done, fir; they have all stomachs.—  
—What a *wit-snapper* are you! *Shakespeare.*  
**WITTED.** *adj.* [from *wit*.] Having wit; as a quick *witted* boy.  
**WITTING.** *n. f.* [from *witty*.] A mean attempt at wit.  
We have a libertine fooling even in his last agonies, with a *witticism* between his teeth, without any regard to sobriety and confidence. *L'Estrange.*  
He is full of conceptions, points of epigram and *witticism*, all which are below the dignity of heroic verse. *Addison.*  
**WITTY.** *adv.* [from *witty*.]  
1. Ingeniously; cunningly; artfully.  
But is there any other beast that lives,  
Who his own harm so *wittily* contrives? *Dryden.*  
2. With flight of imagination.  
In conversation *wittily* pleasant, pleasantly gamefome. *Sidney.*  
The old hermit, that never saw pen and ink, very *wittily* said to a niece of king Gordobuck, that that is, is. *Shakespeare.*  
The obstinate contemners of all helps and arts, such as presuming on their own natural parts, dare deride all diligence, and seem to mock at the terms when they understand not the things; think that way to get off *wittily* with their ignorance. *Ben. Johnson.*  
**WITTINGLY.** *n. f.* [from *witty*.] The quality of being witty.  
No less deserveth his *wittiness* in devising, his pithiness in uttering, his pastoral rudeness and his moral wisdom. *Spenser.*  
**WITTINGLY.** *adv.* [from *witting*, knowing; *pran*, Saxon, to weet or know.] Knowingly; not ignorantly; with knowledge; by design.  
Whatever we work as men, the same we do *wittingly* work and freely; neither are we, according to the manner of natural agents any way so tied, but that it is in our power to leave things we do undone. *Hooker.*  
Withhold revenge, 'tis not my fault,  
Nor *wittingly* have I infring'd my vow. *Shak. Henry VI.*  
During that dreadful siege, every particular accident for brevity I *wittingly* pass over. *Knolles's Hist. of the Turks.*  
He knowingly and *wittingly* brought evil into the world. *More.*  
No forger of lies willingly and *wittingly* furnished out the means of his own detection. *West on the Resurrection.*  
**WITTOL.** *n. f.* [from *wit*, Saxon.] A man who knows the falsehood of his wife and seems contented; a tame cuckold.  
O Mars, for what doth serve thy armed ax?  
To let that wild beast consume in flames  
Thy Venus child. *Sidney.*  
Amannon sounds well; Lucifer well; yet they are the names of fiends; but cuckold, *wittol*, the devil himself hath not such a name. *Shakespeare's Merry Wives of Windsor.*  
The Theban *wittol*, when he once desires  
Jove is his rival, falls to sacrifice. *Cleaveland.*  
**WITTOLLY.** *adj.* [from *wittol*.] Cuckoldly.  
The jealous *wittolly* knave hath masses of money. *Shakespeare.*  
**WITTY.** *adj.* [from *wit*.]  
1. Judicious; ingenious.  
The deep-revolving, *witty* Buckingham  
No more shall be the neighbour to my counsels. *Shakespeare.*  
Thou art beautiful in thy countenance, and *witty* in thy words. *Junius xi. 23.*  
2. Full of imagination.  
Historics make men wise, poets *witty*, the mathematick subtle. *Bacon.*  
Where there is a real stock of wit, yet the *wittiest* sayings will be found in a great measure the issues of chance. *South.*



# WOE

In gentle verse the witty told their flame,  
And grac'd their choicest songs with Emma's name. *Prior.*  
3. Sarcastick; full of taunts.  
Honeycomb, who was so unmercifully witty upon the wo-  
men, has given the ladies ample satisfaction by marrying a  
farmer's daughter. *Addison's Spectator.*  
WITWAL. *n. f.* A bird. *Answer.*  
To WIVE. *v. n.* [from *wife*.] To marry; to take a wife.  
Were she as rough  
As are the swelling Adriatick seas,  
I come to wive it wealthily in Padua. *Shakespeare.*  
The ancient saying is no heresy,  
Hanging and wiving goes by destiny. *Shakespeare.*  
A shop of all qualities that man loves woman for; besides  
that hook of wiving, fairness, which strikes the eye. *Shakespeare.*  
Design or chance makes others wive,  
But nature did this match contrive. *Waller.*  
To WIVE. *v. a.*  
1. To match to a wife.  
She dying gave it me;  
And bid me, when my fate would have me wiv'd,  
To give it her. *Shakespeare's Othello.*  
2. To take for a wife.  
If he have the condition of a saint, and the complexion of  
a devil, I had rather he should thrive me than wive me. *Shakespeare.*  
WIVELY. *adv.* [from *wiver*.] Belonging to a wife.  
Basilus could not abstain from praising Parthenia, as the  
perfect picture of a womanly virtue, and wively faithfulness. *Sid.*  
WIVES. *n. f.* The plural of wife.  
A man of his learning should not so lightly have been car-  
ried away with old wives tales, from approbation of his own  
reason. *Spenser's Ireland.*  
WIZARD. *n. f.* [from *wife*.] A conjurer; an enchanter; a  
he-witch. It had probably at first a laudable meaning.  
Patience, good lady; wizards know their times. *Shakespeare.*  
He hearkens after prophecies and dreams,  
And from the cross-row plucks the letter G;  
And says, a wizard told him that by G  
His issue disinherited should be. *Shakespeare's Richard III.*  
That damn'd wizard, hid in fly disguise,  
For so by certain signs I knew, had met  
Already, ere my best speed could prevent  
The aidless innocent lady his wiv'd prey. *Milton.*  
The prophecies of wizards old  
Increases'd her terror, and her fall foretold. *Waller.*  
The wily wizard must be caught,  
For, unconstrain'd, he nothing tells for nought. *Dryden.*  
WO. *n. f.* [from *wife*.] Grief; sorrow; misery; calamity.  
1. Grief; sorrow; misery; calamity.  
The king is mad; how stiff is my vile sense,  
That I stand up and have ingenious feeling  
Of my huge sorrows! better I were distract;  
So should my thoughts be fever'd from my griefs;  
And woes by wrong imaginations, lose  
The knowledge of themselves. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*  
So many miseries have craz'd my voice,  
That my woe weary'd tongue is still. *Shakespeare.*  
Her rash hand in evil hour,  
Forth reaching to the fruit, Eve pluck'd, the eat:  
Earth felt the wound; and nature from her seat  
Sighing through all her works, gave signs of woe  
That all was lost. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*  
O'er dreary wastes, they weep each other's woe. *Pope.*  
2. It is often used in denunciations, *wo be*; or in exclamations  
of sorrow *wo is*; anciently *wo wurth*; *pa puppy*, Saxon.  
All is but lip wisdom which wants experience: I now, *wo*  
is me, do try what love can do. *Sidney.*  
Wo is my heart;  
That poor soldier, that so richly fought,  
Whose rags sham'd gilded arms; whose naked breast  
Stept before shields of proof, cannot be found. *Shakespeare.*  
Many of our princes, woe the while!  
Lie drown'd and foak'd in mercenary blood. *Shakespeare.*  
Happy are they which have been my friends; and woe to my  
lord chief-justice. *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*  
Howl ye, *wo worth* the day. *Ezek. xxx. 2.*  
Wo be to the shepherds of Israel that do feed themselves. *Ez.*  
Wo is me for my hurt, my wound is grievous. *Jer. x. 19.*  
If God be such a being as I have described, *wo* to the world  
if it were without him: this would be a thousand times great-  
er loss to mankind than the extinguishing of the sun. *Tillotson.*  
Wo to the vanquish'd, woe!  
3. A denunciation of calamity; a curse.  
Can there be a *wo* or curse in all the flocks of vengeance  
equal to the malignity of such a practice; of which one single  
instance could involve all mankind in one universal confusion.  
4. Wo seems in phrases of denunciation or imprecation to be a  
substantive; and in exclamation an adjective, as particularly in  
the following lines.  
Wo are we, fir! you may not live to wear  
All your true followers out. *Shak. Antony and Cleopatra.*

# WOL

5. Wo is used by *Shakespeare* for a stop or cessation; from the  
particle *wo* pronounced by carters to their horses when they  
would have them stop.  
Love's a mighty lord;  
And hath so humbled me, as, I confess,  
There is no *wo* to his correction. *Shakespeare.*  
WOAD. *n. f.* [from *wo*, Saxon.] A plant, which grows in the  
form of a cross; out of whose flower cup rises the point, at  
which afterwards turns to a fruit in the shape of a tongue,  
flat at the edge, gaping two ways, having but one cell, in  
which is contained for the most part one oblong seed; is  
cultivated in England for the use of dyers, who use it for lay-  
ing the foundation of many colours. *Miller.*  
In times of old, when British nymphs were known  
To love no foreign fashions like their own;  
When drefs was monstrous, and fig-leaves the mode,  
And quality put on no paint but woad. *Garth.*  
WOEGONE. *n. f.* [from *wo* and *gone*.] A lost in *wo*; distracted  
in *wo*; overwhelmed with sorrow.  
Such a man, who to himself said  
So dull, so dead in look, so woe-gone,  
Drew Priam's curtain in the dead of night,  
And would have told him half his Troy was burn'd;  
But Priam found the fire, ere he his tongue. *Shakespeare.*  
Tancred he saw his life's joy set at naught,  
So woe-gone was he with pains of love. *Fairfax.*  
WOFT. The obsolete participle passive from *To WAT*.  
A braver choice of dauntless spirits  
Than now the English bottoms have woft,  
Did never float upon the swelling tide. *Shakespeare.*  
WOFUL. *adj.* [from *wo* and *full*.]  
1. Sorrowful; afflicted; mourning.  
The woful Gynecia, to whom rest was no ease, had left her  
loathed lodgings, and gotten herself into the solitary places those  
deserts were full of. *Sidney.*  
How many woful widows left to bow  
To sad disgrace! *Daniel's Civil War.*  
In a tow'r, and never to be loos'd,  
The woful captive kinsmen are inclos'd, *Dryden.*  
2. Calamitous; afflictive.  
3. Wretched; paltzy; sorry.  
What woful stuff this madrigal would be,  
In some star'd hackney-fornetee, or me?  
But let a lord once own the happy lines,  
How the wit brightens! how the style refines! *Pope.*  
WOFULLY. *adv.* [from *woful*.]  
1. Sorrowfully; mournfully.  
2. Wretchedly; in a sense of contempt.  
He who would pass such a judgment upon his condition, as  
shall be confirmed at that great tribunal, from which there  
lies no appeal, will find himself wofully deceived, if he judges  
of his spiritual estate by any of these measures. *South.*  
WOLD. *n. f.* *Wold*, whether singly or jointly, in the names of  
places, signifies a plain open country; from the Saxon *wold*,  
a plain and a place without wood. *Gibson's Camden.*  
Wold and wold with the Saxons signified a ruler or govern-  
ment; from whence *herwald* is a famous governor; *athelwald*  
a noble governor; *herwald*, and by invention *walden*, a gen-  
eral of an army. *Gibson's Camden.*  
WOLF. [from *wo*, Saxon; *wolf*, Dutch.]  
1. A kind of wild dog that devours sheep.  
Advance our waving colours on the walls,  
Refr'd in Orleans from the English wolves. *Shakespeare.*  
No, rather I abjure all roofs, and chuse  
To be a comrade with the wolf and owl,  
Necessity's sharp pinch. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*  
If wolves had at thy gate howl'd that stern time,  
Thou should'st have said, go, porter, turn the key,  
All cruels else subscribe'd. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*  
2. An eating ulcer.  
How dangerous it is in sensible things to use metaphorical ex-  
pressions; and what absurd conceits the vulgar will swallow in  
the literals, an example we have in our profession, who having  
called an eating ulcer by the name of *wolf*, common apprehen-  
sion conceives a reality therein. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*  
WOLFDOG. *n. f.* [from *wolf* and *dog*.]  
1. A dog of a very large breed kept to guard sheep.  
The lunklefs prey, how treach'rous tumblers gain,  
And dauntless wolves shake the lion's mane. *Tickell.*  
2. A dog bred between a dog and wolf.  
WOLFISH. *adj.* [from *wolf*.] Resembling a wolf in qualities  
or form.  
Thy desires  
Are wolfish, bloody, fair'd, and ravenous. *Shakespeare.*  
I have another daughter,  
Who, I am sure, is kind and comfortable;  
When she shall hear this of thee, with her nails  
Shall flea thy wolfish visage. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*  
Nothing more common than those wolfish back-friends in  
all our pretensions. *Le'Esrange.*

# WOM

A pretence of kindness is the universal stale to all base pro-  
jects: all *wolfish* designs walk under sheeps cloathing. *Gov. Ton.*  
WOLFSBANE. *n. f.* [from *wolf* and *bane*.] A poisonous plant; aconite.  
It hath circumscribed roundish divided leaves; the flower  
consists of four leaves, shaped like a monkey's hood: each of  
these flowers are succeeded by three or more pods which con-  
tain several rough seeds: the most part of these species are dead-  
ly poison. *Miller.*  
Wolfsbane is an early flower. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*  
WOLFENBUTTEL. *n. f.* An herb. *Answer.*  
WOLFISH. *adj.* [from *wolf*, of *wolf*; *wolfish* is more proper.]  
Resembling a wolf.  
Why in this *wolfish* gown do I stand here,  
To beg of Hob and Dick. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*  
My people are grown half wild, they would not worry one  
another so in that *wolfish* belline manner else. *Howell.*  
There is a base *wolfish* principle within that is gratified with  
another's misery. *South's Sermons.*  
WOMAN. [from *woman*, Saxon; whence we yet pro-  
nounce *women* in the plural, *women*, *Skinner*.]  
1. The female of the human race.  
That man who hath a tongue is no man,  
If with his tongue he cannot win a woman. *Shakespeare.*  
Thou dotard, thou art *woman-tir'd*, unrooted  
By thy dame Parlet here. *Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.*  
Women are soft, mild, pitiful and flexible;  
Thou stern, obdurate, flinty, rough, remorseless. *Shakespeare.*  
And Abimelech took men-servants and women servants. *Gen.*  
O woman, lovely woman, nature form'd thee  
To temper man: we had been brutes without thee. *Gray.*  
Census a woman once and once a man;  
But ending in the sex she first began. *Dryden's Æn.*  
Women are made as they themselves would choose,  
Too proud to ask, too humble to refuse. *Garth.*  
Women in their nature are much more gay and joyous than  
men; whether it be that their blood is more refined, their  
fibres more delicate, and their animal spirits more light; vi-  
cacity is the gift of women, gravity that of men. *Addison.*  
2. A female attendant on a person of rank.  
I could not personally deliver to her  
What you commanded me; but by her woman  
I sent your message. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*  
To WOMAN. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To make pliant like a  
woman.  
I've felt such quirks of joy and grief,  
That the first face of neither on the start  
Can woman me unto. *Shakespeare.*  
WOMANED. *adj.* [from *woman*.] Accompanied; united with  
a woman.  
I do attend here on the general,  
And think it no addition, nor my wish,  
To have him see me *woman'd*. *Shakespeare's Othello.*  
WOMANHATER. *n. f.* [from *woman* and *bater*.] One that has an  
aversion from the female sex.  
How could it come into your mind,  
To pitch on me of all mankind,  
Against the sex to write a satire;  
And brand me for a *woman-bater*. *Swift.*  
WOMANHOOD. *n. f.* [from *woman*.] The character and col-  
lective qualities of a woman. Obsolete.  
WOMANHEAD. *n. f.* [from *woman*.] Ne in her speech, ne in her haviour,  
Was lightness seen, or loofer vanity,  
But gracious womanhood and gravity. *Fairy Queen.*  
There dwells sweet love and constant chastity,  
Unspotted faith, and comely womanhood,  
Regard of honour, and mild modesty. *Spenser.*  
'Tis present death I beg; and one thing more,  
That womanhood denies my tongue to tell:  
O keep me from their worse than killing lust. *Shakespeare.*  
When my grave is broke up again,  
Some second guest to entertain;  
For graves have learn'd that *womanhead*  
To be more than one a bed. *Donne.*  
WOMANISH. *adj.* [from *woman*.] Suitable to a woman.  
Neither doubt you, because I wear a woman's apparel, I  
will be the more *womanish*; since I assure you there is nothing  
I desire more than fully to prove myself a man. *Sidney.*  
Zelmane making a *womanish* habit to be the armour of her  
boldness, giving up her life to the lips of Philoela, humbly be-  
sought her to keep her speech a while within the paradise of  
her mind. *Sidney.*  
A voice not soft, weak, piping, and *womanish*, but audible,  
strong, and manlike. *Ascham.*  
She then to him these *womanish* words 'gan say,  
For love of me, leave off. *Fairy Queen.*  
Our fathers minds are dead,  
And we are govern'd with our mothers spirits;  
Our yoke and suff'rance shew us *womanish*. *Shakespeare.*  
I do not think he fears death. *Sidney.*  
He never was so *womanish*. *Shakespeare.*  
During his banishment, he was so softened and dejected,  
as he wrote nothing but a few *womanish* epistles. *Bacon.*  
In a sad look or *womanish* complaint. *Denham.*

# WON

I melt to *womanish* tears, and if I stay,  
I find my love my courage will betray. *Dryden.*  
The godlike hero, in his breast  
Disdain'd, or was ashamed to show  
So weak, so *womanish* a woe. *Dryden.*  
To WOMANISE. *v. a.* [from *woman*.] To effeminate; to  
effeminate; to soften. Proper, but not used.  
This effeminate love of a woman doth *womanize* a man. *Sid.*  
WOMANKIND. *n. f.* [from *woman* and *kind*.] The female sex; the  
race of women.  
Mufidorus had over bitterly glanced against the reputation  
of *womankind*. *Sidney.*  
So easy is 't appease the stormy wind  
Of malice, in the calm of pleasant *womankind*. *Fairy Queen.*  
Because thou dost sit on *womankind*, admiring  
Their shape, their colour, and attractive grace,  
None are, thou think'st, but taken with such toys. *Milton.*  
Each inconvenience makes their virtue cold;  
But *womankind* in 'tis is ever bold. *Dryden's Juvenal.*  
Juba might make the proudest of our sex,  
Any of *womankind*, but Marcia, happy. *Addison's Cat.*  
She advanc'd, that *womankind*  
Would by her model form their mind. *Swift.*  
WOMANLY. *adj.* [from *woman*.]  
1. Becoming a woman; suiting a woman; feminine; not mas-  
culine.  
I'm in this earthly world, where to do harm  
Is often laudable; to do good sometime  
Accounted dangerous folly: why then, alas!  
Do I put up that *womanly* defence,  
To say I'd done no harm. *Shakespeare.*  
She brings your froward wives  
As prisoners, to her *womanly* persuasion. *Shakespeare.*  
All will spy in thy face  
A blushing *womanly* discovering grace. *Donne.*  
Rage chokes my words; 'tis *womanly* to weep. *Dryden.*  
Let him be taught to put off all those tender airs, affected  
smiles, and all the enchanting *womanly* behaviour that has made  
him the object of his own admiration. *Arbutnot and Pope.*  
2. Not childish; not girlish.  
Young persons, under a *womanly* age, are often troubled  
with some of the same symptoms. *Arbutnot on Diet.*  
WOMANLY. *adv.* [from *woman*.] In the manner of a woman;  
effeminately.  
WOMB. *n. f.* [from *wamba*, Goth. *pamb*, Sax. *wamb*, Islandick.]  
1. The place of the fetus in the mother.  
When yet he was but tender bodied, and the only son of  
my womb. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*  
New-born children bring not many ideas into the world, ha-  
ving some faint ideas of hunger and thirst which they may have  
felt in the womb. *Locke.*  
Conceiving, as she slept, her fruitful womb  
Swell'd with the founder of immortal Rome. *Addison.*  
2. The place whence anything is produced.  
The earth was form'd, but in the womb as yet  
Of waters, embryo immature involv'd,  
Appear'd not. *Milton.*  
The womb of earth the genial seed receives. *Dryden.*  
To WOMB. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To inclose; to breed in  
secret.  
Not for all the sun sees, or  
The close earth womb, will I break my oath  
To this my fair beloved. *Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.*  
WOMB. *adj.* [from *womb*.] Capacious.  
He'll call you to so hot an answer for it,  
That caves and *wombly* vaultages of France  
Shall chide your trespass, and return your mock,  
In second accent to his ordnance. *Shakespeare's Henry V.*  
WOMEN. Plural of woman.  
Thus it shall befall  
Him who to worth in *women* over-trusts. *Milton.*  
WON. The preterite and participle passive of *win*.  
All these the Parthian,  
From the luxurious kings of Antioch won. *Milton.*  
Against myself I victorious have won,  
And by my fatal absence am undone. *Dryden.*  
My mother is won over to my side, but dares not mention  
me to my father, for fear of provoking him. *Addison's Spectator.*  
To WON. *v. n.* [from *won*, Saxon; *wonen*, German.] To dwell;  
to live; to have abode. Not in use.  
Him fortun'd  
To come where vile Arcadia does *won*. *Fairy Queen.*  
Out of the ground uprose  
As from his lair, the wild beast where he won  
In forest wild. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*  
A people near the northern pole that won;  
Whom Ireland sent from loughes and forests hore. *Fairf.*  
WON. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Dwelling; habitation. Obsolete.  
What secret place, quoth he, can safely hold  
So huge a mass, and hid from heaven's eye;  
Or where hast thou thy won, that so much gold  
Thou can't preserve from wrong and robbery. *Fairy Queen.*



# WON

To WONDER. *v. n.* [pundian, Saxon; wonder, Dutch.] To be struck with admiration; to be pleased or surprised so as to be astonished.

The want of these magazines of victuals I have oftentimes complained of in England, and wondered at in other countries. *Spenser's Ireland.*

His deadly wound was healed: and all the world wondered after the beast. *Rev. xiii. 3.*

No wonder to us, who have conversed with too many strange unparallel'd actions, now to wonder at any thing: wonder is 'from surprise, and surprise ceases upon experience. *South's Sermons.*

King Turnus wonder'd at the fight renew'd. *Dryden.*

Who can wonder that all the sciences have been so overcharged with insignificant and doubtful expressions, capable to make the most quick-sighted very little the more knowing. *Locke.*

I could not sufficiently wonder at the intrepidity of these diminutive mortals, who durst venture to mount and walk upon my body. *Swift.*

WONDER. *n. f.* [pundian, Saxon; wonder, Dutch.]

1. Admiration; astonishment; amazement; surprise caused by something unusual or unexpected.

What is he, whose griefs Bear such an emphasis? whose phrase or sorrow Conjure the wand'ring stars, and makes them stand Like wonder-wounded hearers. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

Wonder causeth astonishment, or an immoveable posture of the body; for in wonder the spirits fly not as in fear, but only settle. *Bacon's Natural History.*

2. Cause of wonder; a strange thing; something more or greater than can be expected.

The Cornish wonder-gatherer describeth the fame. *Cæsar.*

Great effects come of industry in civil business; and to try things oft, and never to give over, doth wonders. *Bacon.*

Lo, a wonder strange! Of every beast, and bird, and insect small Came sevens, and pairs. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

What woman will you find, Though of this age the wonder and the fame, On whom his leisure will vouchsafe an eye Of fond desire? *Milton's Paradise Regain'd.*

No wonder sleep from careful lovers flies, To bathe himself in Saccarissa's eyes; As fair Astrea once from earth to heav'n, By strife and loud impiety was driven. *Waller.*

Drawn for your prince, that sword could wonders do: The better cause makes mine the sharper now. *Waller.*

3. Any thing mentioned with wonder.

There Babylon the wonder of all tongues. *Milton.*

Ample souls among mankind have arrived at that prodigious extent of knowledge which renders them the wonder and glory of the nation where they live. *Watts.*

WONDERFUL. *adj.* [wonder and full] Admirable; strange; astonishing.

I uttered that which I understood not, things too wonderful for me which I knew not. *Job xlii. 3.*

Strange Hath been the cause, and wonderful to hear. *Milton.*

All this is very wonderful, Shakespeare multiplies miracle upon miracle to bring about the same event in the play, which chance with more propriety performs in the novel. *Shak. Illust.*

WONDERFUL. *adv.* To a wonderful degree. Improperly used.

The house which I am about to build shall be wonderful great. *2 Chron. ii. 9.*

WONDERFULLY. *adv.* [from wonderful] In a wonderful manner; to a wonderful degree.

He was much made on by the pope, who knowing himself to be unprofitable to the Christian world, was wonderfully glad to hear that there were such echoes of him founding in remote parts. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

There is something wonderfully divine in the airs of this picture. *Addison's Italy.*

WONDERMENT. *n. f.* [from wonder.] Astonishment; amazement. Not in use, except in low language.

When my pen would write her titles true, It ravish'd is with fancy's wonderment. *Spenser.*

Those things which I here set down, do naturally take the sense, and not respect petty wonderments. *Bacon.*

The neighbours made a wonderment of it, and asked him what he meant. *L'Estrange.*

WONDERSTRUCK. *adj.* [wonder and strike.] Amazed.

Acanus, wonderstruck to see That image of his filial piety. *Dryden's Æneid.*

WONDEROUS. *adj.* [This is contracted from wonderful, of wonder.]

1. Admirable; marvellous; strange; surprising.

The credit of whose virtue rest with thee; Wonderous indeed, if cause of such effects. *Milton.*

In such charities she pass'd the day; 'Twas wondrous how she found an hour to pray. *Dryden.*

Researches into the springs of natural bodies, and their mo-

# WOO

tions, should awaken us to admire the wondrous wisdom of our Creator in all the works of nature. *Watts.*

2. [Wondrous is barbarously used for an adverb.] In a strange degree.

From that part where Moses remembereth the giants, begotten by the sons of good men upon the daughters of the wicked; did they steal those wondrous great acts of their ancient kings and powerful giants. *Ruler's.*

To shun th' allurements is not hard To minds resolv'd, forewarn'd and well-prepar'd; But wondrous difficult, when once beset, To struggle through the straits, and break th' involving net. *Dryden.*

You are so beautiful, So wondrous fair, you justify rebellion, Sylphs, yet mindful of their ancient race, Are, as when women, wondrous fond of place. *Pope.*

WONDEROUSLY. *adv.* [from wondrous.] To a strange degree.

My lord led wondrously to discontent. *Shakespeare.*

This made Proserpina Make to them the greater speed, For fear that they too much should bleed, Which wondrously her troubled. *Drayton.*

Such doctrines in the pigeon house were taught: You need not ask how wondrously they wrought. *Dryden.*

Of injur'd fame, and mighty wrongs receiv'd, Cloe complains, and wondrously's aggrieved. *Granville.*

To WONT. } *v. n.* [Preterite and participle wunt; punian, To be WONT. } Saxon; gewonnen, Dutch.] To be accustomed; to use; to be used.

A yearly solemn feast the wont to make The day that first doth lead the year around. *Fairy Queen.*

Through power of that, his cunning thievers He wont to work, that none the fame espies. *Hobbes.*

Jason the Thessalian was wont to say, that some things must be done unjustly, that many things may be done justly. *Bacon.*

I this night have dream'd; If dream'd, not as I oft am wont, of thee, But of offence and trouble. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

The eagle's fate and mine are one, Which on the shaft that made him die Epy'd a feather of his own, Wherewith he wont to soar so high. *Waller.*

A mother was wont always to indulge her daughters, when any of them desired squirrels or birds, but then they must keep them well. *Locke.*

Another sort of sophism is wont to be called an imperfect enumeration or false induction, when from a few experiments men infer general theorems. *Watts's Logic.*

WONT. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Custom; habit; use. Out of use.

Passing their time according to their wont, they waited for the coming of Phalaris. *Sidney.*

Things natural in that regard forget their ordinary natural wont, that which is heavy mounting sometime upwards of its own accord. *Hobbes.*

'Tis not his wont to be the hindmost man, Whate'er occasion keeps him from us now. *Shakespeare.*

They are by sudden alarm or watchword to be called out to their military motions under fly or covert, according to the season, as was the Roman wont. *Milton.*

WONT. A contraction of will not.

WONTED. *part. adj.* [from the verb.] Accustomed; used; usual.

Her champion stout, to aid his friend, Again his wonted weapon proved. *Fairy Queen.*

So pray'd they, innocent, and to their thoughts Firm peace recover'd soon and wonted calm. *Milton.*

The pond-frog would fain have gotten the other frog over; but she was wonted to the place, and would not remove. *L'Estrange.*

Who have no house, sit round where once it was, And with full eyes each wunted room require; Haunting the yet warm ashes of the place, As murder'd men walk where they did expire. *Dryden.*

WONTEDNESS. *n. f.* [from wonted.] State of being accustomed to. Not in use.

Did I see any thing more of Christ in those that pretend to other modes of government, I might suspect my judgment biased with prejudice or wontedness of opinion. *King Charles.*

WONTLESS. *adj.* [from wont.] Unaccustomed; unusual.

Whither, love, wilt thou now carry me? What wuntless fury do't thou now inspire Into my feeble breast, when full of thee? *Spenser.*

To Woo. *v. a.* [apogon, courted, Saxon.] To court; to sue for love.

We cannot fight for love, as men may do; We should be woo'd, and were not made to woo. *Shakespeare.*

Some lay in dead mens skulls; and in those holes Where eyes did once inhabit, there were crept, As 'twere in scorn of eyes, reflecting gems; That woo'd to the slimy bottom of the deep, And mock'd the dead bones that lay scatter'd by. *Shakespeare.*

# WOO

Fancies and notions he pursues, Which ne'er had being but in thought: Each like the Grecian artist wooes The image he himself has wrought. *Prior.*

My proud rival wooes Another partner to his throne and bed. *Philips's Distress Mother.*

Oh, stretch thy reign, fair peace! from shore to shore, Till conquest cease, and slavery be no more; Till the freed Indians in their native groves Reap their own fruits, and woo their fable loves. *Pope.*

2. To court solicitously; to invite with importunity.

Yet can the love a foreign emperor, Whom of great worth and pow'r the hearts to be; If she be woo'd but by ambassador, Or but his letters or his pictures see: So while the virgin soul on earth doth stay, She woo'd and tempted is ten thousand ways 'By these great pow'rs, which on the earth bear sway, The wisdom of the world, wealth, pleasure, praise. *Davies.*

Sweet bird that shun'st the noise of folly, Most musical, most melancholy! Thee, chauntress oft the woods among, I woo to hear thy even-song. *Milton.*

To Woo. *v. n.* To court; to make love.

With pomp, and trains, and in a crowd they woo, When true felicity is but in two. *Dryden.*

WOOD. *adj.* [woods, Gothic; pob, Saxon; wood, Dutch.] Mad; furious; raging. Obsolete.

Winds do rage, as winds were wood, And cause spring tides to raise great flood. *Tusser.*

Coal-black steeds yborn of hellish brood, That on their rusty bits did champ as they were wood. *Fairy Queen.*

Calm the tempest of his passion wood; The banks are overflown, when stopp'd is the flood. *Fair Q.*

Wood. *n. f.* [pube, Saxon; wood, Dutch.]

1. A large and thick plantation of trees.

The wood-born people fall before her fiat, And worship her as goddesses of the wood. *Fairy Queen.*

St. Valentine is past: Begin these wood-birds but to couple now? *Shakespeare.*

The woods are ruthless, dreadful, deaf and dull: There speak and strike. *Shakespeare's Titus and Andronicus.*

Light thickens, and the crow Makes wing to the rocky wood. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

Hecate, when she gave to rule the woods, Then led me trembling through those dire abodes. *Dryden.*

2. The substance of trees; timber.

Balm his foul head with warm distilled waters, And burn sweet wood to make the lodging sweet. *Shakespeare.*

The cavity of the tin plate was filled with a melted cement, made of pitch, rosin, and wood-ashes, well incorporated. *Boyle.*

Having filled it about five inches with thoroughly kindled wood-coals, we let it down into the glass. *Boyle.*

Of long growth there stood A laurel's trunk, a venerable wood. *Dryden's Æneid.*

The soft wood turners use commonly. *Moxon.*

The size of faggots and wood-stacks differs in most countries. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

Herrings must be smoked with wood. *Child.*

WOODA'NEMONE. *n. f.* A plant.

WOODBIND. } *n. f.* [pubbin, Saxon.] Honeyfuckle.

WOODBINE. } Beatrice, e'en now Couch'd in the woodbind coverture. *Shakespeare.*

The nymphs of the mountains would be drawn, upon their heads garlands of woodbine and wild roses. *Peacocks.*

WOODCOCK. *n. f.* [pubucoc, Saxon.] A bird of passage with a long bill; his food is not known. It is a word ludicrously used for a dunce.

He hath bid me to a calve's head and a capon; shall I not find a woodcock too. *Shakespeare.*

Soon as in doubtful day the woodcock flies, Her cleanly pall the pretty housewife bears. *Gay.*

WOODDED. *adj.* [from wood.] Supplied with wood.

The lord struts have been possessed of a very great landed estate, well-conditioned, wooded and watered. *Arbutnot.*

WOODDRINK. *n. f.* Decoction or infusion of medicinal woods, as cassiafras.

The drinking elder-wine or wooddrinks are very useful. *Flower on the Humours.*

WOODEN. *adj.* [from wood.]

1. Lignous; made of wood; timber.

Like a strutting player, whose conceit Lies in his hamstring, he doth think it rich To hear the wooden dialogue and found 'Twixt his stretch'd foot and the cauldridge. *Shakespeare.*

They used to vault or leap up; and therefore they had wooden-horses in their houths and abroad. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

# WOO

Prefs'd with the burden, Cæneus pants for breath; And on his shoulders bears the wooden death. *Dryden.*

The haberdasher stole off his hat that hung upon a wooden peg. *Addison's Spectator.*

2. Clumsy; awkward.

I'll win this lady Margaret: for whom? Why, for my king: tush, that's a wooden thing. *Shakespeare.*

When a bold man is out of countenance, he makes a very wooden figure on it. *Collier of Confidence.*

WOODFRETTER. *n. f.* [teret, Lat.] An insect; a Woodworm. *Ainsworth.*

WOODHOLE. *n. f.* [wood and hole.] Place where wood is laid up.

What should I do? or whither turn? amaz'd, Confounded to the dark recess I fly, Of woodbores. *Philips.*

WOODLAND. *n. f.* [wood and land.] Woods; ground covered with woods.

This houthold beast, that us'd the woodland grounds, Was view'd at first by the young hero's hounds, As down the stream he swam. *Dryden's Æneid.*

He that rides post through a country, may, from the transient view, tell how in general the parts lie; here a morass, and there a river, woodland in one part, and savanas in another. *Locke.*

By her awak'd, the woodland choir To hail the common god prepares; And tempts me to refuse the lyre, Soft warbling to the vernal airs. *Penton's Ode to Lord Gower.*

Here hills and vales, the woodland and the plain, Here earth and water seems to strive again. *Pope.*

WOODLARK. *n. f.* A melodious sort of wild lark.

WOODLOUSE. *n. f.* [wood and louse.] An insect.

The millipedes or woodlouse is a small insect of an oblong figure, about half an inch in length, and a fifth of an inch in breadth; of a dark blueish or livid grey colour, and having its back convex or rounded: notwithstanding the appellation of millipedes, it has only fourteen pair of short legs; it is a very swift runner, but it can occasionally roll itself up into the form of a ball, which it frequently does, and suffers itself to be taken. They are found in great plenty under old logs of wood or large stones, or between the bark and wood of decayed trees. Millipedes are aperiens, attenuant, and detergent; and the best way of taking them is swallowing them alive, which is easily and conveniently done; and they are immediately destroyed on falling into the stomach. *Hill's Materia Medica.*

Wrap thyself up like a woodlouse, and dream revenge. *Congreve.*

There is an insect they call a woodlouse, That folds up itself in itself, for a house, As round as a ball, without head, without tail, Inclos'd cap-a-pe in a strong coat of mail. *Swift.*

WOODMAN. *n. f.* [wood and man.] A sportsman; a hunter.

Their cry being composed of so well sorted mouths, that any man would perceive therein some kind of proportion, but the skilful woodmen did find a musick. *Sidney.*

The duke is a better woodman than thou takest him for. *Shakespeare.*

This is some one like us night-founded here, Or else some neighbour woodman. *Milton.*

So when the woodman's toil her cave surrounds, And with the hunter's cry the grove resounds, With grief and rage the mother-lion stung, Fearless herself, yet trembles for her young. *Pope.*

WOODMONGER. *n. f.* [wood and monger.] A woodfeller.

WOODNOTE. *n. f.* Wild musick.

Then to the well-trod stage anon, If Johnson's learned sock be on, Or sweetest Shakespeare, fancy's child, Warble his native woodnotes wild. *Milton.*

WOODNYMPH. [wood and nymph.] Dryad.

Soft the withdrew, and like a woodnymph light, Oread, or Dryad, or of Delia's train, Betook her to the groves. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

By dimpled brook and fountain brim, The woodnymphs, deck'd with daisies trim, Their merry wakes and pastimes keep. *Milton.*

WOODOFFERING. *n. f.* Wood burnt on the altar.

We cast the lots for the woodoffering. *Neb. x. 34.*

WOODPECKER. *n. f.* [wood and peck; picus martius, Lat.] A bird.

The structure of the tongue of the woodpecker is very singular, whether we look at its great length, its bones and muscles, its incompassing parts of the neck and head, the better to exert itself in length, and, again, to retract it into its cell; and lastly, whether we look at its sharp, horny, bearded point, and the gluey matter at the end of it, the better to stab and draw little maggots out of wood. *Derham's Physico-theology.*

WOODPIGEON or Woodcote. *n. f.* A wild pigeon. *Ainsworth.*

WOODROSE. *n. f.* An herb.



# W O O

**WOOLSARE**. *n. f.*  
The froth called *woolfare*, being like a kind of spittle, is found upon herbs, as lavender and sage. *Bacon.*

**WOOLSEERE**. *n. f.* [*wool* and *seer*.] The time when there is no sap in the tree.  
From May to October leave cropping, for why,  
In *woolseere*, whatsoever thou croppest shall die. *Tusser.*

**WOOLSORREL**. *n. f.* [*wool*, Latin.] A plant.  
The characters are: it hath a bell-shaped flower, consisting of one leaf, having its brim wide expanded, and cut into several divisions: the pointal, which rises from the flowercup, becomes an oblong membranous fruit, divided into feminal cells, opening outward from the base to the top, and inclosing seeds, which often start from their lodges, by reason of the elastic force of the membrane which involves them. *Miller.*

**WOOLDWARD**. *n. f.* [*wool* and *ward*.] A forester.

**WOOLLY**. *adj.* [*from wool*.]  
1. Abounding with wool.  
Thou hast led me up  
A *woolly* mountain, whose high top was plain. *Milton.*  
Oft in glimmering bow'rs and glades  
He met her, and in secret shades  
Of *woody* Ida's inmost grove. *Milton.*  
Four times ten days I've pass'd  
Wandering this *woody* maze, and human food  
Nor tasted, nor had appetite. *Milton's Paradise Regain'd.*  
Diana's *woody* realms he next invades,  
And, crosses through the consecrated shades, *Addison.*

2. Ligneous; consisting of wood.  
In the *woody* parts of plants, which are their bones, the principles are so compounded as to make them flexible without joints, and also elastic.  
Herbs are those plants whose stalks are soft, and have nothing *woody* in them, as grass and hemlock. *Locke.*

3. Relating to woods.  
With the *woody* nymphs when she did play. *Fairy Queen.*  
All the satyrs scorn their *woody* kind,  
And henceforth nothing fair but her on earth they find. *Fairy Queen.*

**WOOLER**. *n. f.* [*from wool*.] One who courts a woman.  
The *woolers* most are toucht in this offence,  
To whom are dangers great and imminent. *Chapman.*  
Aristippus said, that those that studied particular sciences, and neglected philosophy, were like Penelope's *woolers*, that made love to the waiting woman. *Bacon's Apophthegms.*  
Usurping *woolers* felt his thund'ring sword,  
And willing nations knew their native lord. *Creetch.*

**WOOLF**. *n. f.* [*from wool*.]  
1. The set of threads that crosses the warp; the weft.  
The placing of the tangible parts in length or transverse, as in the warp and the *woof* of textile, is more inward or more outward. *Bacon's Natural History.*

2. Texture; cloth.  
A vest of purple flow'd,  
Iris had dipp'd the *woof*. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*  
I must put off  
These my sky-robcs, spun out of Iris' *woof*. *Milton.*  
To spread the pall beneath the regal chair,  
Of softest *woof*, is bright Alcippe's care. *Pope's Odyssey.*

**WOOLINGLY**. *adv.* [*from wooling*.] Pleasingly; so as to invite stay.  
The temple-haunting martlet does approve,  
By his lov'd mansionry, that heaven's breath  
Smells *woolingly* here. *Shaksp. King Lear.*

**WOOL**. *n. f.* [*pul*, Saxon; *woollen*, Dutch.]  
1. The fleece of sheep; that which is woven into cloth.  
Bale-minded wretches, for respect of gain, some paultry *wool* may yield you, to let so much time pass without knowing perfectly her estate. *Sidney.*  
A gown made of the finest *wool*,  
Which from our pretty lambs we pull;  
Fair lined flippers for the cold,  
With buckles of the purest gold. *Raleigh.*  
Concerning their complaint for price of *wool*, he would give order that his commissioners should cause clothiers to take *wool*, paying only two parts of the price. *Hayward.*  
Struthium is a root used by the *wool*-dressers. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Any short thick hair.  
In the cauldron boil and bake;  
Wool of batt and tongue of dog. *Shaksp. Macbeth.*

**WOOLFEL**. *n. f.* [*wool* and *fell*.] Skin not stripped of the wool.  
Wool and *woolfels* were ever of little value in this kingdom. *Davies on Ireland.*

**WOOLLEN**. *adj.* [*from wool*.] Made of wool not finely dressed, and thence used likewise for any thing coarse.  
I was wont  
To call them *woollen* vassals, things created  
To buy and sell with groats. *Shaksp. Coriolanus.*  
I could not endure a husband with a beard on his face: I had rather lye in *woollen*. *Shaksp. Much Ado about Nothing.*  
Woollen cloth will tenter, linen scarcely. *Bacon.*

# W O R

At dawn of day our general cleft his pate,  
Spite of his *woollen* night-cap. *Dryden.*

**WOOLLEN**. *n. f.* Cloth made of wool.  
His breeches were of rugged *woollen*,  
And had been at the siege of Bullen. *Hadibras.*  
Odious! in *woollen*! 'twould a faint provoke!  
No, let a charming chintz and Brussels lace  
Wrap my cold limbs and shade my lifeless face.  
He is a bel-esprit and a *woollen* draper. *Pope, Swift.*

**WOOLPACK**. *n. f.* [*wool*, pack, and sack.]  
**WOOLSACK**. *n. f.* [*wool*, sack, and sack.]  
1. A bag of wool; a bundle of wool.  
2. The seat of the judges in the house of lords.  
At bar abusive, on the bench unable,  
Knave on the *woolsack*, sop at council-table. *Dryden.*

3. Any thing bulky without weight.  
Chaos of presbytery, where laymen guide  
With the tame *woolpack* clergy by their side. *Cleveland.*

**WOOLWARD**. *adv.* [*wool* and *ward*.] In wool.  
I have no shirt: I go *woolward* for penance. *Shakspere.*

**WOOLLY**. *adj.* [*from wool*.]  
1. Consisting of wool; clothed with wool.  
When the work of generation was  
Between these *woolly* breeders,  
The skillful shepherd peel'd me certain wands. *Shakspere.*  
Some few, by temperance taught, approaching slow,  
To distant fate by easy journeys go:  
Gently they lay 'em down, as evening sheep  
On their own *woolly* fleeces softly sleep. *Dryden.*

2. Resembling wool.  
What signifies  
My fleece of *woolly* hair, that now uncurls? *Shakspere.*  
Nothing profits more  
Than frequent snows: O may'st thou often see  
Thy furrows whiten'd by the *woolly* rain,  
Nutritious! *J. Philips.*

**WORD**. *n. f.* [*pony*, Saxon; *word*, Dutch.]  
1. A single part of speech.  
If you speak three *words*, it will three times report you the three words. *Bacon.*  
As conceptions are the images of things to the mind within itself, so are *words* or names the marks of those conceptions to the minds of them we converse with. *South's Sermons.*  
Amongst men who confound their ideas with *words*, there must be endless disputes, wrangling, and jargon. *Locke.*  
Each wight who reads not, and but scans and spells,  
Each *word* catcher that lives on syllables. *Pope.*

2. A short discourse.  
Shall I vouchsafe your worship a *word* or two?  
—T'wo thousand, and I'll vouchsafe thee the hearing. *Shak.*  
A *word*, Lucilius,  
How he receiv'd you. *Shaksp. Julius Caesar.*  
A friend who shall own thee in thy lowest condition, answer all thy wants, and in a *word*, never leave thee. *South.*  
In a *word*, the Gospel describes God to us in all respects such a one as we would wish him to be. *Tilletson.*

3. Talk; discourse.  
Why should calamity be full of *words*?  
—Windy attorneys to their client woes!  
Let them have scope, though what they do impart  
Help nothing else, yet they do ease the heart. *Shak. R. III.*  
If you dislike the play,  
Pray make no *words* on't 'till the second day,  
Or third be past; for we would have you know it.  
The loss will fall on us, not on the poet. *Denham.*  
Cease this contention: be thy *words* severe,  
Sharp as he merits; but the sword forbear. *Dryden.*  
If *words* are sometimes to be used, they ought to be grave, kind, and sober, representing the ill, or unbecomingness of the faults. *Locke.*  
If I appear a little *word*-bound in my first solutions, I hope it will be imputed to the long diffuse of speech. *Spektor.*

4. Dispute; verbal contention.  
In argument upon a case,  
Some *words* there grew 'twixt Somerset and me. *Shaksp.*

5. Language.  
Found you no displeasure by *word* or countenance? *Shaksp.*  
I'll write thee a challenge, or I'll deliver thy indignation to him by *word* of mouth. *Shaksp. Twelfth Night.*  
He commanded the men to be ranged in battalions, and rid to every squadron, giving them such *words* as were proper to the occasion. *Clarendon.*  
An easy way, by *word* of mouth communicated to me. *Boyle.*

6. Promise.  
Obey thy parents, keep thy *word* justly, swear not. *Shaksp.*  
I take your princely *word* for these redresses.  
—I give it you, and will maintain my *word*. *Shak. H. IV.*  
The duke shall wield his conquering sword,  
The king shall pass his honest *word*. *Dryden.*

7. Signal; token.  
Every soldier, kill his prisoners;  
Give the *word* through. *Shak. Henry V.*

8. Account;

# W O R

8. Account; tidings; message.  
Bring me *word* thither  
How the world goes, that to the pace of it  
I may spur on my journey. *Shaksp. Coriolanus.*  
Why should the write to Edmund? Might not you  
Transport her purposes by *word*? *Shaksp. King Lear.*  
Two optick nerves the ties,  
Like spectacles across the eyes;  
By which the spirits bring her *word*,  
Whene'er the balls are fix'd or stirr'd. *Prior.*

9. Declaration.  
I know you brave, and take you at your *word*;  
That present service which you vaunt, afford. *Dryden.*

10. Affirmation.  
Every person has enough to do to work out his own salvation; which, if we will take the apostle's *word*, is to be done with fear and trembling. *Decay of Piety.*  
I desire not the reader should take my *word*, and therefore I will set two of their discourses in the same light for every man to judge. *Dryden.*

11. Scripture; word of God.  
They say this church of England neither hath the *word* purely preached, nor the sacraments sincerely ministr'd. *Whig.*

12. The second person of the ever adorable Trinity. A scripture term.  
Thou my *Word*, begotten son, by thee  
This I perform. *Milton.*

To **WORD**. *v. n.* [*from the noun*.] To dispute.  
He that defends not to *word* it with a shrew, does worse than beat her. *L'Estrange.*

To **WORD**. *v. a.* To express in proper words.  
Let us blacken him what we can, said Harrison of the blessed king, upon the *wording* and drawing up his charge against approaching trial. *South's Sermons.*  
Whether I have improved these fables or no, in the *wording* or meaning of them, the book must stand or fall to itself. *L'Estr.*  
The apology for the king is the same, but *worded* with greater deference to that great prince. *Addison.*

**WORDY**. *adj.* [*from word*.] Verbose; full of words.  
Phocion, beholding a *wordy* orator, while he was making a magnificent speech full of vain promises, said, I now fix my eyes upon a cypress-tree: it has all the pomp imaginable in its branches, leaves, and height; but it bears no fruit. *Spektor.*  
We need not lavish hours in *wordy* periods,  
As do the Romans, ere they dare to fight. *Philips's Briton.*  
Intemperate rage, a *wordy* war, began. *Pope.*

**WORDE**. The preterite of *wear*.  
This on his helmet wore a lady's glove,  
And that a sleeve embroider'd by his love. *Dryden.*  
My wife, the kindest, dearest, and the truest  
That ever wore the name. *Rose's Royal Convert.*

To **WORK**. *v. n.* pret. *work'd*, or *wrought*. [*peopcan*, Saxon; *werken*, Dutch.]  
1. To labour; to travail; to toil.  
Good Kent, how shall I live and work  
To match thy goodness? Life will be too short. *Shaksp.*  
Go and *work*; for no tiraw shall be given you. *Ex. v. 18.*  
Whether we *work* or play, or sleep or wake,  
Our life doth pass, and with time's wings doth fly. *Davies.*

2. To be in action; to be in motion.  
Glory grows guilty of detected crimes,  
When for fame's fake  
We bend to that the *working* of the heart. *Shakspere.*  
In Morat your hopes a crown design'd,  
And all the woman *work'd* within your mind. *Dryden.*

3. To act; to carry on operations.  
May be the Lord will *work* for us. *1 Sa. xiv. 6.*  
Our better part remains  
To *work* in close design. *Milton.*

4. To act as a manufacturer.  
They that *work* in fine flax. *Jf. xix. 9.*

5. To ferment.  
Into wine and strong beer put some like substances, while they *work*, which may make them fume and inflame less. *Bac.*  
Try the force of imagination upon staying the *working* of beer, when the barm is put in. *Bacon.*  
If in the wort of beer, while it *worketh*, before it be tunned, the burrage be often changed with fresh, it will make a sovereign drink for melancholy. *Bacon's Natural History.*

6. To operate; to have effect.  
With some other business put the king  
From these sad thoughts that *work* too much upon him. *Shak.*  
All things *work* together for good to them that love God. *Rom. viii. 28.*  
Gravity *worketh* weakly, both far from the earth, and also within the earth. *Bacon.*  
Although the same tribute laid by consent, or by imposing, be all one to the purse, yet it *works* diversely on the courage: no people overcharged with tribute is fit for empire. *Bacon.*  
These positive undertakings *wrought* upon many to think that this opportunity should not be lost. *Clarendon.*

# W O R

Nor number, nor example with him *wrought*  
To swerve from truth, or change his constant mind. *Milton.*  
We see the *workings* of gratitude in the Israelites. *South.*  
Objects of pity, when the cause is new,  
Would *work* too fiercely on the giddy crowd. *Dryden.*  
Poison will *work* against the stars: beware,  
For ev'ry meal an antidote prepare. *Dryd. jun. Funeral.*  
When this reverence begins to *work* in him, next consider his temper of mind. *Locke.*  
This *work* wrought upon the child, that afterwards he desired to be taught. *Locke.*  
Humours and manners *work* more in the meaner sort than with the nobility. *Addison on Italy.*  
The ibibaboca is a foot round, and three yards and a half long: his colours are white, black, and red: of all serpents his bite is the most pernicious, yet *worketh* the slowest. *Grew.*

7. To obtain by diligence.  
Without the king's assent  
You *wrought* to be a legate. *Shaksp. Henry VIII.*  
He hath *wrought* with God this day. *1 Sa. xiv. 45.*

8. To act internally; to operate as a purge, or other physick.  
*Work* on,  
My medicine, *work*! thus credulous fools are caught. *Shak.*  
I should have doubted the operations of antimony, where such a potion could not *work*. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*  
It is benign, nor far from the nature of aliment, into which, upon defect of *working*, it is oft times converted. *Brown.*  
Most purges heat a little; and all of them *work* best, that is, cause the blood to do, as do fermenting liquors, in warm weather, or in a warm room. *Grew's Cephel.*

9. To act as an object.  
Let it be pain of body, or distress of mind, there's matter yet left for philosophy and constancy to *work* upon. *L'Estr.*  
Natural philosophy has sensible objects to *work* upon; but then it often puzzles the reader with the intricacy of its notions. *Addison.*  
The predictions Bickerstaff published, relating to his death, too much affected and *worked* on his imagination. *Swift.*

10. To make way.  
Body shall up to spirit *work*. *Milton.*  
Who would trust chance, since all men have the seeds  
Of good and ill, which should *work* upward first? *Dryden.*

11. To be tossed or agitated.  
Vex'd by wintry storms, Benacus raves,  
Confus'd with *working* sands and rolling waves. *Addison.*

To **WORK**. *v. a.*  
1. To make by degrees.  
Sidelong he *works* his way.  
Through winds, and waves, and storms he *works* his way,  
Impatient for the battle: one day more  
Will set the victor thundering at our gates. *Addison.*

2. To labour; to manufacture.  
He could have told them of two or three gold mines, and a silver mine, and given the reason why they forbore to *work* them at that time, and when they left off from *working* them. *Raleigh's Apology.*  
The chaos, by the Divine Power, was *wrought* from one form into another, 'till it settled into an habitable earth. *Burn.*  
This mint is to *work* off part of the metals found in the neighbouring mountains. *Addison.*  
The young men acknowledged in love-letters, sealed with a particular wax, with certain enchanting words *wrought* upon the seals, that they died for her. *Tatler.*  
They now begin to *work* the wondrous frame, *Blackmore.*  
To shape the parts, and raise the vital flame. *Blackmore.*  
The industry of the people *works* up all their native commodities to the last degree of manufacture. *Swift.*

3. To bring by action into any state.  
So the pure limpid stream, when foul with stains  
Of rushing torrents and descending rains,  
*Works* itself clear, and, as it runs, refines,  
'Till by degrees the floating mirror shines. *Addison's Cato.*

4. To influence by successive impulses.  
If you would *work* any man, know his nature and fashions,  
and so lead him. *Bacon.*  
To hasten his destruction, come yourself,  
And *work* your royal father to his ruin. *A. Philips.*

5. To produce; to effect.  
Fly the dreadful war,  
That in thyself thy lesser parts do move,  
Outrageous anger, and woe-working jar. *Fairy Queen.*  
Love *worketh* no ill to his neighbour. *Rom. xiii. 10.*  
Our light affliction for a moment *worketh* for us a far more eternal weight of glory. *2 Cor. iv. 18.*  
We might *work* any effect, not holpen by the co-operation of spirits, but only by the unity of nature. *Bacon.*  
Moisture, although it doth not pass through bodies without communication of some substance, as heat and cold do, yet it *worketh* effects by qualifying of the heat and cold. *Bacon.*  
Such power, being above all that the understanding of man can conceive, may well *work* such wonders. *Drummond.*  
God.



WOR

God, only wife, to punish pride of wit,  
Among mens wits hath this confusion wrought;  
As the proud tow'r, whose points the clouds did hit,  
By tongues confusion was to ruin brought. *Davies.*

Of the tree,  
Which, tasted, *works* knowledge of good and evil,  
Thou may'st not: in the day thou eat'st, thou dy'st. *Milton.*

6. To manage.  
Mere personal valour could not supply want of knowledge  
in building and *working* ships. *Arbutnot.*

7. To put to labour; to exert.  
Now, Marcus, thy virtue's on the proof;  
Put forth thy utmost strength, *work* every nerve,  
And call up all thy father in thy foul. *Addison's Cato.*

8. To embroider with a needle.  
Not only every society, but every single person has enough  
to do to *work* out his own salvation. *Decay of Piety.*

9. To *WORK* out. To effect by toil.  
The mind takes the hint from the poet, and *works* out the  
rest by the strength of her own faculties. *Addison.*

10. To *WORK* out. To erase; to efface.  
Tears of joy for your returning spilt,  
*Work* out and expiate our former guilt. *Dryden.*

11. To *WORK* up. To raise.  
That which is wanting to *work* up the pity to a greater  
height, was not afforded me by the story. *Dryden.*

The sun, that rolls his chariot o'er their heads,  
*Works* up more fire and colour in their cheeks. *Addison's Cato.*

We should inure ourselves to such thoughts, 'till they have  
*worked* up our souls into filial awe and love of him. *Atterbury.*

*WORK*, *n. f.* [from *work*, Saxon; *werk*, Dutch.]  
1. Toil; labour; employment.  
Bread, correction, and *work* for a servant. *Ecclesiast. xxxiii.*

In the bottom of some mines in Germany there grow  
vegetables, which the *work*-folks say have magical virtue. *Bac.*

The ground, unbid, gives more than we can ask;  
But *work* is pleasure, when we chuse our task. *Dryden.*

2. A state of labour.  
All the world is perpetually at *work*, only that our poor mortal  
lives should pass the happier for that little time we possess  
them, or else end the better when we lose them: upon this  
occasion riches came to be coveted, honours esteemed, friend-  
ship pursued, and virtues admired. *Temple.*

3. Bumbling attempt.  
It is pleasant to see what *work* our adversaries make with this  
innocent canon: sometimes 'tis a mere forgery of hereticks,  
and sometimes the bishops that met there were not so wise as  
they should have been. *Stillingfleet.*

4. Flowers or embroidery of the needle.  
Round her *work* she did empale,  
With a fair border wrought of sundry flowers,  
Inwoven with an ivy-winding trail. *Spenser.*

That handkerchief, you gave me: I must take out the  
*work*: a likely piece of work, that you should find it in your  
chamber, and know not who left it there. This is some  
minx's token, and I must take out the *work*: There, give it  
your hobbyhorse: whereforever you had it, I'll take out no  
*work* on't. *Shakespeare's Otello.*

5. Any fabric or compages of art.  
Nor was the *work* impair'd by storms alone,  
But felt th' approaches of too warm a sun. *Pope.*

6. Action; feat; deed.  
The instrumentality of riches to *works* of charity, have  
rendered it necessary in every Christian commonwealth by laws  
to secure propriety. *Hammond.*

As to the composition or dissolution of mixt bodies, which  
is the chief *work* of elements, and requires an intire applica-  
tion of the agents, water hath the principality and excels over  
earth. *Digby.*

Nothing lovelier can be found in woman,  
Than good *works* in her husband to promote. *Milton.*

While as the *works* of bloody Mars employ'd,  
The wanton youth inglorious peace enjoy'd. *Pope.*

7. Any thing made.  
Where is that holy fire, which verse is said  
to have? Is that enchanting force decay'd?  
Verse, that draws nature's *works* from nature's law,  
There, her best *work*, to her *work* cannot draw. *Donne.*

O fairest of creation! last and best  
Of all God's *works*! creature, in whom excels  
Whatever can to fight or thought be form'd;  
Holy, divine, good, amiable, or sweet,  
How art thou lost! *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

8. Management; treatment.  
Let him alone; I'll go another way to *work* with him. *Shak.*

9. To *set* on *WORK*. To employ; to engage.  
It *setteth* those wits on *work* in better things, which would be  
else employed in worse. *Hooker.*

*WORKER*, *n. f.* [from *work*.] One that works.  
Ye fair nymphs, which oftentimes have loved  
The cruel *worker* of your kindly smarts,  
Prepare yourselves, and open wide your hearts. *Spenser.*

WOR

His father was a *worker* in brass. *Kings vii. 14.*

You spoke me fair; but even then betrayed me: depart  
from me, you professors of holiness, but *workers* of iniquity. *South's Sermons.*

*WORKFELLOW*, *n. f.* [from *work* and *fellow*.] One engaged in the  
same work with another. *Rem.*

Timotheus, my *workfellow*, and Lucius, salute you. *Rem.*

*WORKHOUSE*, *n. f.* [from *work* and *house*.] *Shakespeare.*

1. A place in which any manufacture is carried on.  
The quick forge and *workinghouse* of thought. *Shak. H.V.*

Protopogen had his *workhouse* in a garden out of town, where  
he was daily finishing those pieces he begun. *Dryden.*

2. A place where idlers and vagabonds are condemned to labour.  
Hast thou suffered at any time by vagabonds and pilferers?  
Esteem and promote those useful charities which remove such  
pests into prisons and *workhouses*. *Atterbury.*

*WORKINGDAY*, *n. f.* [from *work* and *day*.] Day on which labour  
is permitted; not the sabbath.

How full of briars is this *workingday* world? *Shakespeare.*

Will you have me, lady?  
—No, my lord, unless I might have another for *working*-  
days; your grace is too costly to wear every day. *Shakespeare.*

*WORKMAN*, *n. f.* [from *work* and *man*.] An artificer; a maker of  
any thing.

When *workmen* strive to do better than well,  
They do confound their skill in covetousness. *Shakespeare.*

If prudence works, who is a more cunning *workman*? *Wisd.*

There was no other cause preceding than his own  
will, no other matter than his own power, no other *work-*  
*man* than his own word, and no other consideration than his  
own infinite goodness. *Raleigh.*

They have inscribed the pedestal, to shew their value for  
the *workman*. *Addison on Italy.*

*WORKMANLY*, *adj.* [from *workman*.] Skillful; well per-  
formed; workmanlike.

*WORKMANLY*, *adv.* Skillfully; in a manner becoming a  
workman.

In having but fortie foot *workmanly* dight,  
Take fassion en ough for a lord and a knight. *Tupper.*

We will fetch thee straight  
Daphne roaming through a thorny wood,  
Scratching her legs, that one shall swear she bleeds,  
And at that sight shall sad Apollo weep,  
So *workmanly* the blood and tears are drawn. *Shakespeare.*

*WORKMANSHIP*, *n. f.* [from *workman*.]  
1. Manufacture; something made by any one.  
Nor any skill'd in *workmanship* embold'd,  
Nor any skill'd in loops of fing'ring fine,  
Might in their diverse cunning ever dare  
With this so curious network to compare. *Spenser.*

By how much Adam exceeded all men in perfection, by  
being the immediate *workmanship* of God, by so much did that  
chosen garden exceed all parts of the world. *Raleigh.*

He moulded him to his own idea, delighting in the choice  
of the materials; and afterwards, as great architects use to do,  
in the *workmanship* of his regal hand. *Watson.*

What more reasonable than to think, that if we be God's  
*workmanship*, he shall set this mark of himself upon all reason-  
able creatures? *Tillotson.*

2. The skill of a worker; the degree of skill discovered in any  
manufacture.

The Tritonian goddess having heard  
Her blazed fame, which all the world had fill'd,  
Came down to prove the truth, and due reward  
For her praise-worthy *workmanship* to yield. *Spenser.*

3. The art of working.  
If there were no metals, 'tis a mystery to me how  
Tubal-cain could ever have taught the *workmanship* and use of  
them. *Woodward's Natural History.*

*WORKMASTER*, *n. f.* [from *work* and *master*.] The performer of  
any work.

What time this world's great *workmaster* did cast  
To make all things, such as we now behold,  
It seems that he before his eyes had plac'd  
A goodly pattern, to whose perfect mould  
He fashion'd them so comely. *Spenser.*

Every carpenter and *workmaster* that laboureth. *Ecclesiast. xxxviii.*

Delire, which tends to know  
The works of God, thereby to glorify  
The great *workmaster*, leads to no excess. *Milt. Parad. Lost.*

*WORKWOMAN*, *n. f.* [from *work* and *woman*.]  
1. A woman skilled in needle-work.  
The most fine-finger'd *workwoman* on ground,  
Aracine, by his means was vanquish'd. *Spenser.*

2. A woman that works for hire.

*WORKYDAY*, *n. f.* [Corrupted from *workingday*.] The day  
not the sabbath.

Tell her but a *workyday* fortune. *Shakespeare.*

The other days, and thou  
Make up one man; whose face thou art,  
The *workydays* are the back part;  
The burden of the week lies there. *Herbert.*

WOR

Holydays, if haply they were gone, *Gay.*

Like *workydays*, I with would soon be done;  
WORLD, *n. f.* [from *world*, Saxon; *wereld*, Dutch.]  
1. World is the great collective idea of all bodis whatever. *Loc.*

2. System of beings.  
Begotten before all worlds. *Nicene Creed.*

God hath in these last days spoken unto us by his son, by  
whom he made the worlds. *Hebr. i. 2.*

Know how this world  
Of heav'n and earth conspicuous first began. *Milton.*

3. The earth; the terraqueous globe.  
He the world  
Built on circumfluous waters. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

4. Present state of existence.  
I'm in this earthly world, where to do harm  
Is often laudable; to do good sometime  
Accounted dangerous folly. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

I was not come into the world then. *L'Estrange.*

He wittingly brought evil into the world. *More.*

Christian fortitude consists in suffering for the love of God,  
whatever hardships can befall in the world. *Dryden.*

5. A secular life.  
Happy is he that from the world retires,  
And carries with her what the world admires.  
Thrice happy she, whose young thoughts fixt above,  
While she is lovely, does to heav'n make love;  
I need not urge your promise, ere you find  
An entrance here, to leave the world behind? *Waller.*

By the world, we sometimes understand the things of this  
world; the variety of pleasures and interests which steal away  
our affections from God. Sometimes we are to understand  
the men of the world, with whose solicitations we are so apt  
to comply. *Rogers's Sermons.*

6. Publick life.  
Hence banished, is banish'd from the world;  
And world exil'd is death. *Shakespeare's Romeo and Juliet.*

7. Business of life; trouble of life.  
Here I'll set up my everlasting rest,  
And shake the yoke of man's suspicious stars  
From this world-wearied flesh. *Shakespeare's Romeo and Juliet.*

8. Great multitude.  
You a world of curses undergo,  
Being the agents, or base second means. *Shakespeare.*

Nor doth this wood lack worlds of company;  
For you in my respect are all the world. *Shakespeare.*

I leave to speak of a world of other attempts furnished by  
kings. *Raleigh's Apology.*

What a world of contradictions would follow upon the  
contrary opinion, and what a world of confusions upon the  
contrary practice. *Bp. Sanderson.*

Just to romances are, for what else  
Is in them all, but love and battles?  
O' th' first of these we have no great matter  
To treat of, but a world o' th' latter. *Hudibras.*

It brought into this world a world of woe.  
There were a world of paintings, and among the rest the  
picture of a lion. *Milton.*

Marriage draws a world of business on our hands, subjects  
us to law-suits, and loads us with domestic cares. *Dryden.*

From thy corporeal poison freed,  
Soon hast thou reach'd the goal with mended pace;  
A world of woes dispatch'd in little space. *Dryden.*

Why will you fight against so sweet a passion,  
And feel your heart to such a world of charms? *Addison.*

9. Mankind; an hyperbolical expression for many.  
This hath bred high terms of separation between such and  
the rest of the world, whereby the one sort are named the  
brethren, the godly; the other worldlings, time-servers,  
pleasers of men more than of God. *Hooker.*

'Tis the duke's pleasure,  
Whose disposition, all the world well knows,  
Will not be rubb'd nor stopp'd.  
Why dost thou shew me thus to th' world?  
Bear me to prison. *Shakespeare's Measure for Measure.*

He was willing to declare to all the world, that, as he had  
been brought up in that religion established in the church of  
England, so he could maintain the same by unanswerable  
reasons. *Clarendon.*

10. Course of life.  
Persons of conscience will be afraid to begin the world un-  
justly. *Clarissa.*

11. Universal empire.  
Rome was to sway the world. *Milton.*

This through the east just vengeance hurl'd,  
And lost poor Antony the world. *Prior.*

12. The manners of men.  
Children should not know any wickedness. Old folks have  
discretion, and know the world. *Shakespeare.*

What start at this! when sixty years have spread  
Their grey experience o'er thy hoary head?  
Is this the all observing age could gain?  
Or hast thou known the world so long in vain? *Dryden.*

WOR

If knowledge of the world makes man perfidious,  
May Juba ever live in ignorance. *Addison's Cato.*

The girl might pass, if we could get her  
To know the world a little better;  
To know the world! a modern phrase  
For visits, ombre, balls and plays. *Swift.*

13. A collection of wonders; a wonder. *Obsolete.*  
The balfa having recommended Barbaruffa, it was a world  
to see, how the court was changed upon him. *Knolles.*

14. Time. A sense originally Saxon; now only used in *World*  
without end.

15. In the world. In Possibility.  
All the precautions in the world were taken for the mar-  
riage of his younger brother. *Addison.*

16. For all the world. Exactly. A ludicrous sense; now little used.  
He had a pair of horns like a bull, his feet cloven, as  
many eyes upon his body as my grey mare hath dapples, and  
for all the world so placed. *Sidney, b. ii.*

WORLDLINESS, *n. f.* [from *worldly*.] Covetousness; addic-  
tion to gain.

WORLDLING, *n. f.* [from *world*.] A mortal set upon profit.  
Basteminded wretches! are your thoughts so deeply bemired  
in the trade of ordinary worldlings, as for respect of gain  
to let so much time pass. *Sidney.*

The one sort are nam'd the brethren, the godly; the  
other worldlings, time-servers, and pleasers of men more than  
pleasers of God. *Hooker.*

God of the world and worldlings,  
Great Mammon! greatest god below the sky. *Fa. Queen.*

For his weeping in the needle's stream;  
Poor deer, quoth he, thou mak'st a testament  
As worldlings do, giving thy sum of more  
To that which had too much. *Shakespeare's As You Like It.*

That other on his friends his thoughts bestows:  
The covetous worldling, in his anxious mind,  
Thinks only on the wealth he left behind. *Dryden.*

If we consider the expectations of futurity, the worldling  
gives up the argument. *Rogers.*

WORLDLY, *adj.* [from *world*.]  
1. Secular; relating to this life, in contradistinction to the life  
to come.  
He is divinely bent to meditation;  
And in no worldly suits would he be moved,  
To draw him from his holy exercise. *Shakespeare's Rich. III.*

Hast thou not worldly pleasure at command? *Shakespeare.*

Tell me, ye toad-swol'n, flinty Pharaoh's, tell;  
Can worldly pleasures equal pains of hell? *N. Richards.*

The fortitude of a christian consists in patience, not in  
enterprizes which the poets call heroic, and which are  
commonly the effects of interest, pride, and worldly ho-  
nour. *Dryden.*

Compare the happiness of men and beasts no farther than  
it results from worldly advantages. *Atterbury.*

2. Bent upon this world; not attentive to a future state.  
They'll practise how to live secure,  
Worldly or dissolute, on that their lords  
Shall leave them to enjoy. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. xi.*

3. Human; common; belonging to the world.  
Many years it hath continued, standing by no other worldly  
mean, but that one only hand which erected it. *Hooker.*

Times and places are approved witnesses of worldly  
actions. *Raleigh's Hist. of the World.*

WORLDLY, *adv.* [from *world*.] With relation to the present life.  
It is a token of a worldly wife man, not to contend in  
vain against the nature of times wherein he liveth. *Raleigh.*

Subverting worldly strong and worldly wife,  
By simply meek. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. xii.*

'Tis his cannot be done, if my will be worldly, or voluptuously  
disposed. *South's Sermons.*

Since your mind is worldly bent,  
Therefore of the two gifts in my dispose,  
Think ere you speak, I grant you leave to choose. *Dryden.*

WORM, *n. f.* [from *worm*, Saxon; *worm*, Dutch; *vermis*, Lat.]  
1. A small harmless serpent that lives in the earth.  
Both the princes  
Thy broken faith hath made a prey to worms. *Shakespeare.*

Help me into some house,  
Or I shall faint;—a plague o' both your houses!  
They have made worms meat of me. *Shakespeare.*

I though worms devour me, though I turn to mold,  
Yet in my flesh I shall his face behold:  
I from my marble monument shall rise  
Again intire, and see him with these eyes. *Sandys's Par.*

At once came forth whatever creeps the ground,  
Infect or worm. *Milton.*

2. A poisonous serpent.  
The mortal worm. *Shakespeare.*

3. Animal bred in the body.  
Physicians observe these worms engendered within the body  
of man. *Harvey on Consumptions.*

4. The animal that spins silk.  
Thou owest the worm no silk, the sheep no wool. *Shakespeare.*



# WOR

5. Grubs that gnaw wood and furniture.  
Tis no awkward claim,  
Pick'd from the worm-holes of long vanish'd days,  
Nor from the dust of old oblivion rak'd. *Shakefp. Hen. V.*
6. Something tormenting.  
The worm of conscience still begnaw thy soul. *Shakefp.*  
The chains of darkness, and th' undying worm. *Milton.*
7. Any thing vermiculated, or turned round; any thing spiral.  
The threads of ferews, when bigger than can be made in  
screw-plates, are called worms. The length of a worm begins  
at the one end of the spindle, and ends at the other; the  
breadth of the worm is contained between any two grooves on  
the spindle; the depth of the worm is cut into the diameter  
of the spindle, viz. the depth between the outside of the  
worm, and the bottom of the groove. *Moxon.*
- TO WORM. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To work slowly, secretly,  
and gradually.  
When debates and fretting jealousy,  
Did worm and work within you more and more,  
Your colour faded. *Herbert.*
- TO WORM. *v. a.*  
1. To drive by slow and secret means.  
They find themselves worm'd out of all power, by a new  
spawn of independents, sprung from your own bowels. *Swift.*
2. To deprive a dog of something, nobody knows what, under  
his tongue, which is said to prevent him, nobody knows  
why, from running mad.  
Every one that keepeth a dog, should have him worm'd. *Mort.*
- WORMEATEN. *adj.* [worm and eaten.]  
1. Gnawed by worms.  
For his verity in love, I do think him as concave as a cov-  
ered goblet, or a wormeaten nut. *Shakespeare.*
2. Old; worthless.  
His chamber all was hanged about with rolls,  
And old records from ancient times deriv'd;  
Some made in books, some in long parchment scrolls.  
That were all wormeaten, and full of canker holes. *Spenser.*  
Things among the Greeks, which antiquity had worn out  
of knowledge, were called ogygia, which we call wormeaten,  
or of defaced date. *Raleigh's Hist. of the World.*  
Thine's like wormeaten trunks cloath'd in seal's skin;  
Or grave, that's dust without, and flint within. *Donne.*
- WORMWOOD. *n. f.* [from its virtue to kill worms in the body.]  
Wormwood hath an indeterminate stalk, branching out into  
many small shoots, with spikes of naked flowers hanging  
downward; the leaves are hoary and bitter. Of this plant  
there are thirty-two species, one of which, the common  
wormwood, grows in the roads; but it is also planted in gar-  
dens for common use. Great variety of sea wormwoods are  
found in the salt marshes of England, and sold in the markets  
for the true Roman wormwood, though they differ greatly. *Mill.*  
She was wean'd; I had then laid  
Wormwood to my dug. *Shakefp. Romeo and Juliet.*  
Pituitous Cacoehymia must be corrected by bitters, as  
wormwood wine. *Pleyer on the Humours.*
- I ask whether one be not invincibly conscious to himself of a  
different perception, when he actually tastes wormwood, or  
only thinks on that favour. *Locke.*
- WORMY. *adj.* [from worm.] Full of worms.  
Spirits that in crossways and floods have burial,  
Already to their wormy beds are gone. *Shakespeare.*  
Yet can I not persuade me thou art dead,  
Or that thy corse corrupts in earth's dark womb,  
Or that thy beauties lie in wormy bed. *Milton.*
- WORN. *part. pass. of wear.*  
His is a maiden shield,  
Guiltless of fight: mine batter'd, hew'd and bor'd,  
Worn out of service, must forsake his lord. *Dryden.*  
What I now offer, is the wretched remainder of a sickly  
age, worn out with study, and oppress'd by fortune. *Dryden.*  
The greatest part of mankind are given up to labour,  
whose lives are worn out only in the provisions for living. *Locke.*  
Your cold hypocrisy's a stale device,  
A worn-out trick; would'st thou be thought in earnest,  
Cloath thy feign'd zeal in rage, in fire, in fury. *Addison.*
- WORNIL. *n. f.*  
In the backs of cows in the summer, are maggots gener-  
ated, which in Effex we call wornils, being first only a small  
knot in the skin. *Derham's Physico-Theology.*
- TO WORRY. *v. a.* [ponigen, Saxon: whence probably the  
word warray.]  
1. To tear, or mangle, as a beast tears its prey.  
If we with thrice such powers left at home,  
Cannot defend our own doors from the dogs,  
Let us be worried. *Shakefp. Hen. V.*  
The fury of the tumults might fly so high as to worry and  
tear those in pieces, whom as yet they but play'd with in  
their paws. *K. Charles.*  
Tis no new thing for the dogs that are to keep the wolves  
from worrying the sheep, to be deliver'd up to the enemy,  
for fear the sheep should worry the wolves. *L'Estrange.*

# WOR

- This revives and imitates that inhuman barbarity of the  
old heathen persecutors, wrapping up christians in the skins  
of wild beasts, that so they might be worried and torn in  
pieces by dogs. *South's Sermons.*
2. To harass, or persecute brutally.  
Then embraces his son-in-law; then again worries he his  
daughter with clipping her. *Shakefp. Winter's Tale.*  
For want of words, or lack of breath,  
Witness when I was worried with thy peals. *Milton.*  
It has pleas'd Providence at length to give us righteousness  
instead of exaction, and hopes of religion to a church worried  
with reformation. *South's Sermons.*
  - All his care  
Was to preserve me from the barbarous rage,  
Which worried him only for being mine. *Southern.*  
I shall not suffer him to worry any man's reputation, nor  
indeed fall on any person whatsoever. *Addison.*
  - Let them rail,  
And then worry one another at their pleasure. *Rowe.*  
Madam, contrive and invent,  
And worry him out, 'till he gives his consent. *Swift.*
  - WORSE. *adj.* The comparative of bad: bad, worse, worst.  
[ppr, Saxon.] More bad; more ill.  
Why should he see your faces worse liking than the chil-  
dren of your sort? *Daniel's 10.*  
Whether this or worse, love not the faithful side. *Milton.*  
In happiness and misery, the question still remains, how  
men come often to prefer the worse to the better, and to chuse  
that, which, by their own confession, has made them mis-  
erable. *Locke.*
  - WORSE. *adv.* In a manner more bad.  
The more one fickers, the worse at ease he is. *Shakespeare.*
  - THE WORSE. *n. f.* [from the adjective.]  
1. The loss; not the advantage; not the better.  
Was never man, who most conquests achiev'd,  
But sometimes had the worse, and lost by war. *Spenser.*  
Judah was put to the worse before Israel; and they fled to  
their tents. *2 Kings xiv. 12.*
  2. Something less good.  
A man, whatever are his professions, always thinks the  
worse of a woman, who forgives him for making an attempt  
on her virtue. *Clarissa.*
  - TO WORSE. *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To put to disadvan-  
tage. This word, though analogical enough, is not now used.  
Perhaps more valid arms,  
Weapons more violent, when next we meet,  
May serve to better us, and worse our foes. *Milton.*
  - WORSER. *adj.* A barbarous word, formed by corrupting worse  
with the usual comparative termination.  
Gods! take my breath from me;  
Let not my worse spirit tempt me again  
To die before you please. *Shakespeare.*  
A dreadful quiet felt, and worse far  
Than arms, a fullen interval of war. *Dryden.*
  - WORSHIP. *n. f.* [proscrype, Saxon.]  
1. Dignity; eminence; excellence.  
Thou madest him lower than the angels, to crown him  
with glory and worship. *Pf. viii. 5.*  
Elfin born of noble state,  
And muckle worship in his native land,  
Well could he turney, and in lists debate. *Pairy Queen.*  
My train are men of choice, and rarest parts,  
That all particulars of duty know;  
And in the most exact regard support  
The worship of their names. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*
  2. A character of honour.  
I belong to worship, and affect  
In honour, honesty. *Shakespeare's Hen. VIII.*  
Dinner is on table; my father desires your worship's com-  
pany. *Shakefp. Merry Wives of Windsor.*  
The old Romans freedom did bestow,  
Our princes worship with a blow.  
What lands and lordships for their owner know  
My quondam barber, but his worship now. *Dryden.*
  3. A term of ironical respect.  
Against your worship, when had S--k writ?  
Or P--ge pour'd forth the torrent of his wit? *Pope.*
  4. Adoration; religious act of reverence.  
They join their vocal worship to the quire  
Of creatures wanting voice. *Milton.*  
He wav'd a torch aloft, and, madly vain,  
Sought godlike worship from a servile train. *Dryden.*  
The worship of God is an eminent part of religion, and  
prayer is a chief part of religious worship: hence religion is  
described by seeking God. *Tillotson.*  
There were several inroads into Germany, particularly a  
voyage of the Egyptians under Ofris up the Danube; from  
thence the Suevi had their worship of Isis. *Arnobius.*
  5. Honour; respect; civil deference.  
The humble guest shall have worship in the presence of those  
who sit at meat with him. *Luke xiv. 10.*  
Since

# WOR

- Since God hath appointed government among men, it is  
plain that his intention was, that some kind of worship  
should be given from some to others; for where there is a  
power to punish and reward, there is a foundation of worship  
in those who are under that power; which worship lies in ex-  
pressing a due regard to that power, by a care not to provoke  
it, and an endeavour to obtain the favour of it, which,  
among mankind, is called civil worship. *Stillingfleet.*
6. Idolatry of lovers.  
Tis not your inky brows, your black silk hair,  
Your bugle eyeballs, nor your cheek of cream  
That can entame my spirits to your worship. *Shakespeare.*
  - TO WORSHIP. *v. a.* [from the noun.]  
1. To adore; to honour or venerate with religious rites.  
Thou shalt worship no other God. *Exod. xxxiv. 14.*  
Let no man beguile you of your reward, in a voluntary hu-  
mility and worshiping of angels. *Col. ii. 18.*  
Adore and worship God Supreme.  
First worship God; he that forgets to pray,  
Bids not himself good-morrow nor good-day. *T. Randolph.*  
On the smooth rind the passenger shall see  
Thy name engrav'd, and worship Helen's tree. *Dryden.*
  2. To respect; to honour; to treat with civil reverence.  
Our grave,  
Like Turkish mute, shall have a tongueless mouth,  
Not worshipp'd with a waxen epitaph. *Shakefp. Henry V.*
  - TO WORSHIP. *v. n.* To perform acts of adoration.  
I and the lad will go yonder and worship. *Gen. xxii. 5.*  
The people went to worship before the golden calf. *1 Kings.*
  - WORSHIPFUL. *adj.* [worship and full.]  
1. Claiming respect by any character or dignity.  
This is worshipful society,  
And fits the mounting spirit like myself. *Shakespeare.*  
When old age comes upon him, it comes alone, bringing  
no other evil with it; but when it comes to wait upon a great  
and worshipful finner, who for many years has ate well and  
done ill, it is attended with a long train of rheums. *South.*
  2. A term of ironical respect.  
Every man would think me an hypocrite indeed; and  
what excites your most worshipful thought to think so?  
*Shakespeare.*  
Suppose this worshipful idol be made, yet still it wants sense  
and motion. *Stillingfleet.*
  - WORSHIPFULLY. *adv.* [from worshipful.] Respectfully.  
Hailings will lose his head, ere give content,  
His master's son, as worshipfully he terms it,  
Shall lose the royalty of England's throne. *Shakespeare.*
  - WORSHIPPER. *n. f.* [from worship.] Adorer; one that wor-  
ships.  
What art thou, thou idol ceremony?  
What kind of god art thou that suffer'st more  
Of mortal griefs, than do thy worshippers. *Shakefp. Henry V.*  
Those places did not confine the immensity of God, nor  
give his worshippers a nearer approach to heaven by their height. *South's Sermons.*
  - If posterity takes its notions of us from our medals, they  
must fancy one of our kings paid a great devotion to Minerva,  
that another was a professed worshipper of Apollo. *Addison.*
  - WORST. *adj.* The superlative of bad, formed from worse: bad,  
worse, worst.] Most bad; most ill.  
If thou hadst not been born the worst of men,  
Thou hadst been knave and flatterer. *Shakespeare.*  
The pain that any one actually feels is still of all other the  
worst; and it is with anguish they cry out  
Worst, *n. f.* The most calamitous or wicked state; the ut-  
most height or degree of any thing ill.  
Who is't can say, I'm at the worst?  
I'm worse than e'er I was,  
And worse I may be yet: the worst is not,  
So long as we can say, this is the worst. *Shakespeare.*  
That you may be armed against the worst in this unhappy  
state of affairs in our distressed country, I send you these con-  
siderations on the nature and immortality of the soul. *Digby.*  
Happy the man, and happy he alone,  
He, who can call to-day his own:  
He who secure within can say,  
To-morrow do thy worst, for I have liv'd to day. *Dryden.*  
Sir Roger gets into the frontiers of his estate, before he  
beats about in search of a hare, on purpose to spare his own  
fields, where he is always sure of finding diversion when the  
worst comes to the worst. *Addison's Spectator.*
  - TO WORST. *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To defeat; to over-  
throw.  
The cafe will be no worse than where two duellists enter  
the field, where the worsted party hath his sword given him  
gain without further hurt.  
The bear was in a greater fright,  
Beat down and worsted by the knight. *Hudibras.*  
It is downright madness to contend where we are sure to be  
worsted. *L'Estrange.*  
The victorious Philistines were worsted by the captivated

# WOR

- ark, which foraged their country more than a conquering ar-  
my. *South's Sermons.*  
She could have brought the chariot again, when the faw her  
brother worsted in the duel. *Dryde's Ded. to Dryden's Ded. to.*
- WORSTED. *n. f.* [from *Worsted*, a town in Norfolk famous  
for the woolen manufacture.] Woolen yarn; wool spun.  
A bafe, proud, shallow, beggarly three suited, hundred  
pound, filthy worsted-stocking knave. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*  
There Ridpath, Roper cudgel'd might ye view;  
The very worst'd still look'd black and blue. *Pope.*
- WORT. *n. f.* [ppr, Saxon; wort, Dutch.]  
1. Originally a general name for an herb; whence it still con-  
tinues in many, as liverwort, spleenwort.  
2. A plant of the cabbage kind.  
3. [ppr, Saxon.] New beer either unfermented, or in the  
act of fermentation.  
If in the wort of beer, while it worketh, before it be tunned,  
the burrage be often changed with flesh, it will make a fo-  
vercign drink for melancholy. *Bacon's Natural History.*
- WORTH. or WORTH. *v. n.* [prosdan, Saxon.] To be. This  
word is only now retained in *wo worth*, or *wurth*; *wo be*.  
Wo worth the man  
That first did teach the curled steel to bite  
In his own flesh, and make way to the living sp'rit. *F. 2.*
- WORTH. In the termination of the names of places comes from  
worth, a court or farm, or worth, a street or road. *Gilson.*
- WORTH. *n. f.* [prosd, Saxon.]  
1. Price; value.  
Your clemency will take in good worth the offer of these  
my simple and mean labours. *Hooker.*  
What is worth in any thing,  
But so much money as 'twill bring? *Hudibras.*  
A common marcalite shall have the colour of gold exactly;  
and yet upon trial yield nothing of worth but vitriol and sul-  
phur. *Woodward's Natural History.*- 2. Excellence; virtue.  
How can you him unworthy then decree;  
In whose chief part your worth implanted be. *Sidney.*  
Is there any man of worth and virtue, although not instruct-  
ed in the school of Christ, that had not rather end the days  
of this transitory life as Cyrus, than to sink down with them  
of whom Elihu hath said, *memento moriatur.* *Hooker.*  
Having from these suck'd all they had of worth,  
And brought home that faith which you carried forth,  
I throughly love. *Donne.*  
Her virtue, and the conscience of her worth  
That would be wood. *Milton.*
- A nymph of your own train  
Gives us your character in such a strain,  
As none but she, who in that court did dwell,  
Could know such worth, or worth describe so well. *Waller.*
- 3. Importance; valuable quality.  
Peradventure those things whereupon so much time was  
then well spent, have sithence that lost their dignity and worth. *Hooker.*  
Take a man possessed with a strong desire of any thing,  
and the worth and excellency of that thing appears much  
greater than when that desire is quite extinguished. *South's Ser.*
- WORTH. *adj.*  
1. Equal in price to, equal in value to.  
Women will love her that she is a woman,  
More worth than any man: men that she is  
The rarest of all women. *Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.*  
Your son and daughter found this trespass worth  
The shame which here it suffers. *Shakespeare.*  
You have not thought it worth your labour to enter a pro-  
fessed dissent against a philosophy, which the greatest part of  
the virtuosi of Europe have deserted, as a mere maze of words. *Glanville's Sceptick.*  
As if 'tis nothing worth that lies conceal'd;  
And science is not science till reveal'd? *Dryden.*  
At Geneva are merchants reckoned worth twenty hundred  
thousand crowns. *Addison's Italy.*  
It is worth while to consider how admirably he has turned  
the course of his narration, and made his husbandman con-  
cerned even in what relates to the battle. *Addison.*
- 2. Deserving of.  
The cattle appeared to be a place worth the keeping, and  
capable to be made secure against a good army. *Clarendon.*  
Here we may reign secure, and, in my choice,  
To reign is worth ambition, though in hell. *Milton.*  
Haste hither Eve, and worth thy sight behold,  
Eastward among those trees, what glorious shape  
Comes this way moving. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*  
Whatsoever  
Is worthy of their love is worth their anger. *Denham.*  
This is life indeed; life worth preserving;  
Such life as Juba never felt till now. *Addison's Cato.*  
I have long had it in my thoughts to trouble you with a let-  
ter; but was discouraged for want of something that I could  
think worth sending fifteen hundred miles. *Berkley to Pope.*  
Many



# WOR

Many things are *worth* enquiry to one man, which are not so to another. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

3. Equal in possessions to.

Dang'rous rocks,  
Which touching but my gentle vessel's side,  
Would scatter all the spices on the stream,  
Enrobe the roaring waters with my silks;  
And in a word, but even now *worth* this,  
And now *worth* nothing. *Shakspeare Merchant of Venice.*  
Although *worth* nothing, he shall be proffered in marriage  
the best endowed, and most beautiful virgin of their island.  
*Sandys's Journey.*

WORTHILY. *adv.* [from *worthy*.]  
1. Suitably; not below the rate of.  
The divine original of our souls hath little influence upon  
us to engage us to walk *worthily* of our extraction, and to do  
nothing that is base. *Ray.*

2. Deservedly.  
They are betray'd  
While they pervert pure nature's healthful rules  
To loathsome sickness, *worthily* since they  
God's image did not reverence in themselves. *Milton.*  
You *worthily* succeed, not only to the honours of your an-  
cestors, but also to their virtues. *Dryden.*

3. Christian men having, besides the common light of all men,  
so great help of heavenly direction from above, together with  
the lamps of so bright examples as the church of God doth  
yield, it cannot but *worthily* seem reproachful for us to leave  
both the one and the other. *Hooker.*

The king is present; if 't be known to him  
That I gain say my deed, how may he wound,  
And *worthily*, my falsehood. *Shakspeare Henry VIII.*  
A Christian cannot lawfully hate any one; and yet I affirm  
that some may very *worthily* deserve to be hated; and of all,  
the deceiver deserves it most. *South's Sermons.*

WORTHINESS. *n. f.* [from *worthy*.]  
1. Desert.  
The prayers which our Saviour made were for his own *wor-  
thiness* accepted, ours God accepteth not, but with this con-  
dition, if they be joined with a belief in Christ. *Hooker.*

2. Excellence; dignity; virtue.  
Determining never to marry but him, whom she thought  
worthy of her; and that was one in whom all *worthinesses*  
were harboured. *Sidney.*  
He that is at all times good, must hold his virtue to you,  
whose *worthiness* would fit it up where it wanted, rather than  
lack it where there is such abundance. *Shakspeare.*

Who is sure he hath a soul, unless  
It see and judge, and follow *worthiness*,  
And by deeds praise it? he who doth not this,  
May lodge an inmate soul, but 'tis not his. *Donne.*  
What set my thoughts on work was the *worthiness* and cu-  
riosity of the subject in itself. *Holder.*

3. State of being worthy; quality of deserving.  
She is not worthy to be loved, that hath not some feeling  
of her own *worthiness*. *Sidney.*

WORTHLESS, *adj.* [from *worth*.]  
1. Having no virtues, dignity, or excellence.  
You, his false hopes, the trust of England's honour,  
Keep off aloof with *worthless* emulation. *Shakspeare.*  
A little time will melt her frozen thoughts,  
And *worthless* Valentine shall be forgot. *Shakspeare.*  
On Laura's lap you lay,  
Chiding the *worthless* crowd away. *Rescramon.*

2. Having no value.  
My anxious pains we all the day,  
In search of what we like, employ:  
Scorning at night the *worthless* prey,  
We find the labour gave the joy. *Prior.*  
Am I then doom'd to fall  
By a boy's hand? and for a *worthless* woman? *Adison.*

WORTHLESSNESS. *n. f.* [from *worthless*.] Want of excellence;  
want of dignity; want of value.  
But that mine own *worthlessness* spoils the conceit, I could  
think our company parallel to the seven wise men of Greece.  
*More's Divine Dialogues.*  
A notable account is given us by the apostle of this windy  
insignificant charity of the will, and of the *worthlessness* of it,  
not enlivened by deeds. *South's Sermons.*

WORTHY. *adj.* [from *worth*.]  
1. Deserving; such as merits; with of before the thing deserved.  
She determined never to marry any but him, whom she  
thought *worthy* of her, and that was one in whom all *worth-  
nesses* were harboured. *Sidney.*  
Further, I will not flatter you,  
That all I see in you is *worthy* love,  
Than this; that nothing do I see in you  
That should merit hate. *Shakspeare's King John.*  
Thou art *worthy* of the sway,  
To whom the heav'ns in thy nativity  
Adjudg'd an olive branch and laurel crown. *Shakspeare.*

# WOU

2. Valuable; noble; illustrious; having excellence or dignity.  
If the best things have the perfectest and best operations, it  
will follow, that seeing man is the *worthiest* creature on earth,  
and every society of men more *worthy* than any man, and of  
society that is the most excellent which we call the church. *Hooker.*

He now on Pompey's basis lies along,  
No *worthier* than the dust? *Shakspeare's Julius Caesar.*  
A war upon the Turks is more *worthy* than upon any other  
Gentiles in point of religion and honour; though hope of suc-  
cess might invite some other choice. *Bacon.*

Think of her worth, and think that God did mean,  
This *worthy* mind should *worthy* things embrace:  
Blot not her beauties with thy thoughts unclean,  
Nor her dishonour with thy passion base.  
Happier thou may'st be, *worthier* canst not be. *Donne.*

3. Having worth; having virtue.  
The doctor is well money'd, and his friends  
Potent at court; he, none but he, shall have her;  
Though twenty thousand *worthier* come to crave her. *Shak.*  
The matter I handle is the most important within the whole  
extent of human nature, for a *worthy* person to employ him-  
self about. *Ligby on the Soul.*

We see, though order'd for the best,  
Permitted laurels grace the lawless brow,  
Th' unworthy rais'd, the *worthy* cast below. *Dryden.*

4. Not good. A term of ironical celebration.  
My *worthy* wife our arms mislaid,  
And from beneath my head my sword convey'd;  
The door unlatch'd; and with repeated calls  
Invites her former lord within my walls. *Dryden.*

5. Suitable for any quality good or bad; equal in value; equal  
in dignity.  
Flowers *worthy* of paradise.  
Thou, Drances, art below a death from me:  
Let that vile soul in that vile body rest,  
The lodging is well *worthy* of the guest. *Dryden.*  
My suit'ings for you make your heart my due;  
Be *worthy* me, as I am *worthy* you. *Dryden.*

6. Suitable to any thing bad.  
The merciless Macdonald,  
*Worthy* to be a rebel; for to that  
The multiplying villainies of nature  
Do swarm upon him. *Shakspeare's Macbeth.*

7. Deserving of ill.  
What has he done to Rome that's *worthy* death. *Shakspeare.*  
If the wicked man be *worthy* to be beaten, the judge shall  
cause him to be beaten. *Deut. xxv. 2.*

WORTHY. *n. f.* [from the adjective.] A man laudable for any  
eminent quality, particularly for valour.  
Such as are conflagrated unto knowledge come short of  
themselves if they go not beyond others, and must not fit down  
under the degree of *worthies*. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

What do these *worthies*  
But rob and spoil, burn, slaughter, and enslave  
Peaceable nations. *Milton's Paradise Regained.*  
No *worthies* form'd by any muse but thine  
Could purchase robes, to make themselves so fine. *Waller.*  
For this day's p'lim, and for thy former acts,  
Thou Arthur hast acquir'd a future fame,  
And of three Christian *worthies* art the first. *Dryden.*  
The next *worthy* came in with a retinue of historians. *Tatler.*

To WORTHY. *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To render worthy;  
to aggrandise; to exalt. Not used.

He conjunct, tripp'd me behind;  
And put upon him such a deal of man,  
That *worthied* him; got praises of the king,  
For him attempting, who was self-subb'd. *Shakspeare.*

To WOT. *v. n.* [p'ran, Saxon; whence *wotet*, to know; of  
which the preterite was *wot*, knew; which by degrees was  
mistaken for the present tense.] To know; to be aware. Ob-  
solete.

The salve of reformation they mightily call for, but where,  
and what the sores are which need it, as they *wot* full little, so  
they think not greatly material to search. *Hooker.*

Well I *wot*, compar'd to all the rest  
Of each degree, that beggar's life is best. *Hubbard.*  
More water glideth by the mill  
Than *wots* the miller of. *Shakspeare.*

Wot you, what I found?  
Forsooth, an inventory, thus importing. *Shakspeare.*

WOTE. The preterite and participle passive of *wote*.  
Adam, waiting her return, had *wote*  
Of choicest flowers, a garland. *Milton.*

WOVEN. The participle passive of *wove*.  
WOULD. The preterite of *will*.  
1. It is generally used as an auxiliary verb with an infinitive,  
to which it gives the force of the subjunctive mood.  
If God's providence did not for order it, cheats *would* daily  
be committed, which would justle private men out of their  
rights, and unhinge states. *Ray.*

I WOULD

# WOU

2. I WOULD do it. My resolution is that it should be done by  
me.

Thou *WOULDEST* do it. Such must be the consequence to thee.  
Thou *WOULD* or it *would*. This must be the consequence to him or it.

3. The plural as the singular.  
He by the rules of his own mind, could construe no other  
end of mens doings but self-seeking, suddenly feared what  
they could do, and as suddenly suspected what they *would* do,  
and as suddenly hated them, as having both might and mind  
to do so. *Sidney.*

4. Was or am resolved; wish or wished to.  
She *would* give her a lesson for walking so late, that should  
make her keep within doors for one fortnight. *Sidney.*  
Jealous Philoclea, that was even jealous of herself; for Zel-  
mane *would* needs have her glove. *Sidney.*  
You *would* be satisfied?—  
*Would?* nay, and will. *Shakspeare's Othello.*  
They know not what they are, nor what they *would* be,  
any further than that they *would* not be what they are. *L'Estr.*  
It will be needless to enumerate all the simple ideas belong-  
ing to each sense: nor indeed is it possible if we *would*; there  
being a great many more of them belonging to most of the  
senses than we have names for. *Locke.*  
By pleasure and pain I *would* be understood to signify, what-  
soever delights or molests us, whether from the thoughts of  
our minds, or any thing operating on our bodies. *Locke.*

5. It is a familiar term for *wish* to do, or to have.  
What *wouldst* thou with us? *Shakspeare's King Lear.*  
Mr. Slender, what *would* you with me?—  
—I *would* little or nothing with you. *Shakspeare.*

6. Should wish.  
Celia! if you apprehend  
The muse of your incensed friend;  
Nor *would* that he record your blame,  
And make it live; repeat the fame;  
Again deceive him, and again,  
And then he swears he'll not complain. *Waller.*

7. It is used in old authors for *should*.  
The excess of diet *would* be avoided. *Bacon.*  
As for percolation, which belongeth to separation, trial  
*would* be made by clarifying by adhesion, with milk put into  
new beer and stirred with it. *Bacon's Natural History.*

8. It has the signification of I wish, or I pray; this, I believe, is  
improper; and formed by a gradual corruption of the phrase,  
*would* God; which originally imported, that God *would*,  
*would* God will, might God decree; from this phrase ill un-  
derstood came, *would* to God; thence, I *would* to God: And  
thence I *would*, or elliptically, *would* come to signify, I wish:  
and so it is used even in good authors, but ought not to be  
imitated.

I *would* my father look'd but with my eyes. *Shakspeare.*  
I *would* this musick would come. *Shakspeare.*  
I, this found I better know:  
Wife men will do it without a law; I *would* there might be  
a law to restrain fools. *Bacon's Advice to Villiers.*  
Lift! I *would* I could hear mo. *Ben. Johnson.*

This is yet the outward, fairest side  
Of our design: within rests more of fear  
Than my most worthy lords, I *would* there were. *Daniel.*  
*Would* thou hadst hearken'd to my words, and stay'd  
With me, as I besought thee, when that strange  
Desire of wand'ring, this unhappy morn,  
Possess'd thee. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*  
*Would* God we might prevent the need of such unkindly ex-  
pedients, and by a thankful sense of what we have, provide  
to conferve it. *Decay of Piety.*

I scarce am pleas'd, I tamely mount the throne,  
*Would* Aurengzebe had all their souls in one. *Dryden.*  
And *would* to heav'n the storm you felt, would bring  
On Carthaginian coasts your wand'ring King. *Dryden.*

WOULDING. *n. f.* [from *would*.] Motion of desire; disposi-  
tion to any thing; propensity; inclination; incipient purpose.  
It will be every man's interest to join good performances  
to spiritual purposes, to subdue the exorbitancies of the flesh,  
as well as to continue the *wouldings* of the spirit. *Hammond.*

WOUND. *n. f.* [p'uno, Saxon; wounds, Dutch.] A hurt given  
by violence.  
I am faint; my gashes cry for help.—  
—So well thy words become thee as thy wounds,  
They smack of honour both. *Shakspeare's Macbeth.*  
Now shew the wound mine eyes have made in thee;  
Scratch thee but with a pin, and there remains  
Some fear of it. *Shakspeare.*  
He flopping, open'd my left side, and took  
From thence a rib: wide was the wound,  
But suddenly fill'd up and heal'd. *Milton.*  
The aliment of such as have fresh wounds should be mild  
without stimulating or saline substances. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*  
They feel the smart and see the fear of their former wounds;  
and know that they must be made a sacrifice to the least at-  
tempt towards a change. *Swift.*

# WRA

To WOUND. *v. a.* [from the noun] To hurt by violence.  
Th' untented *woundings* of a father's curse  
Pierce ev'ry fence about thee. *Shakspeare's King Lear.*  
I kill, and I make alive; I *wound*, and I heal. *Deut.*  
The battle went fore against Saul, and the archers hit him,  
and he was fore *wounded*. *1 Sam. xxxi. 3.*  
God shall *wound* the head of his enemies. *Psal. lxviii. 21.*  
He was *wounded* for our transgressions, he was bruised for  
our iniquities. *1/a. liii. 5.*  
When ye sin for against the brethren, and *wound* their weak  
conscience, ye sin against Christ. *1 Cor. viii. 12.*

Adonis from his native rock  
Ran purple to the sea, suppos'd with blood  
Of Thammuz, yearly *wounded*. *Milton.*  
Heroes of old, when *wounded* shelter fought. *Dryden.*  
The savages *wounded* Atkins, and flew his followers. *Robinson Crusoe.*

WOUND. The preterite and participle passive of *wind*.  
They took the body of Jesus and *wound* it in linen cloaths,  
with the spices. *John. xix. 40.*  
All will be but like bottoms of thread close *wound* up. *Bacon.*  
The young men *wound* him up, and buried him. *Acts v.*  
These mathematical engines cannot be so easily and speedily  
*wound* up, and so certainly levelled as the other. *Wilkins.*  
The parliament being called here, and the main settlement  
of Ireland *wound* up in England, and put into the Duke of Or-  
mond's hands to pak here into an act, all persons came over in  
a shoal. *Temple.*

WOUNDLESS. *adj.* [from *wound*.] Exempt from wounds.

WOUNDWORT. *n. f.* [vulneraria, Latin.] A plant.  
It hath a papilionaceous flower, out of whose tubular and  
turgid empalement arises the pointal, which afterward becomes  
a short pod, filled with roundish seeds: the pod is enclos'd in  
a membranous bladder was before the empalement. *Miller.*

WOULDY. *adj.* Excessive. A low bad word.  
We have a world of holidays; that 'tis a *wouldy* hindrance  
to a poor man that lives by his labour. *L'Estrange.*  
These stockings of Susan's cost a *wouldy* deal of pains the  
pulling on. *Gay.*

WOX. } The preterite of *wax*. Became. Obsolete.  
WOXE. }

The ape in wond'rous stomach *wox*,  
Strongly encourag'd by the crafty fox. *Hubbard.*  
Not one puff of wind there did appear,  
That all the three the great *wox* much afraid. *Spenser.*

WO'XEN. The participle of *to wax*. Obsolete. *Spenser.*

WRACK. *n. f.* [wrack, Dutch; p'æcce, Saxon, a wretch; the  
poets use *wrack* or *wreck* indifferently as rhyme requires, the  
later writers of prose commonly *wreck*. See WRECK.]

1. Destruction of a ship by winds or rocks.  
Now, with full sails into the port I move,  
And safely can unlade my brest of love;  
Quiet and calm: why should I then go back,  
To tempt the second hazard of a *wrack*. *Dryden.*

2. Ruin; destruction. This is the true Saxon meaning.  
With use of evil, growing more and more evil, they took  
delight in slaughter, and pleased themselves in making others  
*wrack* the effect of their power. *Sidney.*  
A world devote to universal *wrack*. *Milton.*

To WRACK. *v. a.* [from the noun.]  
1. To destroy in the water; to wreck. [See WRECK.]  
2. It seems in *Milton* to mean to *rack*, to shake.  
Each on his rock transfix'd, the sport and prey  
Of *wracking* whirlwinds. *Milton.*

3. To torture, to torment. This is commonly written *rack*;  
and the instrument of torture, always *rack*.  
Merab rejoice'd in her *wrack'd* lover's pain,  
And fortify'd her virtue with disdain. *Cowley.*  
Pharaoh's and Joseph's dreams are oftentimes *wracked* beyond  
their symbolization. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

To WRA'NGLE. *v. n.* [from *wrangelsseur*, Dutch. *Minshaw.*  
*wrong*, Skinner.] To dispute p'evilly; to quarrel perversely;  
to altercate; to squabble.  
Yes, for a score of kingdoms you should *wrangle*,  
And I would call it fair play. *Shakspeare's Tempest.*

Some unhatch'd practice  
Hath puddled his clear spirit; and in such cases,  
Men's natures *wrangle* with inferiour things,  
Though great ones are their object. *Shakspeare's Othello.*  
How *wrangling* a spectacle is it to see those who were by  
Christ designed for fishers of men, picking up shells on the  
shore, and unmanly *wrangling* about them too. *Decay of P.*  
In incomplex ideas we impose on ourselves, and *wrangle*  
with others. *Locke.*  
Amongst unthinking men, who examine not scrupulously  
ideas, but confound them with words, there must be en-  
dless dispute and *wrangling*. *Locke.*  
His great application to the law had not infected his temper  
with any thing litigious; he did not know what it was to  
*wrangle* on indifferent points. *Addison's Freeholder.*

30 Z



# W R A

Fill'd with the sense of age, the fire of youth,  
A scorn of *wrangling*, yet a zeal for truth. *Pope.*  
And all the question, *wrangle* e'er so long,  
Is only this, if God has plac'd him wrong. *Pope.*  
**WRANGLE**. *n. f.* [from the verb.] A quarrel; a perverse dispute.  
The giving the priest a right to the tithe would produce law-suits and *wranglers*. *Swift.*  
**WRANGLER**. *n. f.* [from *wrangle*.] A perverse, peevish, disputative man.  
Tell him h'ath made a match with such a *wrangler*,  
That all the courts of France will be disturb'd  
With chafes. *Shakespeare's Henry V.*  
Lord, the house and family are thine,  
Though some of them repine;  
Turn out these *wranglers*, which defile thy seat:  
For where thou dwellest all is neat. *Herbert.*  
You should be free in every answer, rather like well-bred gentlemen in polite conversation, than like noisy and contentious *wranglers*. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*  
To **WRAP**. *v. a.* [from *wrap*, Saxon, to turn; *wressler*, Danish.]  
1. To roll together; to complicate.  
Peter fetch the napkin that was about his head *wrapped* together by itself. *John xx. 7.*  
This said, he took his mantle's foremost part,  
He 'gan the same together fold and *wrap*. *Fairfax.*  
2. To involve; to cover with something rolled or thrown round.  
Nilus opens wide  
His arms, and ample bosom to the tide,  
And spreads his mantle o'er the winding coast:  
In which he *wraps* his queen and hides the flying host. *Dryden.*  
The sword made bright is *wrapped* up for the slaughter. *Exek.*  
Their vigilance to elude, I *wrapt* in mist  
Of midnight vapour glide obscure. *Milton.*  
*Wrap* candles up in paper. *Swift's Directions to the Butler.*  
3. To comprise; to contain.  
Leontine's young wife, in whom all his happiness was *wrapped* up, died in a few days after the death of her daughter. *Addison.*  
4. To **WRAP** up. To involve totally.  
Some dear cause  
Will in concealment *wrap* me up a while;  
When I am known aright, you shall not grieve  
Lending me this acquaintance. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*  
King John fled to Lascus, who was careful how to comfort him, *wrapped* up in so many calamities, after the loss of his kingdom. *Kneller's History of the Turks.*  
Things reflected on, in gross and transiently, carry the shew of nothing but difficulty in them, and are thought to be *wrapped* up in impenetrable obscurity. *Locke.*  
5. [It is often corruptly written for *rap* or *rapt*, from *raptus*, Latin.] To snatch up miraculously.  
Whatever things were discovered to St. Paul, when he was *wrapped* up into the third heaven, all the description he makes is, that there are such things as eye hath not seen, ear heard, nor hath it entered into the heart of man to conceive. *Locke.*  
6. To transport; to put in ecstasy.  
Much more the reverent fire prepar'd to say,  
*Wrap*'d with his joy; how the two armies lay. *Cowley.*  
7. [Perhaps the following passage should properly be *rap*'d, though *wrapped* is now frequently used in this sense.]  
*Wrap*'d up in silent fear he lies.  
*Wrap*'d in amaze the matrons wildly stare. *Waller.*  
*Wrap*'d in amaze the matrons wildly stare. *Dryden.*  
**WRAPPER**. *n. f.* [from *wrap*.]  
1. One that wraps.  
2. That in which any thing is wrapped.  
My arms were pressed to my sides, and my legs closed together by so many *wrappers*, that I looked like an Egyptian mummy. *Addison's Spectator.*  
**WRATH**. *n. f.* [from *wrath*, Saxon; *wrede*, Danish; *wreed*, cruel, Dutch.] Anger; fury; rage.  
Thou dost the prayers of the righteous feed  
Present before the majesty divine,  
And his avenging *wrath* to clemency incline. *Fairy Queen.*  
With one fool's head I came to *wrath*,  
But I go away with two:  
Sweet, adieu! I'll keep my oath,  
Patiently to bear my *wrath*. *Shak. Merch. of Venice.*  
I fear,—left there be debates, envyings, *wraths*, strifes. *Cor.*  
He hop'd not to escape, but thun  
The present, fearing guilty what his *wrath*  
Might suddenly inflict. *Milton.*  
**WRATHFUL**. *adj.* [from *wrath* and *full*.] Angry; furious; raging.  
He cry'd, as raging seas are wont to roar,  
When wintry storm his *wrathful* wreck doth threaten.  
Fly from *wrath*:  
Sad be the fights, and bitter fruits of war,  
And thousand furies wait on *wrathful* swords. *Fa. Queen.*

# W R E

How now, your *wrathful* weapons drawn. *Shakespeare.*  
The true evangelical zeal should abound more in the mild and good natured affections, than the vehement and *wrathful* passions. *Sprat's Sermons.*  
**WRATHFULLY**. *adv.* [from *wrathful*.] Furiously; passionately.  
Gentle friends,  
Let's kill him boldly, but not *wrathfully*. *Shakespeare.*  
**WRATHLESS**. *adj.* [from *wrath*.] Free from anger.  
Before his feet, so sheep and lions lay,  
Fearless and *wrathless*, while they heard him play. *Waller.*  
To **WREAK**. *v. a.* Old preterite and part. pass. of *wroke*. [from *wrekan*, Saxon; *wrechen*, Dutch; *recken*, German.]  
1. To revenge.  
In an ill hour thy foes thee bitter sent,  
Another's wrongs to *wreak* upon thy self. *Fairy Queen.*  
Him all that while occasion did provoke  
Against Pyrocles, and new matter fram'd  
Upon the old, him stirring to be *wroke*  
Of his late wrongs. *Fairy Queen.*  
Pale death our valiant leader hath oppress'd,  
Come *wreak* his loss, whom bootless ye complain. *Fairfax.*  
2. To execute any violent design. This is the sense in which it is now used.  
On me let death *wreak* all his rage. *Milton.*  
He left the dame,  
Resolv'd to spare her life, and save her shame,  
But that detested object to remove,  
To *wreak* his vengeance, and to cure her love. *Dryden.*  
Think how you drove him hence, a wand'ring exile,  
To distant climes, then think what certain vengeance  
His rage may *wreak* on your unhappy orphan.  
Her husband scourg'd away,  
To *wreak* his hunger on the destin'd prey. *Pope.*  
3. It is corruptly written for *reck*, to heed; to care.  
My master is of churlish disposition,  
And little *wreaks* to find the way to heav'n  
By doing deeds of hospitality. *Shak. As you like it.*  
**WREAK**. *n. f.* [from the verb.]  
1. Revenge; vengeance.  
Fortune, mine avowed foe,  
Her *wrathful* *wreaks* themselves do now allay. *Fa. Queen.*  
Join with the Goths, and with revengeful war  
Take *wreak* on Rome for this ingratitude,  
And vengeance on the traitor Saturnine. *Shak. Tit. And.*  
2. Passion; furious fit.  
What and if  
His sorrows have so overwhelm'd his wits,  
Shall we be thus afflicted in his *wreaks*,  
His fits, his frenzy, and his bitterness? *Shak. Tit. And.*  
**WREAKFUL**. *adj.* [from *wreak*.] Revengeful; angry.  
Call the creatures,  
Whose naked natures live in all the spite  
Of *wreakful* heaven. *Shakespeare.*  
She in Olympus' top  
Must visit Vulcan for new arms, to serve her *wreakful* son. *Chapman's Iliad.*  
**WREAKLESS**. *adj.* [I know not whether this word be miswritten for *reckless*, careless; or comes from *wreak*, revenge, and means unrevenging.]  
So flies the *wreakless* shepherd from the wolf;  
So first the harmless flock doth yield his fleece,  
And next his throat unto the butcher's knife. *Shak. H. VI.*  
**WREATH**. *n. f.* [from *wreath*, Saxon.]  
1. Any thing curled or twisted.  
The *wreath* of three was made a *wreath* of five: to these three first titles of the two houses, were added the authorities parliamentary and papal. *Bacon's Henry VII.*  
Clouds began  
To darken all the hill, and smoke to roll  
In dusky *wreaths* reluctant flames. *Milton's Par. Lost.*  
He of his tortuous train  
Curl'd many a wanton *wreath*. *Milton.*  
Let altars smook,  
And richest gums, and spice, and incense roll  
Their fragrant *wreaths* to heav'n. *Smith's Phaed. and Hf.*  
2. A garland; a chaplet.  
Now are our brows bound with victorious *wreaths*,  
Our bruised arms hung up for monuments. *Shak. R. III.*  
Dropp'd from his head, a *wreath* lay on the ground. *Resurrection.*  
The boughs of Lotos, form'd into a *wreath*,  
This monument, thy maiden beauty's due,  
High on a plane-tree shall be hung to view. *Dryden.*  
When for thy head the garland I prepare,  
A second *wreath* shall bind Aminta's hair;  
And when my choicest songs thy worth proclaim,  
Alternate verse shall bless Aminta's name. *Prior.*  
To prince Henry the laurels of his rival are transferred, with the additional *wreath* of having conquered that rival. *Shak. care illustrated.*

# W R E

To **WREATH**. *v. a.* preterite *wreathed*; part. pass. *wreathed*, *wreathen*. [from the noun.]  
1. To curl; to twist; to convolve.  
Longaville  
Did never sonnet for her sake compile,  
Nor never laid his *wreathed* arms athwart  
His loving bosom, to keep down his heart. *Shakespeare.*  
About his neck  
A green and gilded snake had *wreath'd* itself,  
Who, with her head, nimble in threats approach'd  
The opening of his mouth; but suddenly,  
Seeing Orlando, it unlink'd itself,  
And with indentèd glides did slip away. *Shak. As you like it.*  
The beard of an oat is *wreathed* at the bottom, and one smooth entire straw at the top: they take only the part that is *wreath'd*, and cut off the other. *Bacon.*  
2. It is here used for *twist*.  
Impatient of the wound,  
He rolls and *wreaths* his shining body round;  
Then headlong shoots beneath the dashing tide. *Gay.*  
3. To interweave; to entwine one in another.  
Two chains of pure gold of *wreathen* work shalt thou make them, and fasten the *wreathen* chains to the oaches. *Ex. xxviii.*  
As snakes breed in dunghills not singly, but in knots; so in such base noisome hearts you shall ever see pride and ingratitude indivisibly *wreath'd* and twisted together. *South.*  
Here, where the labourer's hands have form'd a bow'r  
Of *wreathing* trees, in fusing waste an hour. *Dryden.*  
4. To encircle as a garland.  
In the flow'r that *wreath* the sparkling bowl,  
Fell address his, and pois'nous serpents rowl. *Prior.*  
5. To encircle as with a garland.  
For thee she feeds her hair,  
And with thy winding ivy *wreathes* her lance.  
The soldier, from successful camps returning,  
With laurel *wreath'd*, and rich with hostile spoil,  
Severs the bull to Mars. *Prior.*  
**WREATHY**. *adj.* [from *wreath*.] Spiral; curled; twisted.  
That which is preferred at St. Dennis, near Paris, hath *wreathy* spires, and cochleary turnings about, which agreeth with the description of an unicorn's horn in *Ælian*. *Brown.*  
**WRECK**. *n. f.* [from *wreack*, Saxon, a miserable person; *wraeke*, Dutch, a ship broken.]  
1. Destruction by being driven on rocks or shallows at sea; destruction by sea.  
Fair be ye sure; but hard and obstinate,  
As is a rock amidst the raging floods;  
Gainst which a ship, of succour desolate,  
Doth suffer *wreck* both of herself and goods. *Spenser.*  
Like those that see their *wreck*  
Ev'n on the rocks of death; and yet they strain,  
That death may not them idly find t' attend  
To their uncertain task, but work to meet their end. *Daniel.*  
Think not that flying fame reports my fate;  
I present, I appear, and my own *wreck* relate. *Dryden.*  
2. Dissolution by violence.  
Not only Paradise,  
In this commotion, but the starry cope  
Had gone to *wreck*. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*  
3. Ruin; destruction.  
Whether he was  
Combin'd with Norway, or did line the rebel  
With hidden help and vantage; or that with both  
He labour'd in his country's *wreck*, I know not. *Shakespeare.*  
4. It is misprinted here for *wreak*.  
He cry'd as raging seas are wont to roar,  
When wintry storm his *wrathful* wreck doth threaten. *Spenser.*  
To **WRECK**. *v. a.* [from the noun.]  
1. To destroy by dashing on rocks or sands.  
Have there been any more such tempests, wherein the hath wretchedly been *wrecked*? *Spenser on Ireland.*  
A pilot's thumb,  
If *wreck'd* as homeward he did come. *Shak. Macbeth.*  
The coral found growing upon *wrecked* ships and lost anchors, that are daily dragged up out of the sea, demonstrates that coral continues to be formed to this day. *Woodward.*  
2. To ruin.  
Weak and envy'd, if they should conspire,  
They *wreck* themselves, and he hath his desire. *Daniel.*  
3. In the following passages it is ignorantly used for *wreak*, in its different senses of *revenge* and *execute*.  
Eighty odd years of sorrow have I seen,  
And each hour's joy *wreck'd* with a week of teen. *Shakespeare.*  
I faint! I die! the goddess cry'd:  
O cruel, could'st thou find none other  
To *wreck* thy spleen on? Parricide!  
Like Nero, thou hast slain thy mother. *Prior.*  
To **WRECK**. *v. n.* To suffer wreck.  
With manlier objects we must try  
His contuacy, with such as have more shew  
Of worth, of honour, glory, and popular praise,  
Rocks whereon greatest men have often *wreck'd*. *Milton.*

# W R E

**WREN**. *n. f.* [from *wrenna*, Saxon.] A small bird.  
The poor *wren*,  
The most diminutive of birds, will fight,  
Her young ones in her nest, against the owl. *Shakespeare. Macb.*  
All ages have conceived that the *wren* is the least of birds,  
yet the discoveries of America have shew'd us one far less,  
the hum-bird not much exceeding a beetle. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*  
To **WRENCH**. *v. a.* [from *wringan*, Saxon; *wrenchen*, Dutch.]  
1. To pull by violence; to wrench; to force.  
*Wrench* his sword from him. *Shakespeare. Othello.*  
Oh form!  
How often do'st thou with thy case, thy habit,  
Wrench awe from fools, and tie the wiser souls  
To thy false seeming! *Shak. Measure for Measure.*  
Give me that mattock and the *wrenching* iron. *Shakespeare.*  
Caesar's army, wanting something, demanded a million or discharge, though with no intention it should be granted; but thought by that means to *wrench* him to their other desires. *Bacon.*  
Sing the Parthian, when transfix'd he lies,  
Wrenching the Roman jav'lin from his thighs. *Dryden.*  
Achilles *wrench'd* it out, and sent again  
The hostile gift. *Dryden.*  
Struggling to get loose, I broke the strings, and *wrenched* out the pegs that fastened my arm to the ground. *Gull. Travels.*  
2. To sprain; to distort.  
O most small fault!  
How ugly didst thou in Cordelia show?  
Which, like an engine, *wrenches* my frame of nature  
From the fix'd place; drew from my heart all love,  
And added to the gall. *Shakespeare. King Lear.*  
You *wrenched* your foot against a stone, and were forced to stay. *Swift.*  
**WRENCH**. *n. f.* [from the verb.]  
1. A violent pull or twist.  
2. A sprain.  
Some small part of the foot being injured by a *wrench*, the whole leg thereby loses its strength. *Locke.*  
3. **WRENCHES**, in *Chaucer*, signifies means, sleights, subtilties; which is, I believe, the sense here.  
He resolv'd to make his profit of this business of Britain, as a quarrel for war; and that of Naples as a *wrench* and mean for peace. *Bacon's Henry VII.*  
To **WREST**. *v. a.* [from *wrestan*, Saxon.]  
1. To twist by violence; to extort by writhing or force.  
To wring this sentence, to *wrest* thereby out of men's hands the knowledge of God's doctrine, is without all reason. *Ascham.*  
To what *wretched* state reserv'd,  
Better end here unborn! Why is life giv'n,  
To be thus *wrested* from us? *Milton's Paradise Lost.*  
Where you charged in person, you were a conqueror: the rebels afterwards recovered strength, and *wrested* that victory from others that they had lost to you. *Dryden.*  
Our country's cause,  
That drew our swords, now *wrests* 'em from our hand,  
And bids us not delight in Roman blood,  
Unprofitably shed. *Addison's Cato.*  
O prince, I blush to think what I have said;  
But fate has *wrested* the confession from me. *Addison.*  
2. To distort; to writhe; to force.  
So far to extend their speeches, is to *wrest* them against their meaning.  
My father's purposes have been mistook,  
And some about him have too lavishly  
Wrested his meaning and authority. *Shakespeare. Henry IV.*  
Wrest once the law to your authority;  
To do a great right, do a little wrong. *Shakespeare.*  
**WREST**. *n. f.* [from the verb.]  
1. Distortion; violence.  
Whereas it is concluded, out of those so weak premises, that the retaining of divers things in the church of England, which other reformed churches have cast out, must needs argue that we do not well, unless we can shew that they have done ill: what needed this *wrest*, to draw out from us an accusation of foreign churches? *Hooker.*  
2. It is used in *Spenser* and *Shakespeare* for an active or moving power: I suppose, from the force of a tilter acting with his lance in his rest.  
Adown he kelt it with so puissant *wrest*,  
That back again it did aloft rebound,  
And gave against his mother earth a groneful sound. *F. 2.*  
Antenor is such a *wrest* in their affairs,  
That their negotiations all must slack'n,  
Wanting his manage. *Shakespeare. Troilus and Cressida.*  
**WRESTER**. *n. f.* [from *wrest*.] He who wrests.  
To **WRESTLE**. *v. n.* [from *wrestle*.]  
1. To contend who shall throw the other down.  
You have lost the sight of good *wrestling*. *Shakespeare.*  
If ever he goes alone again, I'll never *wrestle* for prize more. *Shakespeare. As you like it.*  
Another,



# W R E

Another, by a fall in *wrestling*, started the end of the clasp from the sternon. *Wise man's Surgery.*  
To play or *wrestle* well, it should be used with those that do it better. *Temple.*

None in the leap spring with so strong a bound,  
Or firmer in the *wrestling* press the ground. *Pope.*  
2. To struggle; to contend.  
I persuaded them, if they lov'd Benedick,  
To wish him *wrestle* with affection,  
And never to let Beatrice know of it. *Shakespeare.*  
He knew not how to *wrestle* with desperate contingencies,  
and so abhorred to be entangled in such. *Clarendon.*

WRE'STLER. *n. f.* [from *wrestle*.]  
1. One who wrestles; one who professes the athletic art.  
Was not Charles, the duke's *wrestler*, here? *Shakespeare.*  
When the young *wrestlers* at their sport grew warm,  
Old Milo wept, to see his naked arm. *Denham.*  
'Tis not from whom, but where we live;  
The place does oft those graces give:  
Great Julius, on the mountains bred,  
A flock perhaps, or herd, had led;  
He that the world subdu'd, had been  
But the best *wrestler* on the green. *Waller.*

2. One who contends in wrestling.  
So earnest with thy God, can no new care,  
No sense of danger, interrupt thy prayer?  
The sacred *wrestler*, till a blessing giv'n,  
Quits not his hold, but halting conquers heav'n. *Waller.*  
Two *wrestlers* help to pull each other down. *Dryden.*

WRETCH. *n. f.* [mecca, Saxon.]  
1. A miserable mortal.  
When I loved, I was a *wretch*. *Accidence.*  
She weeps, and says her Henry is depos'd;  
He smiles, and says his Edward is install'd;  
That the poor *wretch*, for grief can speak no more. *Shak.*  
The butcher takes away the calf,  
And binds the *wretch*, and beats it when it strives. *Shakespeare.*  
Illustrious *wretch*! repine not, nor reply:  
View not what heav'n ordains, with reason's eye;  
For bright the object is, the distance is too high. *Prior.*

2. A worthless sorry creature.  
Bale-minded *wretches*, are your thoughts so deeply bemired  
in the trade of ordinary worldlings, as for respect of gain some  
paultry wool may yield you, to let so much time pass without  
knowing perfectly her estate? *Sidney.*

He now  
Has these poor men in question: never saw I  
*Wretches* so quake; they kneel, they kiss the earth,  
Forfear themselves as often as they speak. *Shakespeare.*  
Title of honour, worth and virtue's right,  
Should not be given to a *wretch* so vile. *Daniel's Civil War.*  
When they are gone, a company of starved hungry *wretches*  
shall take their places. *L'Estrange.*

3. It is used by way of flight, or ironical pity, or contempt.  
When soon away the wisp do go;  
Poor *wretch* was never frightened so:  
He thought his wings were much too slow,  
O'erjoy'd they so were parted. *Dryden's Nymphid.*  
Then, if the spider find him fast beset,  
She issues forth, and runs along her loom:  
She joys to touch the captive in her net,  
And drags the little *wretch* in triumph home. *Dryden.*

4. It is sometimes a word of tenderness, as we now say *poor thing*.  
Chastened but thus, and thus his lesson taught,  
The happy *wretch* the put into her breast. *Sidney.*

WRETCHED. *adj.* [from *wretch*.]  
1. Miserable; unhappy.  
These we should judge to be most miserable, but that a  
*wretcher* fort there are, on whom, whereas nature hath be-  
stowed ripe capacity, their evil disposition seriously goeth about  
therewith to apprehend God, as being not God. *Hooker.*

O cruel death! to those you are more kind,  
Than to the *wretched* mortals left behind. *Waller.*  
Why do'st thou drive me  
To range all o'er a waste and barren place,  
To find a friend? The *wretched* have no friends. *Dryden.*

2. Calamitous; afflictive.  
3. Sorry; pitiful; paltry; worthless.  
When God was served with legal sacrifices, such was the  
miserable and *wretched* condition of some mens minds, that  
the best of every thing they had, being culled out for them-  
selves, if there were in their flocks any poor, starved, or dis-  
eased thing not worth the keepings, they thought it good  
enough for the altar of God. *Hooker.*

Affected noise is the most *wretched* thing.  
That to contempt can empty scriblers bring. *Roscommon.*  
Forgive the many failings of those who, with their *wretched*  
art, cannot arrive to those heights that you possess. *Dryden.*

4. Despicable; hatefully contemptible.  
An adventure worthy to be remembered for the unused ex-  
amples therein, as well of true natural goodness as of *wretched*  
ungratefulness. *Sidney.*

WRE'TCHEDLY. *adv.* [from *wretched*.]  
1. Miserably; unhappily.  
From these two wars, so *wretchedly* entered into, the duke's  
ruin took its date. *Clarendon.*

2. Meanly; despicably.  
When such little shuffling arts come once to be ripped up,  
and laid open, how poorly and *wretchedly* must that man stick,  
who finds himself guilty and baffled too? *Sidney.*

WRE'TCHEDNESS. *n. f.* [from *wretched*.]  
1. Misery; unhappiness; afflicted state.  
My misery cannot be greater than it is: fear not the danger  
of my blind steps, I cannot fall worse than I am, and do not  
obstinately continue to infect thee with my *wretchedness*. *Sidney.*

He gan inquire  
What hard mishap him brought to such distress,  
And made that caitiff's thrall the thrall of *wretchedness*. *F. & C.*  
Clarion did at last decline  
To lowest *wretchedness*; and is there then  
Such rancor in the hearts of mighty men? *Spenser.*

When they are weary of wars, and brought down to ex-  
treme *wretchedness*, then they creep a little, and sue for grace,  
'till they have recovered their strength again. *Spenser.*  
I love not to see *wretchedness* o'ercharg'd,  
And duty in his service perishing. *Shakespeare.*

We have with the feeling lost the very memory of such  
*wretchedness* as our forefathers endured by those wars, of all  
others the most cruel. *Raleigh.*

2. Pitifulness; despicableness.  
WRE'TCHLESS. *n. f.* [This is, by I know not whose corrup-  
tion, written for *reckless*.] Careless; mindless; heedless.

For any man to put off his present repentance, on con-  
templation of a possibility that his latter repentance may serve the  
turn, is the most *wretchless* presumption, and hath no promise  
of mercy annexed to it. *Hemmond.*

If persons of so circumspect a piety have been thus over-  
taken, what security can there be for our *wretchless* oisiance?  
*Government of the Tongue.*

To WRIGGLE. *v. n.* [spugan, Saxon; *ruggelen*, Dutch.] To  
move to and fro with short motions.  
If sheep or thy lamb fall a *wriggling* with tail,  
Go by and by search it, whilst help may prevail. *Tusser.*

The busy importunities of these extentional phantoms I  
look upon as contemptuously, as upon the quick *wrigglings* up  
and down of pismires. *More.*

The excellency of sawing is to keep kerf exactly in the  
line marked to be fawn, without *wriggling* on either side.  
*Moxon's Mech. Exer.*

To bed went the bridegroom and the bride:  
Was never such an ill-pair'd couple ty'd;  
Reckless he to's'd, and tumbled to and fro,  
And roll'd and *wriggled* farther off for woe. *Dryden.*

How wildly will ambition steer!  
A vermin *wriggling* in th' usurper's ear. *Dryden.*  
And both he and his successors would often *wriggle* in their  
seats as long as the cushion lasted. *Swift.*

To WRIGGLE. *v. a.* To put in a quick reciprocating motion;  
to introduce by shifting motion.  
Ralpho was mounted now, and gotten  
O'erthwart his beast with active vaulting,  
*Wriggling* his body to recover  
His seat, and cast his right leg over. *Hudibras.*

A slim thin-gutted fox made a hard shift to *wriggle* his body  
into a hen-roof. *L'Estrange.*

WRIGGLETAIL. *n. f.* For *wrigglingtail*. See WRIGGLE.  
My ragged ronts all thiver and shake;  
They went in the wind, wagg their *wriggletails*,  
Peack as a peacocks, but nought it avails. *Spenser.*

WRIGHT. *n. f.* [pūhtā, pūhtā, Saxon.] A workman; an  
artificer; a maker; a manufacturer.  
It is impossible duly to consider these things, without being  
rapt into admiration of the infinite wisdom of the Divine  
Architect, and contemplating the arrogant pretences of the  
world and animal *wrights*, and much more the productions of  
chance. *Cheyne.*

The verb To write has the same found with *wright*, a work-  
man, right or equity, and rite or ceremony; but spelled very  
differently. *Watts's Logic.*

To WRING. *v. a.* preter. and part. pass. *wringed* and *wrung*.  
[spungan, Saxon.]  
1. To twist; to turn round with violence.  
The priest shall *wring* off his head, and burn it on the  
altar. *Lev. i. 15.*

2. To force out of any body by contortion.  
He thrust the fleece together, and *wringed* the dew out of  
it, a bowl full of water. *Jude. vi. 37.*  
The dregs all the wicked shall *wring* out and drink. *Pf. lxxxv.*  
The figure of a sturdy woman, done by Michael Angelo,  
washing and winding of linen cloths; in which act the *wringing*  
out the water that made the fountain. *Watts.*

# W R I

Apply mild detergents on pledgets of lint over it, with a  
compress *wring* out. *Wise man.*

3. To squeeze; to press.  
In sleep I heard him say, sweet Desdemona,  
Let us be wary, let us hide our loves!  
And then, sir, would he gripe and *wring* my hand. *Shakespeare.*

4. To writhe.  
The filly owner of the goods  
Weeps over them, and *wrings* his hapless hands. *Shakespeare.*

5. To pinch.  
The king began to find where his shoe did *wring* him, and  
that it was his depressing the house of York that did rankle and  
fester the affections of his people. *Bacon's Henry VII.*  
If he had not been too much grieved, and *wrung* by an un-  
easy and freight fortune, he would have been an excellent  
man of business. *Clarendon.*

6. To force by violence; to extort.  
I had rather coin my heart,  
And drop my blood for drachmas, than to *wring*  
From the hard hands of peasants their vile trash  
By any indirection. *Shakespeare's Julius Caesar.*

Who can be bound by any solemn vow  
To *wring* the widow from her custom'd right,  
And have no other reason for his wrong,  
But that he was bound by a solemn oath? *Shakespeare's Henry VI.*

That which I must speak,  
Must either punish me, not being believ'd,  
Or *wring* redress from you. *Shakespeare's Measure for Measure.*

Threatening cruel death, constrain'd the bride  
To *wring* from me, and tell to them my secret. *Milton.*

7. To harass; to distress; to torture.  
He dives into the king's soul, and there scatters  
Doubts, dangers, *wringing* of the conscience,  
Fear and despair, and all these for his marriage. *Shakespeare.*

Pleasure enchants, impetuous rage transports,  
And grief dejects and *wrings* the tortur'd soul. *Roscommon.*  
Did'st thou taste but half the griefs  
That *wring* my soul, thou couldst not talk thus coldly. *Add.*

8. To distort; to turn to a wrong purpose.  
To *wring* this sentence, to wrest thereby out of men's  
hands the knowledge of God's doctrine, is without all reason. *Ascham's Schoolmaster.*

Lord, how dare these men thus *wring* the scriptures? *Whitgift.*  
To persecute with extortion.  
The merchant-adventurers have been often wronged and  
*wringed* to the quick; but were never quick and lively in  
thanks to those by whose endeavours they were freed. *Haywo.*

To WRING. *v. n.* To writhe with anguish.  
'Tis all men's office to speak patience  
To those that *wring* under the load of sorrow;  
But no man's virtue nor sufficiency,  
To be so moral, when he shall endure  
The like himself. *Shakespeare's Much Ado about Nothing.*

WRINGER. *n. f.* [from *wring*.] One who squeezes the water  
out of cloaths.  
One Mrs. Quickly is in the manner of his nurse, his laun-  
dress, his washer, and his *wringer*. *Shakespeare.*

WRINKLE. *n. f.* [pūncle, Saxon; *wrinkel*, Dutch.]  
1. Corruption or furrow of the skin or the face.  
Give me that glass, and therein will I read:  
No deeper *wrinkles* yet? Hath sorrow struck  
So many blows upon this face of mine,  
And made no deeper wounds? *Shakespeare's Richard II.*

She hath continued a virgin without any visible token, or  
least *wrinkle* of old age. *Hawel's Vocal Forest.*  
To see a beggar's brat in riches flow,  
Adds not a *wrinkle* to my even brow.

Though you and all your senseless tribes,  
Could art, or time, or nature bribe,  
To make you look like beauty's queen,  
And hold for ever at fifteen;  
No bloom of youth can ever blind  
The cracks and *wrinkles* of your mind:  
All men of sense will pass your door,  
And crowd to Stella's at fourscore. *Dryden.*

2. Any roughness.  
Our British heav'n was all serene;  
No threatening cloud was nigh,  
Not the least *wrinkle* to deform the sky. *Dryden.*

To WRINKLE. *v. a.* [pūncian, Saxon.]  
1. To corrugate; to contract into furrows.  
It is still fortune's use  
To let the *wrinkled* man outlive his wealth,  
To view with hollow eye and *wrinkled* brow  
An age of poverty. *Shakespeare's Merchant of Venice.*

Scorn makes us *wrinkle* up the nose, and stretch the nostrils  
also, at the same time drawing up the upper lip. *Bacon.*

Here steams ascend,  
That in mixt fumes the *wrinkled* nose offend.  
Here stood ill-nature, like an ancient maid,  
Her *wrinkled* form in black and white array'd. *Pope.*

# W R I

2. To make rough or uneven.  
A keen north-wind, blowing dry,  
*Wrinkled* the face of deluge, as decay'd. *Milton.*

WRIST. *n. f.* [pūyt, Saxon.] The joint by which the hand  
is joined to the arm.  
He took me by the *wrist*, and held me hard. *Shakespeare.*  
The brawn of the arm must appear full, shadowed on one  
side; then show the *wrist*-bone thereof. *Peasbarn.*

The axillary artery, below the cubit, divideth unto two  
parts; the one running along the radius, and passing by the  
*wrist*, or place of the pulse, is at the fingers subdivided unto  
three branches. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

WRISTBAND. *n. f.* [*wrist* and *band*.] The fastening of the  
shirt at the hand.  
WRIT. *n. f.* [from *write*.]

1. Any thing written; scripture. This sense is now chiefly used  
in speaking of the Bible.  
The church, as a witness, preacheth his mere revealed  
truth, by reading publicly the sacred Scripture; so that a se-  
cond kind of preaching is the reading of holy *writ*. *Hooker.*

Divine Eliza, sacred empress,  
Live she for ever, and her royal places  
Be fill'd with praises of divinely wits,  
That her eternize with their heavenly *writs*. *Spenser.*

Bagdad rises out of the ruins of the old city of Babylon, so  
much spoken of in holy *writ*. *Kneller's Hist. of the Turks.*  
Others famous after known,  
Although in holy *writ* not nam'd. *Paradise Regain'd.*

He cannot keep his fingers from meddling with holy *writ*.  
*More's Divine Dialogues.*

Sacred *writ* our reason does exceed.  
His story, filled with so many surprising incidents, bears so  
close an analogy with what is delivered in holy *writ*, that it is  
capable of pleasing the most delicate reader, without giving  
offence to the most scrupulous. *Addison's Spectator.*

Of ancient *writ* unlocks the learned store,  
Consults the dead, and lives past ages o'er. *Pope.*

2. A judicial process.  
Hold up your head: hold up your hand,  
Would it were not my lot to shew ye  
This cruel *writ*, wherein you stand  
Indicted by the name of Cloe. *Prior.*

3. A legal instrument.  
The king is fled to London,  
To call a present court of parliament:  
Let us pursue him, ere the *writs* go forth. *Shakespeare's Henry VI.*

I folded the *writ* up in form of th' other,  
Subscrib'd it, gave the impression, plac'd it safely,  
The chanceler never known. *Shakespeare.*  
For every *writ* of entry, whereupon a common recovery is  
to be suffered, the queen's fine is to be rated upon the *writ*  
original, if the lands comprised therein be held. *Ayliffe.*

WRIT. The preterite of *write*.  
When Sappho *writ*,  
By their applause the critics show'd their wit. *Prior.*

WRITATIVE. A word of *Pope's* coining: not to be imitated.  
Increase of years makes men more talkative, but less *writative*;  
to that degree, that I now write no letters but of plain  
how d'ye's. *Pope to Swift.*

To WRITE. *v. a.* preterite *wrote* or *wrote*; part. pass. *written*,  
*writ*, or *wrote*. [pūtan, apūtan, Saxon; *ad rita*, Islandick;  
*wreta*, a letter, Gothick.]

1. To express by means of letters.  
I'll *write* you down,  
The which shall point you forth, at every fitting,  
What you must say. *Shakespeare's*

Men's evil manners live in-brass, their virtues we *write* in  
water. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*  
When a man hath taken a wife, and she find no favour in  
his eyes, then let him *write* her a bill of divorcement. *Deut.*

*Write* ye this song for you, and teach it Israel. *Deut. xxxi.*  
David *wrote* a letter to Joab, and sent it by Uriah. *2 Sa. xi.*  
The time, the place, the manner how to meet,  
Were all in punctual order plainly *writ*. *Dryden.*

2. To engrave; to impress.  
Cain was so fully convinced that every one had a right to  
destroy such a criminal, that he cries out, every one that find-  
eth me shall slay me; so plain was it *writ* in the hearts of all  
mankind. *Locke.*

3. To produce as an author.  
When more indulgent to the writer's ease,  
You are so good, to be so hard to please;  
No such convulsive pangs it will require  
To *write*—the pretty things that you admire. *Granville.*

4. To tell by letter.  
I chose to *write* the thing I durst not speak  
To her I lov'd. *Prior.*

To WRITE. *v. n.*  
1. To perform the act of writing.  
I have seen her rise from her bed, take forth paper, fold it,  
and *write* upon't. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*



## WRI

- Bassanio gave his ring away  
Unto the judge that begg'd it; and his clerk,  
That took some pains in *writing*, he begg'd mine. *Shakespeare.*
2. To play the author.  
Hearts, tongues, figures, scribes, bards, poets, cannot  
Think, speak, cast, *write*, sing, number  
His love to Antony. *Shakespeare. Ant. and Cleopatra.*  
There is not a more melancholy object in the learned world  
than a man who has *written* himself down. *Addison.*
3. To tell in books.  
I past the melancholy flood,  
With that grim ferryman which poets *wrote* of. *Shakespeare. R. III.*
4. To send letters.  
He *wrote* for all the Jews, concerning their freedom. *1 Esdr.*
5. To call one's self; to be entitled; to use the title of.  
About it, and *wrote* happy when thou'lt done. *Shakespeare.*  
Let it not your wonder move,  
Lest your laughter that I love;  
Though I now *wrote* fifty years,  
I have had, and have my peers. *Ben. Johnson.*  
He *writes* himself *divina providentia*, whereas other bishops  
only use *divina permissione*. *Ayliffe.*
6. To compose; to form compositions:  
Chaste moral *writing* we may learn from hence,  
Neglect of which no wit can recompense;  
The fountain which from Helicon proceeds,  
That sacred stream, should never water weeds. *Waller.*  
They can *write* up to the dignity and character of their  
authors. *Felton on the Classics.*
- WRITER. *n. f.* [from *write*.]  
1. One who practises the art of writing.  
2. An author.  
All three were ruined by justice and sentence, as delinquents;  
and all three famous *writers*. *Bacon.*  
Peaceable times are the best to live in, though not so proper  
to furnish materials for a *writer*. *Addison's Freeholder.*  
*Writers* are often more influenced by a desire of fame, than  
a regard to the publick good. *Addison's Freeholder.*  
Would a *writer* know how to behave himself with relation to  
posterity, let him consider in old books what he finds that he  
is glad to know, and what omissions he most laments. *Swift.*
- TO WRITHE. *v. a.* [from *write*, Saxon.]  
1. To distort; to deform with distortion.  
It cannot be this weak and *writth'd* shrimp;  
Should strike such terror in his enemies. *Shakespeare. Henry VI.*  
Hatefullest *writth'd* their jaws  
With foot and cinders. *Milton.*  
Her mouth she *writth'd* her forehead taught to frown,  
Her eyes to sparkle fires to love unknown;  
Her fallow cheeks her envious mind did show,  
And ev'ry feature spoke aloud the curtness of a shrew. *Dryden.*
2. To twist with violence.  
Then Satan first knew pain,  
And *writth'd* him to and fro convolv'd. *Milton's Parad. Lost.*  
Amid' the plaited scales it took its course,  
And in the spiral marrow spent its force;  
The monster hiss'd aloud, and rag'd in vain,  
And *writth'd* his body to and fro with pain;  
He bit the dart. *Addison.*
3. To wrest; to force by violence.  
The reason which he yieldeth, sheweth the least part of  
his meaning to be that whereunto his words are *writth'd*. *Hook.*
4. To twist.  
The king of heav'n  
Bar'd his red arm, and launching from the sky  
His *writth'n* bolt, not shaking empty smoke,  
Down to the deep abyss the flaming felon strook. *Dryden.*
- TO WRITHE. *v. n.* To be convolved with agony or torture.  
Let each be broken on the racks;  
Then, with what life remains, impaled, and left  
To *writhe* at leisure round the bloody stake. *Addison.*
- TO WRITHE. *v. a.* [from *writhe*.] To wrinkle; to corrugate.  
Her *writth'd* skin, as rough as maple rind,  
So scabby was, that would have loathed all womankind. *Spenser.*
- WRITING. *n. f.* [from *writ*.]  
1. A legal instrument.  
2. A compofure; a book.  
They thought no other *writings* in the world should be stu-  
died, inasmuch as one of their great prophets exhorting them  
to cast away all respects unto human *writings*, to his mo-  
tion they condescended. *Hooker.*  
Such arguments had an invincible force with those pagan  
philosophers, who became Christians, as we find in most of  
their *writings*. *Addison.*
3. A written paper of any kind.  
In at his windows throw  
*Writings*, all tending to the great opinion  
That Rome holds of his name. *Shakespeare. Julius Caesar.*
- WRITINGMASTER. *n. f.* One who teaches to write.  
The facility of which I spoke consists not in bold strokes,  
if it makes not a great effect at a distance: that fort of free-  
dom belongs rather to a *writingmaster* than a painter. *Dryden.*

## WRO

- WRITTEN. The participle passive of *write*.  
Their doctrine and their story *written* left,  
They die. *Milton.*  
Language is a connexion of audible signs, the most apt in  
nature for communication of our thoughts: *written* language  
is a description of the said audible signs, by signs visible. *Holder.*
- WRO'KEN. The part. pass. of *To wrack*. *Spenser.*
- WRONG. *n. f.* [from *wrang*, Saxon.]  
1. An injury; a designed or known detriment.  
It is a harm, and no *wrong* which he hath received. *Sidney.*  
She resolv'd to spend all her years, which her youth pro-  
mised should be many, in bewailing the *wrong*, and yet praying  
for the wrongdoer. *Sidney.*  
If he may not command them, then that law doth *wrong*  
that bindeth him to bring them forth to be justified. *Spenser.*  
They ever do pretend  
To have receiv'd a *wrong*, who *wrong* intend. *Daniel.*  
Imitation of an author is the most advantageous way for a  
translator to shew himself, but the greatest *wrong* which can be  
done to the reputation of the dead. *Dryden.*  
Cowley preferred a garden and a friend, to those whom in  
our own *wrong* we call the great. *Dryden.*  
Expecting more in my own *wrong*,  
Protracting life, I've liv'd a day too long. *Dryden.*
2. Error; not right.  
Be not blindly guided by the throng,  
The multitude is always in the *wrong*. *Reformers.*  
One spoke much of right and *wrong*. *Milton.*  
Proceed: quoth Dick, fir, I aver  
You have already gone too far;  
When people once are in the *wrong*,  
Each line they add is much too long:  
Who fastest walks, but walks astray,  
Is only farthest from his way. *Prior.*  
In the judgment of right and *wrong*, every man has a  
self. *Watts's Logic.*
- WRONG. *adj.* [from the noun.]  
1. Not morally right; not agreeable to propriety or truth.  
I find you are an invincible Amazon, since you will over-  
come, though in a *wrong* matter. *Sidney.*  
We never think of the main business of life, till a vain re-  
pentance minds us of it at the *wrong* end. *L'Estrange.*  
When the dictates of honour are contrary to those of reli-  
gion and equity, they give *wrong*, ambitious, and false ideas of  
what is good and laudable. *Addison's Spectator.*
2. Not physically right; unfit; unsuitable.  
Of Gloster's treachery,  
And of the loyal service of his son,  
When I inform'd him, then he call'd me *wrong*,  
And told me I had turn'd the *wrong* side out. *Shakespeare. K. Lear.*  
Dividing a living of five hundred pounds a year into ten parts,  
is a contrivance, the meaning whereof hath got on the *wrong*  
side of my comprehension. *Swift.*  
Singularity shews something *wrong* in the mind. *Clarissa.*
- WRONG. *adv.* Not rightly; amiss.  
If he go *wrong*, she will give him over to his own ruin. *Evel.*  
A thousand odd capricious, men's minds are acted by, may  
make one man quote another man's words *wrong*. *Locke.*  
Ten *wrong* *wrong*, for one that writes amiss. *Pope.*
- TO WRONG. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To injure; to use  
unjustly.  
So worthy a part of divine service we should greatly *wrong*,  
if we did not esteem preaching as the blessed ordinance of  
God. *Hooker.*  
For fear the stones her tender foot should *wrong*,  
Be strewn with fragrant flowers all along. *Spenser.*  
Judge me, you gods! *wrong* I mine enemy? *Shakespeare.*  
Thank him who puts me loath to this revenge  
On you, who *wrong* me not, for him who *wrong'd*. *Milton.*  
Once more farewell!  
And know thou *wrong'st* me, if thou think'st  
Ever was love or ever grief like mine. *Addison.*
- WRONGDOER. *n. f.* [from *wrong* and *doer*.] An injurious person.  
She resolv'd to spend all her years in bewailing the *wrong*,  
and yet praying for the *wrongdoer*. *Sidney.*  
If any seat be taken away by a stranger, the churchwarden  
may have action against the *wrongdoer*. *Ayliffe.*
- WRONGER. *n. f.* [from *wrong*.] He that injures; he that does  
*wrong*.  
Jealousy is a green-eyed monster, which doth make  
The meat it feeds on: that cuckold lives in bliss,  
Who, certain of his fate, loves not his *wronger*. *Shakespeare. Oth.*  
Many times a prince is driven to spend far more of his trea-  
sure in punishing by war the *wrongers* of his people, than the  
loss of his people did amount unto. *Raleigh.*
- WRONGFUL. *adj.* [from *wrong* and *full*.] Injurious; unjust.  
I am so far from granting thy request,  
That I despise thee for thy *wrongful* suit. *Shakespeare.*  
He that hath wronged fo in daily trade, that he knows not  
in what measure he hath done it, must redeem his fault by alms,  
according to the value of his *wrongful* dealing. *Taylor.*

Those

## WRO

- Those whom forms of laws  
Condemn'd to die, when traitors judg'd their cause,  
Nor want they lots, nor judges to review  
The *wrongful* sentence, and award a new. *Dryden.*
- WRONGFULLY. *adv.* [from *wrongful*.] Unjustly.  
Dorus, said Pamela, you blame your fortune very *wrong-  
fully*, since the fault is not in fortune, but in you, that can-  
not frame yourself to your fortune; and as *wrongfully* do re-  
quire Mopla to fo great a disparagement as to her father's  
servant. *Sidney.*
- This poor fellow,  
He had thought to murder *wrongfully*. *Shakespeare.*  
Salius then, exclaiming loud,  
Urges his cause may in the court be heard,  
And pleads, the prize is *wrongfully* conferr'd. *Dryden.*  
I cry thee mercy, for suspecting a friar of the least good-  
nature; what, would you accuse him *wrongfully*. *Dryden.*  
He who suffers *wrongfully* in a man's opinion, resolves to  
give him reason for his suspicion. *Spectator, N<sup>o</sup>. 170.*
- WRONGHEAD. *adj.* [from *wrong* and *head*.] Having a per-  
verse understanding.  
Much do I suffer, much to keep in peace  
This jealous, waspish, *wronghead*, rhyming race. *Pope.*
- WRONGLY. *adv.* [from *wrong*.] Unjustly; amiss.  
What thou would'st highly  
That would'st thou holily; would'st not play false,  
And yet would'st *wrongly* win. *Shakespeare. Macbeth.*  
Madmen having joined together some ideas very *wrongly*,  
er, as men do that argue right from wrong principles. *Locke.*
- WRONGLESSLY. *adv.* [from *wrongless*.] Without injury to  
any.  
Dearly esteem'd of her for his exceeding good parts, being  
honourably courteous, and *wronglessly* valiant, considerably  
pleasant in conversation, and an excellent courtier, without  
unfaithfulness. *Sidney.*
- WRONG. *pret.* and part. of *write*.  
No man has the estate of his soul drawn upon his face, nor  
the decree of his election *wrote* upon his forehead. He who  
would know a man thoroughly, must follow him into the  
closet of his heart; the inspection of which is only the pre-  
rogative of omniscience. *South.*
- WRONG. *adj.* [from *wrong*, Saxon.] Angry. Out of use.  
The Lord said unto Cain, why art thou *wrong*? *Gen. iv.*  
Thou hast rejected us; thou art very *wrong* against us. *La.*
- WRONG. *progs.* Saxon. The pret. and part. pass. as it  
seems, of *wrong*; as the Dutch *werken*, makes *gerocht*.]  
1. Effected; performed.  
Why trouble ye the woman? for she hath *wrought* a good  
work upon me. *Matt. xxvi. 10.*  
He that doth truth, cometh to the light, that his deeds  
may be made manifest, that they are *wrought* in God. *John iii.*  
The Jews wanted not power and ability to have convinced  
the world of the falsehood of these miracles, had they never  
been *wrought*. *Stephens's Sermons.*
2. Influenced; prevailed on.  
Had I thought the sight of my poor image  
Would thus have *wrought* you, for the stone is mine,  
I'd not have shew'd it. *Shakespeare.*  
Nor number, nor example with him *wrought*  
To swerve from truth. *Milton.*  
Do not I know him? could his brutal mind  
Be *wrought* upon? could he be just or kind? *Dryden.*  
This Artemisa, by her charms,  
And all her sex's cunning, *wrought* the king. *Rowe.*
3. Produced; caused.  
All his good prov'd ill in me,  
And *wrought* but malice. *Milton.*  
They *wrought* by their faithfulness the publick safety. *Dryden.*  
This *wrought* the greatest confusion in the unbelieving  
Jews, and the greatest conviction in the Gentiles, who every  
where speak with astonishment of these truths they met with  
in this new magazine of learning, which was opened. *Addison.*
4. Worked; laboured.  
They that *wrought* in silver, and whose works are unsearch-  
able, are gone down to the grave. *Bar. iii. 18.*

## WRY

- Moses and Eleazar took the gold, even all *wrought*  
jewels. *Num. xvi. 22.*
- What might be *wrought*  
Fulfil, or graven in metal. *Milton.*
5. Gained; attained.  
We ventur'd on such dang'rous seas,  
That if we *wrought* out life, 'twas ten to one. *Shakespeare.*
6. Operated.  
Such another field  
They dreaded worse than hell: so much the fear  
Of thunder, and the sword of Michael,  
*Wrought* still within them. *Milton.*  
His too eager love  
Has made him busy to his own destruction.  
His threats have *wrought* this change of mind in Pyrrhus.  
*Philips's Disfrest Mother.*
7. Worked.  
Take an heifer which hath not been *wrought* with, and  
which hath not drawn in the yoke. *Deut. xxi. 3.*  
As infection from body to body is received many times by  
the body passive, yet is it by the good disposition thereof re-  
pulsed and *wrought* out, before it be formed in a disease. *Bacon.*
8. Actuated.  
Vain Morat, by his own rashness *wrought*,  
Too soon discover'd his ambitious thought;  
Believ'd me his, before I spoke him fair,  
And pitch'd his head into the ready snare. *Dryden.*
9. Manufactured.  
It had been no less a breach of peace to have *wrought* any  
mine of his, than it is now a breach of peace, to take a  
town of his in Guiana, and burn it. *Raleigh.*  
Celestiall panoply, divinely *wrought*. *Milton.*
10. Formed.  
He that hath *wrought* us for the same thing, is God. *2 Cor.*
11. Excited by degrees.  
The two friends had *wrought* themselves to such an habi-  
tual tenderness for the children under their direction, that  
each of them had the real passion of a father. *Addison.*  
Advantage was taken of the sanguine temper which so  
many success had *wrought* the nation up to. *Swift.*
12. Guided; managed.  
A ship by skilful steersman *wrought*. *Milton.*
13. Agitated; disturbed.  
We stay upon your leisure.—  
—Give me your favour: my dull brain was *wrought*  
With things forgot. *Shakespeare. Macbeth.*
- WRUNG. The pret. and part. passive of *wring*.  
No mortal was ever so much at ease, but his shoe *wrung*  
him somewhere. *L'Estrange.*  
Mix'd with the tender anguish nature shoots  
Through the *wrung* bosom of the dying man. *Thomson.*
- WRY. *adj.* [from *writhe*.]  
1. Crooked; deviating from the right direction.  
Sometimes to her news of myself to tell  
I go about, but then is all my best  
Wry words, and flamm'ring, or else doltish dumb;  
Say then, can this but of enchantment come? *Sidney.*  
Cutting the wry neck is never to be practised, but when the  
disorder is a contraction of the mastoideus muscle. *Sharp.*
2. Distorted.  
It is but a kick with thy heels, and a wry mouth, and Sir  
Roger will be with thee. *Arbutnot.*  
Instructive work! whose wry-mouth'd portraiture  
Display'd the fates her confessors endure. *Pope.*
3. Wring; perverted; wrested.  
He mangles and puts a wry sense upon protestant writers. *Att.*
- TO WRY. *v. n.* [from the adjective.] To be contorted and  
writhe; to deviate from the right direction.  
These wry too much on the right hand, ascribing to the  
holy scripture such kind of perfection as it cannot have. *Sand.*
- TO WRY. *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To make to deviate;  
to distort.  
To what pass are our minds brought, that from the right  
line of virtue are *wryed* to these crooked shifts? *Sidney.*

Y.



# Y.

## YAW

**Y**, At the beginning of words, is a consonant; at the end, and when it follows a consonant, is a vowel, and has the sound of *i*. It is used at the end of words, and whenever two *i*'s would come together; and in words derived from the Greek, to express the *v*. *Y* was much used by the Saxons, whence *y* is found for *i* in the old English writers.

**YACHT**. *n. f.* A small ship for carrying passengers.

**YARD**. *n. f.* [zeap, Saxon.]

1. Inclosed ground adjoining to an house.  
One of the lions leaped down into a neighbour's yard, where, nothing regarding the crowing of the cocks, he eat them up.  
Xanthus one day sent Æsop into the yard, and bade him look well about him.  
His wanton kids with budding horns prepar'd,  
Fight harmless battles in his homely yard.  
A peer, a counsellor, and a judge, are not to be measured by the common yard, but by the pole of special grace. Bacon.  
The arms, spread cross in a straight line, and measured from one end of the long finger on one hand, to that of the other; made a measure equal to the stature, and is named a fathom. Half of that, viz. from the end of the long finger of either arm, so spread, to the middle of the breast is, with us, called a yard.  
An aqueduct of a Gothic structure, that conveys water from mount St. Francis to Spoleto, from the foundation of the lowest arch to the top, is two hundred and thirty yards. Addison.
2. The supports of the sails.  
A breeze from shore began to blow;  
The sailors ship their oars, and cease to row;  
Then hoist their yards a-trip, and all their sails  
Let fall to court the wind.  
All the revolutions in nature can give it nothing more than different degrees of dimensions. What affinity has thinking with such attributes? no more than there is between a syllogism and a yardwand.
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**YARDWAND**. *n. f.* [yard and wand.] A measure of a yard.

All the revolutions in nature can give it nothing more than different degrees of dimensions. What affinity has thinking with such attributes? no more than there is between a syllogism and a yardwand.

**YARE**. *adj.* [zeap, Saxon.] Ready; dextrous; eager.  
Yare, yare, good Iros, quick;—methinks I hear  
Antony call.  
I do desire to learn, Sir; and I hope, if you have occasion to use me for your turn, you shall find me yare.

**YARELY**. *adv.* [from yare.] Dextrously; skilfully.  
The filken tackles,  
Swell with the touches of those flower-soft hands  
That yarely frame the office.

**YARN**. *n. f.* [zeap, Saxon.] Spun wool; woollen thread.  
You would be another Penelope; yet they say, all the yarn she spun in Ulysses's absence, did but fill Ithaca full of moths.  
The web of our life is of a mingled yarn, good and ill together; our virtues would be proud, if our faults whipt them not; and our crimes would despair, if they were not cherish'd by our virtues.  
Yarn is a commodity very proper to this country, which of all others ought to be most encouraged.  
It may be useful for the reeling of yarn.  
The fates but only spin the coarser clue,  
The finest of the wool is left for you.  
Spare me but one small portion of the twine,  
And let the sisters cut below your line:  
The rest among the rubbids may they sweep,  
Or add it to the yarn of some old miser's heap.

**TO YARR**. *v. n.* [from the found, *harr*, Lat.] To growl, or snarl like a dog.

**YARROW**. *n. f.* A plant which grows wild on the dry banks, and is used in medicine.

**YAWL**. *n. f.* A little vessel belonging to a ship, for convenience of passing to and from it.

## YEA

**TO YAWN**. *v. n.* [zeon, Saxon.]

1. To gape; to oscitate; to have the mouth opened involuntarily by fumes, as in sleepiness.  
The sad-ey'd justice, with his surly hum,  
Delivering o'er to executors pale  
The lazy, yawning drone.  
In yawning, the inner parchment of the ear is extended.  
When a man yawneth, he cannot hear so well.  
At length shook off himself, and ask'd the dame;  
And asking yawn'd, for what intent she came?  
To whom the yawning pilot fast asleep,  
Me didst thou bid, to trust the treacherous deep?
2. To open wide.  
The gashes,  
That bloodily did yawn upon his face.  
'Tis now the very witching time of night,  
When churchyards yawn.  
Now will I dam up this thy yawning mouth,  
For swallowing up the treasure of the realm.  
He shall cast up the wealth by him devour'd,  
Like vomit, from his yawning entrails pour'd.  
Hell at last  
Yawning receiv'd them whole, and on them clos'd.  
The sword pierc'd his tender sides;  
Down fell the beauteous youth; the yawning wound  
Gush'd out a purple stream.  
High she rear'd her arm, and with her sceptre struck  
The yawning cliff: from its disparted height  
Adown the mount the gushing torrent ran.
3. To express desire by yawning.  
The chiefest thing at which lay-reformers yawn, is, that the clergy may, through conformity in condition, be poorer as the apostles were. In which one circumstance, if they imagine to great perfection, they must think that church which hath such store of mendicant friars, a church in that respect most happy.

**YAWN**. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Oscitation.  
Thee, Paridell, the mark'd thee, there  
Stretch'd on the rack of a too easy chair;  
And heard thy everlasting yawn confess  
The pains and penalties of idleness.

2. Gape; hiatus.  
Hence to the borders of the marsh they go,  
That mingles with the baleful streams below;  
And sometimes with a mighty yawn, 'tis said,  
Opens a dismal passage to the dead,  
Who, pale with fear, the reading earth survey,  
And startle at the sudden flash of day.

**YAWNING**. *adj.* [from yawn.] Sleepy; slumbering.  
Ere to black Hecate's summons  
The shard-born beetle, with his drowsy hums,  
Hath rung night's yawning peal, there shall be done  
A deed of dreadful note.

**Y'CLAD**. *part. for clad.* Cloathed.  
Her sight did ravish, but her grace in speech,  
Her words yelad with wisdom's majesty,  
Make me from wond'ring fall to weeping joys.

**Y'CLEP'D**. [The participle passive of *clepe*, to call; clepan, Saxon; with the increasing particle *y*, which was used in the old English in the preterites and participles, from the Saxon *ge*.] Called; termed; named.  
But come, thou goddess, fair and free,  
In heav'n yelap'd Euphrosine,  
And by men, heart-easing mirth.

**YDRA'D**. The old pret. of *to dread*.

**YE**. The nominative plural of *thou*.  
Ye are they which justify yourselves.  
Ye, or *gea*, Saxon; *ja*, Danish, German, and Dutch.] Yes. A particle of affirmation.  
I am weary; *yea*, my memory is tir'd.  
A rascally, *yea*, forsooth, knave, to bear a gentleman in hand, and then stand upon security.

## YEA

From these Philippine are brought costly spices, *yea*, and gold too?  
*Abb't's Description of the World.*  
*Yea*, hath God said, ye shall not eat of every tree in the garden.  
Let your conversation be *yea*, *yea*; nay, nay.  
All the promises of God are *yea*, and amen; that is, are verified, which is the importance of *yea*, and confirmed, which is meant by amen, into an immutability.  
They durst abide  
Jehovah thund'ring out of Sion, thron'd  
Between the cherubim; *yea*, often plac'd  
Within his sanctuary itself their shrines.  
Why do disputes in wrangling spend the day?  
Whilst one says only *yea*, and t'other nay.  
Notwithstanding this great proximity of man to himself; *yea*, and notwithstanding the observations made in all ages, we still remain ignorant of many things concerning ourselves.  
**TO YEAD**, or **YEDE**. *v. n.* preterite *yode*. [This word seems to have been corruptly formed from *geob*, the Saxon preterite of *gan*.] To go; to march. Obsolete.  
They wander at will, and stay at pleasure,  
And to their folds *yede* at their own leisure.  
Then had the knight this lady *yede* aloof,  
And to an hill herself withdraw aside,  
From whence the might behold that battle's proof,  
And oke be safe from danger far desir'd.  
Yet for the *yode* therat half aghast,  
And Kiddy the door sparred after her fast.  
That same mighty man of God,  
That bloud red billows like a wall'd front,  
On either side disparted with his rod,  
'Till that his army dry-foot through them *yode*.  
**TO YEARN**. *v. n.* [canian, Saxon.] To bing young. Used of sheep.  
The skillful shepherd pecl'd me certain wands;  
He struck them up before the fulsome ewes,  
Who, then conceiving, did in yearning time  
Fole party-colour'd lambs.  
So many days my ewes have been with young;  
So many weeks, ere the poor fools will *yea*.  
This I scarcely drag along,  
Who yearning on the rocks has leit her young.  
Ewes year the polled lamb with the least danger.  
**YEANLING**. *n. f.* [from *yeau*.] The young of sheep.  
All the yearlings which were streak'd and pied,  
Should fall as Jacob's hire.  
**YEAR**. *n. f.* [zeap, Saxon.]  
If one by the word *year* mean twelve months of thirty days each, i. e. three hundred and sixty days; another intend a solar year of three hundred sixty-five days; and a third mean a lunar year, or twelve lunar months, i. e. three hundred fifty-four days, there will be a great variation and error in their account of things, unless they are well apprized of each other's meaning.  
See the minutes, how they run:  
How many makes the hour full compleat,  
How many hours bring about the day,  
How many days will finish up the year,  
How many years a mortal man may live.  
With the year  
Seasons return, but not to me returns  
Day, or the sweet approach of morn.  
Oviparous creatures have eggs enough at first conceived in them, to serve them for many years laying, allowing such a proportion for every year, as will serve for one or two incubations.  
He accepted a curacy of thirty pounds a year.  
It is often used plurally, without a plural termination.  
I fight not once in forty year.  
In the plural old age.  
Some mumble-news,  
That smiles his cheek in years, and knows the trick  
To make my lady laugh when she's dispos'd,  
Told our intents.  
There died also Cecile, mother to King Edward IV. being of extreme years, and who had lived to see three princes of her body crown'd, and four murder'd.  
He look'd in years, yet in his years were teen,  
A youthful vigour, and autumnal green.  
**YE'ARLING**. *adj.* [from *year*.] Being a year old.  
A yearling bullock to thy name shall smoke;  
Untam'd, unconscious of the galling yoke.  
**YE'ARLY**. *adj.* [from *year*.] Annual; happening every year; lasting a year.  
The yearly course that brings this day about,  
Shall never see it but a holiday.  
Why the changing oak should shed  
The yearly honour of his stately head;  
Whilst the distinguishing yew is ever teen,  
Unchang'd his branch, and permanent his green.  
**YE'ARLY**. *adv.* Annually; once a year.  
He that outlives this day, and sees old age,

## YEL

Will yearly on the vigil feast his neighbours,  
And say, tomorrow is Saint Crispian.  
For numerous blessings yearly shower'd,  
And property with plenty crown'd;  
For freedom still maintain'd alive;  
For these, and more, accept our pious praise.  
**TO YEARN**. *v. n.* [earnan, Saxon.] To feel great internal uneasiness. In *Spenser* it is sometimes *earn*.  
He despis'd to tread in due degree,  
But chaff'd, and foam'd, with courage fierce and stern,  
And to be eas'd of that base burden still did *yea*.  
Make the libbard stern  
Leave roaring, when in rage he for revenge did *yea*.  
Though peeping close into the thick,  
Might see the moving of some quick;  
But were it fairy, fiend, or snake,  
My courage *earn'd* it to wake,  
And manfully therat shot.  
Falt'ring, he is dead,  
And we must *yea* therefore.  
Joseph made haste; for his bowels did *yea* upon his brother: and he fought where to weep, and he enter'd into his chamber.  
When the fair Leucothoe he spy'd,  
To check his floods, impatient Phœbus *yea*'d,  
Though all the world was in his course concern'd,  
Yet for all the yearning pain  
Y' have suffer'd for their loves, in vain,  
I fear they'll prove so nice and coy,  
To have, and t' hold, and to enjoy.  
Where our heart does but relent, his melts; where our eye pines, his bowels *yea*.  
At beholding the miseries of others, they find such yearnings in their bowels, and such sensible commotions rais'd in their breasts, as they can by no means satisfy.  
Your mother's heart *yearns* towards you.  
Unmov'd the mind of Ithacus remain'd;  
But Anticles, unable to controul,  
Spoke loud the language of his yearning soul.  
**TO YEARN**. *v. a.* To grieve; to vex.  
She laments for it, that it would  
Yern your heart to see it.  
**YEST**. *n. f.* [zeap, Saxon.]  
1. The foam, spume, or flower of beer in fermentation; barm.  
Yeast and outward means do fail,  
And have no power to work on ale.  
When drays bound high, they never cross behind,  
Where bubbling yeast is blown by gusts of wind.  
2. The spume on a troubled sea.  
Now the ship boing the moon with her main-mast, and anon swallow'd with yeast and froth, as you'd thrust a cork into a hoghead.  
**YE'ET**. *adj.* [from *yeet*.] Frothy; spummy.  
Though you untie the winds, and let them fight  
Against the churches; though the *yeet* waves  
Confound and swallow navigation up.  
**YELK**. *n. f.* [from *zealepe*, *yellow*, Saxon.] The yellow part of the egg. It is commonly pronounced, and often written *yolk*.  
The yolk of the egg conduceth little to the generation of the bird, but only to the nourishment of the same: for if a chicken be opened, when it is new hatched, you shall find much of the yolk remaining.  
That a chicken is formed out of the yolk of an egg, with some ancient philosophers the people still opinion.  
All the feather'd kind,  
From th' included yolk, not ambient white arose.  
**TO YELL**. *v. n.* To cry out with horror and agony.  
Nor the night raven, that still deadly yells;  
Nor grisly vultures make us once affear'd.  
Each new morn,  
New widows howl, new orphans cry; new sorrows  
Strike heav'n on the face, that it refoonds,  
As if it felt with Scotland, and yell'd out  
Like syllables of doleour.  
Now worse than e'er he was before,  
Poor Puck doth yell, poor Puck doth roar,  
That wak'd queen Mab, who doubted fore  
Some treason had been wrought her.  
Yelling monsters, that with ceaseless cry  
Surround me.  
Night-struck fancy dreams the yelling ghost.  
**YELL**. *n. f.* [from the verb.] A cry of horror.  
With like tim'rous accent and dire yell,  
As when, by night and negligence, the fire  
Is spread in populous cities.  
Hence are heard the groans of ghosts, the pains  
Of founding lathes, and of dragging chains.  
The Trojan stood astonish'd at their cries,  
And ask'd his guide from whence those yells arise.



# YEO

Others in frantick mood  
Run howling through the streets; their hideous yells  
Rend the dark welkin. *Philips.*  
**YELLOW.** *adj.* [yalepe, Saxon; *gheleuve*, Dutch; *giallo*, Italian.] Being of a bright glaring colour, as gold.  
Only they that come to see a fellow  
In a long motley coat, guarded with yellow,  
Will be deceiv'd. *Shaksp. Henry VIII. Prologue.*  
He brought the green car and the yellow sheaf. *Milton.*  
After a lively orange, followed an intense bright and copious  
yellow, which was also the best of all the yellows. *Newton.*  
Negligent of food,  
Scarce seen, he wades among the yellow broom. *Thomson.*  
**YELLOWBOY.** *n. f.* A gold coin. A very low word.  
John did not starve the cause; there wanted not yellowboys  
to see council. *Arbutnot's John Bull.*  
**YELLOWHAMMER.** *n. f.* A bird.  
**YELLOWISH.** *adj.* [from yellow.] Approaching to yellow.  
Although amber be commonly of a yellowish colour, yet  
there is found of it also black, white, brown, green, blue,  
and purple. *Woodward's Natural History.*  
**YELLOWISHNESS.** *n. f.* [from yellowish.] The quality of ap-  
proaching to yellow.  
Bruised madder, being drenched with the like alkalize so-  
lution, exchanged its yellowishness for a redness. *Boyle.*  
**YELLOWNESS.** *n. f.* [from yellow.]  
1. The quality of being yellow.  
Apples, covered in lime and ashes, were well matured, as  
appeared in the yellowness and sweetness. *Bacon's Natural Hist.*  
Yellowness of the skin and eyes, and a saffron-coloured urine,  
are signs of an inflammatory disposition of the liver. *Arbutnot.*  
2. It is used in *Shakespeare* for jealousy.  
Ford I will possess with yellowness. *Shakespeare.*  
**YELLOWS.** *n. f.* A disease in horses. It owes its original to ob-  
structions in the gall-pipe, which are caused by slimy or gritty  
matter; or to the stoppage of the roots of those little ducts  
opening into that pipe, by the like matter; or to a compres-  
sion of them by a fulness and plenitude of the blood-vessels  
that lie near them. When the gall-pipe, or the roots rather  
of the common ducts of that pipe, are any wise stopped up,  
that matter which should be turned into gall is taken up by the  
vein, and carried back again into the mass of blood, and tinct-  
ures it yellow; so that the eyes, inside of the lips, flaver,  
and all the parts of the horse, that are capable of shewing the  
colour, appear yellow. *Forrier's Dict.*  
His horse sped with spavins, and raled with the yellows.  
*Shakespeare's Taming of the Shrew.*  
**TO YELP.** *v. n.* [gelban, Saxon.] To bark as a beagle-hound  
after his prey.  
A little herd of England's timorous deer,  
Maz'd with a yelping kennel of French curs. *Shak. H. VI.*  
**YEOMAN.** *n. f.* [Of this word the original is much doubted;  
the true etymology seems to be that of *Junius*, who derives it  
from *genan*, Frisick, a villager.]  
1. A man of a small estate in land; a farmer; a gentleman  
farmer.  
Gentlemen should use their children as the honest farmers  
and substantial yeomen do theirs. *Locke.*  
He that has a spaniel by his side is a yeoman of about one  
hundred pounds a year, an honest man: he is just qualified to  
kill an hare. *Addison.*  
2. It seems to have been anciently a kind of ceremonious title  
given to soldiers: whence we have still yeomen of the guard.  
Tall yeomen seemed they, and of great might,  
And were entranced ready still for fight. *Fairy Queen.*  
You, good yeomen,  
Whose limbs were made in England, flew us here  
The mettle of your pasture. *Shaksp. Henry V.*  
He instituted, for the security of his person, a band of fifty  
archers, under a captain, to attend him, by the name of yeo-  
men of his guard. *Bacon's Henry VII.*  
Th' appointment for th' ensuing night he heard;  
And therefore in the cavern had prepar'd  
Two brawny yeomen of his trusty guard. *Dryden.*  
At Windsor St. John whispers me i' th' ear;  
The waiters stand in ranks, the yeomen cry  
Make way for the dean, as if a duke pass'd by. *Swift.*  
3. It was probably a freeholder not advanced to the rank of a  
gentleman.  
His grandfather was Lionel duke of Clarence,  
Third son to the third Edward king of England:  
Sprung creticles yeomen from so deep a root? *Shak. H. VI.*  
4. It seems to have had likewise the notion of a gentleman  
servant.  
A jolly yeoman, marshal of the hall,  
Whose name was appetite, he did bestow  
Both guests and meats. *Spenser.*  
**YEOMANRY.** *n. f.* [from yeoman.] The collective body of  
yeomen.  
This did amortize a great part of the lands of the kingdom  
unto the hold and occupation of the yeomanry, or middle people,  
of a condition between gentlemen and cottagers. *Bacon.*

# YET

**TO YERK.** *v. a.* [Of unknown etymology.] To throw out or  
move with a spring.  
A leaping horse is said to *yerk*, or strike out his hind legs,  
when he flings and kicks with his whole hind quarters, stretch-  
ing out the two hinder legs near together, and even, to their  
full extent. *Farris's Dict.*  
Their wounded steeds  
Fret fetlock deep in gore, and with wild rage  
Yerk out their armed heels at their dead masters. *Shaksp.*  
**YERK.** *n. f.* [from the verb.] A quick motion.  
**TO YERN.** *v. a.* See **YEARN.**  
I am not covetous of gold;  
It yerns me not, if men my garments wear. *Shak. H. V.*  
**YES.** *adv.* [gyre, Saxon.] A term of affirmation; the affirma-  
tive particle opposed to *no*.  
This were a fit speech for a general in the head of an army,  
when going to battle: *yes*, and it is no less fit speech in the  
head of a council, upon a deliberation of entrance into a  
war. *Bacon.*  
*Yes*, you despise the man to books confin'd,  
Who from his study rails at human kind,  
Though what he learns he speaks. *Pope.*  
**YE'STER.** *adj.* [ghister, Dutch; *hesternus*, Latin.] Being next  
before the present day. It is not often used but in composition  
with another word, as *day* or *night*.  
Love might as well be sow'd upon our sands,  
As in a breast so barren:  
To love an enemy, the only ene  
Remaining too, whom *yester* fun beheld  
Must ring her charms. *Dryden's Don Sebastian.*  
**YE'STERDAY.** *n. f.* [gistanbæz, Saxon.] The day last past;  
the day next before to-day.  
To-morrow, and to-morrow, and to-morrow,  
Creeps in this petty pace from day to day,  
To the last syllable of recorded time;  
And all our *yesterdays* have lighted fools  
The way to dusty death. *Shaksp. Macbeth.*  
We are but of *yesterday*, and know nothing, because our  
days upon earth are a shadow. *Job viii. 9.*  
You are both fluid, chang'd since *yesterday*;  
Next day repairs but ill last day's decay;  
Nor are, although the river keep the name,  
*Yesterday's* waters and to-day's the same. *Doune.*  
If *yesterday* could be recall'd again,  
E'en now would I conclude my happy reign. *Dryden.*  
*Yesterday* was set apart as a day of publick thanksgiving for  
the late extraordinary successes. *Addison.*  
Mrs. Simper sends complaint in your *yesterday's* Spectator.  
*Addison's Spectator.*  
Naked from the womb  
We *yesterday* came forth; and in the tomb  
Naked again we must to-morrow lie:  
Born to lament, to labour, and to die. *Prior.*  
**YE'STERDAY.** *adv.* On the day last past.  
Martius gave us *yesterday* a representation of the empire of  
the Turks, with no small vigour of words. *Bacon.*  
**YE'STERNIGHT.** *n. f.* The night before this night.  
**YE'STERNIGHT.** *adv.* On the night last past.  
Eleven hours I've spent to write it over;  
For *yesternight* by Carethy was it sent me. *Shaksp. R. III.*  
The distribution of this conference was made by Eupolis  
*yesternight*. *Bacon.*  
**YET.** *conjunct.* [gýt, zet, zeta, Saxon.] Nevertheless; not-  
withstanding; however.  
They had a king was more than him before;  
But yet a king, where they were sought the more. *Daniel.*  
Though such men have lived never so much upon the re-  
serve; yet if they be observed to have a particular fondness for  
persons noted for any sin, it is ten to one but there was a com-  
munication in the sin, before there was so in affection. *South.*  
The heathens would never suffer their gods to be reviled,  
which yet were no gods; and shall it be allowed to any man  
to make a mock of him that made heaven and earth? *Tillot.*  
He is somewhat arrogant at his first entrance, and is too in-  
quisitive through the whole tragedy; yet these imperfections  
being balanced by great virtues, they hinder not our compas-  
sion for his miseries. *Dryden's Dufresny.*  
Let virtuosos in five years be writ,  
Yet not one thought accuse thy toil of wit. *Dryden.*  
**YET.** *adv.*  
1. Beside; over and above.  
This furnishes us with yet one more reason, why our Saviour  
lays such a particular stress on acts of mercy. *Auterbury.*  
2. Still; the state still remaining the same.  
They attest facts they had heard while they were yet hea-  
thens; and had they not found reason to believe them, they  
would still have continued heathens, and made no mention of  
them in their writings. *Addison.*  
3. Once again.  
Yet, yet a moment, one dim ray of light,  
Indulge, dread chaos and eternal night. *Pope's Dunciad.*

# YIE

At this time; so soon; hitherto: with a negative before it.  
Thales being asked when a man should marry, said, young  
men not yet; old men, not at all. *Bacon.*  
5. At least; at all. Noting uncertainty or indetermination.  
A man that would form a comparison betwixt Quintilian's  
declamations, if yet they be Quintilian's, and the orations of  
Tully, would be in danger of forfeiting his discretion. *Baker.*  
6. It notes increase or extension of the sense of the words to  
which it is joined.  
Shake not his hour-glass, when his hasty sand  
Is ebbing to the last:  
A little longer, yet a little longer,  
And nature drops him down without your sin,  
Like mellow fruit without a winter storm. *Dryden.*  
Yet a few days, and those which now appear  
In youth and beauty like the blooming year,  
In life's swift scene shall change. *Dryden.*  
7. Still; in a new degree.  
He that takes from a thief, that which the thief took from  
an honest man, and keeps it to himself, is the wicked thief  
of the two, by how much the rapine is made yet blacker by  
the pretence of piety and justice. *L'Estrange.*  
8. Even; after all. A kind of emphatical addition to a ne-  
gative.  
If any man neglect his duty, his fault must not be ascribed  
to the rule appointed, neither yet to the whole church. *Whig.*  
Men may not too rashly believe the confessions of witches,  
nor yet the evidence against them; for the witches themselves  
are imaginative, and people are credulous, and ready to im-  
pute accidents and natural operations to witchcraft. *Bacon.*  
Nor yet amidst this joy and brightest morn  
Was absent, after all his mischief done,  
The prince of darkness. *Milton's Paradise Regain'd.*  
9. Hitherto.  
Hope beginning here, with a trembling expectation of things  
far removed, and as yet but only heard of, endeth with real  
and actual fruition of that which no tongue can express. *Hook.*  
**YEVEN.** *for given.*  
Wants not a fourth grace to make the dance even?  
Let that room to my lady be *yeven*;  
She shall be a grace,  
To fill the fourth place,  
And reign with the rest in heaven. *Spenser.*  
**YEW.** *n. f.* [y, Saxon; *yew*, Welsh.] This is often written  
*eyeb*; but the former orthography is at once nearer to the sound  
and the derivation. See **FUCHS**. A tree of tough wood.  
It hath amentaceous flowers, which consist of many apices,  
for the most part shaped like a mushroom, and are barren; but  
the embryos, which are produced at remote distances on the  
same tree, do afterward become hollow bell-shaped berries,  
which are full of juice, and include seeds somewhat like acorns,  
having, as it were, a little cup to each. *Miller.*  
The hooter *yew*, the broad-leav'd *yeanore*,  
The barren plantane, and the walnut found;  
The myrrhe, that her foul sin doth still deplore,  
Alder the owner of all waterish ground. *Fairfax.*  
Slips of *yew*,  
Sliver'd in the moon's eclipse. *Shaksp. Macbeth.*  
They would bind me here  
Unto the body of a dismal *yew*. *Shaksp. Titus Andronicus.*  
He drew,  
And almost join'd the horns of the tough *yew*. *Dryden.*  
The distinguish'd *yew* is ever seen,  
Unchang'd his branch, and permanent his green. *Prior.*  
**YEWEN.** *adj.* [from *yew*] Made of the wood of *yew*.  
His stiff arms to stretch with *yewen* bow,  
And manly legs still passing to and fro. *Hubbard's Tale.*  
**YEWRE.** *adv.* [yeppe, Saxon.] Together.  
**TO YIELD.** *v. a.* [gelban, Saxon, to pay.]  
1. To produce; to give in return for cultivation or labour.  
When thou tillest the ground, it shall not henceforth yield  
unto thee her strength. *Gen. iv. 12.*  
Strabo tells us the mines at Carthage yielded the Romans,  
per diem, to the value of twenty-five thousand drachms, eight  
hundred and seven pounds five shillings and ten pence. *Arbutnot.*  
2. To produce in general.  
He makes milch kine yield blood. *Shaksp. Job xxiv. 5.*  
The wilderness yieldeth food for them.  
All the substances of an animal, fed even with acceftent sub-  
stances, yield by fire nothing but alkaline salts. *Arbutnot.*  
3. To afford; to exhibit.  
Philodea would needs have her glove, and not without so  
mighty a lout as that face could yield. *Sidney.*  
The mind of man desireth evermore to know the truth,  
according to the most infallible certainty which the nature of  
things can yield. *Hooker.*  
If you take the idea of white, which one parcel of snow  
yielded yesterday to your sight, and another idea of white from  
another parcel of snow you see to-day, and put them to-  
gether in your mind, they run into one, and the idea of white-  
ness is not at all increased. *Locke.*

# YOK

4. To give as claimed of right.  
I the praise  
Yield thee, so well thou hast this day purvey'd. *Milton.*  
5. To allow; to permit.  
I yield it just, said Adam, and submit. *Milton.*  
Life is but air;  
That yields a passage to the whistling sword,  
And closes when 'tis gone. *Dryden's Don Sebastian.*  
6. To emit; to expire.  
Often did I strive  
To yield the ghost; but still the envious flood  
Kept in my soul, and would not let it forth  
To find the empty, vast and wand'ring air. *Shak. Rich. III.*  
He gathered up his feet into the bed, and yielded up the  
ghost. *Gen. xlix. 33.*  
7. To resign; to give up.  
He not yielding over to old age his country delights, espe-  
cially of hawking, was at that time, following a merlin,  
brought to see this injury offered unto us. *Sidney.*  
Thus I have yielded up into your hand  
The circle of my glory. *Shaksp. King John.*  
She to realities yield all her shows.  
Tis the pride of man which is the spring of this evil, and  
an unwillingness to yield up their own opinions. *Watts.*  
8. To surrender.  
The enemies sometimes offered unto the soldiers, upon the  
walls, great rewards, if they would yield up the city, and  
sometimes threatened them as fast. *Knolles.*  
They laugh, as if to them I had quitted all,  
At random yielded up to their misrule. *Milton.*  
**TO YIELD.** *v. n.*  
1. To give up the conquest; to submit.  
He yields not in his fall;  
But fighting dies, and dying kills withal. *Daniel.*  
All is not lost: immortal hate,  
And courage never to submit or yield. *Milton.*  
If the inspiring and expiring organ of any animal be stopp'd,  
it suddenly yields to nature, and dies. *Watson's Angler.*  
There he saw the fainting Grecians yield,  
And here the trembling Trojans quit the field,  
Pursu'd by fierce Achilles. *Dryden.*  
2. To comply with any person.  
Considering this present age so full of tongue, and weak of  
brain, behold we yield to the stream thereof. *Hooker.*  
I see a yielding in the looks of France:  
Mark, how they whisper. *Shaksp. King John.*  
This supernatural soliciting, if ill,  
Why hath it given me earnest of success?  
If good, why do I yield to that suggestion,  
Whose horrid image doth upfix my hair? *Shaksp. K. Lear.*  
With her much fair speech she caused him to yield. *Provo.*  
The Jews have agreed to desire thee that thou wouldst bring  
down Paul; but do not thou yield unto them. *Acts xxiii. 21.*  
3. To comply with things.  
There could be no secure peace, except the Lacedemonians  
yielded to those things, which being granted, it would be no  
longer in their power to hurt the Athenians. *Bacon.*  
If much converse  
These satiate, to short absence I could yield. *Milton.*  
4. To concede; to admit; to allow; not to deny.  
If we yield that there is a God, and that this God is al-  
mighty and just, it cannot be avoided but that, after this life  
ended, he administers justice unto men. *Hakewill.*  
5. To give place as inferior in excellence or any other quality.  
The fight of Achilles and Cygnus, and the fray betwixt the  
Lapithæ and Centaurs, yield to no other part of this poet. *Dry.*  
Tell me in what more happy fields  
The thistle springs, to which the lily yields? *Pope.*  
**YIELDER.** *n. f.* [from yield.] One who yields.  
Briars and thorns at their apparel snatch  
Some sleeves, some hats; from *yielders* all things catch. *Shak.*  
Some guard these traitors to the block of death,  
Treason's true bed, and yield up of breath. *Shak. Hen. IV.*  
**YOKE.** *n. f.* [geoc, Sax. *jock*, Dutch; *jugum*, Lat. *joug*, Fr.]  
1. The bandage placed on the neck of draught oxen.  
Bring a red heifer, wherein is no blemish, and upon which  
never came yoke. *Numb. xix. 2.*  
A yearling bullock to thy name shall smoke,  
Untam'd, unconscious of the galling yoke. *Pope.*  
2. A mark of servitude; slavery.  
Our country links beneath the yoke;  
It weeps, it bleeds. *Shaksp. Macbeth.*  
In bands of iron fetter'd you shall be;  
An easier yoke than what you put on me. *Dryd. Aurengz.*  
3. A chain; a link; a bond.  
This yoke of marriage from us both remove,  
Where two are bound to draw, though neither love. *Dryd.*  
4. A couple; two; a pair.  
Those that accuse him in his intent towards our wives, are  
a yoke of his discarded men. *Shaksp. Dryden's En.*  
His lands a hundred yoke of oxen till'd. *Dryden's En.*  
A yoke



## YOR

- A yoke of mules outgoes a yoke of oxen; when set to work at the same time; for mules are swifter. *Broome.*
- To Yoke. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
- To bind by a yoke to a carriage.  
This States promised to do, if he alone would yoke together two brazen-hoofed bulls, and, plowing the ground, sow dragons teeth. *L'Estrange.*  
Four milk-white bulls, the Thracian use of old, Were yoked to draw his car of burnish'd gold. *Dryden.*
  - To join or couple with another.  
My name  
Be yoked with his that did betray the best. *Shakespeare.*  
Cassius, you are yoked with a lamb,  
That carries anger as the flint bears fire. *Shak. Jul. Caesar.*  
Seek not in Latian bands to yoke  
Our fair Lavinia. *Dryden's Æn.*
  - To enslave; to subdue.  
These are the arms  
With which he yoketh your rebellious necks,  
Razeth your cities. *Shakespeare.*
  - To restrain; to confine.  
Men marry not; but chuse rather a libertine single life,  
than to be yoked in marriage. *Bacon.*  
The words and promises, that yoke  
The conqueror, are quickly broke. *Hudibras.*  
Xerxes, the liberty of Greece to yoke,  
Over Hellepont bridg'd his way. *Milton.*  
Yo'KE-ELM. *n. f.* A tree. *Answorth.*  
Yo'KEFELLOW. *n. f.* [yoke and fellow, or mate.]  
Yo'KEMATE. *n. f.* [yoke and fellow, or mate.]
  - Companion in labour.  
Yokefellows in arms,  
Let us to France. *Shak.peare's Henry V.*
  - Mate; fellow.  
You cannot think me fit  
To be th' yokefellow of your wit,  
Nor take one of so mean deserts  
To be the partner of your parts. *Hudibras.*  
Before Toulon thy yoke-mate lies,  
Where all the live-long night he sighs. *Stepney.*  
Those who have most distinguished themselves by railing at  
the sex, very often chuse one of the most worthless for a com-  
panion and yokefellow. *Addison's Spectator.*
  - YOLD, for yielded. Obsolete. *Spenser.*
  - YOLK. *n. f.* [See YELK.] The yellow part of an egg.  
Nature hath provided a large yolk in every egg, a great part  
whereof remaineth after the chicken is hatched; and, by a  
channel made on purpose, serves instead of milk to nourish the  
chick for a considerable time. *Ray on the Creation.*
  - YON. *adv.* [yeon, Saxon.] Being at a distance within  
YOND. *adv.* view.
  - YONDER. *adv.* view.  
Madam, yond young fellow swears he will speak with you. *Shakespeare's Twelfth Night.*  
Good mother, do not marry me to yon fool. *Shakespeare.*  
Would you not laugh to meet a great counsellor of state in  
a flat cap, his gloves under his girdle, and yond haberdasher in a  
velvet gown furred with fables? *Ben. Johnson's Discoveries.*  
Tigranes, being encamped upon a hill with four hundred  
thousand men, discovered the army of the Romans, being not  
above fourteen thousand, marching towards him: he made  
himself merry with it, and said, yonder men are too many for  
an ambassage, and too few for a fight. *Bacon's Natural History.*  
For proof look up,  
And read thy lot in yon celestial sign. *Milton's Parad. Lost.*  
Yon flow'ry arbors, yonder allies green. *Milton.*  
Let other swains attend the rural care,  
But nigh yon mountain let me tune my lays. *Pope.*
  - YON. *adv.* At a distance within view. It is used when  
YOND. *adv.* we direct the eye from another thing to the object.
  - The fringed curtains of thine eyes advance,  
And say what thou see'st yond. *Shakespeare's Tempest.*  
First, and chieftest, with thee bring  
Him that you foars on golden wing,  
Guiding the fiery-wheeled throne,  
The cherub, contemplation. *Milton.*  
Yonder are two apple-women scolding. *Arbutnot and Pope.*
  - YOND. *adj.* [I know not whence derived.] Mad; furious:  
perhaps transported with rage; under alienation of mind, in  
which sense it concurs with the rest.  
Then like a lion, which hath long time fought  
His robbed whelps, and at the last them found  
Amongst the shepherd swains, then waxeth wood and yond;  
So fierce he laid about him. *Fairy Queen.*  
Nor those three brethren, Lombards, fierce and yond. *Fairy.*
  - YORE, or of Yore. *adv.* [yeogara, Saxon.]  
1. Long.  
Witness the burning altars, which he swore,  
And, guilty, heavens of his bold perjury;  
Which though he hath polluted oft and yore,  
Yet I to them for judgment just do fly. *Fairy Queen.*

## YOU

- Of old time; long ago.  
Thee bright-eyed Vesta long of yore  
To solitary Saturn bore. *Milton.*  
There liv'd, as authors tell, in days of yore,  
A widow somewhat old, and very poor. *Dryden.*  
In times of yore an ancient baron liv'd;  
Great gifts bestow'd, and great respect receiv'd.  
The dev'l was piqu'd such faintship to behold;  
And long'd to tempt him, like good Job of old;  
But Satan now is wiser than of yore,  
And tempts by making rich, not making poor. *Pope.*
- You. *pron.* [cop, iuh, Saxon: the accusative of ge, ye.]
- The oblique case of ye.  
Ye have heard of the dispensation of the grace of God,  
which is given me to you ward. *Eph. iii. 2.*  
I thought to show you  
How easy 'twas to die, by my example,  
And hanfel fate before you. *Dryden's Cleomenes.*
- It is used in the nominative; and though first introduced by  
corruption, is now established.  
You nimble lightnings, dart your blinding flames  
Into her scornful eyes. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*
- It is the ceremonial word for the second person singular, and  
is always used, except in solemn language.  
Madam, the fates withstand, and you  
Are destin'd Hymen's willing victim too. *Pope.*
- It is used indefinitely, as the French *on*.  
We pass'd by what was one of those rivers of burning mat-  
ter: this looks, at a distance, like a new-plowed land; but as  
you come near it, you see nothing but a long heap of heavy dis-  
jointed clouds. *Addison on Italy.*
- YOUNG. *adj.* [young, yeong, Saxon; jong, Dutch.]
- Being in the first part of life; not old.  
Guests should be interlarded, after the Persian custom, by  
ages young and old. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*  
He woos both high and low, both rich and poor,  
Both young and old. *Shakespeare.*  
There's not the smallest orb which thou behold'st,  
But in his motion like an angel sings,  
Still quiring to the young-cy'd cherubims. *Shakespeare.*  
I firmly am resolv'd  
Not to bestow my youngst daughter,  
Before I have a husband for the elder. *Shakespeare.*  
Thou old and true Menenius,  
Thy tears are saltier than a younger man's,  
And venomous to thine eyes. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*  
He ordain'd a lady for his prize,  
Generally praiseful, fair and young, and skill'd in house-  
wiferies. *Chapman.*
- In timorous deer he hanfels his young paws,  
And leaves the rugged bear for firmer claws. *Cowley.*  
Nor need'st by thy daughter to be told,  
Though new thy spry blood with age be cold,  
Thou hast been young. *Dryden.*  
When we say a man is young, we mean that his age is yet  
but a small part of that which usually men attain to: and  
when we denominate him old, we mean that his duration  
is run out almost to the end of that which men do not usually  
exceed.  
It will be but an ill example to prove, that dominion, by  
God's ordination, belonged to the eldest son; because Jacob  
the youngest here had it.  
From earth they rear him struggling now with death,  
And Nestor's youngest stops the vents of breath. *Pope.*
- Ignorant; weak.  
Come, elder brother, thou art too young in this. *Shakespeare.*
- It is sometimes applied to vegetable life.  
There be trees that bear best when they begin to be old,  
as almonds; the cause is, for that all trees that bear must have  
an oily fruit; and young trees have a more watry juice, and  
less concocted. *Bacon.*
- YOUNG. *n. f.* The offspring of animals collectively.  
The hedge-sparrow fed the cuckoo so long,  
That it had its head bit off by its young. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*  
So many days my ewes have been with young;  
So many weeks ere the poor fools will year. *Shakespeare.*  
The eggs disclos'd their callow young.  
The reason why birds are oviparous, and lay eggs, but do  
not bring forth their young alive, is because there might be  
more plenty. *Milton.*  
Not to her young; for their unequal line  
Was heroes make, half human, half divine;  
Their earthly mold obnoxious was to fate,  
Th' immortal part assum'd immortal state. *Dryden.*  
Those insects, for whose young nature hath not made pro-  
vision of sufficient sustenance, do themselves gather and lay  
up in store for them. *Ray on the Creation.*
- YOUNGISH. *adj.* [from young.] Somewhat young.  
She let her second room to a very genteel youngish man. *Tat.*
- YOUNGLING. *n. f.* [from young; yeongling, Saxon.] Any  
creature in the first part of life. *More*

## YOU

- More dear unto their God, than younglings to their dam. *Fairy Queen.*
- Youngling, thou canst not love so dear as I.—  
—Grey beard, thy love doth freeze. *Shakespeare.*  
When we perceive that bats have teats, it is not unreason-  
able to infer, they suckle their younglings with milk. *Broton.*  
Encourag'd thus she brought her younglings nigh. *Dryden.*  
The stately beast the two Tyrreide bred,  
Snatch'd from his dam, and the tame youngling fed. *Dryden.*
- YOUNGLY. *adv.* [from young.]
- Early in life.  
Say we read lectures to you,  
How youngly he began to serve his country,  
How long continu'd, and what stock he sprang of. *Shakespeare.*
  - Ignorantly; weakly.  
YOUNGLY. *adv.* [from young.] A young person. In con-  
YOUNGER. *adv.* tempt.  
How like a younger or a prodigal  
The scarfed bark parts from her native bay,  
Hugg'd and embraced by the trumpet wind. *Shakespeare.*  
What, will you make a younger of me? shall I not take  
mine ease in mine inn, but I shall so have my pocket pick'd.  
*Shakespeare's Henry IV.*
  - See how the morning opes her golden gates,  
And takes her farewell of the glorious sun:  
How well resembles it the prime of youth,  
Trim'd like a younger prancing to his love. *Shakespeare.*  
Fame tells, by age fame reverend grown,  
That Phœbus gave his chariot to his son;  
And whilst the younger from the path declines,  
Admiring the strange beauty of the signs,  
Proud of his charge, he drove the fiery horse,  
And would outdo his father in his course. *Creech.*  
The younger, who at nine and three,  
Drinks with his sisters milk and tea,  
From breakfast reads till twelve o'clock,  
Burnet and Heylin, Hobbes and Locke. *Prior.*
  - YOUNGTH. *n. f.* [from young.] Youth. Obsolete.  
The mournful muse in mirth now lift ne mask,  
As she was wont in youngth and summer days. *Spenser.*
  - YOUN. *pronoun.* [cooper, Saxon.]
  - Belonging to you. It is used properly when we speak of more  
than one, and ceremoniously and customarily when to only  
one.  
Either your unparagoned mistress is dead, or she's outprized  
by a trifle. *Shakespeare.*
  - YOUR is used in an indeterminate sense.  
Every true man's apparel fits your thief: if it be too little  
for your thief, your true man thinks it big enough. If it be  
too big for your thief, your thief thinks it little enough; so  
every true man's apparel fits your thief. *Shakespeare.*  
There is a great affinity between coins and poetry, and your  
medallist and critic are much nearer related than the world  
imagine. *Addison on ancient Medals.*  
A disagreement between these seldom happens, but among  
your antiquaries and schoolmen. *Fenton on the Clafficks.*
  - YOURS is used when the substantive goes before or is under-  
stood; as this is your book, this book is yours.  
Pray for this man and for his issue,  
Whose heavy hand hath bow'd you to the grave,  
And beggar'd yours for ever. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*  
That done, our day of marriage shall be yours,  
One feast, one house, one mutual happiness. *Shakespeare.*  
This kiss, if it durst speak,  
Would stretch thy spirits up into the air:  
Conceive and fare thee well.—  
—Yours in the ranks of death.—*Shakespeare's King Lear.*  
He is forsworn, if e'er those eyes of yours  
Behold another day break in the east. *Shakespeare.*  
While the sword this monarchy secures,  
'Tis manag'd by an abler hand than yours. *Dryden.*  
My wealth, my city and myself are yours. *Dryden.*  
It is my employment to revive the old of past ages to the  
present, as it is yours to transmit the young of the present to  
the future. *Pope.*
  - YOURSSELF. *n. f.* [your and self.] You, even you; ye, not  
others.  
If it stand as you yourself still do,  
Within the eye of honour; be assur'd,  
My purse, my person, my extremest means,  
Lie all unlock'd to your occasions. *Shakespeare.*  
O heav'ns!  
If you do love old men, if your sweet sway  
Allow obedience, if yourselves are old,  
Make it your cause. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

## YUX

- YOUTH. *n. f.* [yeoguth, Saxon.]
- The part of life succeeding to childhood and adolescence; the  
time from fourteen to twenty eight.  
But could youth last, and love still breed,  
Had joys no date, and age no need;  
Then these delights my mind might move,  
To live with thee, and be thy love. *Shakespeare.*  
See how the morning opes her golden gates,  
And takes her farewell of the glorious sun;  
How well resembles it the prime of youth,  
Trim'd like a younger, prancing to his love. *Shakespeare.*  
His starry helm unbuckled show'd him prime  
In manhood, where youth ended. *Milton.*  
The solidity, quantity, and strength of the aliment is to be  
proportioned to the labour or quantity of muscular motion,  
which in youth is greater than any other age. *Arbutnot.*
  - A young man.  
Siward's son,  
And many unrough youths even now,  
Protest their firm of manhood. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*  
If this were seen,  
The happiest youth viewing his progress through,  
What perils past, what croffes to ensue,  
Would shut the book and sit him down and die. *Shakespeare.*  
About him exercis'd heroid games  
Th' unarmed youth of heav'n. *Milton.*  
O'er the lofty gate his art emboss'd  
Androgeos' death, and off'rings to his ghost;  
Sev'n youths from Athens yearly sent, to meet  
The fate appointed by revengful Crete. *Dryden.*  
The pious chief  
A hundred youths from all his train elects,  
And to the Latian court their course directs. *Dryden.*
  - Young men. Collectively.  
As it is fit to read the best authors to youth first, so let them  
be of the openest and clearest; as Livy before Sallust, Sidney  
before Donne. *Ben. Johnson.*  
The graces put not more exactly on  
Th' attire of Venus, when the ball she won,  
Than that young beauty by thy care is dress'd,  
When all your youth prefers her to the rest. *Waller.*
  - YOUTHFUL. *adj.* [youth and full.]
  - Young.  
Our army is dispers'd already:  
Like youthful steers unyok'd they took their course,  
East, west, north, south. *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*  
There, in a heap of slain, among the rest,  
Two youthful knights they found beneath a load oppress'd  
Of slaughter'd foes. *Dryden.*
  - Suitable to the first part of life.  
Here be all the pleasures  
That fancy can beget on youthful thoughts,  
When the fresh blood grows lively, and returns  
Brisk as the April buds in primrose season. *Milton.*  
In his years were seen,  
A youthful vigour and autumnal green. *Dryden.*  
The nymph surveys him, and beholds the grace  
Of charming features, and a youthful face. *Pope.*
  - Vigorous as in youth.  
How is a good Christian animated by a steadfast belief of an  
everlasting enjoyment of perfect felicity, such as, after mil-  
lions of millions of ages is still youthful and flourishing, and in-  
viting as at the first? no wrinkles in the face, no grey hairs  
on the head of eternity. *Bentley.*
  - YOUTHFULLY. *adv.* [from youthful.] In a youthful manner.  
YOUTHLY. *adj.* [from youth.] Young; early in life. Obso-  
lete.  
True be thy words, and worthy of thy praise,  
That warlike seats dost highest glorify,  
Therein have I spent all my youthly days,  
And many battles fought and many frays. *Fairy Queen.*
  - YOUTHY. *adj.* [from youth.] Young; youthful. A bad  
word.  
The scribler had not genius to turn my age, as indeed I am  
an old maid, into raillery, for affecting a youthier turn than  
is consistent with my time of day. *Spektor.*
  - YRIGHT. *part.* [y and right, from pitch.] Fixed.  
That same wicked wight  
His dwelling has low in an hollow cave,  
Far underneath a craggy cliff yright,  
Dark, doleful, dreary, like a greedy grave. *Spenser.*
  - YUCK. *n. f.* [yuck, Dutch.] Ich.
  - YULE. *n. f.* [geol, yeol, yehul, Saxon.] The time of Christ-  
mas.
  - YUX. *n. f.* [yeox, Saxon.] The hiccough.



# Z.

## ZE A

**Z**, is found in the Saxon alphabets, set down by Grammarians, but is read in no word originally Teutonic: its sound is uniformly that of an hard S.

**ZA'FFAR.** } *n. f.*  
**ZA'FFIR.** }

Powder the calx of cobalt, very fine, and mix it with three times its weight of powdered flints, this being wetted with common water, the whole concretes into a solid mass called *zaffre*, which from its hardness has been mistaken for a native mineral.

Cobalt being sublimed, the flowers are of a blue colour; these, German mineralists call *zaffir*.

The artificers in glass tinge their glass blue with that dark mineral *zaphara*.

**ZA'NY.** *n. f.* [Probably of *zanai*.] The contraction of Giovanni or fanna, a scoff, according to *Skinner*. One employed to raise laughter by his gestures, actions and speeches; a merry Andrew; a buffoon.

Some carrytale, some pleafeman, some slight *zany*,  
Some mumblenews, some trencher knight, some Dick,  
Told our intents before.

Then write that I may follow, and so be  
Thy echo, thy debtor, thy foil, thy *zany*,  
I shall be thought, if mine like thine I shape,  
All the world's lion, though I be thy ape.

Oh, great restorer of the good old stage,  
Preacher at once, and *zany* of thy age.

**ZA'NICH.** *n. f.* *Zarnich* is a solid substance in which orpiment is frequently found; and it approaches to the nature of orpiment, but without its lustre and foliated texture. The common kinds of *zarnich* are green and yellow; and to this we owe the distinction of orpiment into these colours, though there is no such substance as green orpiment. *Zarnich* contains a large quantity of arsenic in it.

**ZEAL.** *n. f.* [*zēlos*, *zelos*, Latin.] Passionate ardour for any person or cause.

This present age, wherein *zeal* hath drowned charity and skill; meekness will not now suffer any man to marvel, whatsoever he shall hear reproved by whomsoever.

If I had had time to have made new liveries, I would have bestowed the thousand pound I borrowed of you: but it is no matter, this poor show doth better; this doth infer the *zeal* I had to see him.

O Cromwell, Cromwell!  
Had I but serv'd my God with half the *zeal*  
I serv'd my king, he would not in mine age  
Have left me naked to mine enemies.

Among the seraphims  
Abdiel, than whom none with more *zeal* ador'd  
The Deity, and divine commands obey'd,  
Stood up, and in a flame of *zeal* severe,  
The current of his fury thus oppos'd.

*Zeal*, the blind conductor of the will.  
She with such a *zeal* the cause embrac'd,  
As women, where they will, are all in haste;  
The father, mother, and the kin beside,  
Were overborne by the fury of the tide.

The princes applaud with a furious joy,  
And the king seiz'd a flambeau with *zeal* to destroy.  
Seriousness and *zeal* in religion is natural to the English.

Good men often blemish the reputation of their piety by over-acting some things in their religion; by an indiscreet *zeal* about things wherein religion is not concerned.

True *zeal* seems not to be any one single affection of the soul; but rather a strong mixture of many holy affections; rather a gracious constitution of the whole mind, than any one particular grace, swaying a devout heart, and filling it with

## Z E N

all pious intentions; all not only uncounterfeit, but most fervent.

When the sins of a nation have provoked God to forsake it, he suffers those to concur in the most pernicious counsels for enslaving conscience, who pretend to the greatest *zeal* for the liberty of it.

This rebellion has discovered to his majesty, who have espoused his interests with *zeal* or indifference.

A scorn of flattery and a *zeal* for truth.

**ZEALOT.** *n. f.* [*zeloteur*, French; *ζηλωτης*.] One passionately ardent in any cause. Generally used in dispraise.

The fury of *zealots*, intestine bitterness and division were the greatest occasion of the last fatal destruction of Jerusalem.

Are not those men too often the greatest *zealots* who are most notoriously ignorant? true *zeal* should always begin with true knowledge, and thence proceed to an unwearied passion, for what it once knows to be worthy of such passion.

No wonder that so many of these deluded *zealots* have been engaged in a cause which they at first abhorred, and have with-  
ed or acted for the success of an enterprise, that might have ended in the extirpation of the protestant religion.

**ZEALOUS.** *adj.* [from *zeal*.] Ardently passionate in any cause. Our hearts are right with God, and our intentions pious, if we act our temporal affairs with a desire no greater than our necessity, and in actions of religion we be *zealous*, active, and operative, so far as prudence will permit.

This day, at height of noon, came to my sphere,  
A spirit, *zealous*, as he seem'd to know

More of the Almighty's works.

We should be not only devout towards God, but *zealous* towards men; endeavouring by all prudent means to recover them out of those snares of the devil, whereby they are taken captive.

It is not at all good to be *zealous* against any person, but only against their crimes. It is better to be *zealous* for things than for persons: but then it should be only for good things; a rule that does certainly exclude all manner of *zeal* for ill things, all manner of *zeal* for little things.

Being instructed only in the general, and *zealous* in the main design; and as finite beings, not admitted into the secrets of government, the last resorts of providence, or capable of discovering the final purposes of God, they must be sometimes ignorant of the means conducing to those ends in which alone they can oppose each other.

**ZEALOUSLY.** *adv.* [from *zealous*.] With passionate ardour. Thy care is fixt, and *zealously* attends,  
To fill thy odorous lamp with deeds of light,  
And hope that reaps not flame.

To enter into a party as into an order of friars, with so resigned an obedience to superiors, is very unsuitable with the civil and religious liberties we so *zealously* assert.

**ZEALOUSNESS.** *n. f.* [from *zealous*.] The quality of being *zealous*.

**ZE'CHIN.** *n. f.* [So named from *zecha*, a place in Venice where the mint is settled for coinage.] A gold coin worth about nine shillings sterling.

**ZEDO'ARY.** *n. f.* [*zed-aire*, French.] A spicy plant, somewhat like ginger in its leaves, but of a sweet scent.

**ZED.** *n. f.* The name of the letter z.

Thou whoreforn *zed*, thou unnecessary letter.

**ZE'NITH.** *n. f.* [Arabick.] The point over head opposite to the nadir.

Fond men! if we believe that men do live  
Under the *zenith* of both frozen poles,  
Though none come thence, advertisement to give,  
Why bear we not the like faith of our souls?

These seasons are designed by the motions of the sun, when that approaches nearest our *zenith*, or vertical point, we call it summer.

## Z O N

**ZE'PHYR.** } *n. f.* [*zephyrus*, Latin.] The west wind; and poetically any calm soft wind.  
**ZE'PHYRUS.** }

They are as gentle  
As *zephyrs* blowing below the violet.

*Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*  
*Zephyr*, you shall see a youth with a merry countenance,  
holding in his hand a swan with wings displayed, as about  
to sing.

Forth rush the levent and the ponent winds,  
Eurus and *Zephyr*.

Mild as when *Zephyrus* on Flora breathes.  
Their every musick wakes,

Whence blending all the sweeten'd *zephyr* springs.

**ZEST.** *n. f.*  
1. The peel of an orange squeezed into wine.  
2. A relish; a taste added.

To **ZEST.** *v. a.* To heighten by an additional relish.

**ZET'TICK.** *adj.* [from *ζητω*.] Proceeding by enquiry.

**ZET'EMA.** *n. f.* [from *ζηωμαι*.] A figure in Grammar, when a verb agreeing with divers nouns, or an adjective with divers substantives, is referred to one expressly, and to the other by supplement, as *lust* overcame shame, boldness fear, and madness reason.

**ZOC'LE.** *n. f.* [In architecture.] A small sort of stand or pedestal, being a low square piece or member, serving to support a busto, statue, or the like, that needs to be raised; also a low square member serving to support a column, instead of a pedestal, base, or plinth.

**ZODIACK.** *n. f.* [*zodiaque*, French; *ζωδιακος*, *ix* *των* *ζωνων*, the living creatures, the figures of which are painted on it in globes.] The track of the sun through the twelve signs; a great circle of the sphere, containing the twelve signs.

The golden sun salutes the morn,  
And having gilt the ocean with his beams,  
Gallops the *zodiack* in his glitt'ring coach.

Years he number'd scarce thirteen,  
When fates turn'd cruel;  
Yet three fill'd *zodiacks* had he been

The stage's jewel.

By his side,  
As in a glitt'ring *zodiack* hung the sword,  
Satan's dire dread; and in his hand the spear.

It exceeds even their absurdity to suppose the *zodiack* and planets to be efficient of, and antecedent to themselves, or to exert any influences before they were in being.

Here in a shrine that cast a dazzling light,  
Sat fixt in thought the mighty *Stagyrite*;  
His sacred head a radiant *zodiack* crown'd,  
And various animals his sides furround.

**ZONE.** *n. f.* [*ζωνη*, *zona*, Latin.]  
1. A girdle.

The middle part  
Girt like a flarry *zone* his waist, and round  
Skirted his loins, and thighs, with downy gold  
And colours dipp'd in heav'n.

An embroider'd *zone* furrounds her waist.  
Thy statues, Venus, though by *Phidias*' hands  
Design'd immortal, yet no longer stands;  
The magick of thy shining *zone* is past,  
But Salisbury's garter shall for ever last.

## Z O O

Scarce could the goddess from her nymph be known,  
But by the crescent and the golden *zone*.

2. A division of the earth.

The whole surface of the earth is divided into five *zones*: the first is contained between the two tropicks, and is called the torrid *zone*. There are two temperate *zones*, and two frigid *zones*. The northern temperate *zone* is terminated by the tropick of Cancer and the arctic polar circle: the southern temperate *zone* is contained between the tropick of Capricorn and the polar circle: the frigid *zones* are circumscribed by the polar circles, and the poles are in their centers.

True love is still the same: the torrid *zones*,  
And those more frigid ones,  
It must not know:

For love grown cold or hot,  
Is lust or friendship, not  
The thing we show;

For that's a flame would die,  
Held down or up too high:  
Then think I love more than I can express,  
And would love more, could I but love thee less.

As five *zones* th' ethereal regions bind,  
Five correspondent are to earth assign'd:  
The sun, with rays directly darting down,  
Fires all beneath, and fries the middle *zone*.

3. Circuit; circumference.  
Scarce the fun  
Hath finish'd half his journey, and scarce begins  
His other half in the great *zone* of heav'n.

**ZOO'GRAPHER.** *n. f.* [*ζωον* and *γραφω*.] One who describes the nature, properties, and forms of animals.

One kind of locust stands not prone, or a little inclining upward; but a large erectness, elevating the two fore legs, and sustaining itself in the middle of the other four, by *zoo-graphers* called the prophet and praying locust.

**ZOO'GRAPHY.** *n. f.* [of *ζωον* and *γραφω*.] A description of the forms, natures, and properties of animals.

If we contemplate the end of the effect, its principal final cause being the glory of its maker, this leads us into divinity; and for its subordinate, as it is designed for alimental sustenance to living creatures, and medicinal uses to man, we are thereby conducted into *zoography*.

**ZOO'LOGY.** *n. f.* [of *ζωον* and *λογω*.] A treatise concerning living creatures.

**ZOO'PHYTE.** *n. f.* [*ζωοφυτον*, of *ζωον* and *φυτον*.] Certain vegetables or substances which partake of the nature both of vegetables and animals.

**ZOO'PHORICK Column.** *n. f.* [In architecture.] A statuary column, or a column which bears or supports the figure of an animal.

**ZOO'PHORUS.** *n. f.* [*ζωοφορος*.] A part between the architraves and cornice, so called on account of the ornaments carved on it, among which were the figures of animals.

**ZOO'TOMIST.** *n. f.* [of *ζωοτομία*.] A dissector of the bodies of brute beasts.

**ZOO'TOMY.** *n. f.* [*ζωτομία*, of *ζωον* and *τεμνω*.] Dissection of the bodies of beasts.

## F I N I S.





